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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
RESOLUTION on the Annual Report of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta for the year 1898-99	1073	RESULTS of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 25th June to 1st July 1899	1121
Resolution on the budget estimates of the Commissioners of the port of Calcutta for the year 1899-1900	1078	Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of May 1899 ...	1123
System of Vernacular Education in Bengal	1082	Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 1st July 1899	1124
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 3rd July 1899	1117	Eastern Bengal State Railway for the month of April 1899	1125
		Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1127

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN, CALCUTTA, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 1st July 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 3854Mis.

READ—

The Report of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for the year 1898-99.

Read again—

The Report of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for the year 1897-98, with the Resolution recorded thereon.

THE weather during the year was more normal than that of the preceding two years. The show of orchids regained its old standard of excellence, though, owing to the reduction in the stock caused by the unfavourable weather of several successive seasons of drought, and the increasing difficulty in replacing losses from forests which have lately been too thoroughly exploited, the actual number of plants in the conservatories was considerably smaller than in past years. During the year the gardens were improved by extensive repairs to the river bank and repairs to the Roxburgh Avenue were also taken in hand.

2. Especial attention was, as usual, given to the cultivation and distribution of plants of economic value. In connection with the question of rubber and guttapercha, it has been ascertained, after examination of the milky juice of species of Sideroxylon belonging to the natural family Sapotaceæ, that, though these species do not yield a true rubber, the material obtained from them might prove capable of being utilized for the various purposes for which guttapercha or India rubber is now employed. An interesting introduction to India

during the year was Polygala butyracea, an African species, which yields an excellent vegetable oil. The cultivation and the identification of living plants yielding Indian products of hitherto doubtful origin, to which subject a reference was made in the last year's Resolution, were continued during the year with good results.

3. The collection in the Herbarium was increased by 10,672 specimens, the chief donors being Sir W. Thiselton Dyer, Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew; the Director, Rijk's Herbarium, Leiden; Mr. Heer Buysmann, of Middleburg, Holland; Mr. Medley Wood, Natal; Professor Schinz, of Zurich; and Mr. Herr Schlecheter, Berlin. Collections of Australian and Swiss plants were received respectively from the Government Botanist, Melbourne, and the Director of the Cantonal Museum, Fribourg; while collections of plants from the Eastern and Southern United States and from Mexico were acquired by purchase. A very fine collection of Chinese plants was contributed by Dr. A. Henry and another fine collection of specimens from the Malay Peninsula and Borneo was forwarded by the Director of the Botanical Gardens, Singapore. From India, valuable contributions were made by Dr. A. G. Bourne, Madras; Mr. T. F. Bourdillon, Travancore; Mr. G. M. Woodrow, Poona; Captain C. J. Milne, Ali Masjid; Mr. Duthie, Director of the Botanical Department, Northern India; and Mr. J. S. Gamble, Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun. Mr. R. Pantling contributed to the Herbarium a large collection of Sikkim orchids, and a very valuable collection of mosses from Coorg was obtained from Dr. T. L. Walker, of the Geological Survey. Interesting collections were made by native collectors in Assam, Burma, the Andamans and the Nicobars; while collections were also made during the year in Western Bengal by Lieutenant Gage, and in the Andamans and the Nilgiris by Major Prain. The number of named specimens distributed to other Herbaria was 7,185.

4. The decrease in the number of plants distributed is due to the large demand of two years ago for rhea plants having now been satisfied, and the satisfactory increase in the number of seeds distributed is due to the fact that it has lately become possible to obtain collections from Sikkim of seeds of Alpine species which were till recently unobtainable.

5. The Lloyd Botanic Garden at Darjeeling, which was in charge of Mr. W. A. Kennedy, suffered greatly from the heavy snowfall which took place in the latter part of January 1899. Considerable damage was done to many of the exotic trees, but the actual deaths were fortunately very few. A portion of the ground which was formerly known as the Municipal vegetable garden, was transferred to the Eden Sanitorium, and has been included in the ground of the Lloyd Botanic Garden.

6. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Major Prain for the constant and zealous care he has given to the Gardens.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. W. COLLIN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN, CALCUTTA, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 20G., dated Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, the 25th May 1899.

From—MAJOR D. PRAIN, M.B., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., I.M.S., Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the 112th Annual Report of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for the year 1898-99.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN, CALCUTTA, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

THE weather of the past year has been more nearly normal than that of the two preceding seasons, and the bad effects of scanty rainfall detailed in three successive reports do not on this occasion have to be recorded. The show of orchids this season regained its old standard of excellence, although the actual number of plants in the conservatories was considerably smaller than in years gone by. This was due to the reduction in the stock of plants caused by the unfavourable weather of several successive seasons of drought. At the same time, it is becoming year by year more difficult to replace by fresh collections those plants that succumb, owing to the reckless way in which the forests of Sikkim, Assam and Burma have been denuded of their orchids by unintelligent collectors, and it is found that a depleted stock is now only to be made up with great difficulty and at a considerable outlay. The chief improvements effected during the year consisted of rather extensive repairs to the river-bank from the pumping-engine station westwards. Towards the end of the year the Roxburgh Avenue, which was urgently in need of thorough repair, was taken in hand, and it was found possible before the close of the official year to practically complete the necessary earthwork. The want of the requisite funds made it impossible to metal the road within the year under review; this will be done during the ensuing rainy season.

2. *Economic plants.*—Especial attention was as usual given to plants of economic importance, numbers of rhea, rubber and other useful plants being freely distributed. In connection with the question of rubber and gutta-percha samples of the milky juice of species of *Siaeroxylon* belonging to the natural family *Sapotaceæ* were sent for examination to Professor Dunstan of the Imperial Institute, London. It is possible that, though these species do not yield a true rubber, the material obtained from them, which more closely resembles guttapercha than India-rubber, may prove capable of being utilized for various purposes for which it is at present necessary to employ gutta-percha or India rubber. An interesting introduction to India during the year was *Polygala butyracea*, an African species which yields an excellent vegetable oil. For the gift of a supply of its seed thanks are due to Professor E. Heckel of the Colonial Museum, Marseilles, who has made a careful study of the plant and its product. The cultivation and, on their coming into flower and fruit, the identification of living plants yielding Indian products of hitherto doubtful origin, on behalf of the Reporter on Economic Products with the Government of India and on behalf of the Central Indigenous Drugs Committee, have been continued with good results throughout the year. During the year samples of sugarcane affected by disease were submitted for examination from various parts of the Madras Presidency and from almost every district in the Lower Provinces. The reports on these various samples are in the hands of the officers in charge of the Agricultural Departments of these provinces.

3. *Herbarium.*—The work of this Department was carried on as usual during the year; the number of named specimens distributed to other Herbaria was 7,185. The work of distribution was considerably interfered with, owing to my having to labour single-handed till 20th June 1898, when Lieutenant Gage took over charge of the post and duties of Curator of the Herbarium, and again owing to my absence on deputation from 6th January 1899 till 20th February 1899. The number of specimens contributed reached 10,672, many of the collections received being of special interest and value. From Sir W. Thiselton-Dyer, Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, the Director, Rijk's Herbarium, Leiden and Heer Buysmann of Middleburg, Holland, interesting general collections were received. A collection of Australian plants was sent by the Government Botanist, Melbourne. Three American collections, from the Eastern and Southern United States respectively and from Mexico, were acquired by purchase, while small collections of North American plants were presented by the United States National Museum, Washington, and by Professor Fowler of Kingston, Ontario. Mr. Medley Wood of Durban, Professor Schinz of Zurich, and Herr Schlechter of Berlin, formerly of Cape Town, presented three interesting sets of South African plants. A very fine collection of Swiss plants was presented by the Director of the Cantonal Museum, Fribourg. The chief Asiatic acquisi-

tions were a large and very fine collection of Chinese plants made by Dr. A. Henry, Ssumao, and a smaller one from the same country sent by Captain Pottinger, R. A.; a fine collection of specimens from the Malay Peninsula and Borneo was also forwarded by the Director of the Botanical Gardens, Singapore.

The principal Indian contributions were a large collection of Sikkim orchids received from Mr. R. Pantling in order to complete the authentic sets of Sikkim orchids distributed last year; also a very valuable collection of mosses from Coorg made by Dr. T. L. Walker of the Geological Survey. This latter collection forms the subject of a special report by Dr. V. F. Brotherus of Helsingfors which is now being published in the *Records of the Botanical Survey of India*. Valuable contributions to the Herbarium were also made by Dr. A. G. Bourne and Mr. T. F. Bourdillon from the Pulney Hills and Travancore; by Mr. G. M. Woodrow from Poona; by Captain C. J. Milne from Ali Masjid; by Mr. J. F. Duthie Director of the Botanical Department, Northern India, and Mr. J. S. Gamble, Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, from the N.-W. Himalaya; by Mr. G. A. Gammie, from Sikkim. Interesting collections were made by native collectors in Assam, Burma, the Andamans and the Nicobars; while collections were also made during the year in Western Bengal by Lieutenant Gage, and in the Andamans and the Nilgiris by myself. Thanks are due to J. F. Severin, Esq., of Tingali Bam, who has kindly supervised the work of a native collector in the Jaboka Naga Hills; to Lieutenant Cruddas, S.C., who gave great assistance in the early part of the year to a native collector working in the Kachin Hills, and to E. H. Man, Esq., C.I.E., who kindly directs the work of a native collector in the Andamans and Nicobars. Captain A. R. S. Anderson, I.M.S., of Her Majesty's Indian Marine S.S. *Investigator*, has also kindly helped the Garden by taking a native collector with him during the time that the *Investigator* was engaged in a survey of the coasts of North Andaman.

4 *Botanical Publications*—The chief publications of the year have been *Descriptions of Some New Plants from the North-Eastern Frontiers of India*, by Sir G. King and myself, published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; A Note on the Botany of the Kachin Hills North-East of Myitkyina*, by Captain Pottinger, R.A., and myself, published in the *Records of the Botanical Survey of India; On three new genera from the Kachin Hills*, by myself, published in *Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army of India*, and *An account of Corydalis Persica*, by myself, published in the *Bulletin de l'herbier Boissier*.

5. *Library*.—The usual periodicals were added, and a number of books obtained, partly by purchase, partly in exchange for the *Annals of the Garden*. The library is steadily increasing in size, and it will be necessary to add considerably to the number of cabinets in which the books are placed.

6. *Interchange of plants and seeds*.—The details of the receipts and issues of plants and seeds during the year are fully given in Appendices I—IV. The further fall in the number of plants distributed as compared with 1897-9 (31,867 in place of 36,885) is due to the same cause as the fall noticed last year—a smaller demand for plants of rhea; less because of the renewed interest in this plant, which was noted in the report for 1896-97, having again died out, than because those who wish to grow the crop are now provided with a sufficiency of plants.

The number of packets of seeds received during the year was 1,161, practically the same as last year. The number distributed was, however, considerably increased (5,794 in place of 2,177). This satisfactory result is largely due to its having become possible to induce native collectors to again visit the higher valleys of independent Sikkim in search of seeds of Alpine species, which are highly valued in Europe and America, but which it has been impossible to obtain since the time of the Sikkim Expedition.

7. *Lloyd Botanic Garden*.—The proposal to transfer a portion of the ground formerly known as the municipal vegetable garden to the Eden Sanitarium, mentioned in the last annual report, has been carried into effect, and the amended boundary line between this patch and the Eden Sanitarium grounds has been duly indicated by boundary pillars. Fencing for the patch has been provided and to a large extent erected, and the laying out of the ground, so as to bring it into conformity with the Lloyd Garden

proper, is being actively proceeded with. The heavy snowfall which took place in the latter part of January 1899 did a considerable amount of damage to many of the exotic trees, their branches being broken by the weight of the snow. Fortunately, however, there are fewer actual deaths to record, as the result of the bitter weather, than might have been anticipated.

8. The budget allotments of money both for the Royal Botanic Garden and for the Lloyd Botanic Garden have been fully spent. The proceeds of sales of surplus plants and books, amounting to Rs. 805-10-6 for the Calcutta Garden and to Rs. 954-2 for the Lloyd Garden, were as usual paid into the Howrah and the Darjeeling treasuries respectively.

9. The post of Curator of the Herbarium, which was vacant at the commencement of the official year, was filled on 20th June by Lieutenant A. T. Gage, I.M.S., who on that date took over charge. Mr. Gage is an enthusiastic botanist, who has been excellently trained and has discharged the duties of his post efficiently. Mr. H. J. Davies, Assistant Curator of the Royal Botanic Garden, who was acting as Curator of the Garden at the commencement of the year was transferred to Allahabad on 6th August 1898, and his place as Acting Curator was taken by Mr. A. C. Hartless, third assistant, Government Cinchona Plantation, from that date till 9th November 1898, when Mr. G. T. Lane, who had been on furlough to Europe for eight months, resumed charge of the post. On the transfer of Mr. Davies to the North-West Provinces the vacant post of Assistant Curator was filled by the appointment thereto of Mr. G. H. Cave, fourth assistant, Government Cinchona Plantation. This transfer called for the immediate posting of the new probationer gardener, Mr. O. T. Hemsley, who reported his arrival on 13th October 1898 to the Government Cinchona Plantation as fourth assistant and necessitated the engagement of another probationer gardener in his place. The new probationer gardener, Mr. A. E. P. Griessen, reported his arrival on 11th January 1899. Besides Mr. Lane, who was, as above indicated, absent on furlough from the commencement of the official year till 9th November 1898, Mr. Cave availed himself of privilege leave from 10th March 1899 till 23rd March 1899, and I was myself absent on deputation from 6th January till 20th February. Mr. W. A. Kennedy has been in charge of the Lloyd Botanic Garden throughout the year. The office of the Botanic Garden has been under the charge of Babu G. C. Dutta.

10. The usual tabular statements (six in number) are appended.

RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No. 1042Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 3rd June 1899.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No. 3025, dated the 28th March 1899, from the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, submitting, for sanction, the budget estimates of the Commissioners for the year 1899-1900.

SINCE last year the Commissioners are including in their estimates the receipts and charges on Capital Account in addition to the usual provisions in connection with Revenue Account.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

2. A general summary of the estimates submitted by the Commissioners is subjoined.

RECEIPTS.	Estimate for 1899-1900.	Estimate for 1898-99.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Part I.—Jetties	16,04,750	16,39,750
„ II.—Inland Vessels Wharves	5,11,000	5,16,000
„ III.—Strand Bank lands	1,66,994	1,66,994
„ IV.—Port or Harbour Master's Department ...	5,76,700	5,13,700
„ VI.—Railway	4,20,000	4,00,000
„ VII.—Port Approaches	4,92,875	4,51,125
Total ...	37,72,319	36,87,569
Part VIII.—Kidderpore Docks	18,71,500	13,31,500
Total ...	56,43,819	50,19,069
Special Toll	9,00,000	10,00,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	65,43,819	60,19,069
EXPENDITURE.		
Part I.—Jetties	12,65,941	11,71,481
„ II.—Inland Vessels Wharves	4,79,614	4,39,728
„ III.—Strand Bank lands	1,15,931	1,36,214
„ IV.—Port or Harbour Master's Department ...	6,96,398	6,77,753
„ VI.—Railway	3,80,216	3,73,065
„ VII.—Port Approaches	5,72,324	5,64,314
Total ...	35,10,424	33,62,555
Part VIII.—Kidderpore Docks	29,11,232	26,59,941
Total ...	64,21,656	60,22,496
Special Toll	21,263	20,907
Total ...	64,42,919	60,43,403
Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	50,000	50,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	64,92,919	60,93,403

		Rs.
Estimated balance on 1st April 1899	...	7,41,591
Add—Estimated receipts as above	...	65,43,819
		72,85,410
Deduct—Estimated expenditure as above	...	64,92,919
Estimated probable balance on 31st March 1900		7,92,491

RECEIPTS.

2. *Part I.—Jetties.*—The receipts are estimated at Rs. 35,000 less than those of 1898-99. The decrease is based on actuals.

3. *Part II.—Inland Vessels Wharves.*—The receipts are taken at Rs. 5,000 less than those of last year's estimate. The decrease is based on actuals.

4. *Part III.—Strand Bank Lands.*—The earnings are estimated at Rs. 1,66,994, the same as last year's.

5. *Part IV.—Port or Harbour Master's Department.*—The receipts are estimated at Rs. 63,000 more than those of the previous year. The increase is mainly under the heads "Receipts from mooring hire" and "Receipts from Harbour Master's earnings," and is based on the actuals of last year.

6. *Part VI.—Railway.*—The earnings are estimated at Rs. 20,000 more than those of the previous year. The increase is under the head "Shalimar Branch Line," and is based on actuals.

7. *Part VII.—Port Approaches.*—The receipts are estimated at Rs. 41,750 more than those of the previous year. The increase is based on actuals.

8. *Part VIII.—Kidderpore Docks.*—The receipts are estimated as follows:—

		Rs.
Receipts from graving dock	...	1,50,000
Landing charges on imports	...	60,000
Shipping charges on exports	...	16,30,000
Rent and miscellaneous	...	30,000
Proportion of receipts for towing vessels by hopper barges	...	1,500
Total	...	18,71,500

There is an increase of Rs. 6,30,000 based on the shipping charges on exports, and a decrease of Rs. 1,00,000 on the landing charges on imports. There is a net increase of Rs. 5,40,000. This is due to the closure of the jetties to exports.

9. *Special Tolls.*—The receipts for the nine months from April to December 1898 amounted to Rs. 6,68,144, and it was anticipated that those for the next three months would be one-third of this amount, viz. Rs. 2,22,715. This gives a total of Rs. 8,90,859 for the whole year. The estimate for 1899-1900 has consequently been taken at Rs. 9,00,000.

EXPENDITURE.

10. *Part I.—Jetties.*—The estimated expenditure amounts to Rs. 12,65,941 against Rs. 11,71,481 of the previous year. The increase is mainly under the head "Working Expenses," and is based on actuals.

11. *Part II.—Inland Vessels Wharves.*—Under this head there is an increase of Rs. 39,886 as compared with the estimate of last year. The principal increase is under the head "Renewals and improvements." A provision of Rs. 5,800 has been made for pitching the river bank at Bagbazar and Bocooltollah; of Rs. 1,700 for metalling a new road at Chitpur; of Rs. 12,500 for constructing a pontoon for the police stage at Ahiritollah; and of Rs. 11,500 for filling a tank at Chaulgollah.

12. *Part III.—Strand Bank Lands.*—There is a decrease of Rs. 20,283 under this head as compared with last year's estimate. The principal decreases are under the heads "Repairs" and "Renewals and improvements."

13. *Part IV.—Harbour Master's Department.*—Under this head there is an increase of Rs. 18,645 as compared with the estimate of last year. "Repairs to boats, vessels, &c.," shows an increase of Rs. 5,000, due mainly

to provision having been made for repairing the tugs *Hetty* and *Rescue*. Under "Salaries" there is an increase of Rs. 4,864, due principally to a provision for increased establishment for the *Rescue*, which has been rendered necessary in consequence of the increased work which the vessel has now to perform. Under "Establishment, repairs, &c., for Moyapore magazine," an additional sum of Rs. 4,500 has been entered to meet the cost of extensive repairs to be done to the Moyapore magazine.

14. *Part VI.—Railway.*—Under this head there is an increase of Rs. 7,151. "Proportion of interest and Sinking Fund on loans" shows an increase of Rs. 2,342 on account of the necessary provision for interest and Sinking Fund on the debenture loans to be raised during the year under review. Under "Proportion of salaries of Traffic Department" there is an increase of Rs. 1,326, due to the strengthening of the establishment with a view to cope with increased work. Under "Working expenses" there is an increase of Rs. 5,000 due to the necessary provision for the renewal of a large number of sleepers.

15. *Part VII.—Port Approaches.*—There is an increase of Rs. 8,010 due mainly to increased provisions having been considered necessary under heads "Salaries of officers and crew" and "Working expenses."

16. *Part VIII.—Kidderpore Docks.*—The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 29,11,232 against Rs. 26,59,941 of last year. "Proportion of interest and Sinking Fund on Loans" shows an increase of Rs. 90,134 for the reason stated in paragraph 14. There is an increase of Rs. 1,14,335 in the "Salaries of Traffic Establishment" on account of increased provision having to be made for additional establishment. Under "Working expenses" there is an increase of Rs. 1,07,949 on account of the necessary arrangements made for coping with the increased work at the Docks.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

17. As stated in the opening paragraph, the estimates now before the Government take into account the receipts and charges under Capital. The receipts are estimated at Rs. 50,00,000, made up as follows:—

	Rs.	Total. Rs.
Contributions from Revenue	1,20,110	
Stock charged to works	5,00,000	
	6,20,110	
		6,20,110
Sale of land at Shalimar for the use of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway	10,10,500	
Less amount received during 1898-99 ...	5,00,000	
	5,10,500	
		5,10,500
Debenture loan	13,37,160	
Ditto or advanced by the Government	25,32,230	
	38,69,390	
		38,69,390
		50,00,000

18. In the estimate of expenditure the following works are stated to be "sanctioned and in progress," but which have not yet been formally approved by the Government:—

Works.	Estimated cost. Rs.
(1) Sidings, bunker coal depôt	66,800
(2) New boat entrance at Docks	1,21,157
(3) One additional salt gola to hold 12,000 tons, with boat wharves, stages, cranes and sidings	1,30,000
(4) Sheds at Docks for wheat, seed and tea consigned to the Docks without shipping order	2,75,960
(5) Improvement to Port Trust Railway	2,46,883
(6) Shalimar coal yard	11,50,000

The sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor to the first three items has been communicated in this Department's No. 65T.—Marine, dated 26th May 1899. The estimates for the remaining works are now before the Government of India, and the sanction of that Government will be communicated when received. Pending the sanction of that Government, it would be more correct to enter these works under the list of "proposed" works.

19. Subject to the above remarks, the Lieutenant-Governor, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by section 71 of Act III of 1890, approves of the estimate of income and expenditure of the Commissioners for the year 1899-1900.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, *Colonel*, R.E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SYSTEM OF VERNACULAR EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Darjeeling, the 1st July 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 1921.

READ—

Proceedings of the Agricultural Conference held in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture at Simla on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th October 1893.

Government of India's Resolution No. $\frac{15}{951}$, dated Simla, the 7th September 1895.

Government of India's Resolution No. $\frac{19}{98-1}$ of 20th September 1895.

Proceedings of an Agricultural Conference held in Calcutta on the 2nd, 3rd, and 6th January and 10th and 11th February 1896.

Government Order No. 692T.—R. of 30th June 1896, to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Government of India's Resolution No. $\frac{3}{39-1}$, dated the 20th March 1897.

Letter No. 4630, dated the 18th August 1897, from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Government Order No. 2679, dated 12th August 1898.

The Report of the Committee appointed to revise the subjects and text-books used in vernacular education in Bengal, received with the Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 2713, dated the 6th April 1899.

Read also—

A short report on the system of vernacular education in the Central Provinces by Alexander Pedler, Esq., F.R.S., received with the Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 477, dated 16th January 1899.

The final report of the Commission on Manual and Practical Instruction in Primary Schools under the Board of National Education in Ireland, dated the 25th of June 1898.

The question of remodelling the lines on which vernacular education in the Indian Empire has hitherto been based, has for a considerable time been exercising the most anxious consideration of both the Imperial and Local Governments, and it was more particularly in its relation to agriculture that this question engaged the attention of the fifth meeting of the Agricultural Conference held in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture at Simla on the 6th of October 1893. After considering the recommendations made by Dr. Voelcker in paragraphs 527 and 528 of his Report on the Improvement of Indian Agriculture, the following Resolutions were passed:—

Resolution I.—That in considering the question of agricultural education and progress, the Conference desire to express the opinion that it is most desirable to extend primary education among the agricultural classes.

Resolution II.—That, as a general rule, instruction in agriculture should be combined with the existing course of education, and not depend exclusively on separate special institutions.

Resolution III.—That it is most desirable that the Universities should recognize the Science of Agriculture as an optional subject in the course for a degree.

Resolution IX.—That, in the opinion of the Conference, education in the lower schools should be of such a practical character as to fit the pupils for technical pursuits including agriculture, as well as for literary and commercial pursuits.

Resolution X.—That the text-books used in schools should be written in the simplest language ordinarily understood by the people, and should be descriptive of subjects with which they are familiar; also that the use of pictorial lesson charts, illustrating familiar objects, should be encouraged.

Resolution XI.—That the system of training in normal schools should be adapted to qualify school teachers to give instruction of the character indicated in Resolution VIII.

Resolution XII.—That in each Province a Committee, in which agricultural officers should be included, should be convened at an early date for the consideration of the questions raised in the preceding resolutions.

The Governor-General in Council, after considering the recommendations of the Conference, and after correspondence with the Secretary of State,

determined, before enunciating finally the principles or policy to be adopted, to give Local Governments the opportunity of fully examining the various subjects dealt with by the Conference, and with a view to affording them every facility in their investigation, deputed Sir Edward Buck to attend a series of Provincial Conferences and explain the various issues under discussion and the different methods proposed or adopted in other provinces. It was explained that the Government of India believed that "greater success was to be expected from making instruction in the rudiments of agriculture part and parcel of the primary system of instruction in the country than from teaching it as a subject apart from the general educational programme, and that such general enlightenment and intellectual expansion of the agricultural classes, as would enable them to perceive for themselves the small reforms which are within their means and opportunities would be more likely to produce substantial results than special instruction in particular agricultural processes." It followed therefore that the educational question which was given to each Province to answer was not merely how to adapt education to the training of agriculturists, but how the plan of instruction should be so fashioned as to promote in the pupils taught the power of assimilating easily any kind of technical instruction.

2. This phase of the question was discussed at the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Conference held on the 6th of January 1896, and it was suggested that the course of science in primary and middle schools should be reconsidered and so graduated as to include at different stages branches of the elements of agriculture, care being taken to exclude words and ideas of which the pupils could have no understanding. Effect was to be given to this resolution by arranging for the introduction of a compulsory course of Elementary, Physical and Natural Science, including Zoology, illustrated as far as practicable by object-lessons, and the Director of Public Instruction was asked to report how he proposed to give effect to these suggestions. This he did in August 1897, and in March 1898 an impetus to the establishment of Agricultural education was given by the opening of the Agricultural classes at the Sibpur Engineering College. This was, however, only a scheme for a "Higher Agricultural Education" and still left the pupils of the vernacular schools unprovided for; and in August 1898 the Lieutenant-Governor called for proposals of a wider nature with a view to the introduction of a system of vernacular education designed more to develop the minds of the boys than to practice and strengthen their memories; and after indicating the points for consideration, referred the matter for careful discussion and report to a small Committee of Educational experts whose names are given in the margin. Their report—a record of singularly careful and thorough research—has now been received, and in it the Committee have shown how it is possible to adapt the principles accepted by the experience of Europe to the conditions of Indian vernacular education.

Mr. Alex. Pedler	*President.*
Mr. E. B. Havell	*Members.*
Babu Radhika Prasanna Mukherji	
Dr. J. C. Bose	
„ P. C. Ray	
Mr. N. G. Mukherji	
Babu Barada Prasad Ghosh ...	
„ Rasamay Mitra ...	

The changes recommended are changes which are of the most vital importance to the interests of education in Bengal, and before taking any action on the proposals made by the Committee, the Lieutenant-Governor considers it to be advisable to publish their report for general information, and invites any who may desire to do so to submit to Government on or before the 1st of October 1899, any criticisms he has to make on the proposals now before Government.

The view that the general principles on which the Committee base their recommendations to Government are such as will stimulate the intelligence of the scholars and lead to the material progress of the people of this Province, finds support from the success which has attended the introduction of modern methods and subjects of education in the Central Provinces. It would appear from Mr. Pedler's report that the first beginning was made in 1880, and though the progress made has been gradual, Drill, Drawing, Agricultural teaching, Physical science, Kindergarten, and Object-lesson teaching are all now recognised

features of the education given in vernacular schools in the Central Provinces. The increased interest with which the pupils accept the training provided for them has been manifest, and the result has been most beneficial both in the higher development of the intelligence of the pupils and in their discipline in school. Manual training was also introduced, and before it was omitted from the course of instruction (for reasons which Mr. Pedler believes to have been somewhat prematurely accepted), it had been sufficiently clearly demonstrated that its introduction in vernacular schools was not only possible, but suitable. Such statistics as are available on the subject go to corroborate the conclusion drawn by the Director from the numerous careful enquiries he made that the modern system can be introduced at no increase of cost to the State, and it is not an unsatisfactory feature of the Committee's proposals that the books the scholars would have to buy are cheaper than those of the present curriculum.

Since the report of the Committee was received, the Lieutenant-Governor has had brought to his notice the Final Report of the Commissioners* appointed to consider Manual and Practical Instruction in Primary Schools under the Board of National Education in Ireland. Part I of this work, which represents the continuous labour of two years and is based upon the evidence of the leading authorities in Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Switzerland, and Holland, is printed as an Appendix to this Resolution; and there could scarcely be a higher tribute to the thoroughness and ability which the Bengal Committee have brought to bear on the work entrusted to their charge than the close correspondence between their conclusions and those of the Irish Commission.

* Lord Belmore, *Chairman*.
The Right Hon. the Archbishop of Dublin.
Christopher Palles, LL.D.
The Right Hon. C. T. Redington.
His Honour Judge Shaw.
The Right Rev. Monsignor Molloy.
The Rev. Henry Evans.
The Rev. H. B. Wilson.
Professor Geo. F. Fitzgerald.
Stanley Harrington, Esq.
William Robert J. Molloy, Esq.
Captain T. B. Shaw.
J. Struthers, Esq.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO REVISE THE SUBJECTS AND TEXT-BOOKS USED IN VERNACULAR EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

In obedience to the orders contained in the Government of Bengal's letter "Agriculture, No. 2679, dated Calcutta, 12th August 1898, from M. Finucane, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary in the General Department, to A. Pedler, Esq., F.R.S., Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Bengal," the members of the Committee therein named have the honour to submit the following report:—

The Committee consider that the orders in the Government letter have required them to submit proposals for remodelling practically the whole scheme of vernacular education in Bengal, especially with regard to the subjects which are taught in various classes of vernacular schools, and the manner in which instruction is given.

It is, indeed, pointed out in paragraph 6 of that letter that the introduction of the study of such branches as Agriculture, Natural History, Sanitation, and Physics as compulsory subjects into vernacular schools, which is one of the principal orders in the letter, will itself involve the question of the methods by which such instruction should be given. It is also an instruction to the Committee (paragraph 5) that the aim in making alterations in the present system of education should be "more to develop the minds of the boys than to strengthen their memories. The object in view is the training of the powers of observation and the development of the powers of hand and eye." And again in paragraph 6 it is stated: "The Lieutenant-Governor is further of opinion that elementary drawing should form a subject of instruction in all primary schools."

The Committee have, therefore, in their proposals made suggestions for revising on modern lines the General curriculum of the vernacular schools of all grades from the infant stage up to and including the middle vernacular stage.

2. Working on the principle that the development of the educational structure is very considerably dependent on the nature of its foundations, the Committee first earnestly considered whether the instruction which is now given in lower primary schools is of the type which is desired, and whether such education is not easily capable of being improved. The first stage of the present instruction in a *patsala* is for the children to be made to sit as still as they can, anything like activity being sternly repressed, while they have to repeat hour after hour ordinary multiplication and other tables for the purpose of committing them to memory. A more unnatural method of commencing the training of a child can hardly be imagined. Speaking generally, the lowest class of a lower primary school now works for about seven hours a day, of which one hour is given to learning the letters of the alphabet, etc., and one hour to

The present system.

instruction in writing, while the remaining hours (5 hours a day) are devoted entirely to the repetition of arithmetical tables and the revision of old lessons. In the next higher class the length of time devoted to reading and writing remains the same, but rather less time is devoted to repetition of tables and revision of old lessons, while European and Native Arithmetic and Mensuration (after the Native system) are here commenced. In the next higher, or the lower primary class most of the subjects remain as before, except that the repetition of multiplication-tables is dropped, while the reading of manuscript and a little Sanitation are taught.

General principles of the proposed changes.

3. Looking at this programme of work it can be seen how little the present system of education conforms to the principles formulated in the Government letter, which lays down in precise terms that the education required is intended "more to develop the minds of the boys than to strengthen their memories, and to train the powers of observation and develop the power of the hand and eye."

Hence it is clear that the orders of Government can only be carried out by making a drastic change in both methods and subjects, even from the very lowest or the infant stage of education.

* Report of the Committee of Council on Education for England and Wales, 1897-98, page 630.

4. The two leading principles which appear to be accepted in Europe as a sound basis for the education of early childhood are as follows*:—

(1) The recognition of the child's spontaneous activity, and the stimulation of this activity in certain well-defined directions by the teachers.

(2) The harmonious and complete development of the whole of the child's faculties. The teachers should pay special regard to the love of movement which can alone secure healthy physical conditions, to the observant use of the organs of sense, specially those of sight and touch, and to that eager desire of questioning which intelligent children exhibit. All these should be encouraged, under due limitations, and should be developed simultaneously, so that each stage of development may be complete in itself.

Kindergarten.

5. The principles which are here enunciated can, in the opinion of the Committee, only be fulfilled by the introduction of the methods originally put forward by Froebel, which are now known under the name of Kindergarten-training. The principles which underlie this system are well-known. By Kindergarten children are trained and not taught, in the ordinary acceptation of the word. They are trained so as to arouse a desire to *be* something, to *do* something, and to *know* something. The children are encouraged to feel that each one possesses a certain amount of innate power and capacity, the gradual development of which depends on the individual's own activity. They are led to see that eyes, ears, and hands all help in the acquiring of knowledge, and these are the channels through which all *first* knowledge is acquired. The teaching also develops all the sides of a child's nature. The games, marching and singing, of the Kindergarten system secure the healthy physical exercise and development so necessary to a growing child. The stories told to the children and the nature-teaching are so arranged as to develop the moral side of the child, and the habits which are formed of attention, of accurate observation and of thought, and the power to express thought concretely in form and in language, are most valuable intellectual and mental training. Another principle in Kindergarten-training is the recognition of the desire of almost every child to work, invent, or originate on its own account, and hence stress is always laid on the teaching of such subjects as drawing, modelling in clay, etc., which gives scope for such desires.

It is of course true that Kindergarten-training may be made an expensive and elaborate kind of education, but it is submitted that there is nothing in the above principles which necessitates any real expense, and that if the form of Kindergarten adopted is made suitable to the circumstances and local conditions of the pupils, little or no expenditure will be necessary. In India primary schools work at an expenditure of about a rupee per pupil per annum, and hence expensive or even moderately-priced gifts of Froebel cannot be provided in the primary schools of Bengal. The principles above enunciated must therefore be worked out on more or less new lines, and only the use of objects now found in almost every primary school will be necessary to carry out such teaching in the proposals made by the Committee.

Object-lessons.

6. Closely allied with the methods of Kindergarten-teaching is the so-called object-lesson teaching; indeed, the latter may almost be called a part of or possibly an extension of the former, as it is dependent on the same principles.

* See Circular No. 332, page 633 of the English Education Department for 1897-98.

* Object-lessons cannot be dispensed with in teaching, if habits of observation are to be duly fostered, and they should always be treated as a means for mental exercise and not merely as a method of imparting miscellaneous and even valuable information. To fulfil this purpose, however, objects must always be present and in sufficient numbers, and the chief aim should be to call into activity observation and the construction of clear mental pictures, so that the intelligence of pupils may be exercised and developed.

Teaching of Geography and History.

7. The principle of teaching by object-lessons appears capable of far greater extension than is frequently considered to be the case. Usually object-lessons are confined to the exhibition of a few natural substances, such as minerals, plants, etc., or to the pictures of a few animals, but the method can easily be extended. Thus, if a Geography lesson is taught by visible illustrations, and by actual modelling in sand and clay for the production of miniature rivers, hills, plains, mountains, etc., it really becomes an object-lesson. Tales from History, if graphically told and well illustrated by striking pictures, are almost equally object-lessons, while the facts of elementary science obviously form excellent subjects from this point of view.

Methods of teaching.

8. In order to carry out the principles laid down in the Government letter, which are those fully accepted by modern educationists, the Committee propose that the first years of a child's school-life should be devoted almost entirely to training the senses and the powers of observation. To effect this the Committee wish to introduce Kindergarten methods at the very commencement of education. These methods will be supplemented by object-lessons and drawing, with possibly a certain amount of action-songs in the infant stages. Having commenced the development of the senses and powers of observation in the lowest stage, it is then proposed to strengthen and develop the memory and reasoning powers, and to continue the training of the hand and eye, etc. It was also considered that training on Kindergarten principles should extend throughout the whole of the infant stage of education, that is, during the period when children are from about 5 to 7 years old. The Committee are of opinion that object-lessons should be a prominent part of the teaching of all classes up to and including the lower primary stage, and that the various subjects taught up to the upper primary stage should be treated as far as possible as object-lessons.

In the middle standard of education the necessity of teaching by the object-lesson method is perhaps not quite so pronounced, as proper habits of working will probably have been well established by the instruction up to the upper primary stage.

The training of the hand and eye by such work as Drawing has been considered to be essential throughout all stages of vernacular education, and in the case of the education of boys the Committee think this teaching should be supplemented at about the age of 8 by a little manual work in the form of leaf-manipulation, etc. In the case of girls this subject would be replaced by needlework. At ages above this the Committee consider the manual training should be broadened and extended up to certainly the middle vernacular standard.

Scientific teaching.

9. The Committee have carefully examined the list of elementary sciences which the Government have proposed to introduce into the curriculum of the schools, and they have accepted as feasible the Government proposals almost as they stand. They wish it, however, to be very distinctly understood that there is no intention of teaching or attempting to teach such subjects as Chemistry, Physics, Natural History, etc., *as sciences* to the children who attend the vernacular schools, but they wish to point out and make it quite clear that all that can be done is to present in a homely way some of the simpler and more important facts and truths of such sciences. These facts must be suited to the intelligence of children and taught in a more or less practical way, so that the facts may be assimilated and give food for observation, thought, and inference, and thus be a help to the children in their everyday lives later on. Really it would be more correct to designate the facts which are intended to be taught under the headings of Chemistry, Physics, Natural History, etc., as the "*Science of everyday life.*"

Physical training.

10. The Committee have also considered that if children are made, while at school, to work solely at their books or studies, only one part of what may be called a complete education is given. They believe that a true system of education should try to develop not only the powers of observation, the mental faculties, and the power of the hand and eye, but that no system can be called complete unless at the same time the physical powers are fostered and strengthened to the utmost possible extent.

It is specially the case with young children that, if they are kept for any length of time consecutively at book-work, they become listless and tired, and make little real progress. On the other hand, if book-lessons are alternated with lessons which require action and movement, then the children return to their books with renewed interest and vigour. For this reason the Committee consider it to be essential to introduce action-songs into the infant stage of teaching, elementary drill into the next higher stages, and drill and gymnastics for boys, or drill and calisthenics for girls into the remaining stages of vernacular education.

In the Central Provinces, for instance, an extremely complete system of drill and gymnastics has been introduced into the vernacular schools, and has been in force for several years. The pupils take very great interest in such exercises and they become most expert. They are smartly obedient to short words of command, and exhibit not only great skill in the exercises, but the excellent discipline which is now shown in these schools both in and out of class is an eloquent testimony to the mental discipline which a good system of drill enforces.

11. There appears to the Committee to be no necessity for them to defend in detail the introduction of any of the above subjects into vernacular education in Bengal. In

the case of Kindergarten-training, object-lesson teaching, drawing (hand and eye-training), needlework for girls, manual work, and drill, they are fully convinced of the necessity for their study, and they consider that there are no insuperable difficulties in the way of their introduction. The success which has attended the systems of education in Europe since the introduction of these subjects is in itself sufficient to prove their suitability. In the case of the science subjects, or what may be called the "Science of everyday life," it is proposed to introduce the facts required into the ordinary class readers, and hence these can scarcely be said to be new subjects, but rather an attempt to direct the reading work of the pupils to subjects which are of interest and importance to them in their everyday lives, instead of requiring them to read books which rarely contain any useful information, and are frequently of a very uninteresting nature.

The detailed scheme as recommended by the Committee.

12. As appendices to this report (Appendices A and B) two syllabuses are given. The first is the detailed statement of the subjects and the extent to which it is proposed to teach them in all the classes of the vernacular schools, while the second syllabus gives a condensed view of the detailed syllabus.

It will be convenient to note here some of the leading points of the syllabus. Free-hand drawing is introduced at the earliest stage and runs through the whole course. Manual training for boys, in the form of leaf-manipulation, paper-cutting and folding begins in the A class of the lower primary; as needlework for girls it begins in the third year of the infant class or class B of the lower primary. Drill for boys and girls runs through the whole course. Under the head of Reading, beginning with the A class of the lower primary, there is a list of science subjects which, without the explanation given in the next paragraph and in paragraph 9, may seem to impose too great a burden on the students, but on examination it will resolve itself into a simple reading course arranged as follows:—For boys in town schools, some elementary notions of the simplest facts and principles of Botany, Natural History, Hygiene, Physical Science, and Chemistry. For boys in country schools, a similar course, only with Agriculture substituted for Physical Science and Chemistry. For girls in both town and country a similar course of Botany, Natural History, and Domestic Economy only. The reader itself will be written in the most simple and comprehensible language, devoid of technicalities; and, to minimise the danger of the reading exercise degenerating into learning by rote, the different subjects up to Standard IV are to be illustrated and explained as far as possible by means of object-lessons.

The advantages of a course of Agriculture for village schools in Bengal need not be entered upon. Naturally this subject becomes of a more technical character than the other Science subjects, but at the same time it will be treated in a manner suitable for the age and understanding of schoolboys. In Standards V and VI practical work in a school garden is introduced. The syllabus for Standard IV of the subject "Writing" may be noticed in this connection, as a part of it has indirect reference to Agriculture. It was brought to the notice of the Committee that in very many cases raiyats unwittingly placed themselves in the power of money-lenders through absolute ignorance of the meaning of the documents to which they subscribed. The Committee, therefore, were of opinion, considering that they were providing a course of education mainly for the agricultural classes, that it would not be out of place to introduce as an exercise in Writing the forms of simple documents which are commonly used by raiyats. Mensuration will include a course of simple practical Geometry. In the two highest standards Euclid is introduced as an alternative subject only: in the present course it is compulsory. The subject of moral training will be considered in the selection of pieces for the literature book and in subject IX (Poetry).

13. As it may be objected that several new subjects are proposed to be introduced in the curriculum, it is well to state that the increase of the course is only nominal, for most of the new subjects are only in substitution for others which are now taught.

Thus, for instance, in the lower primary course, there are subjects in the present curriculum which partly or wholly go out in the new proposals.

Taking the case of the B and A standards of a lower primary class, corresponding to the two stages of infant training, the children will be practically relieved of the work in reading and also in learning multiplication-tables by rote. In their place the children will have to take up Kindergarten occupation and object lessons. In the lower primary class the time at present spent in reading and in working at the *Sarir Palan* (Science of Sanitation) will be devoted to studying the new primer for Standard I in what has been called the "Science of everyday life." The same remark which has just been made with reference to the lower primary class will almost hold good for all the classes above it, as it is proposed that the Science Readers which are to be prepared should be substituted for the ordinary reading books now used in the schools.

14. Again, writing is usually taught to the children in all the classes of vernacular schools at least an hour a day; it is proposed that a portion of this time, say, two hours a week, should be devoted to Drawing. Arithmetic, multiplication-tables, etc., are now taught at least 2 to 2½ hours a day, and in some classes for a much longer time. Under the new scheme the tedium of the children's work in the infant stages will be lightened, for the idea of numbers will be introduced during the Kindergarten and object-lesson work, when dealing with the leaves of trees, the fingers of the hand, etc., so that in the two lowest classes the Arithmetic will be more like systematised play than a serious study. It is also thought

that the learning of multiplication-tables should certainly be postponed to the second period or year of study of the infant stage. In the same way it is thought that the children should not learn the letters of the alphabet till the second year of tuition, while they will only commence their full course of reading and writing in the third year of study.

15. Again it may be remarked that in the present upper primary course the following subjects are taught:—Literature, Science, and Grammar, which may be considered to be replaced by the Science Reader. Writing is to be partly replaced in the new scheme by Drawing. The dry facts of History and Geography now taught in the upper primary schools are to be replaced by interesting Historical and Geographical Readers, which will also include stories with a moral tendency. Euclid, now taught in the two classes of the upper primary school will be replaced by Geometrical Drawing, and so on. Practically the only additional subjects in the proposed new courses will be Drill and Manual Training. These lessons must be really looked upon as a relaxation, and it is believed that, as is found to be the case in England, the introduction of these additional subjects will enable the other work of the school to be carried out more efficiently and expeditiously.

Hence it will be seen that the new scheme proposes to relieve the children of a considerable amount of tedious routine work, and to substitute for it lessons which will be at the same time more instructive and more interesting.

Time-tables.

16. The statements appended to this report (Appendices E to G) are time-tables giving the number of hours to be spent every week in each of the prescribed subjects in the different standards, for the lower primary, the upper primary, and the middle schools. With a view to diminish the pressure on the pupils at the infant stage, care has been taken to restrict school-work to 18 hours a week for the first stage, 24 hours for the second, and 25 hours for the third stage, while 27 hours have been assigned to both the first and second Standards. From the third to the sixth Standard the number of school hours has been fixed at 30, including four hours for drill and manual work, which, according to the experience gained elsewhere, afford marked relaxation from purely intellectual labour.

Date of introduction of the new scheme.

17. The Committee consider that though the syllabus of studies now put forward is based mainly on the existing capabilities of schools of different grades, it will be some time before it can be effectively taught in those institutions. They are of opinion that a period of two and-a-half years should be allowed to elapse, from the date of publication of the syllabus, for schools to adapt themselves to their altered requirements, and that the first examination for scholarships under the revised standards should be held in 1902. The Committee do not consider it expedient to recommend the partial introduction of these standards, either in particular localities or in particular grades of schools, at an earlier date, as the present system of scholarships embraces both urban and rural areas, which cannot be educationally severed from one another without the creation of practical difficulties. They therefore venture to recommend that all classes of vernacular schools be given notice at an early date that the examination for scholarships will be held under the new system from the year 1902. This recommendation is made on the assumption that the middle and upper primary examinations will continue to be held before the Durga Puja holidays, and the lower primary examination in November or December as at present.

Preliminaries to the introduction of the scheme.

18. The necessary preliminaries to the introduction of the new scheme will be three. First, the immediate introduction of teaching the new subjects into training-schools, so as to enable them to turn out rapidly teachers qualified to take up school work under the new system. Second, the training of Inspecting Pandits, Sub-Inspectors, and Deputy Inspectors of Schools, who will have to be familiarised with the methods of teaching now proposed to be adopted. They may be invited to see actual work under the syllabus in the training schools for a week or ten days, and with the help of the knowledge thus gained, they can be expected to aid the teachers in introducing the system Third, the preparation of manuals for the teachers and text-books for the students.

Teachers' Manuals and text-books.

19. Appendix C gives a statement of the books and manuals required under the proposed new scheme. They consist of two Teachers' Manuals, one Drill Book and the Drawing Books for the use of the teachers, and the following text-books to be purchased by students:—

For the Lower Primary.

One Reader and one Arithmetic Book.

For the Upper Primary.

One Science Primer.
One Historical, Geographical and Moral Reader.
One Arithmetic Book.

For the Middle Vernacular.

One Science Primer.
One Literature Book and Moral Reader.
One Historical and Geographical Reader.
One Arithmetic Book.
Euclid (alternative).

20. Referring first to the Manuals for Teachers, the Committee are of opinion that the necessity for them is sufficiently shown by the inefficiency which is to be found in the work of many teachers in primary and other schools in Bengal.

The *gurus* in many primary schools have never seen what good or proper teaching is like, and they have never received any instruction as to the best methods by which such teaching should be given. The Teachers' Manuals, which the Committee consider should be prepared at once, will deal with the work required to be done by a school-master, and indicate the nature of the subjects to be taught and the precise method by which the instruction should be given.

21. The vernacular education which is being dealt with in this report may really be divided into four stages—the Infant stage, the Lower and Upper Primary, and the Middle stages. In the Infant stage practically everything depends upon the teacher. It is therefore necessary to supply each of the lower primary *gurus* with a manual giving very full instructions as to how the teacher should conduct the training of the senses and how he should proceed with object-lessons, etc., which are detailed in the syllabus. This Manual, called the Junior Teachers' Manual, would also indicate more briefly how the remaining subjects up to the lower primary standard (*i.e.*, Standards I and II of the syllabus) are to be taught.

The second Manual for the senior teachers would go rather more fully into the methods of managing the classes of a school, into the methods of maintaining discipline, the methods of keeping school registers and accounts, the requirements as to cleanliness and sanitation in school-rooms and school-houses, and other matters of the same kind, and, in addition, it would explain in detail the principles upon which the teaching of the classes of an upper primary school should be conducted.

A few additional chapters dealing with the new subjects taught in the middle schools, and on a few other matters, would be sufficient to make this second book suitable for the use of teachers in middle schools, as well as for those in upper primary schools.

The subjects which are to be treated in the two Teachers' Manuals are given in detail in Appendix D.

Drawing books and Drill book.

22. The want of drawing examples for Indian schools has been supplied by a series of four books lately prepared under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Calcutta School of Art, by order of the Government of India. To make them more complete some additional examples are now being prepared, and it will only be necessary to arrange for a cheap edition of the whole series to make it suitable for use in primary and other schools in Bengal.

An excellent Drill book, published in Hindi, embodying the native form of gymnastic exercises, has been introduced into the Central Provinces schools with marked success. The Committee consider that the Drill book for schools in Bengal should be framed on similar lines.

23. The scope and method of the text-books required for the students are sufficiently indicated in the detailed syllabus. The number of pages to be allotted to each subject in the different standards and the selling prices of the books are given in Appendix C.

Method of procuring the text-books and manuals required.

24. It remains now to consider the best method of procuring the class of text-books and manuals required.

Two alternatives were considered by the Committee—

1st.—To rely on private enterprise.

2nd.—To depute official or non-official experts to prepare them, on suitable terms as to remuneration and adoption of the books by Government.

After much deliberation the Committee decided that the first course was preferable, as it would disarm much of the opposition and ill-feeling which was sure to be aroused among authors and publishers by the unavoidable interference with their vested interest in existing text-books, involved in the reorganisation of the present curriculum. Any attempt on the part of Government to create a monopoly in the preparation of the new books might easily give rise to a strong agitation against the whole scheme. Another advantage of throwing open to competition the work of preparing all the books required would be to relieve Government of the difficult and somewhat invidious task of nominating experts. It is clear that no single author can be an expert in all the subjects which are dealt with in the Science Primers. It would therefore follow that some one author must act as an editor of a book or series, employing experts to write sections of the work which he would incorporate in a Primer. Hence there would be a further and grave difficulty if it were decided that Government should undertake the preparation of the Science and other Readers.

The Committee therefore considered that the best course to follow would be to notify publicly the manuals and text-books required for the different classes of schools, the subject-matter and lines on which the books are to be drawn up being clearly specified, and to invite authors and publishers to submit works for the approval of a Committee to be hereafter nominated by Government. The books might be written in any vernacular used in Bengal, but a very full type-written summary of the contents in English should be submitted with each book. The authors or publishers, as the case might be, of the works selected would be

allowed to retain the copyright, but they would be required to undertake the printing and publishing on their own account. The maximum selling price is indicated in Appendix C. With regard to the text-books for students and the Teachers' Manuals, the Committee consider that the copyright of works selected, being a property of considerable value, would offer a sufficient inducement for authors and publishers to compete without any honoraria being given, but probably Government would have to give a guarantee that no changes would be made in the books for a certain time, perhaps for five years.

Financial effect of the scheme.

25. The financial effect of the scheme can as yet be estimated only approximately. The Committee are of opinion that the new standards of education can without difficulty be taught in the schools by the present masters. Hence no additional expenditure will be thrown on public funds from this cause. The Committee do not expect that at the outset the teaching in some of the new subjects will be very satisfactory, but, as suggested in paragraph 18, steps will be taken to gradually raise the standard of teaching. The Committee are convinced that the teaching of the new system cannot possibly be less satisfactory than the teaching at present carried on. With regard to other items of the cost of the new scheme, the Committee have come to the conclusion that the preparation of the text-books for the pupils as well as the two manuals for teachers should be left to private enterprise. If this recommendation be carried out, the cost to Government of the introduction of the scheme will be practically nothing except what is incurred in the publication of the Drawing books and the Drill book. District Boards and other local authorities will have to provide the lower and upper primary schools with copies of the Teachers' Manuals and the Drawing books and the Drill book. The total cost for each lower primary school will thus be about 10 annas, and for each upper primary school about 12 annas. The number of lower primary schools in these provinces being 43,483, and of upper primary schools 4,113, the local authorities will have to incur an expenditure of about Rs. 32,000 for supplying these books to the schools. As most of the lessons suggested in the syllabus deal with common objects, the Committee trust that the articles required will be secured by each school locally without any extra cost. A sum of 4 annas a year may, however, be put down as covering the entire cost of these articles for a lower primary school. In that case about Rs. 12,000 will have to be provided either by the school *gurus* or the villagers. In upper primary schools the annual cost may probably be a rupee, and in middle schools the expenditure may vary with the ability of the school to bear it.

26. It remains to be seen how the changes about to be introduced are likely to affect the students of the different grades of vernacular schools for whose benefit the Committee have endeavoured to revise the entire curriculum of studies. The number of pages of text-books gone through by a candidate for a middle scholarship under existing arrangements is about 1,400, and the cost of the books is about Rs. 6, while under the scheme here set forth the number of pages will be five to six hundred and the cost one rupee to one rupee eight annas. In addition to this, drawing appliances, costing about 8 annas to each pupil and one rupee to the school, will have to be provided. In respect of the Upper Primary scholarship class, the pages at present come up to 1,050 and their cost to about Rs. 2-13, while the new scheme reduces the pages to three hundred or three hundred and fifty, and their cost to eight to twelve annas or to perhaps a rupee, including drawing instruments. In the same way the Lower Primary scholarship class now has to go through 230 pages, the books costing about 10 annas, while the new scheme gives 140 pages, costing 6 annas. These figures give some idea of the relief which would be afforded to students of vernacular schools of different classes in respect of the burden of text-books and their cost to the pupils.

27. The Committee are of opinion that it will be time to discuss the question of assigning different values or marks to the separate subjects for the purposes of the different scholarship examinations when the Government have intimated their decision on the scheme embodied in the present report. The Committee, therefore, consider it premature to make any detailed proposals in respect of marking for the present.

ALEX. PEDLER ... *President.*

E. B. HAVELL ...
RADHIKA PRASANNA MUKHERJI
J. C. BOSE ...
P. C. RAY ... } *Members of the Committee.*
N. G. MUKERJI ...
BARADA PRASAD GHOSH ...
RASAMAY MITRA ...

The 6th April 1899.

APPENDIX A.

THE DETAILED SYLLABUS.

NOTE.—It is of the utmost importance that all objects which are used to illustrate the courses of instruction in vernacular schools should be selected from materials or things that are commonly found in every school, or which can be obtained in every village without difficulty and without cost. This rule applies to objects which are to be used for the training of the senses in the infant classes, and for object-lessons, etc., and also as far as possible to those used in the teaching of the science of every-day life.

INFANT CLASS.

THE following "Kindergarten" and "Object-lesson" subjects shall be prescribed for the first stage of instruction before the children are allowed to begin to learn their letters or to learn to read, &c.:—

FIRST PERIOD OF INFANT CLASS—ONE YEAR'S COURSE.

Age about 5 years.

A.—Kindergarten and Object-lessons for training children by observation or impressions obtained through the senses—

1. Through the eye—
   (*a*) Lessons on form.
   Curved lines.
   Lines, straight and crooked.
   Ball-shaped bodies.
   (*b*) Lessons on colour—
   Black and white substances.
   Yellow and red ditto.
   Blue and green ditto.
2. Through the hand—
   Things, hard and soft.
   „ rough and smooth.
   „ heavy and light.
   „ brittle and tough.
3. Through sense of taste—
   Things, sweet and sour.
   „ pungent or hot, sour, salt, and bitter.

B.—Object-lessons on things of every-day life, such as, a flat board or a piece of wood, a box, a stool or chair, a table or school desk; also very simple object-lessons about plants, growing and flowering, indicating the root, the stem, the leaves, the flowers, etc., and their simple uses, and showing that a plant must be watered for it to continue to live.

Very simple lessons about the human body—
Parts of the body—the head, arms, legs, hands and feet.
What the body is made of (bones and flesh).

C.—Training of hand and eye—
Drawing of curved, straight, and crooked lines.
Drawing of squares and oblongs, circles and figures like circles bounded by curved lines.

D.—Very simple lessons as to different kinds of animals—
Some animals walk only.
Ditto have 2, 4, and more legs.
Ditto crawl.
Ditto fly.
Ditto swim.
Ditto walk and fly.
Ditto ditto and swim.
Necessity of kindness to domestic animals.
Kindness of children to one another.

E.—From the object-lessons on the leaves of trees and on the hands and feet, etc., the idea of numbers can be readily introduced, and from numbers to addition, subtraction, and simple mental arithmetic.

F.—The children are to be allowed to learn to write the numerals about this stage.

G.—The children must be trained daily in simple physical exercises and in action songs.

H.—Kindergarten occupations such as stick-laying, etc.

SECOND PERIOD OF INFANT CLASS—ONE YEAR'S COURSE.

Age about 6 years.

A.—Training through the senses—

1. Through the eye—
   (*a*) Lessons on form—
   Extension of lessons given in first period.
   Also lessons on angles and on triangles of various shapes.
   Also lessons on cube and brick-shaped bodies.
   (*b*) Lessons on colour—
   Extension of lessons given in first period.
   Grey, orange, purple, brown.
2. Through the hand—
   Extension of lessons given in first period, showing various degrees of the properties then tested.
3. Through sense of taste—
   Extension of lessons given in first period.
4. Through the ear—
   Sounds, loud and soft.
   „ distant and near.
   „ pleasant and unpleasant.
   Different animals give different sounds.
   Sounds of pain, sounds of pleasure.
   Sounds give spoken language.
5. Through the organs of smell—
   Pure air has no smell.
   Air which has smell is not pure.
   Sweet or pleasant smells of flowers.
   Unpleasant smell of rotting or decaying vegetation.
   Unpleasant smell of rotting or decaying animal matter.
   Air with bad smell is unhealthy to breathe.
6. Lessons on size and measurement—
   Length, breadth, and thickness.
   Measures of length, both vernacular measures, and the yard, foot, and inch.

B.—The following object-lessons on common things:—

1. On a stool or chair.
2. „ a slate and pencil.
3. „ a book.
4. „ a tree and its fruit.
5. „ a mango and plantain.
6. „ seeds.
7. „ grass.
8. „ a plant yielding fibres which the children can extract.
9. „ the parts of the human body in greater detail than in the first period.
10. „ a cat.

C.—The hand and eye should be again trained by simple drawing exercises of the same character as those in the first period, but rather more advanced, with the drawing of triangles, rectangles, pentagons, etc., in addition.

Tracing outlines of leaves of plants of various shapes and of other flat bodies on slates. Leaves of plants may be pressed between sheets of paper (old newspaper) to make them lie quite flat.

After tracing a leaf or other flat object on the slate, the pupil should be required to make a freehand copy of his own diagram by the side of it, and compare it and correct it by placing the original object over it. This would help to train the eye and would fix the form of the object more clearly in the memory than simple tracing would.

D.—At this period the children are to begin to learn their letters, etc., and to write the letters of the alphabet and to form short words.

E.—Additional arithmetical exercises, multiplication tables, etc., should be learned. Slates may be used for the simple arithmetic.

F.—Short pieces of poetry should be committed to memory. Some of these should teach morality and the duties of children.

G.—Simple physical exercises and action songs.

H.—Kindergarten occupations such as stick-laying, seed-work, etc.

THIRD PERIOD OF INFANT CLASS—ONE YEAR'S COURSE (EQUAL TO STANDARD B OF PRESENT PRIMARY COURSE).

Age about 7 years.

A.—Training through the senses—

1. Through the eye—

(*a*) Lessons on form should include the notions of perpendicular, horizontal, oblique, parallel lines, the circle, sphere, cylinder, prisms, pyramid, and cone.

(*b*) Lessons on colour should deal with dark and light colours, and with the varying shades of such colours as red, blue, green, yellow, etc.

Primary and secondary colours, browns, greys, etc.

(*c*) Lessons on the four cardinal points.

2. Determination of weights with the use of bazaar scales.

3. Elementary notions about time should be given (indigenous and European), to include the year, month, week, day, hour, and minute, also division of the year into seasons.

B.—Object-lessons—

3. Further lessons about plants—

Seeds to be sown and grown to form plants.
Object-lessons on plants, such as pumpkin, and on vegetables, such as brinjal, beans, etc., for food.

4. Further lessons about the human body—

The blood, the brain, the skin.

5. Object-lessons about birds (pigeon, duck).

Simple lessons about the cow.

6. Object-lessons on vessels—

An earthen pot.
A water glass or a bottle.
A brass *lotah* or a brass plate (*thala*).

7. Object-lessons on common metals.

„ coins, copper and silver.
„ nails, screws.
„ a knife.
„ a key for a lock.

8. Object-lessons about plants yielding fibres, more advanced than in the previous stage.
The use of various fibres in the manufacture of cloth for clothing.

C.—Drawing (Hand-and Eye-training)—

Drawing on slates, of rather more advanced character than in the two previous stages.
Drawing outlines of leaves, etc., from memory must be practised.

D.—The study of reading and arithmetic to be continued, and before passing on to the next stage the children should be able to read very simple language, written and printed, and should be able to write slowly, very simple words from dictation.

E.—Verses on the duties of children should be committed to memory and recited.

F.—School Drill also to be included.

G.—Needle work (*for girls only*).—Hemming.

H.—Kindergarten occupations such as stick-laying, seed-work, paper-folding, etc.

STANDARD I—ONE YEAR'S COURSE (CORRESPONDING TO THE "A" CLASS OF A LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOL).

Age about 8 years.

Class subjects.—Reading, Writing,* Arithmetic,* Object-lessons and a Primer, with Drawing (Hand-and—Eye-training), Manual work, Needlework for girls, and School Drill.

Object-lessons (2 pages)—

THE SKY.

Sunrise, noon, sunset.—The children are to note with reference to the school-house or village the object over which the sun rises or sets from month to month, and to note also the sun's position at noon, and its varying height above the horizon.

Shadow.—The pupils are to notice by aid of an upright stick on a flat piece of ground the varying length of the shadow month by month.

Moon.—Note its changes. The pupils should draw the shape of the illuminated portion week by week.

Day and night.—Varying length of day and night at different seasons to be noted, and connected with the varying position of the sun as determined at rising and setting and at noon.

The Primer for this class will contain—

A.—Botany (5 pages).—

1. A broad sketch of the plant in reference to its three principal parts,—the root, the stem, and the leaf.
2. Talk about a seedling.
3. Distinction between root and stem.—Observe the germination of seed. One part grows upwards—the stem, and the other downwards—the root. If a growing plant be placed in an inverted position for some time, observe that the stem will bend and grow upwards and the root in the contrary direction. (A germinating pea placed upside down will show this.)

B.—Natural History (10 pages).—Habits and general description of the following domestic animals with anecdotes: the cow, the cat, and the dog, incidentally illustrating what is meant by herbivorous and carnivorous animals, their offensive and defensive weapons.

C.—Agriculture (10 pages) for Country schools, for boys only.—Alternative with Physics and Chemistry.

Necessaries of Life; Variety desirable as a protection against failure of crops. *Objects required*—specimens of cereals, pulses, oil-seeds, vegetables, sugar, salt, milk, fibres, straw, bamboos, timber spices.

* As at present.

D.—Physics (*5 pages*) *for town schools, for boys only.*—
The following lesson is to be in the form of conversation:—

Solid substances and some of their properties.—Take a solid, and show that it has a definite shape. This shape cannot be easily altered.

Some solids may be converted into liquids by heating, *e.g.*, wax.

Porous bodies.—Take a piece of charcoal and show the pores Examine also a piece of unglazed pottery. Water percolates through the pores. Examine blotting paper.

Liquids and some of their properties.—As example take water. It has no shape of its own; it takes the shape of the vessel in which it is poured. It breaks into drops. It flows down. Fill a bottle full of water. Try to cork it. The water is difficult to compress.

Solids are converted into liquids by heating; liquids are converted into solids by cooling. Observe how cocoanut oil becomes solidified in winter.

E.—Chemistry (*4 pages*) *for town schools, for boys only.*—
Lesson on solubility:—

Take a pinch of common salt, sugar, and finely-powdered chalk respectively in a tumbler, and add the same volume of water to each and stir with a rod. Observe the appearance of the liquids: the water with the salt and sugar is perfectly clear; that containing the chalk is milky. Now pass the liquids through filter papers. Observe that the milkiness in the last has now disappeared. Taste them one by one. The water containing the salt has a brackish taste; that which was poured over the sugar has a sweetish taste, whilst that which was treated with chalk has *no taste* whatever. Evaporate the liquids in succession in earthenware or enamelled cups. The water evaporates off slowly, and at last we have a residue of salt and sugar; but the water which was similarly treated with chalk leaves *nothing* behind.

F.—Hygiene (*8 pages*), *for boys only.*—

Food.—Its necessity. Evils of under-feeding and over-feeding. Ordinary articles of food, including meat, eggs, milk, fruits.

Drink.—Pure water how obtained. Causes of impurities in water.

Air.—Necessity of pure air. Causes of its impurities. How to purify the air of dwelling-houses.

Sunlight.—Its necessity in dwelling-houses.

F(a).—Domestic Economy (*8 pages*), *for girls only.*—

Bathing.—Anointing the body before bathing. Bathing as a means of cleaning the body. Bathing of little children.

Dress.—Dress capable of improvement. Clothes to be washed and kept clean. Children's clothes to be changed frequently.

The kitchen—Should be kept clean. Removal of refuse. Scrubbing the floor and cleaning walls and the ceiling. Admission of light and air into the kitchen.

G.—Drawing (*Hand-and Eye-training*).—Half the first part (of the four parts) of the Indian Drawing Books prepared in the School of Art:—

A set of Indian drawing copies has recently been supplied by a drawing book in four parts prepared by order of the Government of India. With some additional examples and a carefully-prepared set of instructions for teachers, the first book would be suitable for use in lower primary schools. The examples would have to be enlarged, mounted on pasteboard, and varnished. These enlarged examples would be hung in front of the class and copied by the students on their slates, so that one set would be sufficient for each school. The only expense would be the cost of one book for the teacher and one set of examples for each school. The examples would be of so simple a character that any intelligent teacher by the help of the printed instructions would be able to direct the class in the correct method of drawing them.

One page of directions regarding Drawing is to be included in the Science Primer.

H.—Manual Training, for boys only.—Leaf and Paper work.

Leaves (*palm, &c.*).—Making fans of different kinds, whistles, ornamental designs, baskets.

Paper.—Paper-folding, paper-modelling, such as caps, boats, and other toys, inkpots, pen-cases, etc., flying kites, flowers, garlands, slings, lanterns, etc., etc., envelopes.

Two pages of the Reader to contain directions about Manual Training.

Ha).—Needlework (for girls).—Top-sewing or seaming.

I.—Verses teaching the duties of children.

(Two pages at the end of the Primer.)

STANDARD II (CORRESPONDING TO PRESENT LOWER PRIMARY STANDARD).

Age about 9 years.

Class subjects.—Reading, Writing,* Arithmetic,* Object lessons and a Primer, with Drawing (Hand-and Eye-training), Manual work, Needlework for girls, and School Drill.†

Object-lessons (2 pages).—

THE AIR.

Winds.—The pupils should record the varying directions of the winds from season to season, or day to day, also note that some winds are warm, some cold, that some bring rain and some dry weather.

Air—Contains moisture or water vapour shown by two classes of facts—(*a*) clothes left out in open air at night become damp and wet, salt becomes damp and wet during rainy season, *i.e.*, vapour from air is turned into water, and (*b*) pools of water and tanks dry up in wind and sun, wet cloth becomes dry when hung in wind and sun, *i.e.*, the water in them turns into vapour. Human breath contains vapour, and this turns to water when a cold slate is breathed upon, or on a cold morning breath becomes visible owing to water being formed from the vapour in it.

Surface of lands.—The meaning of the terms plains, valleys, hills, etc., must be explained, and the teacher should make models in clay, sand, etc., to illustrate the meaning of such terms.

The Reader for this class will contain—

A.—Botany (5 pages)—

Root of a plant.—Function of the root (1) to hold the plant; (2) to supply food. Examine different kinds of roots.

Distinguish between the main roots and rootlets—

Fibrous roots—grass.
Fleshy roots—radish, beet.
Adventitious roots—banyan.

B.—Natural History (10 pages)—

General description of the members of the cat family with anecdotes.

Mammals.—The cat, chosen as a type—external configuration—round face—arrangement and disposition of the hair—habits.

Examination of the paw: (*a*) under surface; the fleshy pad—the retractile claws—when excited the claws are drawn out of the protecting sheath and the hair stands on end—mode of seizing prey.

The pupil of the cat's eye: almost a vertical line in broad daylight—in the dark it expands.

The cat: its maternal instincts—attitude of the male cat towards the offspring.

The tiger: only a big cat.

C.—Agriculture (8 pages), alternative with Physics and Chemistry for village schools, for boys only—

A lesson on rice and a lesson on oilseeds.

* As at present.
† Book containing instructions in Drill to be prepared.

D.—Physics—(5 pages), for boys only.—

Gases and some of their properties.—Blow into water through a tube; you see something bubbling up. Blow against your hand; you feel a current of air. Gases cannot be kept in an open-mouthed vessel. Gases are easily compressible.

Resumé of the general properties of matter (ice, water and steam).

Divisibility of matter.

Gravity.

E.—Chemistry (4 pages), for boys only.—Further lessons about solubility.

Take some lime in a bottle, fill half the bottle with water, cork it tightly, and violently agitate the contents. Allow to settle over night. Next day carefully decant off the clear liquid; note the *alkaline* nature of the water; divide it into two portions; blow into one by means of a tube of bamboo or some kind of reed. Observe how the water turns milky; the lime which was in solution has now been rendered insoluble and thus *precipitated*. Pass the milky water through a filter. The water is now colourless and devoid of taste. (*Cf.* Lessons on the Chemistry of a Candle.)

Treat similarly powdered alum, sulphate of copper, charcoal, sand, etc., and find out which of the above are soluble and which insoluble in water.

F.—Hygiene (8 pages), for boys only.—

Cleanliness and dress.—Bathing: its necessity. How to keep clean. How to keep the house clean. Uses of dress. Different articles used for weaving cloths.

Exercise and rest, including change of air.

Epidemics.—How to check their spread.

F(a).—Domestic Economy (8 pages), for girls.—

Cooking.—Cleanliness to be observed. Cleaning of utensils. Supply of good water for cooking food. Articles to be properly prepared and washed before cooking. Food to be prepared and kept covered as far as possible. Rice to be cooked last and eaten before it gets cold. Variety in food.

Bed-room.—Day sleep to be avoided. Regular hours of sleep. Over-crowding in rooms injurious. Use of mosquito curtains. Ventilation of rooms. Bedding of infants to be changed when soiled. Bed-clothes and pillows to be aired, and sunned and washed.

G.—Drawing (Hand- and Eye-training).—Second half of first part of the School of Art Drawing Book.*

H.—Manual Training (for boys only).—Exercises in Clay modelling.

Construction of pots, country lamps, other household articles, models of fruits and playthings.

One page of directions regarding Manual Training is to be included in the Science Primer.

H(a).—Needlework, for girls.—Running and felling and back-stitching.

I.—Verses teaching morality and duties of children (3 pages).

STANDARD III (CORRESPONDING TO LOWER CLASS OF UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL)—ONE YEAR'S COURSE.

Age about 10 years.

Class subjects.—Reading, Writing,† Arithmetic;† a Historical, Geographical and Moral Reader; a Science Primer; Drawing (Hand- and Eye-training); Practical Geometry (INSTEAD OF EUCLID); Manual work; Needlework for girls and School Drill.‡

* These Drawing Books are now in course of revision, and drawings of Indian leaves, plants and animals illustrating the lessons in agriculture, natural history, and botany are to be included in them.

† As at present.

‡ Drill book to be prepared.

In addition to the Science Primer, a Reader containing lessons in History and Geography will have to be prepared for the Upper Primary Standard, and the first half of this book will be used in this class. This book should contain a few pieces of poetry, also some anecdotes with a moral tendency. It should not exceed 120 pages.

Object-lessons (2 pages).—

WATER.

Mist and fog—Are produced in the air and over tanks, etc., because the vapour, when cooled, changes into little drops of water.

Clouds—Are formed in the same way, but in the upper atmosphere.

Rain—Comes from these clouds, or from the vapour which has been cooled into drops of water.

Dew—Is water formed from vapour on or near the surface of the ground. The pupils should note when dew is formed, *i.e.*, whether during cloudy or cloudless weather, etc., the difference in the amount of dew in different seasons of the year, and on what objects the dew lies thickest.

Hailstone—Are rain drops made solid by cold, and they fall usually during thunderstorms. Hail-stones should be collected and examined, and allowed to melt in a glass, so that the water can be seen and tested.

Thunder and lightning—Also usually occur during storms of rain, hail, etc.

The Science Primer will contain—

A.—Botany (8 pages)—Stems and their functions—

Stems of plants.—The stem grows upward, so that the plant may get as much light as it can. Green plants cannot grow without light. Observe the discolouration and unhealthy condition of grass growing when shaded from light.

Different kinds of stems—

a.—Woody stems.
b.—Climbing stems. Observe the twining tendrils by which the plant obtains support, *e.g.*, cucurbita.
c.—Succulent stems.
d.—Underground stems, *e.g.*, potato, turmeric, ginger, etc.

B.—Natural History (10 pages)—

Difference between a vertebrate and an invertebrate animal as illustrated by comparing the wings, legs and body of a bird with those of a butterfly.

Animals without a back-bone: a snail, a cray fish, an earth-worm, a milliped, a butterfly, a leech and a cockroach compared with a fish.

The dog as compared with the cat in external appearance —the longish face—claws non-retractile—different breeds of dogs—Newfoundland, spaniel, greyhound, St. Bernard, and the uses they are put to—dogs of the cold countries furnished with a thick coating of fur.

C.—Agriculture (16 pages) for country schools, for boys only (alternative with Physics and Chemistry).—

Why crops fail.
Drought-resisting crops.
Irrigation from small depth and from great depth.

D.—Physics (10 pages) for town schools, for boys only—

Liquids.—Surface of liquid is always level. Pressure exerted by liquids in all directions. Bodies weigh less in water than in air. Floating bodies.

Gases.—Pressure exerted by the atmosphere. Invert a tumbler filled with water, with the open mouth covered with a card. Observe the water is kept from falling. The syringe.

E.—Chemistry (6 pages) for town schools, for boys only—

Chemistry of a Candle.—A candle attached to a stout iron wire is lighted and gradually lowered into a wide-mouthed glass bottle: it continues to burn. Observe that the sides of the bottle begin to lose transparency and become covered over with mist. Where does the water come from? The mouth of the bottle is gradually closed with a glass or earthenware plate. The light begins to get more and more dim till it is extinguished. Pour lime-water into the bottle and shake it. The lime-water turns milky. Take some fresh lime-water in a tumbler and blow into it. The lime-water in this case also turns milky.

F.—Hygiene (16 pages), for boys only—

Air.—Pure air. Cause of its impurities. Overcrowding in houses and public institutions. Means of ventilation.

Water.—Its sources of supply. Different ways in which it is rendered impure. How to secure pure water. Filters. Alcoholic and other objectionable drinks.

Food.—Why do we eat. Over-eating and under-eating. Different kinds of food, including cereals, pulses, tubers, vegetables, meat, milk and its preparation, sugar, eggs, fruits, preserved foods, condiments.

Sunlight, with special reference to its disinfecting action and necessity to health.

F(a).—Domestic Economy (16 pages), for girls—

How to keep rooms clean.—How they become unclean. Open lamps. Spitting in rooms and on walls improper. Sitting with naked back to the wall. Cobwebs. Children not to play with dirty things in rooms.

Furnishing rooms.—Furniture and utensils to be sufficient for the requirements of the household. Everything in its place. Use of lanterns. Advantages of glass or glazed or stone vessels over metallic articles from a sanitary point of view.

The kitchen—To be kept quite clean. Adjoining parts also to be clean. Utensils, cooking vessels, dishes to be made clean before and after use. Admission of light and air into the kitchen.

Sunlight, with special reference to its disinfecting action and necessity to health.

G.—Drawing (Hand-and Eye-training).—8 pages, explaining the lessons in the drawing book and the elementary practical geometry which is to take the place of mensuration are to be included in the Primer.

Subjects.—(1) Freehand drawing with chalk on the blackboard or a prepared wall surface. (2) Elementary practical geometry.

NOTE 1.—The value of freehand drawing on the blackboard as a means of physical and hand and eye-training is very great, and is hardly sufficiently appreciated in most schemes adopted in Europe. The facility with which it can be put into practice in any school building which has *pucka* walls makes it especially suitable for India. The advantages of it are that the students do not sit in a stooping position, as in writing or drawing on paper. They stand upright, with the head erect and the example opposite the eye. They walk backwards and forwards occasionally to observe their work at a distance. The hand does not rest on anything, but moves freely on the wrist. This in itself gives the arm and wrist a strength and the hand a certainty of touch, which cannot be acquired by any other kind of drawing.

The difficulty regarding the provision of blackboards or other drawing surface for a large number of students in all the upper primary schools in Bengal is easily surmounted. It is obvious that any upright surface properly prepared will answer as well as or better than a blackboard. Any building which has a *pucka* wall can have a surface prepared for drawing on at comparatively small expense. Portland cement would be the best material: it resists damp and saltpetre, which destroy ordinary plaster, and it makes a surface, when properly prepared, which will last for years. The colour of the surface is the next consideration. The natural colour of Portland cement is dirty and ugly, but by mixing the cement with Indian red (a red ochre which can be obtained easily and cheaply) in the proportion of about 1 to 6 by weight, a low-toned and pleasant colour can be obtained which would not be trying to the eyes. So, instead of blackboards, a band of coloured Portland cement, about 3 feet wide running round the whole class-room, at a height of about 3 feet from the ground, would make an excellent surface for drawing on, and would be a cheerful decorative feature in the class-room. The black-coloured surface is only necessary for a teacher's work in demonstrating figures and diagrams to students who sit at some distance off. For students' drawing practice, it is neither necessary nor desirable. The next question is the drawing examples. These would be taken from the Indian School of Art drawing book alluded to before. They would be mounted on cardboard and hung from a strip of wood fastened to the wall at the upper edge of the drawing surface. The students would enlarge the examples to three or four times the size, so that the copying should not be merely mechanical.

The elementary course of practical geometry is also advocated as being of far greater educational value for students of this age than the learning of Euclid, which is almost sure to degenerate into a mere memory exercise. The instruments required are not expensive. They consist of a pair of pencil compasses, a six-inch scale, and one or two small set squares.

H.—Manual Training, for boys only.—Weaving (4 pages)—

Basket-weaving with palm leaves.
String-weaving (knotting, netting, looping, plaiting, weaving of single loop chains of one string, sling-weaving).

H(a).—Needlework, for girls.—Cross-stitch and making a *kurta*.

STANDARD IV (CORRESPONDING TO UPPER PRIMARY CLASS—ONE YEAR'S COURSE).

Age about 11 years.

Class subjects.—Reading, Writing,* Arithmetic,* a Historical, Geographical and Moral Reader, Science Primer, Drawing (Hand- and Eye-training), Practical Geometry and Mensuration, Manual work for boys, Needlework for girls and School Drill.†

The second half of the Geographical, Historical and Moral Reader will be taken.

Object-lessons (3 pages)—

The action of water in nature and on the surface of the land.

Water, when it falls in the form of rain, etc., partly runs over the surface of the ground into tanks, streams, and rivers: it partly sinks into the ground to pass into wells and to reappear in the form of springs, etc., at a lower level, and it partly passes again into the air in the form of vapour.

The action of heavy rain in cutting channels in the earth or soil and in carrying away particles of light material, such as straw and wood, and of soil or earth, or even stones, into the nearest stream, and then into a larger stream or river, should be carefully watched by the pupils.

The pupils should study the nature of the nearest stream of water, determining in what part of the stream the current is most rapid, etc., and ascertaining how it carries away soil and even small stones, and how it cuts away its banks, etc.

The turbid water produced by a rapid stream should be placed in a glass tumbler, and the deposit of silt or soil found at the bottom on standing should be observed. Attention should be drawn to the fact that in this way new earth or soil has been formed in Bengal.

The pupils should be required to decide simple questions, such as—Is the ground on which the school stands level or sloping? Is the ground in the neighbourhood of the school, village or town level or sloping, the nature of the land being ascertained by watching the flow of water after rain (*i.e.*, by the drainage)? It should be noted that the greater the slope of the land, the more rapid will be the flow of water. The action of rain and running water in modifying the surface of the land must be fully explained.

The differences in the erosion of land by running water when (*a*) the land surface is bare and (*b*) when the land is covered with grass or vegetation or by forests must be explained.

Water can be made to pass through certain soils, sand, etc., easily, but it cannot pass through clay. This can be experimentally shown.

Wells and tanks are dependent for their supply of water on the level of the water in the soil, and the depth of this from the surface depends upon the nature of the soil, rainfall, etc. Subsoil water is essential to the growth of plants.

* As at present
† Drill book to be prepared.

The Science Primer for this class to contain—

A.—Botany (8 pages).—Lessons on leaves and flowers.

Leaves.—Function of leaves.
Different parts of a leaf—the stalk and the blade.

Make a collection and examine the different kinds of simple and compound leaves.
Some leaves are sensitive to touch, *e. g.*, the sensitive plant. Observe the order in which leaves close when the end of a branch is touched.

Flowers.—The function of flowers is to produce seeds, which give rise to a new plant.

Study of the different parts of a flower.
Count the number of sepals, petals, stamens and pistils of different kinds of flowers.
Examine pollen grains; also the pistil and the enclosed ovules. Pollen must fall on the stigma for the maturing of the seed.
Pollination often done by insects. The brightly coloured petals serve to attract the insects.

B.—Natural History (10 pages)—

The cow and the horse compared—the cloven foot and the solid foot—other members of the cow family: the buffalo, the sheep, the goat. Stomach of a goat (a typical ruminant) examined and laid open—the four chambers—the construction of the stomach suited to the habits of the animals which chew the cud.

C.—Agriculture (16 pages) for country schools, for boys only, alternative with Physics and Chemistry—

Food and fodder-yielding trees.
Insect and fungus pests.
Oil-cakes as cattle food and manure.

D.—Physics (10 pages) for town schools, for boys only.—
Heat—

Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases.
Make a simple liquid thermometer with a bottle and a tube or quill, and explain the principle of a thermometer.

Change of condition—
From solid to liquid.
„ liquid to gas.

Conduction—
Good conductors and bad conductors. Principle of warm clothing.

Convection—
Air currents and winds.

Radiation.

Boiling—
Elastic force of steam.

A simple reading lesson on the steam-engine.

E.—Chemistry (6 pages) for town schools, for boys only.—
Chemistry of a Candle, Second half:—

When air is breathed out, an invisible gas comes out which has the property of turning lime-water milky. This gas is also formed when a candle burns. Combustion to be explained and compared to respiration. The part which oxygen plays. Blow air into a charcoal fire by means of a pair of bellows. The fire becomes more and more brisk. The common practice in this country of stirring a fire by blowing air into it by means of a bamboo pipe to be referred to.

F.—Hygiene (for boys only)—16 pages.

Slightly more advanced than the matters intended for Lower Primary course—*Cleanliness* to *Epidemics.*
Ordinary accidents.—Burns, snake-bites, bites of rabid animals, drowning.

F(a).—Domestic Economy (for girls)—16 pages.

Cooking.—Good water to be used. Every article to be properly prepared and well cleaned and washed before putting it in the cooking pot. Cooking pots to be cleaned before use. Cooked food to be kept covered. Variety of dishes necessary.

Meals.—Time of meals. All to eat at the same time if possible. Hall for meals to be spacious and clean. Dishes and cups. Distribution of food. Economy and no waste. Simultaneous eating saves trouble and ensures economy. Evils of eating at separate times. Feeding of infants and little children. Over-feeding and under-feeding.

Bed-room.—Elevated bed necessary, especially in damp rooms. Over-crowding bad. Use of curtains. Sunning and washing bedding and clothes. Ventilation of rooms. Soiling of bedding by little children.

Ordinary accidents.—Burns, snake-bites, bites of rabid animals, drowning.

G.—Drawing (Hand- and Eye-training).—Freehand drawing book. Practical Geometry and Mensuration (15 pages).

H.—Manual Training (for boys only)—3 pages.

Bamboo work.—(*Dao* and knife.) Making of sticks, angling rods, paring of split bamboo for fencing purposes, cage-making, frame-work for plants.

H(a).—Needlework (for girls).—Cutting out a *kurta*; sewing on buttons and strings; making buttonholes; marking.

STANDARD V.—CLASS ABOVE THE UPPER PRIMARY STANDARD OR LOWER CLASS OF MIDDLE SCHOOL—ONE YEAR'S COURSE.

Age about 12 years.

Class subjects.—Reading, Writing,* Arithmetic,* a Literature book (about 150 pages), Geographical and Historical Reader, including some lessons in Physical Geography (together about 150 pages).† Science Reader, Drawing (Hand-and Eye-training), Practical Geometry and Mensuration alternative with Euclid first 26 propositions of book I, Manual work, Needlework for girls and School Drill.‡

More advanced Readers, to be prepared for the Middle School Standard in History and Geography, of which one-half would be read in this year's course.

The Science Reader for this class to contain—

A.—Botany (12 pages)—

Life history of a plant—

(1) How plants obtain their food—

A more detailed study of the functions of the root and leaf. Observe the arrangement of leaves to secure the largest area exposed to light. Transpiration.

(2) How plants store up food for future use—

(*a*) in the stem;
(*b*) in the root;
(*c*) in the seed for future use of the seedling.

(3) How plants protect themselves by means of thorns and other devices.

B.—Natural History (12 pages).—Teeth of certain typical animals:

Arrangement of the teeth in the upper and lower jaw respectively of the cat—the prominent *canines*—a characteristic of the carnivora—the function of the incisor—the canine and the molar teeth explained.

Dentition of a ruminant and a rodent compared.

Some typical members of the rodent family, the rat, and the squirrel.

* As at present.
† Such as Lee Warner's Citizen of India.
‡ Drill book to be prepared.

C.—Agriculture (16 pages) for country schools for boys only (alternative with Physics and Chemistry).—

Every Middle School choosing Agriculture as an alternative subject in place of Physics and Chemistry should provide itself with land sufficient for a small garden, where each boy can grow a few square yards of some crop. Each boy must also make a collection of at least five articles of agricultural interest for the school museum under the teacher's guidance. In course of time a complete local collection of soils, crops, manures, weeds, oils, fibres and other agricultural produce, insect and fungus pests, insecticides and fungicides, etc., may be made.

Fertility of soil. Lessons on *arahar* and *dhaincha*. How saltpetre is made. Sugarcane and sugar.

D.—Physics (10 pages) for town schools, for boys only. Light—

Light travels in a straight line. Shadows.

Reflection of light—plane mirror. Refraction of light. Refraction through a prism.

A double convex lens.—Formation of images by a double convex lens. Use of a lens as a simple microscope.

E.—Chemistry (6 pages) for town schools, for boys only.—Metals.

General properties of the metals.—Lustre—malleability; the alloys and their mode of formation. Liability to rust.

The well-known metals—Gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, zinc, iron, and the alloys brass and *kansa*; the different uses to which they are put.

F.—Hygiene (for boys only)—20 pages.

A short chapter defining terms used, and giving some idea of the human body and the functions of nutrition, and respiration.

Food.—Components of perfect food. Articles of good food, advantages of variety in foods. Food according to age and occupation.

Drink.—Water and its sources of supply.—How to secure good water. Rivers, tanks and wells how to be protected from pollution. Filters; storage of rain-water. Alcoholic and other drinks.

Air.—Carbonic acid gas. Other substances that pollute the air. Air inside and outside of houses. Air in towns, swamps, and in dry and high places. Slow poisoning by impure air. Natural purification of air how carried on. Ventilation in houses.

Construction of dwelling-houses.—Admission of air and sun light. How to keep the premises clean and dry.

F(a).—Domestic economy (for girls)—20 pages.

Feeding, bathing and cleanliness, pure air, ventilation of houses.

Management of common ailments. Colds, coughs, fevers, skin diseases, indigestion. Sick diet.

Burns and scalds, wounds and bruises.

G.—Free-hand Drawing (Hand- and Eye-training).—

G(*a*) Practical plane geometry, including simple practical mensuration of lines and surfaces (15 pages).

G(*b*) Euclid alternative with G(*a*) First 26 propositions of 1st Book.‡

H.—Manual Training (for boys.)—Bamboo work—3 pages.

Bamboo work.—As in the Upper Primary course.

H(a).—Needl-work (for girls).—Gathering and sewing on a band, darning and herring-boning.

STANDARD VI.—MIDDLE STANDARD—ONE YEAR'S COURSE.

Age about 13 years.

Class subjects.—Reading, Writing,* Arithmetic,* a Literature book, Geographical and Historical Reader, including some lessons in Physical Geography, Science Reader, Drawing (Hand- and Eye-training), Practical Geometry and Mensuration, alternative with Euclid, book I, Manual work for boys, Needle-work for girls and School Drill.†

The second halves of the Geographical and Historical Readers to be prepared.

* As at present.
† Drill book to be prepared.
‡ In a separate book.

Science Reader to contain—

A.—Botany (12 pages).—Life history of a plant.

How the seeds mature—

(*a*) Pollination by insects. The object of bright colouring of the flower-leaves. Insects are also attracted by scent. Observe how small and inconspicuous flowers club together to become conspicuous, *e.g.*, compositæ.
(*b*) Pollination by the wind.
(*c*) Water as carrier of pollen grain.

Dispersion of seeds, and the object of dispersion—

(*a*) Winged seeds.
(*b*) Seeds which are scattered by mechanical means.
(*c*) Seeds which are dispersed through the agency of birds and other animals.
(*d*) Dispersion of seed by currents of water.

B.—Natural History (12 pages).—

Development and metamorphosis of an insect, *e.g.*, a butterfly or a silkworm—the pupa and the chrysalis stage, etc.

Some typical members of the monkey family: The common monkey (*bandar*)—the *hunuman*.

The Snakes: their habits—mode of progression, how the snake bites—the curved, grooved poison fang.

C.—Agriculture (16 pages) for boys in country schools (alternative with Physics and Chemistry)—

Rotation of crops.
Feed and keep of cattle.
Use of bones as manure.

D.—Physics (10 pages) for town schools, for boys only.—Electricity and Magnetism.

Two kinds of electrification. Action of electrified bodies on one another. A pith-ball electroscope.

Directive action of earth on a magnet. A simple compass needle. Mutual action of similar and opposite poles.

Production of electric currents. Action of a current on a suspended magnetic needle.

E.—Chemistry (6 pages) for town schools, for boys only.—Elements and compounds, carbon and sulphur.

Carbon, graphite and diamond; the physical properties of each well illustrated and the economical uses to which they are applied. What happens when a piece of charcoal is burnt (*Cf.* Lesson on the Chemistry of a Candle).

Some ideas of an *element* and a *compound* incidentally conveyed. A blade of a knife previously well cleaned is dipped into a solution of sulphate of copper: the deposit of metallic copper shown. The copper a component of sulphate of copper; in a compound the properties of the component elements are entirely changed.

A lesson on Sulphur: its physical properties, colour, brittleness, bad conducting power of heat, fusibility, insolubility in water, economic uses, etc.

F.—Hygiene for boys only (20 pages)—

Village conservancy.—Disposal of filth and sewage. How villages are rendered unhealthy.

Cleanliness.—Personal and domestic. Bathing.

Dress.—Dress materials. Dress according to weather. Washing clothes.

Exercise and rest.—Different kinds of exercise. Sleep and its hours. Absolute rest in certain cases.

Epidemics.—Precautions to be taken.

Accidents.—Burns, snake-bites, bites of rabid animals, drowning, bleeding.

F(a).—Domestic Economy for girls (20 pages)—

Management of infectious diseases, including cholera, small-pox, chicken-pox, measles.

Infection.—Disinfection of premises, bedding, clothes.

The sick room.—Duties of the sick nurse, food and drinks for the sick.

Cooking of articles of sick diet.—Necessity of absolute cleanliness in preparing food, including pure water; ærated waters, lime water.

G.—Drawing (Hand and Eye-training).—Free hand drawing

G(*a*).—Practical plane Geometry, including simple practical Mensuration of lines and surfaces.—(15 pages).

G(*b*).—Euclid alternative with G(*a*) whole of 1st Book.*

H.—Manual Training for boys only (5 pages).—Bamboo work, woodwork.

Bamboo work.—As in the Upper Primary course.

Wood work.—Simple sloyd work with the sloyd knife only.

H(a).—Needlework for girls.—Cutting out and making a *piran;* feather-stitching and ornamental marking.

* Euclid will be contained in a separate book.

APPENDIX B.

CONDENSED TABULAR SYLLABUS.

SUBJECT.	AGE 5.	AGE 6.	AGE 7.	AGE 8.	AGE 9.	AGE 10.	AGE 11.	AGE 12.	AGE 13.
	First year of infant class.	Second year of infant class.	Third year of infant class. "B" Class of Lower Primary School.	Standard I=A Class, Lower Primary School.	Standard II=Lower Primary Class.	Standard III.	Standard IV=Upper Primary Class.	Standard V.	Standard VI=Middle Vernacular Class.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Drawing (Hand and eye-training).	Straight, crooked, curved lines; squares, oblongs; circles.	Drawing of triangles, rectangles, pentagons, etc., tracing outlines of flat objects.	Very simple free-hand drawing, tracing of flat objects and reproduction of outline, etc.	Free-hand drawing from copies on slates; first half of 1st School of Art Book.	Free-hand drawing from copies on slates; second half of 1st School of Art Book.	Free-hand drawing ...	Free-hand drawing ...	Free-hand drawing ...	Free-hand drawing.
II. Kindergarten	Lessons through eye, hand, taste. Kindergarten occupations.	Lessons through eye, hand, taste, ear, smell; lessons on measurement. Kindergarten occupations.	Further lessons through the senses, measurements, weight; lessons about the notion of time. Kindergarten occupations.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
III. Object-lessons	About school furniture, plants, human body, differences of animals.	About common plants, parts of body, a cat, etc.	On birds, cow; on common metals and simple articles made from metals; on plants yielding fibre, etc.; on domestic vessels; on parts of the human body.	The sky; the subjects in science, etc., are to be treated as object-lessons.	The air; the subjects in science, etc., are to be treated as object-lessons.	Water; the subjects in science, etc., are to be treated as object-lessons.	The action of water in nature; the subjects in science, etc., are to be treated as object-lessons.	Nil	Nil.
IV. Manual training (for boys only).	Nil	Nil	Nil	Leaf manipulation, paper-cutting, and folding.	Clay modelling ...	Weaving baskets and string weaving.	Elementary bamboo-work.	Bamboo-work ...	Bamboo-work and wood-work.
IVa. Needle work (for girls only).	Nil	Nil	Hemming	Top-sewing or seaming.	Running and felling and back-stitching.	Cross-stitch and making a *kurta*.	Cutting out a *kurta*, sewing on buttons and string; making button holes; marking.	Gathering and sewing on a band, darning and herring boning.	Cutting out and making a *pirans*; feather-stitching and ornamental marking.
V. Drill (for boys only).	Simple action songs ...	Simple action songs ...	Elementary drill and gymnastics.	Drill and gymnastics	Drill and gymnastics	Drill and gymnastics	Drill and gymnastics	Drill and gymnastics	Drill and gymnastics
Va. Drill (for girls only).	Ditto ...	Ditto	Elementary drill and calisthenics.	Drill and calisthenics	Drill and calisthenics	Drill and calisthenics	Drill and calisthenics	Drill and calisthenics	Drill and calisthenics.
VI. Writing ...	Commence writing numerals.	Writing of simple arithmetic; writing of letters.	Writing short words, etc., from dictation; writing sums.	Writing more complex words and sentences, etc.	Writing complex words and sentences, etc.	Writing complex words and sentences, etc.	Writing complex words, sentences, letters and very simple documents.	Nil	Nil.
VII. Arithmetic ...	Idea of number from object-lessons and Kindergarten.	Simple examples of addition, subtraction, simple multiplication tables; notation up to 100.	Examples of addition, subtraction, multiplication, mental arithmetic; notation up to 10,000.	Four simple rules; mental arithmetic; notation, the whole.	Simple and compound rules, reduction, mental arithmetic, European and native systems.	Simple proportion, G. C. M., L. C. M., mental arithmetic, European and native systems.	Vulgar fractions, interest, problems, mental arithmetic, European and native systems.	Decimals, practice, interest, square root, problems, with native arithmetic.	The whole.
VIII. Reading (Science Primer).	Nil	Learn letters	Children should be able to read simple printed and written language.	Standard I, Science Primer.	Standard II, Science Primer.	Standard III, Science Primer.	Standard IV, Science Primer.	Standard V, Science Reader.	Standard VI, Science Reader.
Science Primer includes the following subjects:— Botany ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Simple facts about a [illegible]	Lessons on the roots [illegible]	Lessons on stems ...	Lessons on leaves and flowers.	Life history of plants	Life history of plants continued.

Botany	...	...	...	...	Habits and description of domestic animals—cow, cat, and dog.	Further lessons about the cat family.	Difference between vertebrate and invertebrate animals; more about the dog.	Cow and horse compared.	Dentition of animals	Development and metamorphosis of insect; members of the monkey family; snakes.
A. Agriculture (for country schools for boys only).	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	A Necessaries of life. Varieties of crops.	A Lesson on rice and oil-seeds.	A Why crops fail, drought, irrigation.	A Food and fodder-yielding trees, pests, oil-cakes.	A Work in school garden; collection of specimens; also lessons on fertility, pulse crops, sugarcane and saltpetre.	A Work in school garden; collections of specimens; also lessons on rotation of crops, feed and keep of cattle; use of bones.
or										
B. Physical Science (for town schools for boys only).	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	B Simple facts about general properties of matter.	B Further discussion on properties of matter.	B Pressure exerted by liquids; floating bodies; pressure of atmosphere; syringe.	B Heat—and its effects, conduction, convection, radiation, boiling.	B Light,—reflection, refraction.	B Electricity and magnetism.
Chemistry (for town school for boys only).	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	B Solubility	B Further experiments as to soluble and insoluble substances.	B Chemistry of a candle, first half.	B Chemistry of a candle, second half.	B General and chemical properties of well-known metals.	B Elements and compounds—carbon and sulphur.
Hygiene for boys ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Food; drink; air; light	Cleanliness and dress; exercise and rest; epidemics.	Air; water; food; sunlight.	More advanced Lower Primary course; ordinary accidents.	Food; drink; air; dwelling-houses.	Village conservancy; cleanliness; dress; exercise and rest; epidemics; accidents.
or										
Domestic Economy for girls.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Bathing; dress; the kitchen.	Cooking; bed-room ...	How to keep rooms clean; furnishing room; the kitchen; sunlight.	Cooking; meals; bed-room; ordinary accidents.	Personal hygiene; treatment of common ailments, burns, scalds, wounds and bruises.	Infectious diseases; infection; sick-room; cooking of sick diet.
IX. Poetry or memorising short poems.*	Nil	Short pieces to be committed to memory.	Short pieces to be committed to memory.	Short pieces about duties of children to be committed to memory.	Pieces to be committed to memory.	Pieces in the Reader to be committed to memory.	Pieces in the Reader to be committed to memory.	.....	.....	
X History	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	First part of Historical portion of Reader.	Second part of Historical portion of Reader.	First part of a more advanced Reader.†	Second part of a more advanced Reader.†
XI Geography ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Map of school-room, house and compound; map of village; first part of Geographical portion of Reader.	Map of district in which school is situated; maps of Bengal, India and World, with special reference to British Possessions; second part of Geographical portion of Reader.	First half of more advanced Reader.†	Second half of more advanced Reader.†
XII. Mensuration for boys only.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Taught as practical Geometry.	Elementary practical Geometry, including simple practical Mensuration.	Practical plane Geometry, including Mensuration or First 26 propositions of the First Book of Euclid.	Practical plane Geometry, including Mensuration or First Book of Euclid.
XIII. Literature book, including Grammar and Composition.*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Pieces contained in the Reader.	Pieces contained in the Reader.	Literature book ...	Literature book.

NOTE.—A and B are alternative for boys. For girls Needle-work takes the place of Manual Training. Agriculture (or Physical Science and Chemistry), Euclid and Mensuration are also omitted for girls.

* These should include pieces teaching *morality* and *the duties of children*.

† Such as—Sir W. Lee Warner's "Citizen of India."

APPENDIX C.

Table showing approximately the number of pages of lessons allotted to each Standard.

[The Text-Books prescribed are—The Junior Teacher's Manual (5 annas), the Senior Teacher's Manual (7 annas), the Drill Book (2 annas), the Alphabet and Spelling Book (not more than one anna), Indian Drawing Book, 4 parts (3 annas each), Lower Primary Reader (3 annas), Upper Primary Science Primer (4 annas), Upper Primary Historical, Geographical and Moral Reader (3 annas), Middle Vernacular Science Primer (7 annas), Middle Vernacular Literature Book (4 annas), Middle Vernacular Historical and Geographical Reader (4 annas), Euclid, First book (2 annas) and Arithmetic Book in two parts, the first to Lower Primary Standard, and the second part for Upper Primary and Middle Vernacular Standards, prices 2 and 6 annas, respectively. The Teachers' Manuals, the Drill Book and the Drawing Books need not be purchased by pupils. They should be supplied to schools.]

Subject.	Approximate Number of pages allotted.								
	1st year Infant class.	2nd year Infant class.	3rd year Infant class.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.—Drawing (Hand-and Eye-Training)	Nil*	Nil*	Nil*	1 page and Drawing Book No. 1 (1st half).	1 page and Drawing Book No. 1 (2nd half.)	Drawing Book No. 2 (1st half).	Drawing Book No. 2 (2nd half).	Drawing Book No. 3.	Drawing Book No. 4.
II.—Kindergarten	Nil*	Nil*	Nil*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III.—Object Lessons	Nil*	Nil	Nil*	2 pages*	2 pages*	2 pages‡	3 pages‡	.....	.....
IV.—Manual Training (for boys only)	.....	.....	.....	2 pages*	1 page*	4 pages‡	3 pages‡	3 pages‡	5 pages‡.
or									
IV*a*.—Needlework (for girls only)	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
V.—Drill and Gymnastics (for boys only)	Nil†	Nil†	Nil†	Nil†	Nil†	Nil†	Nil†	Nil†	Nil†.
or									
V*a*.—Drill and Calisthenics (for girls only)	Nil†	Nil†	Nil†	Nil†	Nil†	Nil†	Nil†	Nil†	Nil†.
VI.—Writing	Nil*	Nil*	Nil*	Nil*	Nil*	Nil†	Nil‡	.....	.....
VII.—Arithmetic	Nil*	Nil*	Nil*	30 pages	30 pages	30 pages	30 pages	30 pages	30 pages.
VIII.—Reading of Science Primer including :—	.....	Nil*	Alphabet and Spelling Book.						
Natural History				5 pages*	5 pages*	8 pages‡	8 pages‡	12 pages	12 pages.

Natural History	.....	.....	.....	10 pages* ...	10 pages* ...	10 pages‡ ...	10 pages‡ ...	12 pages ...	12 pages.
Agriculture (for country schools for boys only),	.....	.....	.....	10 pages* ...	8 pages* ...	16 pages‡ ...	16 pages‡ ...	16 pages ...	16 pages.
or									
Physical Science (for town schools for boys only),	.....	.....	.....	[5 pages*] ...	[5 pages*] ...	[10 pages‡] ...	[10 pages‡] ...	[10 pages] ...	[10 pages.]
and									
Chemistry (for town schools for boys only).	.....	.....	.....	[4 pages*] ...	[4 pages*] ...	[6 pages‡] ...	[6 pages‡] ...	[6 pages] ...	[6 pages.]
Hygiene (for boys only), ...	.....	.....	.....	8 pages* ...	8 pages* ...	16 pages‡ ...	16 pages‡ ...	20 pages ...	20 pages.
or									
Domestic Economy (for girls only)	.....	.....	.....	[8 pages*] ...	[8 pages*] ...	[16 pages‡] ...	[16 pages‡] ...	[20 pages] ...	[20 pages.]
IX.—Poetry	.....	Nil* ...	[2 pages, included in the Alphabet Book.]	2 pages* ...	3 pages* ...	10 pages ...	10 pages ...	25 pages ...	25 pages.
X.—History	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 pages ...	25 pages ...	50 pages ...	50 pages.
XI.—Geography	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 pages ...	25 pages ...	25 pages ...	25 pages.
XII.—Mensuration (for boys only)—									
[Number of pages of directions to be included in the Science Primers]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 pages ...	15 pages ...	15 pages or [40 pages of Euclid].	15 pages or [40 pages more of Euclid].
XIII.—Literature Book (including Grammar and Composition).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 (exclusive of 25 pages of poetry.)	50 (exclusive of 25 pages of poetry).
Total number of pages ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	.....	70 pages ...	68 pages + 70 pages (revision).	154 pages ...	161 pages + 154 pages (revision).	258 pages ...	260 pages + 258 pages (revision).

* The Junior Teacher's Manual (a book of about 200 pages) will give directions how the subjects marked (*) are to be taught. It should be in the hands of teachers of Lower Primary Standards.
† The Drill Book (about 75 pages) should also be in the hands of the teacher only.
‡ The Senior Teacher's Manual (about 250 pages) will give directions how the subjects marked (‡) are to be taught. It will also give directions regarding school management (including keeping of registers and accounts) and discipline. It should be in the hands of teachers of the Upper Primary and Middle Vernacular Standards.

APPENDIX D.

THE TEACHER'S MANUAL FOR THE LOWER PRIMARY STANDARD (200 PAGES).

1. *Introduction.*—A short and simple statement of the principles of the Kindergarten method of training young children (10 pages).
2. The Kindergarten occupations and action songs (8 pages).
3. The requirements of the syllabus for the Infant and Lower Primary Standards of Vernacular Education (10 pages).
4. The school-room and arrangement of children (3 pages).
5. Methods of giving lessons on particular subjects; full notes of lessons containing detailed instructions as to how to give lessons on form, colour, writing, reading, arithmetic, etc., so that the pupils might thoroughly learn the subjects taught, and that at the same time their senses might be trained, and their power of expression and all the faculties—physical, mental, and moral—be duly developed (162 pages).
6. Qualifications and duties of a good teacher, and his conduct towards his pupils; punctuality and discipline; corporal punishment (6 pages).

THE TEACHER'S MANUAL FOR THE UPPER PRIMARY AND MIDDLE VERNACULAR STANDARDS (250 PAGES).

1. *Introduction.*—The principles of Froebel's method, the principles underlying school education, the English Public School system, the Hindu method (20 pages).
2. The requirements of the syllabus for the Upper Primary and Middle Vernacular standards (10 pages).
3. *Class-teaching.*—Instruction and education; collective instruction; attention to individuals; analysis and synthesis; oral teaching and questioning; the Socratic method; answering, proceeding from the known to the unknown, from the concrete to the abstract; the verbal, material and pictorial illustration; the use to be made of analogy and contrast; the use of the black-board; learning by heart; repetition; home exercises; examining (30 pages).
4. Methods of teaching particular subjects, together with notes of lessons selected from text-books prescribed in science, literature, history, geography, etc. (155 pages).
5. Moral training (5 pages).
6. *Organization.*—The organization of a good school, time-tables, the arrangements into sections and classes, and of the standard of classification, the teaching staff, the apparatus and furniture, the register and account books, the drill and recreation, the sanitation of the school-room and school-house, etc. (10 pages).
7. The qualities necessary in a pupil; necessity of punctuality; discipline; rewards and punishment; drill as an aid to discipline (15 pages).
8. Qualifications and duties of a good teacher, and his conduct towards his pupils (5 pages).

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the number of hours to be spent in a week on each subject in a Lower Primary School.

Names of Subjects.	Infant Stages.			Standard I.	Standard II.	Remarks.
	Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Drawing ...	3	3	2	2	2	One teacher aided by two, three, or four Monitors or pupil-teachers is expected to teach successfully a Lower Primary School.
II. Kindergarten ...	3	3	2	Nil	Nil.	
III. Object Lessons ...	3	3	3	4	4	
IV. Manual training for boys only.	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	2	
IV*a*. Needlework for girls only.	Nil	Nil	(1)	(2)	(2)	
V. Drill for boys only V*a*. Drill for girls only	3	3	3	3	3	
VI. Writing ...	3	6	6	3	3	
VII. Arithmetic ...	3	3	6	6	6	
VIII. Reading (Science Primer).	...	3	3	6	6	
IX. Poetry or memorising short poems.	...	...	...	1	1	
Total ...	18	24	25	27	27	

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the number of hours to be spent in a week on each subject in an Upper Primary School.

Names of Subjects.	Infant Stages.			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	
	Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Drawing ...	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	Ordinarily two teachers with Monitors may be expected to teach an Upper Primary School.
II. Kindergarten ...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	
III. Object Lessons ...	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	
IV. Manual training for boys only.	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	
IV*a*. Needlework for girls only.	...	...	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
V. Drill for boys ...	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	
V*a*. Drill for girls ...								
VI. Writing ...	3	6	6	3	3	1	1	
VII. Arithmetic ...	3	3	6	6	6	5	5	
VIII. Reading (Science Primer).	...	3	3	6	6	6	6	
IX. Poetry ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	
X. History ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
XI. Geography ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
XII. Mensuration for boys only.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
XIII. Literature, Grammar, and Composition.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Total ...	18	24	25	27	27	30	30	

reason why an equally good result should not be attained in Ireland, if equal encouragement be given. From the experience of English and Scotch schools, it seems clear the Tonic Sol-fa method of teaching is the most simple and effective. This system has been already adopted in some Irish schools; and we strongly recommend that it be extended as rapidly and widely as may be found possible.

IX.—*Drill and Physical Exercises.*—Various kinds of Drill and Physical Exercises are now a recognised part of primary education in England, in Scotland, and on the Continent of Europe; and we think they should be introduced into the primary schools of Ireland with the least possible delay. We are satisfied, from what we have seen and heard on this subject, that such exercises contribute largely to the health, the spirits, and the general well-being of the children. They are no additional burden on school life, but rather a pleasant form of recreation; and the children return from them to their studies with renewed energy.

Mode of introduction.

It will be for the Commissioners of National Education to consider and determine in what manner these various changes can best be introduced into their system. But we have ventured to make some general suggestions on this head, which it may be well to set forth here in a summary form.

We think that the changes recommended ought to be introduced, not all at once, but gradually and tentatively. They should be tried first in the larger centres, and afterwards extended to more remote districts. It would be necessary, at the outset, to engage the services of experts from outside the present staff of the National Education Board, whose duty it would be to organise the classes and to aid the teachers with their counsel and instruction. But we have no doubt that this work, after a little time, could be taken up by the ordinary staff of the Board. Again, it is obviously important that all future teachers should be trained in the new subjects; and the programme of the Training Colleges must accordingly be framed to this end with as little delay as possible.

We have carefully considered the question by what means time may be found for the several exercises in manual and practical training which we have recommended; and we have pointed out certain modifications in the present programme of studies which may be adopted for that purpose, and which, we believe, will not interfere unfavourably with the course of instruction hitherto given in the National Schools.

Lastly, we are strongly of opinion that the system of Results Fees, depending on the individual examination of pupils, at present in force in the National Schools, ought not to be applied to these subjects of Manual and Practical Instruction. While it should be always open to the Inspector to examine individual pupils, we think that the grants awarded to the teacher in these subjects should largely depend on the general evidence of his own zeal and industry, on the efficiency of his method of teaching, and on his power to arrest and hold the attention of his class.

Reasons.

The considerations by which we have been led to the general conclusions above set out will be fully discussed in the second part of this Report, under the several heads of Manual and Practical Instruction. But we think it will be for your Excellency's convenience that the general summary of our conclusions should be here followed by a general summary of the grounds on which they are based—

Reasons mainly educational.

I.—First, then, there are reasons founded on educational principles. The present system, which consists largely in the study of books, is one-sided in its character, and it leaves some of the most useful faculties of the mind absolutely untrained. We think it important that children should be taught not merely to take in knowledge from books, but to observe with intelligence the material world around them; that they should be trained in habits of correct reasoning on the facts observed; and that they should, even at school, acquire some skill in the use of hand and eye to execute the conceptions of the brain. Such a training we regard as valuable to all, but especially valuable to those whose lives are to be mainly devoted to industrial arts and occupations. The great bulk of the pupils attending primary schools under the National Board will have to earn their bread by the work of their hands: it is therefore important that they should be trained from the beginning to use their hands with dexterity and intelligence.[1]

Reasons from experience.

II.—Next, we have the practical experience of those schools in England, Scotland, and on the continent of Europe in which such a system as we recommend has been already introduced and tested. The evidence we have received on this point is absolutely unanimous and, as we think, entirely conclusive. We have been told over and over again that the introduction of manual and practical training has contributed greatly to stimulate the intelligence of the pupils, to increase their interest in school work, and to make school life generally brighter and more pleasant. As a consequence the school attendance is improved, the children remain at school to a more advanced age, and much time is gained for the purpose of education.

[1] The general educational value of Manual Training in primary schools, especially for those who have to devote their lives to manual work, has been insisted on by a great number of witnesses. The following may be taken as examples:—*Mr. A. W. Bevis*, Director of Manual Training to the Birmingham School Board, vol. ii, pp. 3134—7; *Mr. George H. Robinson*, Head Master, Board School, Birmingham, vol. ii, pp. 3584—90; *Sir Philip Magnus*, City and Guilds of London Institute, vol. ii, pp. 4167, 4220—1; *Mr. T. G. Rooper*, H. M. Inspector of Schools in England, vol. ii, pp. 5136—41; *Mr. Solomon Barter*, Organiser of Manual Instruction to the London School Board, vol. ii, pp. 4928—34; *Mr. Edmund Morris*, Instructor in Woodwork to the Barrow-in-Furness School Board, vol. ii, pp. 10448—8a; *Mr. Arnold Graves*, Honorary Secretary to the Technical Education Association for Ireland, vol. iii. p. 10692; *Mr. S. M'C. Murray*, Head Master, Sciennes Public School, Edinburgh, vol. iv, pp. 22139—204; *Mr. J. G. Kerr*, Head Master, Allan Glen's School, Glasgow, vol. iv, pp. 23533—40.

We inquired particularly whether the literary side of school studies—reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography—had suffered any loss by the change; and the answer was uniform that no such loss had been observed. In some cases we were assured that the literary studies had been positively improved by the introduction of manual training. This result was accounted for partly by the increased intelligence of the children, partly by the constant change and variety of their occupations,—many of the most useful exercises being only a kind of organised play, and partly by their increased interest in their work.

We regard it also as a very significant testimony to the value of manual training that wherever it has been once introduced, it has, with hardly an exception, been continued and extended. There has been practically no disposition to go back to the old system, which made primary education almost exclusively literary in its character; and after an experience extending over some years, there is a general consensus of managers of schools, inspectors, and parents that the value of primary education has been greatly enhanced by the change.[1]

A basis needed for Technical Education.

III.—Lastly, there is a consideration of a practical character which seems to us deserving of no little weight. A strong desire exists throughout this country, and it is growing stronger every day, for the introduction of a general system of Technical Education. It is thought that a good system of Technical Education would contribute largely towards the development of arts and industries in Ireland; and in this opinion we entirely concur. But the present system of primary education is so one-sided in its character that it leaves the pupils quite unprepared for Technical Education. The clever boys trained in the National Schools, if they are disposed to seek for a higher education, may pass with advantage into Intermediate Schools of the kind now general in Ireland; but they are not fit to enter a Technical School, even if they had such a school at their doors. Now it seems to us that the changes we recommend would go far to remedy this defect. The system of National Education, modified as we propose, would give an all-round training to the faculties of the children, and would thus lay a solid foundation for any system of higher education—literary, scientific, or technical—which might afterwards be found suitable to their talents and their circumstances.[2]

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[1] The testimony by which the statements made in the three paragraphs of the above section are supported permeates the whole body of the evidence we have taken in England and Scotland; and it cannot be adequately represented by isolated citations. Nevertheless, we think it may be well to subjoin here a few references to particular passages of the evidence which may be taken as typical examples of what we have everywhere heard—

(1) INCREASED INTELLIGENCE OF THE PUPILS.—*Mr. George H. Robinson*, Head Master, Board School, Birmingham, vol. ii, pp. 3487, 3497; *Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley*, Member of the London School Board, vol. ii, pp. 4402—3; *Mr. J. R. Diggle*, formerly Chairman of the London School Board, vol. ii, p. 4792; *Rev. C. D. Du Port*, H. M. Chief Inspector of Schools in England, vol. ii, pp. 5418—19; *Mr. C. A. Buckmaster*, Senior Inspector of Schools under the Science and Art Department, vol. ii, p. 5589; *Mr. Alfred Percival Graves*, H. M. Inspector of Schools in England, vol. ii, pp. 6192—4; *Sir Joshua Fitch*, formerly H. M. Chief Inspector of Training Colleges in England, vol. ii, p. 6517; *Mr. Edward M. Hance*, Clerk to the Liverpool School Board, vol. ii, p. 7199; *Mr. Jerome Wallace*, Teacher, Harlaw Public School, Canonbie, vol. iv, pp. 21537—8; *Mr. Robert Calder*, H. M. Inspector of Schools in Scotland, vol. iv, pp. 23899—904.

(2) GREATER INTEREST IN SCHOOL WORK, IMPROVED ATTENDANCE, AND LONGER TIME AT SCHOOL.—*Mr. George H. Robinson*, Head Master, Board School, Birmingham, vol. ii, p. 3493; *Sir Philip Magnus*, City and Guilds of London Institute, vol. ii, p. 4170; *Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley*, Member of the London School Board, vol. ii, pp. 4464—5; *Mr. J. R. Diggle*, formerly Chairman of the London School Board, vol. ii, pp. 4577—82; *Mr. William Oulton*, Vice-Chairman of the Liverpool School Board, vol. ii, pp. 6932—4, 7009—5; *Mr. Edward M. Hance*, Clerk to the Liverpool School Board, vol. ii, pp. 7196—8, 7228, 7302—3; *Mr. A. T. Bott*, Senior Inspector of Schools to the Liverpool School Board, vol. ii, p. 7693; *Dr. J. H. Gladstone*, F.R.S., formerly Member of the London School Board, vol. ii, p. 9923.

(3) LITERARY STUDIES HAVE NOT SUFFERED.—*Mr. John Taylor*, Head Master, Board School, Birmingham, vol. ii, pp. 3695—709; *Sir Philip Magnus*, City and Guilds of London Institute, vol. ii, p. 4172; *Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley*, Member of the London School Board, vol. ii, p. 4471; *Mr. William Oulton*, Vice-Chairman of the Liverpool School Board, vol. ii, pp. 7059—68; *Mr. Edward M. Hance*, Clerk to the Liverpool School Board, vol. ii, pp. 7199, 7267; *Mr. J. C. Pearson*, Director of Manual Instruction, Liverpool School Board, vol. ii, pp. 8079—80; *Mr. Colin G. Macrae*, Chairman of the Edinburgh School Board, vol. iv, pp. 21882—5, 21901—8; *Mr. A. E. Scougal*, H. M. Inspector of Schools in Scotland, vol. iv, pp. 22673—7; *Mr. G. W. Alexander*, Clerk to the Glasgow School Board, vol. iv, pp. 23219—22.

(4) MANUAL TRAINING ONCE INTRODUCED WAS FOUND USEFUL, TOOK ROOT AND DEVELOPED, AND BECAME POPULAR.—*Mr. A. W. Bevis*, Director of Manual Training to Birmingham School Board, vol. ii, p. 3159; *Mr. John Taylor*, Head Master, Board School, Birmingham, vol. ii, pp. 3693—4, 3725—38; *Sir Philip Magnus*, City and Guilds of London Institute, vol. ii, p. 4167; *Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley*, Member of the London School Board, vol. ii, p. 4489; *Mr. T. G. Rooper*, H. M. Inspector of Schools in England, vol. ii, pp. 5034, 5180, 5138—45; *Rev. C. D. Du Port*, H. M. Chief Inspector of Schools in England, vol. ii, pp. 5408—16; *Mr. John Cooke*, Hon. Secretary, Sloyd Association for Great Britain and Ireland, vol. ii, pp. 5619—27; *Mrs. Homan*, Member of the London School Board, vol. ii, pp. 6357—60; *Mr. William Oulton*, Vice-Chairman of the Liverpool School Board, vol. ii, pp. 6902, 6949—58, 7019; *Mr. A. T. Bott*, Senior Inspector of Schools to the Liverpool School Board, vol. ii, pp. 7593—603; *Mr. William Nelson*, Superintendent of Manual Instruction to the Manchester School Board, vol. ii, p. 8599; *Mr. A. E. Scougal*, H. M. Inspector of Schools in Scotland, vol. iv, pp. 22576—83; *Sir James Low*, formerly Lord Provost of Dundee, vol. iv, pp. 23743—7.

(5) GENERAL EVIDENCE INCLUDING TWO OR MORE OF THE ABOVE HEADS.—*Sir Joshua Fitch*, formerly H. M. Chief Inspector of Training Colleges in England, vol. ii, pp. 6493—99, 6543—46; *Mr. Solomon Barter*, Organizer of Manual Instruction to the London School Board, vol. ii, pp. 4832—37; *Mr. Arthur Haweridge*, Superintendent of Schools to Barrow-in-Furness School Board vol. ii, pp. 10282—95; *Mr. Colin G. Macrae*, Chairman of the Edinburgh School Board, vol. iv, pp. 21825—35, 21739—49, 21753—70; *Mr. S. M'C. Murray*, Head Master, Sciennes Public School, Edinburgh, vol. iv, pp. 22142—8, 22205—11, 22264—79; *Sir John Cuthbertson*, Chairman of the Glasgow School Board, vol. iv, pp. 22996, 23109—14; *Mr. J. G. Kerr*, Head Master, Allan Glen's School, Glasgow, vol. iv, pp. 23512—23; *Mr. G. J. Torbat*, Head Master, Continuation School, Dundee, vol. iv, pp. 23963—70.

[2] Many witnesses in the course of their evidence have incidentally pointed out the necessity of Manual and Practical Instruction in primary schools as a basis for Technical Education. For example:—*Professor H. E. Armstrong*, City and Guilds of London Institute, vol. ii, pp. 3795—6; *Mr. J. R. Diggle*, formerly Chairman of the London School Board, vol. ii, pp. 4650—61; *Mr. Solomon Barter*, Organizer of Manual Instruction to the London School Board, vol. ii, p. 4838; *Mr. William Oulton*, Vice-Chairman of the Liverpool School Board, vol. ii, p. 6931; *Rev. Brother Thomas*, Principal, De La Salle Training College, vol. iv, p. 14277; *Rev. P. Lally*, Honorary Secretary, Galway Technical School, vol. iv, pp. 16939—42; *Mr. James Perry*, Country Surveyor of Galway, vol. iv, pp. 17291—301; *Mr. Colin G. Macrae*, Chairman of the Edinburgh School Board, vol. iv, pp. 21843—4; *Sir John Cuthbertson*, Chairman of the Glasgow School Board, vol. iv, pp. 22997—9; *Sir James Low*, formerly Lord Provost of Dundee, vol. iv, pp. 23711—14; *Professor Hartley*, F.R.S., College of Science, Dublin, vol. iv, pp. 26248—51, 26323—4.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the number of hours to be spent in a week on each subject in a Middle Vernacular School.

Names of Subjects.	Infant Stages.			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Remarks.
	Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Drawing ...	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
II. Kindergarten ...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
III. Object Lessons	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	...	...	
IV. Manual training for boys only.	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	
IV*a*. Needlework for girls only.	...	...	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
V. Drill for boys ... / V*a*. Drill for girls ...	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	
VI. Writing ...	3	6	6	3	3	1	1	...	...	
VII. Arithmetic ...	3	3	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	
VIII. Reading (Science Reader.)	...	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	
IX. Poetry ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	
X. History ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	
XI. Geography ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	
XII. Mensuration for boys only.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	
XIII. Literature, including Grammar and Composition.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	6	
	18	24	25	27	27	30	30	30	30	

FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO CONSIDER MANUAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS UNDER THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

PART I.

General conclusions, and the grounds on which they are based.

I.—*Kindergarten.*—We are of opinion that the general principles and methods of the system known by the name of Kindergarten, which have been already introduced into some of the schools under the National Education Board, should be extended as far as possible to all schools attended by infant children.

II.—*Educational handwork.*—We think that Kindergarten methods and principles should be continued in Classes I, II, and III of ordinary schools in the form of Paper-folding, Cardboard-work, Wire-work, Brick-laying, Clay-modelling and such like exercises. These exercises we include under the general term of *Hand and Eye Training*, and we look upon them as of great importance for the purpose of carrying on the manual training of the children, from the Kindergarten stage to the higher grades of Manual Instruction. Further, we consider that some form of more advanced Manual Instruction should be introduced, as far as possible, in the higher classes of schools for boys; and we recommend as most suitable for this purpose instruction in the principles and practice of *Woodwork*, treated educationally. The object to be aimed at is not to make the boys carpenters, but to train them in habits of accurate observation, careful measurement, and exact workmanship. Such habits we regard as of great value to all boys, whatever may be their subsequent career in life.

III.—*Drawing.*—We recommend that Drawing should be made compulsory, as far as possible, in all National Schools. The first elements of it find a place in the Kindergarten system, and it should be continued, we think, to the end of the school career. In the classes above the Kindergarten, it should be associated with Hand and Eye Training, with Woodwork, and to some extent also with Elementary Science, as soon as these subjects are introduced.

IV.—*Elementary science.*—We are of opinion that a simple course of Elementary Science should form a part of ordinary education in National Schools. This course should be so framed as to bring home to the minds of the children an intelligent knowledge of the common facts of nature, and the rudimentary principles of science. In the lower classes it should consist in great part of object lessons; and in the higher classes it should be illustrated by simple experiments. The pupils should be encouraged and assisted, as far as may be found practicable, to take part in the experiments. The programme for this course, while following everywhere the same general lines, may with advantage be varied in its details, according to the circumstances of the locality and the character and condition of the children.

V.—*Agriculture.*—We do not think that Agriculture as an art, that is to say, practical farming, is a subject that properly belongs to elementary education. At present the study of what is called the Theory of Agriculture is compulsory for boys in all rural schools, and is highly encouraged by fees. But our inquiry has shown that this study consists for the most part in committing a text-book to memory; and we have come to the conclusion that it has little educational or practical value. We recommend instead that the course of Elementary Science to be taught in rural schools should be so framed as to illustrate the more simple scientific principles that underlie the art and industry of Agriculture. We also recommend the maintenance and extension of School Gardens as a means by which these scientific principles may be illustrated and made interesting to the pupils. On the other hand, we do not consider that the maintenance of School Farms, the object of which is to teach the art of Agriculture, properly belongs to the functions of a Board of primary education. As regards the Model Farm at Glasnevin and the Munster Dairy School, we think that they could be made more useful for the purposes of Agricultural education if placed in charge of an Agricultural Department, whenever such a Department is established in Ireland.

VI.—*Cookery, Laundry work, and Domestic Science.*—We think it very desirable that Cookery, Laundry work, and Domestic Science should be taught, as far as may be found practicable, in girls' schools. We cannot advise that these subjects should at present be made compulsory; but we do recommend that aid should be freely given to provide the necessary buildings and equipment for teaching them; and that managers and teachers should be encouraged to take them up by a liberal system of grants.

VII.—*Needlework.*—Needlework should continue to form, as at present, an important element in all schools for girls. The first elements of it are taught in the Kindergarten system. It should be continued in Classes I, II, and III as a part of Hand and Eye Training; and in the higher classes advanced Needlework will naturally occupy the time devoted to Woodwork in schools for boys.

VIII.—*Singing.*—We recommend that Singing should be brought within the reach, as far as possible, of all the children attending National Schools in Ireland. It has a cultivating and refining influence, and furnishes a source of permanent enjoyment. In England and Scotland the number of children who are taught Singing in schools inspected by the State is about 99 per cent. of the number in average attendance; and we see no

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 3rd July 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·33, Kalna 6·54, Katwa 6·01, Raniganj 2·56. Weather seasonable. Sowing and transplanting of *aman* paddy continue. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa decreasing. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16 to 19	per rupee.
Kalna	15	
Katwa	18	
Raniganj	18½	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·19, Rampur Hât 3·74. Weather cloudy with occasional showers. Sowing of seed and ploughing going on. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 18 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 2·67, Vishnupur 2·90. Weather cloudy with rain almost every day. Transplantation of *aus* and *aman* going on briskly. Sugarcane doing tolerably well. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·41, Contai 4·23, Tamluk 2·47, Ghatal 7·03. Weather seasonable. Prospects of sugarcane, jute and flax favorable. Cattle-disease reported from Chandrakona. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 20	per rupee.
Tamluk	14½	
Ghatal	14 to 18	
Contai	16	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·24, Serampur 4·28, Jahanabad 6·17. Sowing of paddy continues. Excessive rain damaged jute and paddy seedlings. Common rice sells from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·93, Ulubaria 2·23. Weather cloudy with rain almost every day. Sowing of *aman* and *aus* still continues. Transplantation of *aman* commenced in places. The recent rain has done some damage to the paddy seedlings in Ulubaria. Sugarcane and jute doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·40, Barasat 7·12, Basirhat 1·87, Diamond Harbour 2·91. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Weeding operations resumed. Prospects hopeful. Cattle-disease reported from Basirhat subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13½ to 16	per rupee.
Barasat	16½	
Basirhat	18-4½ch.	
Diamond Harbour	16	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·58, Kushtia 5·23, Meherpur 4·03, Chuadanga 2·24, Ranaghat 4·76. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects of crops promising. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·50, Kandi 2·58, Jangipur 4·17. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* still going on. *Bhadoi* and jute thriving well. State of indigo and mulberry good. Most of the paddy is under water on account of excessive rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kandi	18¼	
Jangipur	18	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Jessore 6·13, Jhenida 3·82, Magura 8·19, Narail 6·70, Bangaon 2·78. Weather cloudy and rainy; occasionally hot. Weeding of *aus* and jute going on. Prospects of standing crops good. Insects damaging paddy in the subdivisions of Magura, Narail and Bangaon. Cattle-disease reported from thana Gaighata in the Bangaon subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Jessore	16 to 20	per rupee.
Jhenida	16	
Magura	17 to 20	
Narail	20	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·88, Bagirhat 4·49, Satkhira 3·42. Weather rainy and cloudy. Cultivation and transplantation of *aman* going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from thana Rampal. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	19 to 23	per rupee.
Bagirhat	20	
Satkhira	15 and 20 (coarse *aus*).	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·67, Nator 5·01, Naugaon 6·39. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water ample. Price of rice ranges from 16 to 23 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 5·50. Weather rainy. Cultivation of land for *haimanti* going on. Standing crops good, but weeding of *bhadoi* and jute retarded by incessant rain. Cattle-disease reported from six thanas. Rice selling from 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 9·92, Alipur Duars 13·08. Weather cloudy and rainy. *Bhadoi* paddy and jute progressing. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy commenced. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 8·78, Siliguri 4·92. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Bhutta*, *bhadoi* paddy, and *chota marua* doing well. *Terai*—Jute, *bhadoi*, and sugarcane doing well; prospects good; lands being prepared for *haimanti* paddy. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	9 to 12	per rupee.
Terai	15 to 19	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 24 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·11, Kurigram 2·76, Gaibanda 5·63, Nilphamari 8·93. Weather rainy. Cutting of *aus* and transplanting of winter rice going on. Prospects good. Common rice selling from 16½ to 20 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from one village in thana Jaldhaka in the Nilphamari subdivision.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 4·51. Cultivation of *aman* going on. Prospects good. Common rice sells from 17 to 24 seers per rupee. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·71, Sirajganj 7·94. Weather hot and rainy. Prospects of crops very good. Prices unchanged.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 11·16, Manikganj 4·42, Munshiganj 6·60, Narainganj 6·86. Weather seasonable. Insects have destroyed a good deal of paddy in almost all parts of the district, and are still destroying jute in some parts. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice stationary.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·13, Jamalpur 2·97, Tangail 6·07, Kishorganj 2·31, Netrokona 6·94. Weather showery. Prospects of crops excellent. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	20	per rupee.
Netrokona	24	
Tangail	18	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 8·93, Goalundo 7·98, Madaripur 11·61. Weather cool and rainy. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·35. Weather showery. Prospects of crops fair. *Aman* rice sells from 14 to 21 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·94, Brahmanbaria 1·13, Chandpur 6·87. Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Prospects favourable. Average price of common rice 19 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·92, Feni 8·60. Prospects of standing crops fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of rice stationary.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 14·64. Weather cloudy and hot. Cultivation of *aus* progressing. Prices steady. Water and fodder sufficient.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·58, Bikram 8·00, Hilsa 6·55, Bihar 4·85, Barh 2·69, Dinapore 5·16. Sowing of Indian-corn and transplanting of *marua* going on. Condition of cattle good. Green fodder and water for cattle plentiful. Common rice in Patna sells at 19 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·59, Jahanabad 3·42, Aurangabad 7·74, Nawada 2·41. Paddy and *bhadoi* crops being sown. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·98, Buxar 9·02, Bhabua 3·33, Sasaram 7·63. *Bhadoi* and rice crops being sown Sugarcane doing well. Cattle-disease still in Sasaram subdivision. Prices stationary.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·02, Siwan 4·61, Gopalganj 2·72. Weather showery. *Bhadoi* sowings almost finished and germinating well. Paddy sowings still going on. General prospects good. Average prices—Common rice 14·15 seers and *makai* 25·8 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 6·16, Bettiah 7·98, Barharwa 3·67, Bagaha 5·39, Ramnagar 1·95. Prospects good. *Bhadoi* sowings continue. Weeding of *makai* and *kodo* and transplanting of *marua* and paddy going on. Price of common rice 13½ seers and of maize 23 seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 13·69, Hazipur 9·23, Sitamarhi 6·52. Sowing of *bhadoi* crops retarded somewhat owing to continued heavy rain; otherwise prospects good. Prices are—Common rice 12 to 15 seers, wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 24 seers, *makai* 23 to 24 seers, gram 21 to 24 seers, and *rahar* 20 to 21 seers per rupee.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 7·28, Begusarai 4·41, Jamui 5·47. Young standing crops doing well. *Bhadoi* and paddy sowings continue. Weeding of *bhadoi* commenced in places. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	12½ to 15	per rupee.
Begusarai	15	
Jamui	16	

Bhagalpur.—Weather hot and warm. Rainfall at Sadar 1·76, Banka 1·78, Madhipura 5·56, Supaul 4·24. Sowing and transplanting of paddy in progress. No cattle-disease except a few cases in Madhipura. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·38, Kishanganj 6·90, Araria 7·45. Weather rainy. Standing crops in good condition. Transplantation of winter rice going on. Prospects generally good. A cessation of rain will benefit crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Araria	15	
Kishanganj	16	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·17, Chanchal 8·00, Shibganj 2·52, Gajole 4·82. Weather warm and showery. Constant rain retarding weeding of *bhadoi* paddy and jute. Indian-corn doing well. Price of common rice stationary at 18 seers per rupee. Fodder ample.

Santhal Parganas.—Abundant rain—average 5 inches. Cultivation active. Price of common rice 14 to 18 seers and of maize 18 to 32 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease in Rajmahal.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·28, Jajpur 1·59, Kendrapara 1·98, Banki 1·90, False Point 4·48. Weather seasonable. *Sarad*, jute and sugarcane growing. *Beali* being weeded and harrowed. Cotton being harvested. Condition of cattle generally good, but cattle-disease reported from some places. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	S.	ch.	
Cuttack	17	1	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	19	11	
Banki	17	15	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·34. Sugarcane thriving well. *Beali* and *sarad* growing well and seedlings out in places. Rice sells from 16 to 24 seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak. Cattle-disease in chakla Dhamnagar ceased but appeared in chakla Singla. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Weather seasonable. Rainfall at Sadar 2·39, Bisipara 1·09. Paddy seedlings doing well. Early cotton being sown. Common rice selling at 24 seers per rupee in Angul and 16⅔ seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Puri ·94, Khurda 2·22. *Beali* being harrowed. Sowing of *sarad* crop continues. Sugarcane, *mandia* and other miscellaneous crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from parts of the district. Common rice sells as follows:—

	S. ch.	
Puri	15 12	per rupee.
Khurda	17 11	
Interior of the district	15 12 to 21 0	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·79, Giridih 3·60. Weather rainy. Ploughing and sowing in progress. Common rice sells from 15 to 20 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 4·78. Weather seasonable. Ploughing and sowing continue. Rice sells at Ranchi 15 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 16 to 25 seers per rupee. Health of cattle good. Fodder and water plentiful.

Palamau.—Rainfall 4·86. Weather seasonable. Heavy rain everywhere. Sowing of *bhadoi* in full swing. Prospects of sugarcane good. Rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·28, Gobindpur 3·57. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Jhalda and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 18 seers 10 chitaks per rupee and at Gobindpur 18 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singbhum.—Rainfall 2·52. Crops doing well. Rice sells at Kalikapur 22 seers per rupee, and at other places at rates varying from 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—Heavy rain has fallen all over the Province. General agricultural prospects are favourable, but in some parts the cultivation is retarded by heavy rain. The sowing of autumn crops and of winter rice and the transplanting of seedlings are in progress. Early rice, jute and sugarcane are in good condition. Insects are said to have destroyed a good deal of the young paddy and jute crops in Dacca, and the paddy plants in some parts of Jessore. Fodder is abundant. Cattle-disease is still reported from many districts. Except for a slight rise in a few districts, the price of common rice remained stationary.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 4th July 1899.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 25th June to 1st July 1899.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
June	25th	140·4	0·2	29·559	83·4	89·3	13·1	76·2	80·6	1·006	79·4	88	SE by S, SW and SW by S.	129	0·74	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	26th	119·9	Nil	·559	81·4	85·1	8·1	77·0	79·7	0·992	79·0	92	SW by S, WNW and SW.	122	0·71	Cloudy, o, d, t, p.
,,	27th	147·7	,,	·545	82·1	88·9	12·3	76·6	79·3	·967	78·2	89	SW by W and variable.	142	3·98	Cloudy, o, g, d. p.
,,	28th	140·4	,,	·551	81·8	87·3	12·1	75·2	79·2	·964	78·1	89	SW by W, WSW and SSW.	111	0·49	Cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	29th	138·6	0·6	·570	82·7	87·4	11·0	76·4	79·4	·963	78·1	86	NNW, SW and variable.	99	0·12	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
,,	30th	144·9	3·4	·537	84·3	90·4	12·4	78·0	80·0	·971	78·3	83	WSW and SW by W.	130	0·01	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
July	1st	144·4	2·4	·524	86·2	93·2	14·2	79·0	80·7	·975	78·5	78	SW by W and SSW.	115	Nil	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear.

The mean pressure of the seven days		Inches. 29·549
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·518
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		6·6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		94·3
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		83·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		84·1
The extreme variation of temperature		18·0
The maximum temperature		93·2
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		12
		%
The mean relative humidity		86
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		84
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 25th June to 1st July 1899		6·05
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		2·76
The total fall from 1st January to 1st July 1899		29·63
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		21·96

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; t, thunder; p, passing temporary showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 3rd July 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of May 1899.

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.								Rainfall, 1899-1900.		Rainfall, 1898-99.		REMARKS.
								Long-term leases.	Season leases.						GRAND TOTAL.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
									Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
ORISSA	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,342	371	.....	.....	.....	13,944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,944	7·52	14·87	2·90	3·70	Kulsai.
		Ditto. 2nd "	866	338																
		Machgaon	776	33	.....	.....	.....	23,087	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,087	5·30	8·30	2·05	4·15	Balia.
																7·99	19·30	2·70	5·00	Jagatsingpur.
		Kendrapara	1,067	170	.....	.....	.....	43,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,626	10·65	17·50	3·46	4·89	Kendupatna.
																9·20	16·88	1·46	4·12	Marshaghai.
		Gobri	373	63	.....	.....	.....	3,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,469	8·09	13·27	3·19	5·54	Kendrapara.
		Do. Extension	648	45	.....	.....	.....	3,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,255	8·28	13·09	1·36	2·86	Ichapur.
		Patamundi	885	86	.....	.....	.....	13,259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,259	7·22	12·08	2·47	3·98	Nurtang.
		High Level, Range I	608	.....	.....	11	6	20,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	20,300	6·81	10·27	1·29	4·69	Janapur.
		Ditto, do. II	727	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,995	No gauge.				
		Jajpur Canal	790	.....	.....	58	40	8,709	.....	.....	54	.....	4	58	8,767	9·55	11·17	2·11	2·61	Jajpur.
	Balasore	High Level, Range III	737	.....	.....	651	331	28,782	.....	.....	271	.....	380	651	29,433	11·81	14·27	4·96	5·81	Akhoyapada.
		Total	.....	.....	.....	720	377	160,415	.....	.....	325	.....	395	720	161,135	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,230	.....	5,472	229	.....	152	5,853	160,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	8·64	.....	.....	.....	60,122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,122	7·54	9·53	1·59	3·12	18 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	23·12	.....	.....	.....	5,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,925	7·36	12·56	3·44	4·83	13 " "
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,653	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,653	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SONE	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,125	129	334	781	11,428	.....	.....	*	.....	367	367	11,795	6·41	0·75	0·59	0·59	
		Buxar	1,226	294	141	5,333	4,817	61,340	.....	.....		.....	5,155	5,155	66,495					
		Arrah	2,000	640	529	13,402	13,012	117,575	.....	.....		.....	13,257	13,257	130,832	2·57	4·55	0·80	0·80	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	169	130	16	89	1,491	.....	.....		.....	24	24	1,515	3·22	4·25	2·01	2·01	
		Patna				1,544	2,740	51,455	...	.....		.....	2,119	2,119	53,574					
		Total	.....	.....	.....	20,719	21,439	243,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,912	20,912	264,201	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287,534	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,140	21,140	308,674	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	21,439	21,816	471,148	.....	.....	325	.....	21,307	21,632	492,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	509,417	.....	5,472	229	.....	21,292	26,993	536,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th July 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of May 1899.

Date.		River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.	
	Miles.			134	45	90		177	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	591	130						
	Distance.	From Allahabad ...		From Allahabad ...	From Mirzapur ...	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Below zero.		Below zero.		Below zero.						Below zero.		Below zero.									
1st	...	1'17	203'05	0'79	196'01	3'60	166'05	4'50	138'83	0'67	102'52	1'33	66'67	1'48	40'52	8'17	17'11	1'33	35'07	3'60	7'90	9'20	157'26
2nd	...	1'17	203'05	0'83	195'97	3'60	166'05	4'50	138'73	0'75	102'60	1'42	66'58	1'48	40'52	8'17	17'11	1'33	35'07	3'30	7'60	8'09	156'78
3rd	...	1'17	203'05	0'87	195'93	3'60	166'05	4'40	138'63	0'50	102'35	1'50	66'50	1'5	40'50	8'33	17'27	1'33	35'07	3'00	7'30	6'50	155'26
4th	...	1'25	204'97	0'95	195'89	3'08	165'97	4'40	138'63	0'50	102'35	1'50	66'50	1'52	40'48	8'33	17'27	1'33	35'07	3'00	7'30	6'10	154'86
5th	...	1'25	204'97	1'00	195'80	3'08	165'97	4'40	138'63	0'42	102'27	1'58	66'42	1'54	40'46	7'75	16'69	1'33	35'07	3'10	7'40	6'10	154'86
6th	...	1'33	204'89	1'08	195'72	3'08	165'97	4'40	138'63	0'42	102'27	1'58	66'42	1'56	40'44	7'58	16'52	1'33	35'07	3'00	7'30	5'80	154'56
7th	...	1'33	204'89	1'17	195'63	3'08	165'97	4'40	138'63	0'33	102'18	1'67	66'33	1'58	40'42	7'00	15'94	1'33	35'07	3'00	7'30	5'60	154'36
8th	...	1'33	204'89	1'25	195'55	3'17	165'88	4'30	138'53	0'33	102'18	1'67	66'33	1'60	40'40	7'00	15'94	1'33	35'07	3'10	7'40	5'40	154'16
9th	...	1'42	204'80	1'33	195'47	3'17	165'88	4'30	138'43	0'33	102'18	1'58	66'42	1'62	40'38	6'92	15'86	1'33	35'07	3'09	7'30	5'70	154'46
10th	...	1'42	204'80	1'42	195'38	3'17	165'88	4'30	138'53	0'33	102'18	1'58	66'42	1'62	40'38	6'92	15'86	1'33	35'07	3'10	7'40	6'30	155'06
11th	...	1'42	204'80	1'50	195'30	3'17	165'88	4'40	138'63	0'25	102'10	1'58	66'42	1'62	40'38	6'92	15'86	1'33	35'07	3'15	7'45	7'60	156'36
12th	...	1'50	204'72	1'58	195'22	3'25	165'80	4'50	138'73	0'25	102'10	1'50	66'50	1'62	40'38	6'75	15'69	1'33	35'07	3'20	8'20	9'15	157'91
13th	...	1'50	204'72	1'33	195'47	3'33	165'72	4'80	139'03	0'25	102'10	1'25	66'75	1'64	40'36	6'75	15'69	1'35	35'09	3'50	7'80	9'46	158'16
14th	...	1'50	204'72	1'25	195'55	3'33	165'72	5'00	139'23	0'25	102'10	1'08	66'92	1'64	40'36	7'00	15'94	1'35	35'09	3'40	7'70	9'00	157'76
												Above zero.											
15th	...	1'50	204'72	1'25	195'55	3'33	165'72	5'00	139'23	0'67	102'52	0'00	68'01	1'64	40'36	7'08	16'02	1'35	35'09	3'50	7'80	8'59	157'26
16th	...	1'50	204'72	1'25	195'55	3'42	165'63	5'10	139'33	0'92	102'77	0'00	68'00	1'64	40'36	7'67	16'61	1'37	35'11	3'30	7'60	8'30	157'26
17th	...	1'42	204'80	1'25	195'55	3'42	165'63	5'20	139'43	0'83	102'68	0'25	68'25	1'67	40'33	7'75	16'69	1'33	35'07	3'10	7'40	8'70	157'46
18th	...	1'33	204'89	1'33	195'47	3'50	165'55	5'60	139'83	0'83	102'68	0'50	68'50	1'67	40'33	7'92	16'86	1'33	35'07	3'00	7'30	9'60	158'36
19th	...	1'33	204'89	1'42	195'38	3'50	165'55	6'40	140'63	0'92	102'77	1'00	69'00	1'62	40'38	7'50	16'44	1'33	35'07	2'90	7'20	11'50	160'26
20th	...	1'33	204'89	1'50	195'30	3'58	165'47	6'70	140'93	1'25	103'10	1'33	69'33	1'60	40'40	7'83	16'77	1'33	35'07	3'10	7'40	14'00	162'76
21st	...	1'42	204'80	1'54	195'26	3'58	165'47	7'00	141'23	1'67	103'52	1'08	69'08	1'56	40'44	8'00	16'94	1'33	35'07	3'30	7'60	15'60	164'36
22nd	...	1'50	204'72	1'67	195'13	3'58	165'47	7'40	141'63	2'33	104'18	1'17	69'17	1'54	40'46	8'50	17'44	1'33	35'07	3'20	7'50	15'80	164'56
23rd	...	1'50	204'72	1'67	195'13	3'58	165'47	7'60	141'83	2'42	104'27	1'33	69'33	1'50	40'50	9'00	17'94	1'33	35'07	3'10	7'40	15'80	164'56
24th	...	1'42	204'80	1'67	195'13	3'67	165'38	7'80	142'03	2'50	104'35	1'58	69'58	1'48	40'52	9'50	18'44	1'33	35'07	3'35	8'15	16'40	165'16
25th	...	1'33	204'89	1'67	195'13	3'67	165'38	8'00	142'23	2'92	104'77	1'75	69'75	1'46	40'54	10'25	19'19	1'33	35'07	4'10	8'40	18'52	167'28
26th	...	1'17	205'05	1'67	195'13	3'58	165'47	7'90	142'13	3'17	105'02	1'58	69'58	1'42	40'58	11'00	19'94	1'37	35'11	4'70	9'00	19'30	168'06
27th	...	1'17	205'05	1'67	195'13	3'58	165'47	8'00	142'23	3'25	105'10	1'83	69'83	1'35	40'65	11'50	20'44	1'37	35'11	4'90	9'20	19'00	167'76
28th	...	1'17	205'05	1'58	195'22	3'50	165'55	8'00	142'23	3'25	105'10	1'75	69'75	1'29	40'71	12'00	20'94	1'33	35'07	4'90	9'20	19'10	167'86
29th	...	1'17	205'05	1'50	195'30	3'50	165'55	8'09	142'23	3'33	105'18	2'08	70'08	1'21	40'79	12'50	21'94	1'33	35'07	4'80	9'10	19'68	168'36
30th	...	1'00	205'22	1'00	195'80	3'50	165'55	7'80	142'03	3'42	105'27	2'42	70'42	1'14	40'86	12'75	21'69	1'37	35'11	4'80	9'10	20'10	168'86
31st	...	0'92	205'30	0'75	196'05	3'50	165'55	7'70	141'93	3'43	105'27	2'83	70'83	1'06	40'94	13'92	21'86	1'37	35'11	4'10	8'40	19'80	168'56

CALCUTTA,
The 4th July 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 1st July 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 1st July 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 2nd July 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	341	50,750	785	176	20,819	238
Jute	10	7,350	118	23	13,150	242
Firewood	29	28,225	427	40	34,360	515
Other articles	738	2,39,817	3,258	455	1,36,080	1,833
Total ...	1,118	3,26,142	4,588	694	2,04,409	2,828

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of April 1899, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	4,851	12,254	7,689	12,855	17,105	20,744	.....	3,639
Cotton, raw	.....	309	63	346	309	409	.....	19
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	223	.....	185	.....	223	185	37	.....
Ditto, Indian	79	110	253	65	189	318	.....	129
Piece-goods, European	1,627	7	2,074	9	1,634	2,083	.....	451
Ditto, Indian	16	3	34	5	19	39	.....	20
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	12	21	12	32	33	44	.....	11
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	64	2	60	1	66	61	5	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catch	13	.....	30	.....	13	30	.....	17
Turmeric	47	698	33	637	745	670	75	.....
Alizarine and aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	11	.....	18	.....	11	18	.....	7
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	5	2,114	16	275	2,119	291	1,828	.....
Paddy	2,250	5,496	2,573	6,478	7,746	8,851	.....	1,105
Rice	4,610	5,551	3,025	1,703	10,161	5,328	4,833	.....
Jowar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	1,336	11,687	1,438	8,021	12,943	9,459	3,484	.....
Others	3	100	185	209	103	392	.....	289
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	59	689	748	1,039	.....	291
Raw	12	687						
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....						
Raw	3	90						
Horns	.....	.....	3	3	.....	6	.....	6
Hemp and other fibres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—								
Raw	56	12,231	8	12,121	12,377	12,129	248	.....
Gunny-bags and cloth	1,096	434	1,106	329	1,530	1,435	95	.....
Lac—								
Stick	.....	39	.....	23	39	23	16	.....
Shell	14	.....	21	.....	14	21	.....	7
Leather, manufactured								
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	26	2	40	.....	28	40	.....	12
Spirits of all kinds, including country spirits	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Wines	79	.....	81	1	79	82	.....	3
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Copper, wrought	12	4	2	.....	16	2	14	.....
Brass, do.	65	79	109	53	144	162	.....	18
Iron and steel { cast	81	3						
Iron and steel { unwrought	66	.....	1,372	45	1,119	1,617	.....	498
Iron and steel { wrought	615	36						
Iron and steel { manufactures of	208	100						
Others	365	40	224	63	425	287	138	.....
Oils—								
Kerosine	7,673	94	6,434	60	7,767	6,494	1,273	.....
Castor	4	.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Cocoanut	66	.....	44	.....	66	44	22	.....
Mustard and rape	215	6	183	3	221	186	35	.....
Others	57	.....						
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	4	2,809	3	2,644	2,813	2,647	166	.....
Rape and mustard	96	2,887	157	1,093	2,983	1,250	1,133	.....
Til or jinjili	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3
Poppy	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....
Others	12	4	17	44	16	61	.....	45
Opium	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Paper and pasteboard	241	345	99	226	586	325	240	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	68	4	45	7	72	52	20	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	1	.....	9	1	1	10	.....	9
Others	1,114	601	950	681	1,715	1,631	84	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	190	.....	1,230	.....	190	1,230	.....	1,040
Other sorts	371	823	339	433	883	774	119	.....
Salt	4,797	111	4,600	87	4,908	4,687	221	.....

STAPLES.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	1	.....	7	.....	1	7	.....	6
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	18	.....	26	18	26	.....	8
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Muga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Endi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	475	387	283	996	862	1,279	.....	417
Pepper	20	.....	66	.....	20	66	.....	46
Ginger	12	93	.....	99	105	99	6	.....
Chillies	143	88	142	94	231	236	.....	5
Cardamoms	.....	19	.....	8	19	8	11	.....
Others	150	784	124	533	914	658	256	.....
Lime and lime-stone	1,105	73	712	557	1,178	1,269	.....	91
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	173	11	327	7	184	334	.....	150
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,122	813	1,028	1,793	1,935	2,821	.....	886
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	1	285	.....	311	286	311	.....	25
Timber	280	232	236	202	512	438	74	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	99	2,812	67	2,623	2,911	2,690	221	.....
Manufactured—								
Cheroots	7	1	2	2	8	4	4	.....
Other sorts								
Wool, raw	.....	221	2	195	221	197	24	.....
Wool, manufactured—								
Carpets and rags	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	7	.....	5	2	7	7	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	6,549	2,323	7,429	4,037	8,872	11,516	.....	2,644
Total	42,533	27,758	46,067	61,606	110,301	107,760	14,739	11,908

CALCUTTA, *the 3rd July 1899.*

H. STEUART,
Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 17th June 1899 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	34,180	14,852 0 0	47,270 0	4,312 0 0	285 0 0	19,369 0 0	5,041	2,579	7,620
Or per mile of railway	273	119 0 0	378 0	35 0 0	2 0 0	156 0 0	.....	...	.....
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	777,674	2,96,963 0 0	14,07,250 0	1,05,398 0 0	64,550 0 0	4,66,851 0 0	114,311	55,828	170,739
Total for 24 weeks ...	811,854	3,11,785 0 0	15,44,520 0	1,09,740 0 0	64,835 0 0	4,86,360 0 0	119,352	58,407	178,359
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	30,872	10,199 0 0	47,140 0	2,953 0 0	111 0 0	13,363 0 0	4,469	2,464	6,933
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	247	81 0 0	377 0	24 0 0	1 0 0	106 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	788,016	3,26,818 0 0	14,06,872 0	1,01,323 0 0	64,892 0 0	4,93,033 0 0	126,234	52,123	172,357

* Audited up to 6th May 1899.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 13th May 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,003	298 7 6	3,654	124 7 0	4 8 0	427 6 6	440	68	504
Or per mile of railway	55·72	16 9 4	203·00	6 14 7	0 4 0	23 11 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year	10,208	2,315 4 2	85,110	2,524 4 0	58 7 0	4,897 15 2	3,943	2,085	6,028
Total for 10½ weeks ...	11,211	2,613 11 8	88,764	2,648 11 0	62 15 0	5,325 5 8	4,389	2,143	6,532
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on ... miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 24th June 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,037	230	11,067	394	3	627	357	147	504
Or per mile of railway	57·61	12·78	614·83	21·89	0·16	34·83	.....	.....	...
For previous 15½ weeks of half-year (a)	16,367	4,073	1,42,413	4,503	87	8,663	6,084	2,832	2,916
Total for 16½ weeks ...	17,404	4,302	1,53,480	4,897	90	9,289	6,441	3,079	2,520
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on ... miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 13th May 1899.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 24th June 1899 on 1,082 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,082 miles open	169,810	69,420	6,69,120	80,560	19,950	(a) 1,70,930	25,517	(b)35,729	61,246
Or per mile of railway	156·94	64·15	618·09	83·70	18·44	166·29	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year (c)	3,278,955	13,27,937	1,63,54,920	21,73,652	4,40,251	39,41,823	573,820	746,816	1,320,636
Total for 25 weeks ...	3,448,765	13,97,357	1,70,15,040	22,64,212	4,60,184	41,21,753	599,337	782,545	1,381,882
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 923 miles open	133,054	44,152	4,90,845	54,268	31,746	1,35,544	21,188	(d)25,819	47,007
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	144·23	47·73	530·64	58·64	34·28	146·29	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,150,817	12,67,938	1,39,16,368	18,50,283	3,29,243	35,03,464	493,543	618,446	1,116,789

(a) Increase due to improvement of traffic on main line.
(b) Includes 4,025 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) ,, audited figures up to week ending 13th May 1899.
(d) ,, 3,043 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th June 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 37 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,692	14,274 0 0	2,60,208 0	12,500 0 0	270 0 0	27,053 0 0	3,554	7,488	11,042
Or per mile of railway	59·83	36·05	661·08	28·69	0·62	65·36	8·97	17·29	26·26
For previous 23 weeks of half-year*	717,801	4,69,387 0 0	69,57,602 0	2,52,331 0 0	17,435 0 0	7,39,153 0 0	88,174	196,880	285,054
Total for 24 weeks ...	741,493	4,83,661 0 0	69,47,870 0	2,64,840 0 0	17,705 0 0	7,66,206 0 0	91,728	204,368	296,096
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,178	13,050 0 0	2,42,364 0	11,224 0 0	192 0 0	24,466 0 0	3,425	4,839	8,264
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	81·04	45·63	830·59	38·51	0·66	84·80	11·97	16·62	28·59
Total to corresponding date of previous year	637,774	3,82,694 0 0	57,03,470 0	2,15,754 0 0	15,747 0 0	6,14,195 0 0	75,172	112,543	1,87,715

* Includes audited figures for week ending 13th May 1899.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 17th June 1899.			Receipts for week ending 18th June 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 17th June 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 18th June 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
433	27,053	62·50	293	24,368	84·00	433	3,18,310	...	293	2,80,076	...	38,234	.....

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for the year 1898	1129
System of Vernacular Education in the Central Provinces	1133
First forecast of the Jute crops in Bengal for season 1899 ...	1161
Calcutta Municipal Bill	1167
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 12th July 1899	1175
Stocks of rice in and around Calcutta	1179
Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains and salt in the head-quarters station bazars of the districts of Bengal during the fortnight ending the 30th June 1899	1180
Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal for the month of June 1899	1186
Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in June 1899	1188
ABSTRACT of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of June 1899	1198
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 2nd to 8th July 1899 ..	1199
Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of May 1899	1200
Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major and Minor works for the month of May 1899	1202
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 8th July 1899	1203
East Indian Railway for the month of May 1899 ...	1204
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1206

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN COLONIES FOR THE YEAR 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—EMIGRATION.

Darjeeling, the 6th July 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 505T.G.

READ—

The Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for the year 1898.

The appointment of Protector of Emigrants was held by Dr. C. Banks throughout the year.

Administrative measures.

2. During the year emigration to the Seychelles Islands was declared to be lawful, and Mr. A. C. Stewart was appointed by this Government as Emigration Agent at Calcutta for that Colony. A new edition was issued of the Rules relating to colonial emigration.

Requisition and despatch of labourers.

3. As in the two previous years, 1896 and 1897, there were six agencies at work, namely, five British and one Dutch, but the coolies which were requisitioned for Jamaica could not be despatched till February 1899, owing to

the difficulty experienced in recruitment. The following table shows the demand and supply of adult labour in the year under review as compared with the year 1897:—

Name of Colony.	1897.		1898.	
	Indent.	Supply.	Indent.	Supply.
1	2	3	4	5
Demerara	1,200	1,149	2,400	2,301
Trinidad	1,700	1,800	1,200	1,225
Jamaica	.....	.....	690	Nil (623 were supplied in February 1899).
Mauritius	240	292	.....	.....
Natal	1,994	2,850	908	1,358
Fiji	1,300	1,287	560	560
Surinam	590	.....	600	590
Total ...	7,024	7,378	6,358	6,034

Terms of engagement of intending emigrants.

4. The terms on which emigrants were engaged during 1898 for Demerara and Jamaica were altered as to return passages; for Trinidad the alterations concerned the duration of work, period of indenture, classification of emigrants, wages, rations, and return passages. None of these changes were in favour of the emigrants. For the other colonies the terms on which emigrants were engaged remained the same as in 1897.

Recruiting operations.

5. Of the 701 licenses granted to recruiters, 27 were subsequently cancelled for various causes. During the period under review 9,334 emigrants were registered as against 12,315 in 1897. The decrease is, no doubt rightly, ascribed to the greater prosperity of the agricultural population and the abundance and cheapness of food-supplies. Of the number recruited during the year, 6 per cent. were obtained in Bengal, 7 per cent. in Bihar, 55 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces, and 32 per cent. in Oudh, as against 9, 10, 56, and 24 per cent., respectively, in the prevous year.

History of intending emigrants subsequent to registration.

6. Of the 9,487 emigrants including 153 remaining from the previous year, (accommodated in the sub-depôts), 1,492 or 16 per cent. did not start for Calcutta, while 7,439 or 79 per cent. of those recruited actually reached Calcutta; 258 remained in the sub-depôts at the close of the year.

Altogether 8,116 emigrants were accommodated in Calcutta, including 667 remaining from the previous year. Of these, 663 were rejected as unfit, 152 deserted, 13 died, 470 were discharged for various reasons, and 6,223 or about 77 per cent. were despatched to the colonies, leaving 595 in two of the depôts at the close of the year for subsequent disposal.

Of the number despatched, 5,350 were Hindus and 873 Muhammadans.

The percentage under the head of "Rejected as unfit" has risen from 7·56 in the previous year to 8·16 in 1898, and the Protector's attention is drawn to the request made in paragraph 6 of the Resolution of this Government on his Report for the year 1897 that special attention should be paid to the matter of awarding compensation to persons who are brought down to Calcutta at great inconvenience to themselves and then rejected as unfit. A report of what has been done to meet the orders of Government should be submitted at a very early date.

Sanitation and management of depôts.

7. The total number admitted into hospitals was 337, of whom 13 died, as compared with 489 admissions and 26 deaths in 1897.

Embarkation of emigrants.

8. Of the emigrants who were embarked, 38 per cent. were for Demerara, 20 per cent. for Trinidad, 22 per cent. for Natal, 9 per cent. for Fiji, and 10 per cent. for Surinam. There were 8 sailing ships and 4 steamers engaged to convey the emigrants, as against 7 and 9, respectively, in the previous year; the average number carried on each being 518 as compared with 474 in 1897. The four steamers conveyed emigrants to Natal only. The duration of the voyage varied from 22 days to Natal, to 120 days to Demerara; the average duration being 73 days as against 52 in 1897.

The aggregate mortality on the various voyages was 27 as against 58 in 1897. The largest number of deaths (5) occurred on the *S.S. Umzinto*, bound to Natal, and was due to an epidemic of influenza associated with pneumonia. Though there was a considerable diminution in the number of steamers engaged in the emigration trade it is satisfactory to note that there was a marked decrease in the death-rate. This cannot, however, be looked on as anything but a remarkable exception to the general rule that the speedier the voyage the less the sickness *en route*.

Returned emigrants.

9. During the year under report 7 colonies returned emigrants to India as against 6 in 1897, the number being 3,502 as against 3,750 in the previous year. There were 8 births on the return voyage, and 66 or 1·88 per cent. of deaths as against 95 or 2·53 per cent. in 1897—again a satisfactory feature of the emigration returns of the year.

The following table shows the total number of emigrants who returned from each of the colonies during the year under review, the aggregate savings, and the average saving per head :—

Colonies.	Number of souls embarked at colony.	Savings.	
		Aggregate.	Average amount on the number embarked (columns 2 and 3).
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Demerara ...	1,558	2,14,403 4 2	137 9 9
Trinidad ...	747	1,06,061 11 10	141 15 8
Mauritius ...	433	6,451 0 0	14 14 4
Natal ...	116	18,051 2 3	155 9 9
Fiji ...	393	90,337 14 0	229 13 10
Surinam ...	213	36,390 13 0	170 13 6
Guadeloupe ...	42	3,391 7 3	80 11 11
Total ...	3,502	4,75,087 4 6	135 10 7

These figures are of some value and interest, but the Lieutenant-Governor was surprised to find in the course of some enquiries last spring how greatly the savings of emigrants in the same ship varied, and how large was the number of those who came home with practically no savings at all. As long as some men are thrifty and some are not, there must be variations of the sort, but he had hoped to find a more uniform standard of prosperity among returning emigrants than these enquiries disclosed. Dr. Banks has the comfort of the emigrants constantly at heart, but it is necessary that he and the Government should know more than they do about the prospects the several colonies hold out. To this end the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Protector would continue these enquiries in all returning ships to ascertain what proportion has not saved, and so far as he can, the reasons that have led to failure.

10. In consequence of remarks to the same purport last year, the Protector of Emigrants has prepared the following curious table:—

Particulars of emigrants resident in the colonies.

Name of Colony.	Total number of the resident Indian population in colony at end of 1897.	Number of immigrants who arrived in, or were on their way to, the colony during 1898.	Immigrants returned to India during 1898.		Savings of the total number of immigrants resident in the colony at end of 1897.	Average savings per head of immigrants resident in the colony at end of 1897.	Remarks.
			Number.	Average savings per head.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. A. P.	£ S. D.	£ S. D.	
Demerara ...	116,633	2,380	1,558	137 9 9	164,403 7 7	1 8 2	The entries in column 6 represent only the ascertained savings of the immigrants. Loans to shopkeepers and others, and investments in cattle and farms, probably account for a large portion of their actual savings.
Trinidad ...	88,057	1,268	747	141 15 8	89,378 6 8	1 1 3	
Mauritius ...	260,542	.....	433	14 14 4	257,363 16 0	0 19 9	
Natal ...	54,561	1,390	116	185 9 9	20,944 15 0	0 7 8	
Fiji ...	11,960	567	393	229 13 10	19,428 5 4	1 12 5	
Jamaica ...	14,079	.....	.....	.....	22,231 6 4	1 11 6	
St. Lucia ...	155	.....	.....	.....	28 11 3	0 3 8	
Surinam ...	9,238	618	213	170 13 6	19,410 17 6	2 1 11	
Reunion ...	16,066	.....	.....	.....	7,335 6 10	0 9 1	
Guadeloupe ...	15,399	.....	42	80 11 11	3,190 5 5	0 4 1	

It cannot be said that this compilation adds much to the information on the matter. The returns of their savings made by the emigrants in the several colonies are probably most fragmentary. If they are to be believed, Mauritius pays the emigrant very well, and it is only those who completely fail, who ever leave it. But it is through inconsistencies of the kind that the Protector will be guided in his enquiries, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that information will thus be gradually accumulated of some real value as to the relative advantages of the different colonies. He notes for the meantime, that though the Protector does not consider that any reliable conclusions can be drawn from the figures in this and the preceding statement, he regards the position and prospects of the resident immigrants in Fiji and in the West Indian colonies as being the most favourable.

Administration of estates.

11. The aggregate number of estates belonging to emigrants under administration was 614, valued at Rs. 60,535-2-6. Of these, 457 estates, valued at Rs. 35,254-5-9, were finally administered, the sum of Rs. 21,505-9-4 having been paid to the heirs in respect of 233 estates, while the sum of Rs. 13,748-12-5, standing at the credit of the remaining 224 estates, lapsed to the Indian and Colonial Governments concerned, owing, in some cases, to absence of heirs and in others to the impossibility of tracing them under the false descriptive particulars furnished by the emigrants at the time of registration. Besides the final disposal of the above 457 estates, heirs were traced in respect of 36 estates, valued at Rs. 11,287-9, and the sums due will be paid. Enquiries for heirs were therefore completed in respect of 493 estates, or 80 per cent. of the total number of estates under administration as against 381 estates or 58 per cent. in 1897. Enquiries regarding the remaining 121 estates, valued at Rs. 13,993-3-9, had not been completed by the close of the year. The Protector acknowledges the valuable assistance rendered by District Officers in connection with the tracing of relatives of deceased emigrants.

Financial.

12. The receipts amounted to Rs. 18,692, showing a reduction of Rs. 5,811-11-10, as compared with those of the previous year, while the charges amounted to Rs. 29,059-10-6, being an increase of Rs. 672-13-11. The year closed with a deficit of Rs. 10,367-10-6, due chiefly to the smaller number of emigrants having been despatched to the colonies than in the previous year.

13. The thanks of Government are due to Dr. Banks for the manner in which he performed his duties as Protector of Emigrants during the year under report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

SYSTEM OF VERNACULAR EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

RESOLUTION—No. 2003.

Calcutta, the 11th July 1899.

THE following careful and interesting report on the system of Vernacular Education in the Central Provinces submitted by Mr. Alexander Pedler, F.R.S., now Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is published for general information, with reference to Government Resolution No. 1921, dated the 1st July 1899, concerning the question of remodelling the existing system of Vernacular Education, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th July 1899.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SHORT REPORT

ON THE

SYSTEM OF VERNACULAR EDUCATION

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

BY

ALEXANDER PEDLER, F. R. S., &c.

Preliminary description and general consideration of the system.

AFTER a few preliminary enquiries at Nagpur I decided to investigate the conditions of vernacular (primary and middle school) education in the Central Provinces for the past 18 years only. In this I was guided by the fact that up to about the year 1880, no attempt was apparently made to introduce any of what may be called the modern ideas and methods in educational matters into the system employed. Hence, it did not appear necessary to go back beyond this date in my enquiry. From 1880, however, the ruling authorities in the Central Provinces appear to have appreciated the fact that modern methods had begun to differ largely from the older style of education, and they hence began to introduce changes.

They first took up the necessity of physical training in schools in addition to the ordinary subjects of mental training, and from about this date (1880) drill began to be taught in schools, and it has been since steadily encouraged, while more lately it has been reduced to a complete system. At first apparently the methods of drill were partly on European models, but it has been found that the native systems of drill and exercise are more popular, and hence a book has been prepared and issued (in 1897-98) called the *Deshi Kasarat*, which is the manual for drill in all primary and vernacular schools in the Central Provinces.

I had personal opportunities of witnessing the system of drill in six schools (five boys' and one girls'), and I confess to have been very much surprised by the systematic way in which the drill was done and by the excellence of the exercises. In the girls' school* I may mention the system was more or less European, but in the case of the boys' it was purely native drill and gymnastics.

* Under the charge of an English Missionary Lady.

It appeared to me that this very complete and definite system of drill has had a most excellent effect on the tone of the schools, and also on the physique of the children. I am also of opinion that this drill has given to the schools a discipline which is very much superior to that found in the schools of Bengal. The pupils were smartly obedient to orders, both at drill and also in the school classes, and the attitudes and motions of the body and limbs in the

drill were quickly and accurately gone through in a most systematic manner in obedience to brief commands. In passing I may point out that the system introduced in the Central Provinces has no connection or resemblance to military drill, but that it is only intended to exercise thoroughly the various muscles and parts of the body. No apparatus is required for this drill, and hence there has been and would be absolutely no expense in its introduction into schools.

I need hardly point out the very great influence which such a system of drill has upon discipline. Drill is indeed one of the best, if not quite the best, means of teaching and enforcing discipline and obedience in schools, but in the schools in Bengal this valuable aid to sound education has been to a great extent disregarded and neglected, or at all events it has never been really encouraged to the extent it should have been.

As this is a portion of education which costs nothing, and can be introduced with practically no preliminary arrangements or training, there does not seem to be any reason why a system of drill should not at once be made compulsory in Bengal in all schools from the primary stage upwards. All that would be necessary would be to prepare a work or description of the drill to be used, like the *Deshi Kasarat* employed in the Central Provinces, and to circulate it to all schools. The cost of the *Deshi Kasarat* is 1 anna 6 pies only.

Arrangements having been made to improve the discipline and physical condition of the pupils, a few years later the authorities of the Central Provinces introduced changes with the object of improving the educational methods used in schools, and in this they kept in view that it is necessary in education not only to train the memory and reasoning powers, but also to train habits of observation, thought and inference, and also to train the hand and eye. Hence about 1887, in addition to the ordinary subjects of school teaching, the subject of drawing (hand and eye training) was introduced in all schools, and this was followed in 1888-89 by the introduction of the methods of kindergarten teaching, object-lesson teaching, science teaching (physical science in middle town schools and agriculture in rural primary schools) and also by the introduction of manual training.

The subjects which were taught under the head of manual training were (1) clay modelling, (2) paper-cutting and pattern-forming, (3) cardboard work, and (4) wood work or sloyd. As before stated, manual training in schools was introduced as a compulsory subject by Sir A. Mackenzie in 1888-89, but in the year 1891-92 it was specially relegated to the class of optional subjects, and to a great extent neglected and almost abolished under the orders of Sir A. P. McDonnell. Hence this subject was scarcely given a fair trial, as it was only taught for two years; but the evidence showed that clay modelling and paper-cutting, &c., were distinctly popular and useful, though cardboard work and wood work were less congenial. The opinion of the Inspector of Schools, who was deputed to show me the educational system of the Central Provinces, was to the effect that though it might have been a little premature to introduce manual training broadcast and compulsorily into the schools in 1888-89, yet its almost practical abolition in 1891-92, when it had really begun to gain a hold on the schools, was a great mistake, and decidedly retrograde in character.

Though manual training of the forms mentioned has almost disappeared from the ordinary schools, yet it is still taught in the normal schools for teachers, and I saw good paper-cutting, pattern-forming, &c., in progress in the Nagpur Normal School. I also saw the remains of manual training work in the village, &c., schools, and in some of them the clay objects modelled, &c., are still kept for inspection and are fairly good.

The remaining four subjects, which may be taken as being modern subjects or methods of education, namely, drawing, kindergarten teaching, object-lesson teaching, and science teaching (physical science and agriculture), are still in use in many, if not almost all, the vernacular schools, and on the whole the results obtained appear to be decidedly satisfactory. The details of such teaching will be included under the description of the work done in the various classes of schools in a later section of this report.

About 1894 complaints appear to have been received to the effect that the number of subjects to be learned, and the length of the instruction in vernacular schools had become too great, and the plan was then adopted of dividing the subjects into compulsory and optional, and into subjects to be taken by

town schools and those in rural districts. In the case of the schools away from towns, &c., they are practically almost all of the upper primary class, and for the primary rural schools the compulsory subjects now in use are reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, and the optional subjects grammar, object lessons or elementary science, kindergarten occupations, manual training, and drawing. In addition, in the readers which are employed under the head of reading in classes III and IV, agriculture and the elements of science necessary for the explanation of the agricultural facts, as well as elementary sanitation, are included, and these do not, therefore, appear as separate subjects in the curriculum, for they are part of the compulsory course. In the case of the optional subjects mentioned, practically all except manual training are now taught in almost all schools.

In connection with the study of agriculture, it should be mentioned that in all the schools I saw where agriculture was taught, there were school gardens attached. These gardens are divided into plots, which have to be kept in order usually by two boys working jointly. Most of these school gardens were really very good, and were well kept up.

The schools situated within municipalities and towns are usually of the class of middle schools, and the curriculum for the middle schools is slightly different from that detailed above. In the classes up to and including class IV, corresponding to the upper primary standard, drawing is compulsory. In addition to reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, object-lessons are also compulsory in the first three classes, while for class IV to VI completing the middle course, a certain amount of science is taught, the text-book in classes V and VI being a translation of Balfour Stewart's Primer of Physics. In class IV or the upper primary class an elementary knowledge of animals and plants and of metals and of other substances used in the arts and manufactures is required.

The optional subjects for the vernacular middle town schools are kindergarten occupations, manual training, drawing, surveying, and mensuration in classes V and VI, history in classes III to VI, and geometry and algebra in class VI. Sanitation and agriculture are again included in the ordinary reading lessons in the text-books prescribed for middle schools, but in the case of agriculture it is only intended to be taken in urban schools. Of the optional subjects, kindergarten and drawing are practically always taken up, while the other subjects which are read in the schools vary under different local circumstances.

In the case of vernacular girls' schools needle-work is compulsory in addition to reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, while the optional subjects are grammar, object-lessons or elementary science, kindergarten occupations, manual training and drawing. Sanitation is again included in the readers used, and is thus a compulsory subject. In the girls' schools the needle-work is said to be good, and among optional subjects kindergarten is well taught.

The method of the introduction of the new subjects into the schools appears to have been simplicity itself, inasmuch as a simple departmental order was issued that such subjects should be taught in the future in all schools under the authority of Government and in those receiving public aid. At the same time, the subjects were introduced into the normal schools, so as to gradually provide trained teachers, and from year to year a considerable number of mufassal teachers were called in from their schools to receive special courses of instruction at the normal and other training schools.

As this method had the disadvantage that for a time a good deal of the teaching would have been given by persons not actually trained or instructed in such subjects, it was arranged to have conferences of Inspectors and Deputy-Inspectors and of masters, district by district, each conference lasting about three weeks, at which such subjects as kindergarten work, object-lessons, drawing, manual training, slojd, &c., were thoroughly explained to the masters to enable them to pass on the instruction to the schools. At a later date also agricultural conferences for enforcing the teaching of simple agricultural facts were held among the masters, &c.

The methods of supplying trained teachers in the schools in the Central Provinces are, however, much more satisfactory than in Bengal. No person is now allowed to commence a career as a paid public teacher or would be

allowed as a new teacher to present pupils for a reward from public money, unless he has passed the departmental examination or tests as a teacher. The school teachers are naturally when compared with those in Bengal few in number,* but the training schools in the Central Provinces have been steadily turning out a good supply of trained teachers, so that at the present time about 75 per cent. of the masters in the primary schools have actually passed the departmental test as qualified teachers. The details as to the methods of training teachers and the courses followed in normal schools will also be referred to later on.

* There are only about 2,200 schools, I believe, in the Central Provinces.

It is probable that at first the teaching of the new subjects was decidedly poor, but owing to the steps which have been taken, it appeared to me that the teaching was now carried on fairly satisfactorily, and at all events that the teaching was far better than in the great majority of schools in Bengal.

A very important point to be considered with regard to the modernising of the education in the Central Provinces is its cost. In certain previous discussions which have been laid before the Bengal Government when the Central Provinces' system was compared with that in Bengal, a very strong opinion was put forward that the modern system of education was very costly. I therefore made very particular enquiries on the subject of the expenditure to try to ascertain whether the introduction of the modern subjects and system had been attended by an increase in the cost of education per head of pupils. It appears to be true, and I was assured that such was absolutely the case, that practically no increased cost has been thus incurred, and that it is practically as cheap to educate by modern methods as by those which are more or less antiquated. It is desirable that this point should be made perfectly clear, and I therefore asked for several sets of statistics from the Central Provinces bearing on this fact.

I much regret to state that though this report has been somewhat delayed, the statistics have by a misunderstanding not been supplied. The report is therefore submitted without them, and a supplementary note can be added later on if found necessary.

The following figures however which are extracted from the annual reports on education in the Central Provinces may be considered to prove this point sufficiently clearly. The figures relate to the average cost of education of each primary pupil year by year in all the schools in the Central Provinces, and show in the first column the total cost of education, and in the second the cost to Government of each such primary pupil.

Cost of educating a pupil in the Primary Schools in the Central Provinces.

Year.	Total cost of educating each pupil.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1886 ...	3 4 8	0 12 5
1887 ...	3 6 7	0 13 2
1888 ...	3 6 9	0 15 8
1888-89 ...	3 5 7	0 15 3
1889-90 ...	3 4 11	0 15 10
1890-91 ...	3 6 5	0 14 2
1891-92 ...	3 5 8	0 13 4
1892-93 ...	2 13 1	0 8 8
1893-94 ...	2 11 10	0 11 9
1894-95 ...	2 12 7	0 10 4
1895-96 ...	2 12 10	0 10 2
1896-97 ...	2 14 5	.....*

* Not given in quinquennial report for 1896-97.

Indeed it might be almost possible from these figures to argue that education by modern methods is, if anything, less costly than by the older methods.

Details of work in Schools.

The following are the classes of schools which were inspected and considered on my visit to the Central Provinces:—

Primary schools,
Middle „
Girls' (primary) schools,
Normal or training schools,
Agricultural training schools,

all of which form part of the scheme for vernacular education in that province.

Having given previously a brief outline of the changes which have been made in the system, it is now proposed to state briefly a few facts with reference to the courses of instruction followed in each of the classes of schools, and to point out more in detail those portions of the work in which the methods followed differ considerably from those in use in Bengal, and which appear to be improvements on the Bengal system.

In the bare outlines of the scheme of education, the system followed in the Central Provinces shows great similarity to that existing in Bengal. Thus the primary education is divided into two stages—

(1) The Lower Primary. | (2) The Upper Primary.

But there is this difference that while in Bengal the great majority of schools are of the lower primary class, and having started as lower primary schools remain as such, in the Central Provinces if a school is started as one of the lower primary standard, every effort is made to raise it quickly to the upper primary standard.

Here undoubtedly the advantage rests with the Central Provinces' method.

There is, however, in Bengal a rather greater difference between the lower primary and upper primary standards than is the case in the Central Provinces.

In lower primary schools in Bengal we have the classes "B Standard" and "A Standard" and the lower primary class. These exactly correspond to the three classes belonging to the lower primary school in the Central Provinces. In Bengal there is above the lower primary class a higher class (class II) and then the upper primary class, but in the Central Provinces the pupils of class III, the lower primary class, pass at once into class IV or to the upper primary standard. That is in Bengal it takes five years to reach the upper primary standard while in the Central Provinces it takes only four years.

Above the upper primary standard in Bengal we have the second class of a middle school and then the first class in the middle school standard, which is exactly parallel to the system in the Central Provinces, where the V and VI classes rise to the middle standard. Usually, as in Bengal, promotions are made once a year, and thus while six years are given in the Central Provinces to reach the middle stage of education, seven years are usually occupied in the Bengal schools.

The standards of work in middle and primary standards of boys' vernacular schools and also in girls' vernacular schools (which usually only rise up to the upper primary standard), are shown in the following tabular statement. This is the school curriculum as defined in the Central Provinces Education Manual, slightly abridged by the omission of the reading courses in the various vernacular languages met with in the schools.

SUMMARY OF THE CURRICULUM FOR VERNACULAR MIDDLE (TOWN) SCHOOLS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

	Class I. One year's course.	Class II. One year's course.	Class III. One year's course.	Class IV. One year's course.	Class V. One year's course.	Class VI. One year's course.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.			
1. Drawing (optional after class IV).	Free-hand on slates, straight lines and their combinations, squares, triangles, oblongs.	Free-hand on slates, straight lines and their combinations, a more advanced course.	Free-hand on paper, curved lines and their combinations, easy familiar objects from copies.	Free-hand on paper, leaves, flowers, familiar objects from copies.	.....	.....
2. Reading and Grammar.	The alphabet and reading sheets in Hindi, Marathi, Uriya, Urdu and Telugu, supplied to Departmental schools.					
	Departmental 1st book in various vernaculars.	Departmental Book II in various vernaculars.	Departmental Book III in various vernaculars.	Departmental Book IV. (Revised) in various vernaculars.	The prose part and easy poetry of 4th Departmental Book (old edition) in various vernaculars.	Fourth Departmental Book (old edition), the whole, and Ramayan Aranya or Ayodhya-kand in various vernaculars.
	Recitation of 10 lines of easy verse.	Recitation of 30 lines of easy verse.	Recitation of 50 lines of verse, with explanation of the meaning.	Recitation of 80 lines of poetry with explanation of the subject matter and allusions.	Recitation of 100 lines of poetry, with explanation of the subject-matter and allusions.	Recitation of 140 lines of poetry, with explanation of the subject-matter and allusions.
		Subject and predicate. To be taught in connection with the reading lesson.	Subject, predicate, object, nouns, pronouns, adjectives and verbs. To be taught in connection with the reading lesson.	Analysis of simple sentences, and parts of speech. To be taught in connection with the reading lesson.	The elements of grammar as in any grammar used in the Upper Primary Class of a Government school. Prosody to be omitted. Analysis. To be taught in connection with the reading lesson.	Syntax and prosody. Rules of Sandhi and Samas. Easy derivation to be taught in connection with the reading lesson.
3. Writing and spelling.	Large hand on slates. Letters and words from the reading sheets. Copying words and sentences from the reader, and dictation.	Large hand on paper. To write to dictation from the reader in use.	Text or medium size on paper. To write to dictation from the reader in use.	Small hand. To write to dictation from the reader in use.	Small hand. Dictation from the reading book in use. To write from memory the subject-matter of any short story from the reader in use, or to write a short letter. Books of school exercises to be exhibited, each page to be dated and signed by the pupil.	Small hand. Dictation from the reading book in use. To write a short letter descriptive of some place known to the pupil, or of some event within his experience. Books of school exercises to be exhibited, each page to be dated and signed by the pupil.
4. Arithmetic ...	(1) Instruction in the subject to be by means of the ball-frame or with cowries, the scholars thus being taught by sight and touch. Notation and numeration to 1,000. The multiplication tables to 10×10. Simple addition and subtraction.	(1) Notation and numeration to 10,000. The four simple rules. Multipliers and divisors not to exceed two figures. Multiplication tables to 16 times and fractional tables to 2½. Tables of weights and measures in common use to be learnt and applied.	(1) Simple and compound rules Reduction.	(1) Simple proportion, L. C. M. and G. C. M., vulgar fractions, simple interest, the addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of easy decimals, the conversion of vulgar fractions into decimals and *vice versâ*. Easy problems.	Simple and compound proportion. Vulgar and decimal fractions. Practice, simple interest, square root. Problems.	The whole (excluding stocks, exchange and cube root).
	(2) Mental exercises in the addition and subtraction of pice, annas and rupees, the totals not to exceed Rs. 5.	(2) Mental exercises in the addition and subtraction of pice, annas and rupees, the totals not to exceed Rs. 10.	(2) Mental application of the simple and compound rules and of fractional tables to easy bazar problems.	(2) Mental Arithmetic. Exercises in the ordinary rules for mental Arithmetic as known in the bazar.	Mental arithmetic; a more advanced course.	

	Class I. One year's course.	Class II. One year's course.	Class III. One year's course.	Class IV. One year's course.	Class V. One year's course.	Class VI. One year's course.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Object lessons or elementary science.	Common objects such as familiar animals, plants, metals and substances employed in ordinary life. (2nd half year).	As in Class I; a more advanced course.	As in Class II; a more advanced course.	An elementary knowledge of animals and plants with special reference to agriculture, and of metals and other substances employed in the arts and manufactures carried on in the district in which the school is situated.	The elements of physical science as in Balfour Stewart's Primer or other suitable text-book, viz., definitions, the chief forces of nature, gravity, the three states of matter, properties solids, liquids and gases, moving bodies.	Revision of the Primer vibrating bodies, heated bodies, electrified bodies.
Geography ...	.....	To explain a plan of the school-room which has been drawn to scale from measurements taken by the children; children to mark on the plan the position of the benches, &c. The 4 cardinal points, a knowledge of the town or village in which the school is situated studied from a map of the locality.	Special knowledge of the geography of the district in which the school is situated, together with ability to point out on the map, the districts, towns and rivers of the Central Provinces.	Geography of the Central Provinces and of India. Outlines of India and the world, the latter with special reference to the British Empire. Map of village and neighbourhood. Size and shape of the Earth. The causes of day and night. Diurnal motion of the Earth.	The geography of the world with special reference to Asia and India. Latitude and longitude, annual motion of the Earth, the seasons, the tides, the monsoons and eclipses to be understood.	(1) The world, with special reference to the British Empire. (2) Map of Europe and the British Isles to be drawn. (3) Elementary Physical Geography, wind, rain, climate, storms, phases of the moon, the solar system.
			OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.			
1. Kindergarten occupations and manual training.	The first 4 occupations.	The first 6 occupations.	1. Modelling in clay, Rick's Book I, Chapter X, pages 59—65. 2. Paper folding, cutting and mounting.	1. Exercises in wood-work with the knife, Rick's Book II, Chapter V, pp. 34, 35, or 2. Modelling in clay, Rick's Book I, Chapter X, p. 66, and models of natural objects proposed by the teacher, or 3. Drawing, cutting and mounting, Rick's Book I, Chapter V.	1. Wood-work, Rick's Book II, Chapter V, paragraphs 35—37, and Chapter VI, paragraphs 41—43, or 2. Folding, cutting, mounting, designing in form and colour, Rick's Book I, paragraphs 41—45, and similar exercises. Drawing and cutting geometrical forms, Book I, Chapter VIII, or 3. Drawing, colouring, &c., Rick's Book I, Chapter VI, or 4. Modelling in clay as in Class IV, with greater proficiency.	1. Wood-work, Rick's Book II, Chapter VII, paragraphs 46—53, or 2. Folding, cutting, mounting and designing in form and colour, Rick's Book I, Chapter VII, paragraph 46 and similar exercises, or 3. Modelling in card-board, Rick's Book I, Chapter IX, pages 54—56, or 4. Modelling in clay as in Class V, with greater proficiency.
2. Drawing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free-hand, as in Class IV, a more advanced course. Model drawing. Geometrical drawing, Burchett problems 1 to 30 and problems 33 and 37.	Free-hand and model drawing as in Class V, a more advanced course. Perspective (linear). Geometrical drawing. The construction of the ellipse by means of the trammel. Burchett Revision, and problems 1 to 105, omitting numbers 6, 13, 16, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 48, 50, 51, 52, 55, 57, 58, 59, and 60.
Mensuration ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Surfaces ...	Surfaces and solids.

	Class I. One year's course.	Class II. One year's course.	Class III. One year's course.	Class IV. One year's course.	Class V. One year's course.	Class VI. One year's course.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Geometry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 Propositions of the 1st book of Euclid, with easy exercises.
5. Algebra ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	First four rules. Factors, L. C. M., and G. C. M. Easy fractions, and simple equations.
6. History ...	.....	.....	.....	India, the English period.	The main facts of the History of India.	Hunter's History of India, or other similar Text book, the whole.
7. Surveying (where practicable).	.....	.....	.....	.....	With plain-table and cross-staff.	With plain-table and cross-staff.
8. Sanitation ...	.....	.....	.....	Taught from lessons in 3rd and 4th Readers.	.....	.....
9. Agriculture (in urban schools).	.....	.....	.....	Taught from lessons in 3rd and 4th Readers.	Taught from lessons in 3rd and 4th Readers.	Taught from lessons in 3rd and 4th Readers.

NOTE.—(1). Not more than three optional subjects can be taken.
(2). *Sanitation* and *Agriculture* appear as optional subjects in the curriculum of Middle (Town) Schools; they are taught as part of the ordinary reading lessons from the 3rd and 4th revised Readers, in which are incorporated Fuller's "Agricultural Primer" and "The Way to Health."

SUMMARY OF THE CURRICULUM FOR PRIMARY (RURAL) SCHOOLS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

	Class I. One year's course.	Class II. One year's course.	Class III. One year's course.	Class IV. One year's course.
1	2	3	4	5
		COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.		
Reading	The alphabet and reading sheets in Hindi, Marathi, Uriya, Urdu and Telegu, supplied to Departmental schools.			
	Departmental 1st book in various vernaculars.	Departmental Book II in Various vernaculars.	Departmental Book III in various vernaculars.	Departmental Book IV in various vernaculars.
	Recitation of 20 lines of easy verse.	Recitation of 40 lines of easy verse.	Recitation of 60 lines of verse, with explanation of the meaning.	Recitation of 80 lines of poetry with explanation of the subject matter and allusions.
2. Writing and spelling ...	Large hand on slates, letters and words from the reading sheets. Copying words and sentences from the Reader, and dictation.	Large hand on paper. To write to dictation from the Reader in use.	Text or medium size on paper. To write to dictation from the Reader in use.	Small hand. To write to dictation from the Reader in use.
3. Arithmetic	(1) Instruction in the subject to be by means of the ball-frame or with cowries, the scholars thus being taught by sight and touch. Notation and numeration to 1,000. The multiplication tables to 10 × 10. Simple addition and subtraction. (2) Mental exercises in the addition and subtraction of pice, annas and rupees, the totals not to exceed Rs. 5.	(1) Notation and numeration to 10,000. The 4 simple rules. Multipliers and divisors not to exceed 2 figures. Multiplication tables to 16 times and fractional tables to 2½. Tables of weights and measures in common use to be learnt and applied. (2) Mental exercises in the addition and subtraction of pice, annas and rupees, the totals not to exceed Rs. 10.	(1) Simple and compound rules. Reduction. (2) Mental application of the simple and compound rules and of fractional tables to easy bazar problems.	(1) Simple proportion, L. C. M. & G. C. M., vulgar fractions. Simple interest. Easy problems. (2) Mental Arithmetic. Exercises in the ordinary rules for Mental Arithmetic as known in the bazar.

	Class I. One year's course.	Class II. One year's course.	Class III. One year's course.	Class IV. One year's course.
1	2	3	4	5
4. Geography ...	.....	.....	Definitions—Outlines of the Central Provinces. Map of school-room.	Revision—Geography of the Central Provinces. Outlines of India and the world. The latter with special reference to the British Empire. Map of village and neighbourhood. Size and shape of the earth. The causes of day and night.
		OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.		
1. Grammar	.....	.....	Parts of speech.	Analysis of simple sentences Inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives.
2. Object lessons or Elementary Science.	Common objects, such as familiar animals, plants, metals, and substances employed in ordinary life. (2nd half-year).	As in Class I; a more advanced course.	As in Class II; a more advanced course.	An elementary knowledge of animals and plants, with special reference to agriculture, and of metals and other substances employed in the arts and manufactures carried on in the district in which the school is situated.
3. Kindergarten occupations and manual training.	The first 4 occupations ...	The first 6 occupations ...	(1) Modelling in clay, Rick's Book I, Chapter X, pages 59–65. (2) Paper folding, cutting and mounting.	(1) Exercises in wood-work with the knife, Rick's Book II, Chapter V, pages 34, 35, or (2) Modelling in clay, Rick's Book I, Chapter X, p. 66, and models of natural objects, proposed by the teacher or (3) Drawing, cutting, and mounting, Rick's Book I, Chapter V.
4. Drawing	Free-hand on slates, straight lines and their combinations, squares, triangles, oblongs.	Free-hand on slates, straight lines and their combinations, a more advanced course.	Free-hand on paper, curved lines and their combinations, easy familiar objects from copies.	Free-hand on paper, leaves, flowers, Familiar objects from copies.

NOTE.—(1). Not more than two optional subjects can be taken.
(2). Fuller's "Agricultural Primer" and "The Way to Health," having been incorporated in the 3rd and 4th Revised Readers, Agriculture and Sanitation are taught as part of the ordinary reading lessons, and do not appear as separate subjects in the curriculum.

SUMMARY OF THE CURRICULUM FOR VERNACULAR SCHOOLS (FOR GIRLS).

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

	Class I. One year's course.	Class II. One year's course.	Class III. One year's course.	Class IV. One year's course.	Class V. One year's course.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.			
1. Reading and Grammar.	The alphabet and reading sheets in Hindi, Marathi, Uriya, Urdu and Telugu, supplied to Departmental schools.				
	Departmental 1st book in various vernaculars.	Departmental book II, in various vernaculars.	Departmental book III, in various vernaculars.	Departmental book IV (Revised), in various vernaculars.	The prose part and easy poetry of 4th Departmental book (old edition), in various vernaculars
	Recitation of 20 lines of easy verse.	Recitation of 40 lines of easy verse.	Recitation of 60 lines of verse, with explanation of the meaning.	Recitation of 80 lines of poetry with explanation of the subject-matter and allusions.	Recitation of 100 lines of poetry with explanation of the subject-matter and allusions.

	Class I. One year's course.	Class II. One year's course.	Class III. One year's course.	Class IV. One year's course.	Class V. One year's course.
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Writing and spelling.	Large hand on slates. Letters and words from the reading sheets. Copying words and sentences from the Reader and dictation.	Large hand on paper. To write to dictation from the Reader in use.	Text or medium size on paper. To write to dictation from the Reader in use.	Small hand ... To write to dictation from the Reader in use.	Small hand. Dictation from the reading book in use. To write from memory the subject-matter of any short story from the Reader in use, or to write a short letter. Books of school exercises to be exhibited, each page to be dated and signed by the pupil.
3. Arithmetic ...	(1) Insruction in the subject to be by means of the ball-frame or with cowries, the scholars thus being taught by sight and touch. Notation and numeration to 1,000. The multiplication tables to 10 × 10. Simple addition and subtraction.	(1) Notation and numeration to 10,000. The 4 simple rules. Multipliers and divisors not to exceed 2 figures. Multiplication tables to 16 times and fractional tables to 2½. Tables of weights and measures in common use to be learnt and applied.	(1) Simple and compound rules. Reduction.	(1) Simple proportion, L. C. M. and G. C. M., easy vulgar fractions. Easy problems.	Simple and compound proportion, vulgar and decimal fractions. Simple interest. Problems.
	(2) Mental exercises in the addition and subtraction of pice, annas and rupees, the totals not to exceed Rs. 5.	(2) Mental exercises in the addition and subtraction of pice, annas and rupees, the totals not to exceed Rs. 10.	(2) Mental application of the simple and compound rules and of fractional tables to easy bazar problems.	(2) Mental Arithmetic. Exercises in the ordinary rules for mental arithmetic as known in the bazar.	Mental arithmetic; a more advanced course.
4. Geography ...	.....	.....	Definitions. Outlines of the Central Provinces. Map of school-room.	Revision—Geography of the Central Provinces and of India. Outlines of India and the World. The latter with special reference to the British Empire. Map of village and neighbourhood. Size and shape of the Earth. The causes of day and night.	The geography of the world with special reference to Asia and India. Latitude and longitude, annual motion of the earth, the seasons, the monsoons, and eclipses to be understood.
5. Needlework ...	Threading needles and hemming (to be fixed by the teacher).	Running, stitching and top-sewing (to be fixed by the teacher). Knitting on two needles.	Felling, gathering to sew a child's jacket (fixed by the teacher), to knit a scarf, plain and purl.	Mending, herring-boning, to set and sew a child's jacket, knitting on 4 needles, cross-stich.	To cut out, fix and sew a petticoat, jacket, bodice, knit socks, copy cross-stitch from a pattern, button-holing.
			OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.		
1. Grammar ...	.....	.....	Parts of speech ..	Analysis of simple sentences. Inflection of nouns, pronouns and adjectives.	The elements of grammar as in any grammar used in the Upper Primary Class. Analysis.
2. Object lessons or Elementary Science.	Common objects, such as familiar animals, plants, metals and substances employed in ordinary life. (2nd half-year.)	As in Class I, a more advanced course.	As in Class II, a more advanced course.	An elementary knowledge of animals and plants with special reference to agriculture, and of metals and other substances employed in the arts and manufactures carried on in the district in which the school is situated.	The elements of physical science as in the Balfour Stewart's Primer or other suitable text-book, *viz.*, definitions, the chief forces of nature, gravity, the three states of matter, properties of solids, liquids and gases, moving bodies.
3. Kindergarten occupations and manual training.	The first 4 occupations.	The first 6 occupation.	1. Paper folding, cutting and mounting.	1. Drawing, cutting and mounting, Rick's Book 1, Chapter V.	1. Folding, cutting, mounting, designing in form and colour, Rick's Book 1, paragraphs 41—45, and similar exercises, or— 2. Drawing, colouring &c., Rick's Book I, Chapter VI.

	Class I. One year's course.	Class II. One year's course.	Class III. One year's course.	Class IV. One year's course.	Class V. One year's course.
1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Drawing ...	Free-hand on slates, straight lines and their combinations, squares, triangles, oblongs.	Free-hand on slates, straight lines and their combinations, a more advanced course.	Free-hand on paper, curved lines and their combinations, easy familiar objects from copies	Free-hand on paper, leaves, flowers. Familiar objects from copies.	Free-hand as in Class IV, a more advanced course. Model drawing, Geometrical drawing. Burchett Problems 1 to 30 and Problems 33 and 37.

NOTE 1.—Not more than two optional subjects can be taken.
2.—Sanitation is taught from the reading lessons in the 3rd and 4th revised Readers; the lessons on agriculture should be omitted.

Taking the course up to the Upper Primary and Middle Vernacular standards, the subjects in which the main differences occur between the courses of work in the schools in Bengal and the Central Provinces are the following :—

(1) Drill, not shown in the printed curriculum.
(2) Drawing (hand and eye training).
(3A) Agriculture.
(3B) Physical Science.
(4) Kindergarten teaching.
(5) Object-lessons.
(6) Manual training.

A few remarks may be written on each of these subjects.

1. *Drill*, which is carried on systematically in every class of schools, and which has been attended with most satisfactory results. The text-book of drill and gymnastics, "Deshi Kasarat," in Hindi and other vernaculars was issued in 1897-98.

A brief statement of the nature of the work done in boys' schools will be submitted later on. The actual book is being translated into English, and a few copies of the translation will be printed so that it may be considered by the Committee on Vernacular Text-Books, which is sitting, and the Committee will discuss its suitability for introduction into Bengal schools.

In the case of girls' schools the system of drill followed is different from that in the boys' schools, and instead, perhaps, of using the term drill, it would be more correct to say the girls are practised in action songs and calisthenics. Some of the exercises gone through by the girls were, however, very satisfactory. Practically a very simple modification of the exercises used in an English girls' school would be sufficient for Indian girls' schools. No special book for this appears necessary at present in the case of Bengal schools.

2. *Drawing* (*hand and eye training*).—This is a second point in which the Bengal schools might take a wholesome lesson from those in the Central Provinces. In my inspection I found that in some Central Provinces' schools the drawing of boys in the primary classes was fully equal to, and indeed sometimes superior to, the drawings done by boys in Bengal in the first class of zilla schools, and who are presenting themselves in the drawing standard of the Calcutta Entrance Examination.

In the schools in the Central Provinces, ordinary kindergarten drawing is taught in the lowest classes, and from about class III ordinary freehand drawing from copies is practised. In the teaching of drawing in class I or classes I and II, a kindergarten blackboard (ruled in one inch squares) is used in the schools, the cost of which is about Rs. 4, while in the case of drawing from copies, at first the "South Kensington" copies were supplied to the Central Provinces' schools, but these have been replaced by cards with locally prepared lithographic copies of figures, &c., and on the back of these cards the directions or instructions to be given by the teacher, and which are required for the work of copying, are given in the various vernaculars. The cost of these copies (about 30 or 40 in number) is only Re. 1-14. Beyond this there is no extra cost to the school; for in the kindergarten drawing the copies are made on the children's slates, and in the higher drawing the pupils provide their own pencils and drawing-books, the latter costing only one anna each.

There therefore again appears to be every reason why drawing should be introduced into Bengal schools.

3A. *Agriculture* is another subject which is highly important in a country like India, and while fairly well taught in an elementary manner in the vernacular schools in the Central Provinces, it is scarcely considered or studied in Bengal schools.

The portions of the readers for the third and fourth classes in the schools in the Central Provinces curriculum, which deal with agriculture, are based on "Fuller's Agricultural Primer adopted for use in elementary schools or classes in the Central Provinces." The following are briefly the subjects which are discussed in this Primer:—

Lesson or Chapter I.—The similarity between the growth of animals and plants.

Lesson II—V.—The different parts of a plant.

Lesson VI.—Plants, like animals, grow by feeding.

Lesson VII—XV.—The three chief requisites for successful cultivation—(1) good seed, (2) plant food, (3) careful protection.

Lesson XVI.—On agricultural machinery and implements.

Lesson XVII.—The management of farm cattle.

Lesson XVIII.—The law of landlord and tenant.

There are also certain appendices on common cattle diseases.

In order to ensure that this portion of the teaching is not considered to be simply an oral lesson, only to be committed to memory and not understood, special circulars have been issued to the normal schools for teachers, etc., which detail the nature of the practical teaching which should be attempted by the village school-masters. A free translation into English (with explanatory remarks) of one of the special vernacular agricultural circulars (illustrated by diagrams) is appended, so that it may be clearly seen how far the experimental or practical portion of agricultural work is pushed. Hence it will be seen the teaching of agriculture in the primary schools in the Central Provinces has its practical as well as theoretical side.

KRISHI PRAYAG DARPAN

OR

A GUIDE TO THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS

IN THE

VILLAGE SCHOOLS, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

EXPERIMENTS NOS. 1 AND 2.

Bottle culture

Pictures A and B

Apparatus required.—Two bottles; two corks with a hole in the middle and split on one side up to the middle hole; a few seeds of any grain you want to germinate; a small basin; thin blotting paper; water; manure or soil; wrapping paper.

Experiment A.—In the basin supplied place a piece of thin blotting-paper and moisten it with water and then place the seeds on it. Cover the seeds with another piece of blotting paper, also moistened with water Keep the blotting-paper always moistened with water, and in about four or five days the seeds will germinate and will be soon fit for removal.

Take the bottle and the cork. Introduce the young plant through the slit of the cork into the middle hole of it, and put a little piece of cotton-wool in the hole so that the plant may not fall down or through the hole. Put the cork into the bottle so that the roots of the plant may reach the water in the bottle. Wrap a piece of paper round the bottle, and then keep it in an airy and well lighted place.

Change the water once in two or four days. The plant will grow for a time and then will begin to fade away, and finally will die altogether.

Experiment B.—Arrange everything just like in the experiment A, but while changing the water put plant food* into it.

* Plant food may thus be prepared:—

Take some fertile soil or good manure (cow-dung manure is best) and place it in a bucket full of water. The soil or the manure will mix itself in water, and after a few hours all the soluble portions of plant food in the soil or the manure will be dissolved in water. Then filter the muddy water through blotting paper until it is clear, or simply pour off the clear water free from the sediment at the bottom of the bucket. Keep this water in a bottle and use it for this experiment.

In this case the plant will grow in just the same manner as if it were planted in the ground. But its roots being always in water, which is not the case with the plant in the ground, it will not be equally vigorous and productive.

What we learn from this experiment is that roots of plants take in plant food dissolved in water, while the plant in the experiment A lived for a short time only and died away as there was no food in the water.

MAGNIFYING GLASS.

PICTURE No. 3.

The magnifying glass is intended for showing the small parts of a flower, etc., as detailed in the reading book. Experiments with the magnifying glass are made frequently throughout the course.

EXPERIMENT IV.—*Osmose.*

Every plant is formed of cells (use of magnifying glass). At the end of the root of a plant there is a cell which takes the nourishment of the plant in. It is in fact a closed bag, and sucks in the plant food little by little when the food is presented to it dissolved in water.

This experiment is to show that a thinner or less dense liquid passes through a membrane into the thicker or denser liquid in larger quantity than the dense liquid passes outwards; in other words, plant food dissolved in the water in soil may pass into the roots of a plant.

PICTURE No. 4.

Apparatus required :—A wide-mouthed bottle ; a tube open at both ends, the one end enlarged to the shape of a funnel; bladder; sulphate of copper, or milk, or solution of honey or treacle.

First fill the bottle with common drinking water, and then prepare a strong solution of sulphate of copper. Tie over the enlarged end of the tube with the bladder by means of string tied tightly, so that air may not enter, and then fill this tube with the strong solution of sulphate of copper, or with milk, or with solution of honey or treacle, and then dip the widened end into the water in the bottle, and hold it in its place by means of a cork. Mark the place where the liquid in the tube stands now (A). After half an hour or so the liquid will rise in the tube above the point (A), showing the liquid from the bottle has entered into the tube. On the other hand, it will be seen a small quantity of the liquid from the tube has passed into the bottle, as the water in the bottle is coloured with milk, etc., but that the quantity passing outwards is smaller than that passing inwards is shown by the rise of the liquid in the tube.

This process is called osmose. By this process the plants take their food from the water in the soil by means of their roots.

TRANSPIRATION.

EXPERIMENT No. 5.

To show the process of transpiration (or perspiration) through the pores of the leaves, etc., of plants. Note—The hard stems of plants have not the power of transpiration.

Apparatus required :—A good transparent glass jar or bottle, and an earthen pot containing a plant with healthy leaves.

Place the glass over the plant, and expose the whole apparatus to bright sunlight or daylight. After half an hour you will see the inner surface of the vessel quite dim with the watery vapour exuded from the leaves of the plant. The cold of the glass gradually condenses the vapour, which begins to flow down from the inner surface of the glass, showing that watery vapour is always exuded from the surface of plants. This action of the leaves of plants is called transpiration.

(Watery vapour is exuded not only from green leaves, but from other green portions of the stem through interstices called stomata.)

EVOLUTION OF OXYGEN FROM PLANTS.

EXPERIMENT No 6.

To show that living plants in the form of green leaves, etc., have the power of decomposing carbonic acid dissolved in water, etc., and of assimilating the carbon while setting free the oxygen, which is again added to the atmosphere.

Apparatus required :—A large bottle with a wide mouth ; a few leaves of any plant ; a small earthen basin which can hold the mouth of the bottle ; a bucket full of water.

Fill the bottle with water and leaves, and invert it in the basin full of water, so as not to leave any air bubbles at the bottom of the inverted bottle. Keep the bottle with the basin in the strong sunshine for about three hours. You will observe afterwards that some gas bubbles are seen adhering to the back of the leaves. This gas will collect in the upper part of the bottle. This is the oxygen gas evolved by the leaves through the stomata in the action of respiration. That this gas is not common air, but oxygen, may be proved by testing its properties.

The gas will probably relight a chip of wood the end of which is glowing, (*i.e.*, a lighted piece of wood just blown out, but not fully extinguished).

FORMATION OF CHALK FROM LIME-WATER.

EXPERIMENT No. 7.

Apparatus required :—A glass tube of half an inch in diameter and a few inches long ; lime-water ; a glass vessel.

Pour a little lime-water* in the glass vessel, dip one end of the glass tube with your right hand into the solution. Hold the vessel in your left hand. Then blow in air with your mouth. After a few minutes, the clear water will become turbid, and finally will assume a milky appearance, owing to the formation of chalk.† If this milky water were allowed to stand still for a few hours, the chalk will settle down, and clear water will float on its surface.

The following is a list of the apparatus required to be supplied to each primary school for the purpose of such experiments. The list is divided into two parts, the first part containing the apparatus which is essential, and the second part apparatus which it is desirable should also be supplied to each school, if funds permit, to enable further experiments to be performed. The cost of the first set is Re. 1-14, and of the second or non-essential set Rs. 2-12, making altogether only Rs. 4-10.

LIST No. I.

Name of experiment.	Apparatus.	Approximate price.
1	2	3
		Rs. A. P.
1. Bottle culture ...	2 bottles	0 3 0
2. Ditto ...	Magnifying glass ...	1 0 0
3. Osmose	A glass tube ...	0 2 0
4. Transpiration ...	A glass	0 4 0
5. Evolution of oxygen gas from plants.	A big bottle ...	0 4 0
6. Lime-water and formation of chalk.	A tube	0 1 0
	Total ...	1 14 0

* Preparation of lime-water :—Take a few pieces of burnt lime and pour water on them in a vessel. Instantly it will begin to boil and *chunam*, commonly eaten with *pan bida*, is formed. Then pour in some more water, and keep it for a few hours, after stirring it well. Then pour off the clear solution without stirring the lime into a bottle, and use it for experiment.

† Chalk is insoluble in water, while lime is soluble.

Additional apparatus desirable, but not absolutely essential.

List No. II.

Name of experiment.	Apparatus.	Approximate price.
1	2	3
		Rs. A. P.
1. Preparation of carbonic acid gas.	A wide-mouthed bottle, with two tubes, funnel, &c.	1 0 0
2. Preparation of hydrogen gas.	Two beakers ...	0 8 0
	A basin	0 8 0
	Acid sulphuric ...	0 4 0
	,, hydrochloric ...	0 4 0
	Zinc	0 4 0
	Total ...	2 12 0

A very important practical portion in the teaching of agriculture in the Central Provinces is to be found in the fact that in every school where there is the slightest facility for it, a school garden is started. Naturally, these school gardens can be better fostered in the schools in the country than in those in town. The usual plan is for the plot of ground available to be marked out by small low raised banks into a number of separate plots, usually perhaps two or three yards square, and for each plot to be handed over to two of the boys of the school, who have to do practically all the work in connection with the plot in the way of sowing the seeds (usually those of vegetables and flowers), weeding, watering and generally bringing the crops up to maturity, when the produce of such plot of ground belongs to the boys who cultivate it.

The only expense in such a school garden is (1) for laying out the garden in the first instance, (2) for procuring the seeds, and (3) in some cases where water may have to be drawn up from a deep well, &c., a slight cost for part of the time of a cooly to draw up water, &c. As the third is an expense which can usually be avoided, and the second is one, which if the school-master understands his work can be prevented by his collecting and saving the seeds, etc., from the plants that are grown in the garden, practically the cost of a school garden usually reduces itself to the cost of laying it out in the first instance, amounting possibly to Rs. 3, Rs. 5, or Rs. 10 according to the size of the garden. Even this cost may be avoided by the school-master (with the aid of the villagers, &c.) doing the work himself. In the same way any tools required by the boys in the cultivation of their plots can always be borrowed from their own homes.

Definite instructions are issued in the form of circulars to school-masters, etc., on the subject of school gardens, dealing with the soil of the garden, the area wanted, watering, manuring, cultivation, sowing and transplanting, and also indicating the various crops, vegetables, flowers, etc., which may be grown at different seasons of the year in such school gardens.

3(B). It has been pointed out that in town schools agriculture is partly replaced by the teaching of a general elementary course in science in the upper primary standard, while physical science commences after the upper primary standard, and continues through the middle standard. The latter course is to a considerable extent similar to the plan adopted in middle schools in Bengal, where physical science is usually taught. There is, however, one point of difference, inasmuch as in the schools in the Central Provinces apparatus is provided for demonstrating the simple physical facts, while in middle schools in Bengal apparatus for such purposes is usually entirely wanting. On the other hand it is, in my opinion, doubtful whether the selection of the Physical Science Text-Book and of the apparatus to illustrate it in the Central

Provinces schools is quite judicious. In the case of the apparatus given, I am sure the selection is too ambitious, and several of the pieces supplied are not, and could not be, properly used. In Indian schools of this type the apparatus must be of exceedingly simple and inexpensive nature—apparatus which can be renewed or repaired locally in small villages by ordinary bazar artizans. This, however, is not the case in the Central Provinces, and in several cases I saw pieces of apparatus (such as Tate's air-pumps, Magdeburg hemispheres, &c.) out of order, which certainly could not be repaired by the master of the school or by any local artizan, and which were hence quite useless. The cost of the usual simple set of apparatus to teach physical science in middle schools in the Central Provinces is said to be about Rs. 26 or Rs. 27, but in larger towns under rich municipalities as much as Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 is spent for this purpose.

In the case of the science subjects taught in class IV (upper primary class) of the town schools in the Central Provinces, it is partly of the nature of that which is taught as agriculture in village schools and partly elementary natural history, etc. It is only intended in this course to give a slight and superficial knowledge of the materials met with in every-day life. There does not appear to be very much to comment on with reference to this section of the course. The subject and the teaching of it are probably not entirely satisfactory.

4. *Kindergarten.*—Kindergarten methods are used in the lower classes of the schools, and all the teachers who are now sent out from the training schools have to go through this system as a regular part of their instruction. As mentioned previously, kindergarten drawing is practised in the lower classes. Kindergarten or action songs are also encouraged, and in many schools the first six of the kindergarten gifts are employed in teaching. The cost of a set of the first six of Froebel's gifts, as made at Nagpur, is said to be about Rs. 7, but they are also made up in villages by carpenters, &c., for the use of village schools (where they are perhaps not quite so well finished as at Nagpur) for about Rs. 4 only. The following is a short description of the gifts alluded to:—

The first six kindergarten gifts of Froebel are usually—

The first gift of six soft balls, commonly of rubber covered with coloured worsted, but may be of wool only, representing the primary and secondary colours. With these the young pupils are taught to distinguish colours and to become acquainted with differences in material, shape, weight, and the properties of the balls. Games are usually designed in which the balls play a prominent part.

The second gift consists of a sphere, cylinder, and cube in wood. It offers opportunity for comparison first with the rubber balls, and then between the articles which constitute this gift as to shape, etc., etc.

The third gift is a cube (usually two inches) divided once in every way, thus forming eight cubes. With these various exercises in construction, etc., are carried out. The fourth, fifth, and sixth gifts consist of a cube variously divided, and these are used for similar exercises, but more advanced than those of the third gift.

Beyond these, as a rule, the schools do not go, though the seventh gift, a series of thin slabs or tablets, squares, half-squares, equilateral pieces, etc., etc., for making patterns, and the eighth gift a number of small wooden rods used for making figures, letters of the alphabet, etc., would certainly be useful. From the tenth gift (consisting of arrangements for drawing) upwards, practically Froebel's gifts introduce the elements of hand-and-eye and manual training. They illustrate drawing, paper cutting, paper weaving and interlacing, modelling, etc., etc., and these are usually included under these particular headings in schemes of general education. If I might venture an opinion on the kindergarten teaching in the Central Provinces, I should remark that this part has been taken practically bodily from European books, and it is doubtful whether more satisfactory results could not have been obtained by working on Froebel's principle or system, but giving the system, etc., what might be called a local atmosphere. Some of the gifts, in the form of wooden cubes, divided into complicated geometrical sections, are undoubtedly quite unfamiliar to Indian children in their ordinary lives, and it would probably have been better to select materials and objects for kindergarten work which are to be found in

every village, or which are easily within the power of construction of every village school-master.

5. *Object-lessons.*—I found in every village school that I went to small collections of objects which were used for the purpose of object-lessons. Generally also the village school-master had either himself prepared or had persuaded a village carpenter to prepare a small cupboard or box with compartments for storing these objects, most of them being duly named and kept in a particular compartment of the box or cupboard. I heard also one or two object-lessons given by the masters of the schools, but owing to my ignorance of *Mahrathi*, I can give only the general impression that the teachers seemed to know how to set to work to give object lessons.

Again, if I may make a criticism, it is to the effect that possibly the objects chosen might have been selected more judiciously. In some cases, various metals including even such valuable bodies as silver and gold, and the ores of such metals were taken as objects for lessons, and to my surprise gold quartz and silver ore were actually in the collections of some schools. It appeared to me that it would be better if the objects were such that they could all be procured in the school-house or in the immediate neighbourhood of each school, so that there would be no expense in making the collection, and all the objects worked with would be well known. Further, it would be a great advantage if the boys of a school were made to collect objects themselves, which would form part of a small school collection, and which would be used subsequently for the object lessons in the class. These collections could be wholly or partially renewed from year to year by fresh batches of pupils. In this way the children would take much more interest—even a personal interest—in the subject of the object-lessons, as they would deal with objects more or less belonging to them. If the system of object-lesson teaching is extended to Bengal schools, some such plan as this could be tried, for it would be certainly more economical, and probably more interesting and effective as a means of education.

6. *Manual training.*—I regret very much that owing to the discouragement which has been shown to this subject in the Central Provinces since 1891-92, I was unable to see the system at work in any of the village schools. It is, however, still taught in the training schools, and I was satisfied with the paper-cutting and pattern-making which I saw at the Nagpur School. I saw, however, no clay-modelling except in the shape of former specimens of work. So far as I could judge, these two forms of manual training must have been working fairly satisfactorily, and it was certainly a pity, when progress had been made, that they were more or less stopped. All the four ordinary forms of manual training, paper work and clay modelling with the addition of card-board work and sloïd work, seem to me to be very suitable for introduction into Bengal schools, but the work must be done in an exceedingly elementary way, and it must be a cheap system, and one that will not lead to the idea that any form of trade is being taught or fostered. That is, it must be taken up from the purely educational point of view, and probably no tools other than knives, scissors, &c., could be made admissible in such courses in schools. The introduction of trade or artizan implements—at all events at first—might probably lead to much opposition, and might prevent any progress being made in this highly important educational training.

This really concludes the criticism of the modern subjects taught in the vernacular schools of the Central Provinces. It does not appear necessary in any way to review the course of instruction adopted in such subjects as reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, &c., for the methods followed in the Central Provinces and Bengal appear to be fairly similar. It may, however, be remarked that while history and Euclid find a place in the upper primary course in Bengal, they are not taught even as optional subjects in primary schools in the Central Provinces. In other respects the subjects taught are more or less similar.

The above remarks also exhaust probably all that it is necessary for me to say on the subject of the education of boys up to the middle standard.

In the case of girls' education in the Central Provinces, I may remark it is exceedingly backward and limited in amount. Very few girls' schools indeed exist, and the great majority of these only teach up to the upper primary

standard. There is little necessity, therefore, for noticing these schools in detail. It may, however, be mentioned that in girls' primary schools needlework is compulsory; drawing, grammar, object-lessons or elementary science and kindergarten occupations and manual training being optional, of which any two may be taken. Sanitation, though not specially mentioned, is really compulsory, as it is taught in the reading lessons in the 3rd and 4th Readers. In the matter of agriculture, the chapters on this subject in the third and fourth Readers are cancelled for the girls' course.

There is also a difference in the method of teaching drill and gymnastics, and the physical exercises used in the girls' schools are more correctly described as action songs and calisthenics, rather than drill and gymnastics. The system which I saw followed in a girls' school in Nagpur was more or less English or European in its character.

CLASSIFICATION OF VERNACULAR SCHOOLS AS REGARDS SOURCES OF INCOME, AND NOTES AS TO INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

ALMOST the whole of the schools in the Central Provinces are under public management, receive aid from public funds, and submit to regular inspection from the officers of the Educational Department. It is stated that there are less than 100 "venture" primary schools in the whole of the province and no "venture" middle schools, while the total number of primary schools in 1896-97 was and of middle schools 149. Hence practically the venture schools may be 2,109 neglected in any discussion of the condition of education in the Central Provinces. These vernacular schools appear to be divided into three classes:—

(A) Those maintained by Government or by Boards such as District Councils, Boards, Municipalities, etc., the expenses being wholly met from public funds. This may be called the "fixed grant" system.

(B) Those maintained wholly by payment on the results of the examinations plus school fees. This may be called the "result grant" system.

(C) Those maintained partly by contribution from grants made by Government to public bodies, and partly by "payments by results" of the examination, etc., of the pupils. This may be called the "combined" system.

The schools of classes A and C constitute by far the larger number; those of class B are not so much encouraged. In this respect the schools in the Central Provinces exhibit a marked contrast to the primary schools in Bengal, where all except a small proportion belong to the result grant system, *i.e.*, they are paid solely by results.

The result grant system, in which a considerable number of schools in the Central Provinces are working, also differs decidedly from the system as worked in Bengal. The Central Provinces system gives a school aid calculated *partly* on the number of passes in an examination conducted after prescribed standards and *partly* on the average attendance of pupils. No school is examined for a result grant which has not on the date of examination met on 180 school days from the date of the last examination, or in the case of new schools from the date of registration. These qualifications (and others which are noted below) of the method of sole or simple payment on examination results appear to be very wholesome, and might probably be extended with advantage in Bengal.

The subjects for examination in the vernacular schools, as pointed out previously, are divided into two classes, compulsory and optional. In these examinations no pupil can earn a grant who has not attended the school for at least 90 days. To pass in a subject he must obtain one-third of the maximum marks, but he cannot earn a grant in more than four optional subjects. There are also age restrictions. In the compulsory subjects of any standard no pupil can earn a grant unless he passes in at least two of these subjects. In the optional subjects of the first standard no pupil can earn a grant unless he passes in the three compulsory subjects of the standard. In other standards he must pass in at least two subjects.

In the combined system of schools the fixed grant cannot exceed Rs. 6 per mensem, and the result grants are given at the rate of 50 per cent. of the maximum rate attained in result grant schools.

In order to pass the upper primary examination a candidate must pass in the three compulsory subjects and at least two optional subjects.

I made enquiries into the working and results of the three classes of schools, A, B, and C, as indicated above, and I was assured by the Inspector of Schools that—

Class A.—The fixed grant system (schools fully maintained from public funds) are by far the best; they give the best kind of teaching and education, but on the other hand they are the most expensive of the three classes.

Class B.—The result grant system (schools paid no fixed grant, but only paid on the results of examination, etc.). These are the worst of all the classes of schools in the Central Provinces, giving the poorest education and least satisfactory discipline, but on the other hand they are decidedly the cheapest.

Class C.—The combined system (schools paid partly by fixed grants and partly by results grants). These stand intermediate between A and B, and give a fair education, while they are decidedly cheaper than A, but more expensive than B.

Speaking generally, the housing of schools of classes A and C is better than that of B, though attempts are made to gradually provide schools of class B with suitable school buildings by appealing to private subscriptions, District Boards, etc.

It will be seen that class B practically corresponds in its method of working and general conditions to the ordinary lower primary schools in Bengal.

Another point which is worthy of note in the case of these schools is that while there are only 2,109 primary and 149 middle schools in the Central Provinces, and a correspondingly small number of high schools, yet there are four Inspectors of Schools (in addition to the Inspector-General, who is an energetic inspecting officer), and 30 Deputy Inspectors of schools for supervising the work, giving roughly to each superior inspecting officer 450 primary and secondary schools and to each Deputy 75 only. It will thus be seen that the superior inspecting officers can be, and are, much more in touch with and have far greater personal control over elementary education in the Central Provinces than is possible in Bengal with its enormous number of schools and relatively smaller staff of Inspectors. Further, the Deputy Inspectors in the Central Provinces can give long personal visits to schools, to teach new forms of instruction, or to correct mistakes, etc., while in Bengal the Deputy Inspectors have practically no time and no such opportunity of working in detail with primary schools. It is probably certain that to this relatively very strong inspecting staff a considerable part of the success of the Central Provinces educational scheme has been due, for the numerous inspecting officers have been able to personally and individually work out in the schools the improvements which it had been decided by Government to introduce.

The good results are also due partly, if not largely, to the system of training of teachers in normal schools, which has been practised in the Central Provinces to a larger extent than is the case in Bengal.

Hence it appears necessary to review briefly the existing system of training schools as carried out in the Central Provinces.

Training Schools for teachers.

Training schools.—There are three training schools for teachers in the Central Provinces. One is for teachers in English and native schools in Nagpur, and the others for native school teachers only in Raipur and Jubbulpore. Probably about 100 to 110 teachers are trained and turned out each year, and as there are roughly only about 2,200 schools in the Central Provinces, the supply would appear to be fairly ample.

The training institution at Nagpur, contains two departments, a secondary and a primary. In the secondary department graduates, F.A. certificate-holders, and those that have passed the matriculation examination of any Indian university are trained for a year for employment in colleges and in high schools and in those middle schools which teach English. In the primary department students are prepared for employment in primary and vernacular schools generally by one or two years' course, according to the standard worked for.

In the normal school arrangements are made for instruction in—

I.—The Principles of Education.
II.— ,, History ,, ,,
III.— ,, Practice ,, ,, including organisation of a school, methods of teaching, discipline, &c., and
IV.—Extra subjects (which may be taken up optionally), Physical Science, Drawing, and manual training.
V.—And in the lower parts of the school arrangements are made for continuing the general education of the teachers.

In the highest grade of teachership examination all the first four of the above subjects are taken up and have to be passed. For the secondary grade of certificates, section I is omitted, while even for the certificates of the primary grade of teachers the following subjects have to be passed*:—

* Page 82 of Central Provinces Education Manual.

A.—Easy questions on the Kindergarten system.
B.—Questions on the best method of teaching reading, spelling, grammar, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, and object lessons in a primary school.
C.—Questions on the art of oral teaching generally.
D.—Questions on the form of school registers, the mode of keeping them and making returns from them.
G.—To write notes on a lesson on a given subject.
F.—Questions on the organisation of a Primary school, and proof of ability to maintain order and inculcate principles of truthfulness, obedience, and general morality.

Only teachers who have passed the usual teachership examination are now allowed to join schools which receive aid from public funds, and comparing the standard which has to be reached for even primary teachers in the Central Provinces with the standard of qualification, or rather the want of qualifications, of the ordinary gurus in primary schools in Bengal, it will be seen how backward Bengal is in this respect.

It has not been thought necessary to add here any figures as to the cost of the ordinary work of normal or training schools. Such schools already exist at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Bankipur, &c., and their cost in Bengal is well ascertained.

The above subjects represented the ordinary course of instruction for a primary teacher up till recent years. Since, however, agriculture has been made a more prominent subject of teaching in primary schools, the course of instruction for teachers has also been extended, and they are now called upon to go through a six months' course in agriculture, theoretical and practical, and on the methods of teaching it, in the agricultural school attached to the Agricultural Experimental Farm at Nagpur. This course is partly theoretical, partly practical in the laboratory, and partly practical on the Farm. In addition also each teacher has a plot of ground given him, about two yards wide by five or six yards long, which he has to cultivate entirely himself (to dig, to plant, to weed, to water, etc., etc.), and the produce of this during the six months' course belongs to the student.

Batches of about 60 are taken each half-year, of whom about a quarter consist of students who have just passed through the training school, while the remaining 45 consist of actual teachers of schools who are drafted up from their schools, two or three being selected from each district for each course. At the end of six months there is the usual examination on which certificates are issued. In this way about 110 to 120 teachers of primary schools are trained annually in agricultural methods, and as time goes on practically all the teachers

of the province will become thus trained. In the case of the training school students who have just passed as certificated masters, they receive a scholarship allowance of Rs. 5 a month, while the actual masters drafted from the mufassal schools receive their own full pay, the pay of their substitutes being provided by the various District Councils, Boards, etc., under whom they are serving.

As this represents an important development in the method of training primary teachers, which is not at all represented in Bengal at present, and as it is connected with certain proposals made on the establishment of the Lower Agricultural Class at Sibpur (which has been lately opened, but which has not yet filled), it will be perhaps well to give a few details of the kind of instruction followed, and as to the staff, etc., required in the institution.

The following is the curriculum of study in the class which is intended for the instruction of vernacular school teachers:—

1.	Agriculture	...	As in Fuller's Primer.
2.	Chemistry	...	Selected lessons to illustrate Fuller's Primer.
3.	Kasra	...	Study of methods of land records, etc., and how to fill up certain forms used by village patwaris, and to learn cognate matters.
4.	Drawing	...	Primary course, model and freehand.
5.	Veterinary science	...	Lessons as given in Fuller's Primer.
6.	Botany	...	Lectures as far as required to illustrate Fuller's Primer.

The actual work which these teachers have to get through in their six months' course of study is more clearly shown in the following detailed syllabus of study.

Syllabus of Demonstration work to illustrate the Agricultural Primer.

Preliminary.—Exhibit the magnifying glass, show magnifying powers of a drop of water on leaf-hairs; explain general structure of the microscope and show its effect with previously prepared slides, and also with objects (such as as a flea) prepared for the occasion:—

Lesson I.—(With the microscope.) Vorticella, rotifera (fixed animals), desmids and diatoms (moving vegetables); volvox (the same in early stage).

(On the table.) Sensitive plant; examples of plants which open and close at certain hours.

(With the microscope.) The cellular structure of the root and stem of a plant.

Lesson II.—(On the table.) Structure of the orange, plantain, stem, tap roots and crown roots; root hairs as seen on a plant dug up, and on the rootlets of a plant grown in water; proof of root suction; exhibit endosmosis with a tube closed at one end by a piece of bladder; aerial roots of the maize; bargad and orchid; compare beet with carrot, onion and potato as specimens of root and of stem development.

Lesson III.—(With the microscope.) Fibro-vascular bundles in the plantain; cross sections showing their position in the plantain and the arhar; also the thickness of cell walls.

(On the table.) Sections of trees showing the annual growth under the outside bark, flax fibre and hemp fibre extracted from the plants. Experiments to show transpiration with a growing plant under a shade; then with leaves having their petioles in water and out of water.

(With the microscope.) Stomata of leaves; chlorophyll granules.

Lesson IV.—(On the table.) Cotton flower and seed.

(With the microscope.) Anthers and pollen grains; pollen grains adhering to stigma.

Lesson V.—(On the table.) Compare with cotton flower a flower of the pea-tribe; a til flower, a marigold, the flowering stock of the maize; male and female flowers of the gourd tribe; flowering stalks of the grass tribe; exhibit the Paris model of a pea flower and diagrams.

Lesson VI.—(On the table.) Repeat the experiment to show endosmosis, demonstrate the existence of invisible gases by showing the effect on light and on life of oxygen and carbonic acid gas confined in jars; prepare oxygen gas from chlorate of potash or red oxide of mercury; prepare carbonic acid gas from charcoal and prove its existence by lime water; show its existence in breath expelled from lungs; show the evolution of oxygen gas by leaves exposed to sunlight, in water, and the clearing of a jar of carbonic acid by plant action so as to render it possible to burn a light in it; illustrate the gaseous, liquid and solid conditions of matter by an experiment with sulphur.

Lesson VII.—(On the table.) Compare good and bad wheat seed and cotton seed; prove by pot cultivation that a good seed of wheat or cotton will produce a finer plant than a bad seed, if indeed the latter does not fail to germinate altogether; explain the loss in sowing for wheat a large amount of seed which does not germinate.

(In the field)—Show the effect on plants of not being crowded, but having plenty of room and air.

Lesson VIII.—(On the table.) Compare different kinds of wheat seed, pissi, haura, kathsa, and different kinds of cotton, bani, jari American.

Lesson IX.—(On the table.) Show by cultivation in distilled water that a plant can for some time live on what it obtains from air alone.

Chemical combination, its difference from mechanical combination illustrated by an experiment with zinc and sulphur, heated and unheated ; explode hydrogen and oxygen and produce water; decompose water by electricity; compare a piece of chalk with specimens of calcium, carbon and oxygen gas ; contrast chalk (carbonate of lime) with pure lime (lacking carbonic acid) ; prepare lime water from the latter ; drive off carbonic acid from the former, and show the formation of chalk by the combination of the carbonic acid with the lime water ; repeat the experiment on lime water with carbonic acid formed from charcoal ; illustrate chemical combination by the formation of copper nitrate ; show the rusting of iron by combination of oxygen ; then drive off the oxygen from red oxide of mercury and show its reduction to pure metal and loss of weight owing to loss of oxygen.

Repeat the experiments described in the second clause under lesson VI ; show loss of weight by dessication in case of cabbage or other fleshy leaved plant ; weigh a piece of green bamboo ; then dessicate to show weight of water; then reduce to charcoal to show the weight of substances other than carbon and mineral constituents ; then reduce to ashes to show weight of mineral constituents.

Lesson X.—(On the table.) Exhibit specimens of different kinds of soils and analyze them mechanically to show various degrees of fineness.

(In the field) The box system of keeping cattle and the proper storage of manure under cover.

Lesson XI—(On the table.) Effect of watering with solution of saltpetre in pot cultivation. Pot cultivation with various manurial substances.

(In the field.) The sewage farm, the Ville and manure series of experimental plots.

Lesson XII.—(On the table.) Ball and ring experiment to show expansion by heat, contraction by cold; the thermometer; cracking of soils by alternate heating and cooling illustrated by heating a glass rod and cooling it suddenly. Show by mechanical analysis the varying proportion of fine particles in different samples of soils.

(In the field). The construction and working of the earth-turning plough.

Lesson XIII.—(On the table.) Capillary action in a fine tube; in a sun-dry brick; contrast with a heap of loose earth.

Lesson XIV.—(In the field.) Embanking for wheat; effect of irrigation on wheat and garden crops.

(On the table.) Illustrate the effect of irrigation in pot cultivation.

Lesson XV.—(On the table.) Specimens of *kans* grass and of agia, if procurable.

(In the field.) Effect of allowing a field to become weedy or its plants overcrowded.

(With the microscope.) Rust, ergot, bunt and smut.

Lesson XVI.—(In the field.) Construction and use of the following implements:—

Swedish plough compared with the local Nagpur plough.
Bakhar, Daura, Dundia, Tifan, Argara.
Chain pump, steel lift, moth.
Winnower, thresher, sugarcane mills.

Lesson XVII.—(In the field.) Ensilage; if possible illustrate cattle-disease by examination of patients in the veterinary dispensary.

The following time table also shows the scheme of study of the students :—

NORMAL AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

TIME TABLE.

	7—8	8—9	9—10	3—4	4—5	5—6
Monday ...	Agriculture.			Kasra		(Leave)
Tuesday ...	Botany ...	Agriculture		Drawing	Gymnastics	Garden work.
Wednesday ...	Do. ...	Ditto		Model Farm	Model Farm	Ditto
Thursday ...	Chemistry	Ditto		Drawing	Gymnastics	(Leave)
Friday ...	Ditto ...	Ditto		Kasra	Ditto	Garden work.
Saturday ...	Examination.			Drawing	Veterinary science	Ditto

The staff which is required to teach these vernacular masters in two sections using two languages (Mahrathi and Hindi) and to superintend their practical training has also to take two higher grade Agricultural classes (first and second grade) working for revenue, etc., appointments which will be

referred to later on. The cost of the teaching staff is, however, moderate. It consists of the following gentlemen:—

	Pay. Rs.
Principal.—R. S. Joshi, D. Ag.	50
(Who gets also Rs. 175 as Superintendent of the Experimental Farm.)	
Lecturer.—I. N. Jakati, D. Ag.	80
„ B. V. Joshi (Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 in five years) ...	50
Drawing-master.—(Comes from training school)	Nil.
Veterinary lecturer.—Receives an allowance of	20
(Is also Veterinary Inspector to D. V. C. and gets Rs. 70.)	
Total ...	200

That is for training 120 vernacular teachers per annum, and also the two agricultural classes, the total cost of lecturers, etc., is Rs. 200 a month only.

As stated previously, there is a higher (English) class in agriculture the course for which extends over two years and which is held in the same building with the vernacular master's agricultural class. These students on passing out have a preferential claim on certain revenue, settlement and Court of Wards appointments. As this class is interesting at the present time, as it corresponds to the new agricultural class at Sibpur, I made a few enquiries as to its working. The numbers attending it are not large, as there are only fourteen students in the first-year class and four students in the second-year. The course of study which they have to go through comprises—

Agriculture (theory and practice).
Surveying (theory and practice).
Chemistry (theoretical and practical).
Botany.
Geology.
Elementary Veterinary Practice and Science.
Drawing.

In the case of practical agriculture each student is given a plot of about a quarter of an acre of land, which he is required to cultivate entirely with his own hands, and the produce of which he is allowed to keep. They have also to do actual work in connection with the experimental agricultural farm in studying improved forms of agricultural implements, in studying the effects of manures on various crops, etc., etc.

It may probably be interesting to place on record the detailed course of studies which these agricultural students have to work through, for the purpose of comparison with the course which is being taught at Sibpur.

AGRICULTURAL CLASS, NAGPUR.

Syllabus of Studies.

A.—Agriculture.

Soils.—(*First year.*)—Origin of soils; soils *in situ* and alluvial soils; description of principal soils of the Central Provinces, with names and qualities; classification of soils by mechanical analysis; fertility of soils as dependent on composition, texture, depth and lie of surface; effect of climate in improving soils; improvement of soils by levelling and by embankment; cost of these processes.

(*Second year.*)—Physical properties of soils; their absorbent and evaporative powers; capillary action; chemical composition of soils considered with reference to supply of the more important plant food elements: the use and abuse of soil analysis; soil analysis by cropping (Ville's method): dormant and active condition of plant food elements; effect of climate and of tillage in converting plant food from the dormant to the active condition;

loss of plant food by surface scouring; the exhaustion of soils; its signs and its causes; uses and methods of fallowing; rotation of crops.

TILLAGE.—(*First year.*)—Objects to be attained; influence of climate in assisting and obstructing tillage; use of a fine tilth; the conditions in which different soils are suitable for sowing; different systems of tillage instanced by the systems followed for wheat, for *juari*, for sugar-cane and for rice; implements used for tillage; the *nágar* in its different forms, *bakhar*, the clod crusher, English ploughs and harrows.

(*Second year.*)—The history of the plough; the theory and method of adjusting the English plough; the materials used for various implements and the method of their construction; special operations of tillage for breaking up waste land or eradicating grass; the advantages and dangers of deep ploughing; the effect of embanking land in lessening the need of tillage, the cost of the various operations of tillage.

SOWING.—(*First year.*)—The condition in which land is fit for sowing; methods of sowing practised with different crops; the *nari* plough, *tifans*, the *argara*; the broadcast sowing; the depths to which different seeds should be sown; thick and thin sowing; English drills; the growth of seedlings for transplanation; the advantages of transplanting.

(*Second year.*)—The vitality of seeds and means of ascertaining whether seed has retained its vitality or not; special preparation of seed for sowing; use of sulphuric acid for cotton; pickling seed; improvement of seed by special cultivation and selection; the principles to be followed in selecting seed, the use of changing seed; special treatments in preparing seed beds for the growth of seedlings for transplantation; cost of sowing and transplanting.

MANURE.—(*First year.*)—The need of applying manures; exhaustion of soils by continuous cropping; soils which give and do not give good returns for manuring; descriptions of manure used by the people and the method of their application; cattle dung, the best method of storing it; the condition in which it should be applied; the seasons for its application; green soiling; bones, the manufacture of bonemeal; saltpetre; town sewage.

(*Second year.*)—Manures considered in relation to plant food; the particular plant food supplied by different manures; suiting the manures to the requirements of the soil; the changes occurring in manure pits and the means of regulating them so as to prevent loss of value; the method of making bone superphosphate; the theory of green soiling and of growing crops in a mixture; use of slaked and unslaked lime and gypsum; the various methods of utilizing town sewage in agriculture; the cost of various manures and of applying them.

IRRIGATION—(*First year.*)—The crops for which irrigation is needed; monsoon irrigation of rice; cold weather irrigation of wheat, vegetable, and sugar-cane; different methods of lifting water; the well bucket, the Persian wheel, the lever lift, the swing bucket, pumps; kutcha and pucka wells; the means of irrigating from streams and nalas; the irrigation of rice and sugar-cane from tanks.

(*Second year.*)—The extent to which water enters into the composition of plants; use of water as a carrier of plant food; sources from which plants derive their water-supply; the rainfall; the retention of moisture by different soils; the depths from which plants can draw sub-soil moisture; the circumstances which render irrigation necessary; its use in distributing the supply from rainfall rather than in adding to it; the method of constructing different water-lifts and their cost; the construction of pucka and kutcha wells; the method of lining kutcha wells; the places favourable for well construction; the construction of tanks and the places favourable for their construction; the methods of roughly testing discharges and ascertaining the efficiency of different means of lifting water; surface and underground drainage, natural and artificial.

PROCESSES INTERMEDIATE BETWEEN SOWING AND REAPING.—(*First year.*)—Weeding; the names and characters of the principal weeds; the injury which weeds cause to crops; the importance of not permitting weeds to seed. Weeding by hand and by bullock power; the *daura* and *dundia*; cost of weeding; saving of weeding by good tillage; importance of keeping the ground open round the roots of growing plants in order to check evaporation.

(*Second year.*)—Increasing the yield of crops by checking their growth; lopping cotton; the "beasi" of Chattisgarh; watching crops; methods of scaring animals; cost of watching; cheap methods of fencing; means of trapping noxious animals.

GATHERING AND CLEANING (*First year.*)—The harvesting of *juari*, *til*, wheat and linseed; the means of threshing and cleaning them used by the people contrasted with threshing and winnowing machines; the importance of proper cleaning; the meaning of "refraction" in trade.

(*Second year.*)—The harvesting of rice, cotton, sugar-cane and tobacco; rice cleaning cotton ginning, sugar boiling and tobacco curing; the manufacture of drained sugar.

GENERAL (*First year.*)—The Indian seasons and the crops which grow in them; the effect of heat and cold, moisture, drought and cloudy weather on different crops; crop diseases; rust, ergot and caterpillars.

(*Second year.*)—The principal crops grown in the Central Provinces; the habits of growth of their roots and stems and their effects in cleaning land, enriching or impoverishing it; the amount of each principal plant food contained in a crop of wheat, and the sources from which it obtains these foods; the part played by the atmosphere in the nutrition of plants; carbonic acid, its presence in the air and its fixation by plants; the ammonia received by the soil in rain; Nessler's tests; nature of fungoid disease as shown by the microscope.

CULTIVATION OF SPECIAL CROPS.—Students will be practically taught to grow and prepare for market the following crops:—

(*First year.*)—*Juari, til*, wheat and linseed.

(*Second year.*)—Cotton, rice, sugar-cane, tobacco and garden crops.

FEEDING AND CARE OF STOCK.—(*First year*).—The food to be given to cattle in work and out of work; importance of a mixed diet; advantage of giving salt; injury resulting from sudden change from dry to green food; the comparative advantages of grazing and stall feeding; the growth of fodder crops, *poput, lakhori*, guinea grass.

(*Second year.*)—The chief breeds of cattle found in the Central Provinces; the best methods of housing cattle and preserving their manure; the use of the chaff cutter; ensilage; the comparative merits of cotton seed, *karbi* wheat straw, rice straw and pulses as cattle food; the influence of these foods on the value of cattle dung as manure.

FRUIT GROWING.—(*First year.*)—The methods of sowing and transplanting mangoes, oranges, plantains and guavas.

(*Second year.*)—Grafting and budding.

B.—ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.

First year.—Changes occurring in air during the burning of a candle; chemical action; indestructibility of matter; elements and compounds; resolution and formation of compounds by analysis and synthesis; metals and non-metals; water; its decomposition by electricity into oxygen and hydrogen; other methods of preparing oxygen and hydrogen; properties of oxygen and hydrogen; ozone, its formation and properties; determination of the composition of water by volume and weight; three physical states of water; ice; steam; change of state produced by heat; expansion of bodies by heat; thermometers; maximum density of water; latent heat of water; evaporation; weight of water; specific gravity; compressibility of water; Florentine experiment; porosity of matter; purity of water; hard and soft water; filtration and distillation; water of crystallization; solvent property of water; liquid diffusion; dialysis; osmose; air; chemical composition of air; difference between simple mixture and chemical compound; eudiometer; preparation and properties of nitrogen; functions played by the several constituents of air in the economy of nature; action produced by animals and plants on air; weight of air; barometer; air-pump; combustion; carbon, its varieties and properties; structure of flame; blow-pipe; reducing and oxydising flame; preparation of coal gas; Davy's safety lamp; preparation and properties of nitric acid; ammonia and carbon dioxide; chlorine, its preparation and properties; preparation and properties of hydrochloric acid; aqua regia; bleaching powder and its uses; occurrence, modifications and properties of sulphur; silicon, its occurrence and properties; occurrence, preparation, modifications and properties of phosphorous; occurrence and properties of zinc, tin, lead, copper, mercury, silver, gold and platinum.

Practical.—Solution and filtration; preparation of hydrogen, oxygen, ammonia, carbon dioxide and nitric acid; mechanical analysis of soil; detection of lime in soil; and chemical analysis of simple salts containing the following basic and acid radicles:—

Basic radicles—Lead, silver, mercury, bismuth, copper, cadmium, arsenic, antimony, iron, aluminium, chromium, nickel, cobalt, manganese, zinc.
Acid radicles—Sulphuric, carbonic, nitric, hydrochloric.

Second year.—Atom and molecule; atomic weight; laws of combination; nomenclature, symbolic notation and formulæ; nature of acids, bases and salts; preparation and properties of sulphuric acid and hydrogen sulphide; silica, its occurrence and properties; tribasic phosphoric acid, its preparation and properties; preparation and properties of potassium; caustic potash; potassium carbonate; potassium nitrate; composition of gunpowder; composition of soap; sodium; caustic soda; sodium chloride; sodium carbonate; sodium nitrate; sodium sulphate; ammonium; ammonium chloride, carbonate, nitrate and sulphate; calcium; caustic and slaked lime; calcium carbonate, sulphate and chloride; aluminium; alumina; aluminium sulphate; formation of clay; composition of glass, porcelain and earthenware; magnesium; magensia; magnesium sulphate; manganese; black oxide of manganese; iron, manufacture of wrought-iron, cast-iron and steel; ferrous sulphate and sulphide; ferric sulphate; carbohydrates; cane sugar; grape sugar; starch and woody fibre; albuminous substances; fibrine; casein; glutin and gelatin; composition of bone, blood, saliva, gastric juice, bile, milk and urine.

Practical.—Chemical analysis of simple salts, containing the following basic and acid radicles and a few mixtures of the above salts:—

Basic radicles—Barium, strontium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, ammonium.
Acid radicles—Sulphuric, carbonic, silicic, phosphoric, hydrochloric, nitric.

Manufacture of superphosphate; detection of organic acids in soils; detection and distinguishing of starch and sugar; detection of phosphates, potassium compounds and calcium compounds in soil and ashes of plants.

C.—Elementary Geology.

First year.—Object of geology; crust of the earth; materials of which the crust is made; definition of rock and mineral; three great classes of rocks—(1) sedimentary (including organically formed), (2) igneous and (3) metamorphic; description of typical specimens of the different classes of rocks; sandstone, chalk; granite, gneiss; origin and mode of formation of the different classes of rocks; change producing agencies; atmospheric agencies; action of carbon dioxide, oxygen, moisture, frost and winds; formation of soil *in situ*; aqueous agencies; action of streams, rivers, springs, seas and ice action; organic agencies, coral zoöphytes shell-fish, foraminifera; peat mosses, &c; formation of coal; igneous agencies; interior of the earth; hot springs, volcanoes, earthquakes and slow movements of the crust; fossils and fosilization; uses of fossils in geology; general characters of minerals of common occurrence, quartz, chalcedony, jasper, agate, flint, felspar, hornblende, zeolite, mica, calcite, gypsum, apatite, fluorspar, rock-salt.

Second year.—Structure of rocks, stratified, oolitic, crystalline, glassy, porphyritic vesicular, amygdaloidal, schistose; arrangement of rocks, stratification, ripple marks and rain-prints, conformable and unconformable strata, dip, strike, out-crop, anticline and syncline, faults, metamorphism, bosses, intrusive and interstratified sheets, veins and dykes; mineral veins; characteristics of different kinds of rocks, sandstone, grit, conglomerate, shale, limestone, dolomite, gypsum, rock-salt, iron stone, shell marl, coral rock, chalk, peat, lignite, coal, graphite, anthracite, bombs, volcanic ash, lava, obsidian, pumice, trachyte, granite, basalt, laterite, slate, mica-schist, gneiss, marble; succession of strata; relative age of rocks; tests for determining the relative age of rocks; geological divisions, azoic, palæozoic, mesozoic, neozoic; nebular hypothesis; azoic rocks and their occurrence in India, composition, distribution, economic products and characteristic fossils of the formations of stratified rocks; silurian, devonian, carboniferous, permian, triassic, oolitic, cretaceous, tertiary and recent; principal formations of Peninsular India, Gondwana, jurassic, cretaceous, Deccan trap, tertiary, post tertiary.

Practical.—Identification of the rocks and minerals of common occurrence, and a general knowledge of the geology of Nagpur based on Hislop's account of it.

D.—Elementary Botany.

First year.—General characters of flowering plants; structure of a typical plant; organs of nutrition and reproduction; characters of roots, stems, leaves; root fibres and root hairs; true and adventitious roots; ærial roots; forms of roots; parasites and epiphytes; buds; forms of stems; tendril; spine; prickle; parts of leaf; duration, arrangement, outlines, margin and surface of leaves; venation; simple and compound leaves; vernation; inflorescence; bracts; involucre; receptacle; floral whorls; insertion, adhesion, and cohesion of parts of floral whorls; suppression and multiplication of parts; æstivation; placentation; description of specimens of plants; functions of root, stem, leaves, flower; fertilization; crossing; classification; species, genera, orders and classes; primary division of plants, flowering and flowerless; distinguishing characters of dicotyledons and mono-cotyledons; structure of plants of the following natural orders, Leguminosæ, Malvaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ.

Second year.—The fruit and its parts; dehiscence of fruits; classification of fruits; structure of different kinds of fruits, legume, drupe, capsule, berry, achene, nut; the formation and development of the following fruits:—Orange, guava, mulberry, fig, cotton pod, cucumber, pea, mango, cocoanut; the seed and its parts; germination of seeds; conditions essential for germination; surface coverings and appendages; cells, their forms, structure, composition and contents; growth by division of cells; tissues of plants, parenchyma, epidermis, wood, bast and vascular tissues; latex vessels; fibrovascular bundles; internal structure of root, stem, leaves; arrangement of tissues of stem in dicotyledons and monocotyledons; food of plants; conditions of plant growth; selection and absorption of food and storing of nutriment; ascent of the crude sap; respiration, transpiration, assimilation; descent of sap; influence of light and heat on plants; origin of species; structure of plants of the following natural orders:—Compositæ, Cruciferæ, Myrtaceæ, Urticaceæ, Graminæ.

E.—Land Surveying.

First year.—Plotting to scale; map drawing and colouring and the use of conventional signs; chain surveying by triangles and by sight rule; survey by intersection; calculation of areas by mensuration and by acre comb.

Second year.—Use of the theodolite and chain in traversing; traversing with the sight rule and protractor; Gale's method of plotting a traverse; proving a traverse and calculation of areas by universal theorem; use of the planimeter, proportional compasses and pantagraph.

F.—Drawing.

First year.—Free hand.

Second year.—Model.

G.—Veterinary Science.

First-year (junior class) students.

Anatomy.—The main anatomical parts, and the practical names given to them by veterinarians; the age of bullocks; the names of important joints; contents of the thorax, abdomen and pelvis, with their names and positions; the different parts of the feet of a bullock; practical dissection.

Physiology.—The function of important organs in the chest and abdomen, and of the urinary organs. Respiration, circulation and the process of digestion.

Practical demonstration—Handling and casting animals.—Methods of throwing bullocks, the names and uses of the veterinary appliances at the hospital, and the uses of simple surgical instruments, including the clinical thermometer and catheters. Castrating instruments. The feeding, management, and general keep of cattle.

The dressing of wounds and ulcers, and treatment of ordinary cases attending the hospital.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—The methods of making up and administering drenches, balls. Making infusions, decoctions, powders, ointments and liniments. The names, uses and doses of the principal medicines, both English and country, with their actions, such as narcotics, diuretics, astringents, purgatives, diaphoretics, disinfectants, stimulants, sedatives and tonics. Botanical names of plants forming some of the above with ocular demonstration if possible.

Second-year (senior class) students.

(1) The four deadly forms of cattle disease, with their chief symptoms and medicinal treatment. Sanitary measures for the suppression and prevention of these diseases.
(2) Minor diseases of cattle, with chief symptoms and their treatment.
(3) Treatment of ordinary forms of wounds, broken horn and ulcers.
(4) *Post-mortem* examination
(5) The popular method of castration, with practical illustrations, and the principles of cattle-breeding.
(6) Lameness, sprains, shoulder slip, etc., with the names of the diseases of main joints and their treatment.
(7) Surgical operations, viz., opening abscesses, removing tumours, tapping the abdomen for hoven, etc., blood-letting.

The course of study and practice appear to be very practical and suitable, and likely to turn out men who will not be above their work, but who will take a practical interest in all matters connected with agriculture.

Probably, however, it is not necessary to go into greater detail in connection with this point.

Teachers' Manuals.

The last point it appears necessary for me to refer to in connection with my visit to the Central Provinces is on the subject of teachers' manuals.

It has been found desirable there to prepare books for the use of teachers of various grades of schools, treating on the various phases of school life, and the best methods of obtaining good results.

A manual was prepared many years ago by Mr. Carnduff, who was an Inspector of Schools in the Central Provinces. This work, or at all events the English edition, is now out of print. A work called *Siksa Patra*, which is still used by teachers in many schools in the Central Provinces, is said to be a Hindi translation of Mr. Carnduff's work. It appears to be a work which has done, and is doing good. It contains chapters on the qualities required in masters and pupils, and on the procedure as to registers, time-tables, management of schools and classes, etc., etc. Then follow instructions as to the best methods of teaching classes various subjects in various standards, and afterwards general subjects dealing with the management of school work, the connection of teachers with school committees, the nature of school buildings and school apparatus, etc. There was, and is, undoubtedly, ample scope for such a work, and specially there is scope for such a work in Bengal.

As Mr. Carnduff's work is out of print, and as the introduction of modern subjects and methods of teaching had rendered the work out of date, Mr. Spence, the Head Master of the Nagpur Training or Normal School, has written a Teachers' Manual, which is, I believe, really to be printed. Translations of it are now being prepared in Hindi, Mahrathi, etc., and I am informed when the translations are ready, the work will be simultaneously published in English and the vernaculars.

The Committee which is now sitting for the purpose of revising or remodelling the system of vernacular education in Bengal had at one of its first meetings come to the conclusion that a Teachers' Manual is urgently wanted for the use of school-masters in Bengal, and the fact that the want has also been fonnd, and is being supplied in the Central Provinces will probably show that the conclusion of the Committee was sound.

Concluding remarks.

In concluding my remarks on the subject of the vernacular education in the Central Provinces, and comparing it with that in Bengal, I am constrained to remark that in such matters as drill, drawing, agricultural teaching, physical science teaching, kindergarten teaching, and object-lesson teaching, the vernacular schools in the Central Provinces are very decidedly in advance of anything we can show in Bengal. In the matter of manual work also a good beginning was apparently made in the Central Provinces, and so far as it went the attempt was successful, and proved that manual training can be introduced in Indian schools.

All these modern methods and subjects of education therefore have been shown to be practical in one province, and it remains to be seen whether equally successful, or possibly more successful, results could not be obtained in other provinces, such as Bengal. Experience has there shown that such subjects are well suited to Indian children, and that they take much interest in them, and further that the introduction of modern methods of teaching does not enhance the cost of education, while European experience has proved that education conducted on these lines is far more satisfactory and gives far better results than when confined to the old methods and subjects of teaching.

ALEX. PEDLER.

FIRST FORECAST OF THE JUTE CROP IN BENGAL FOR SEASON 1899.

THE following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

The 5th July, 1899. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

First forecast of the Jute crop in Bengal for season 1899.

Explanatory.—The present forecast furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of the jute crop up to the middle of June, and is compiled from the returns received from the 26 important jute-growing districts of these Provinces. The cultivation of jute outside these districts is insignificant and has been left out of consideration.

2. *Character of the season.*—The rainfall in January was generally in excess of the normal in all the jute-growing districts except Orissa. In February, it was above the normal in East Bengal, Jessore, and Midnapore, and below the normal in all the other districts. In March, again, it was below the normal everywhere except in Jalpaiguri and Rangpur. In April, the rainfall was well distributed, and was generally above the normal. Very heavy rain was received in this month in Khulna and Noakhali. In May, with the exception of Burdwan, and a few districts in North Bengal and Bihar, the rainfall was everywhere above the normal, and was excessive in East Bengal and in the districts of Hughli, the 24-Parganas and Nadia. This excess does not appear to have affected the crop much in East Bengal (Noakhali excepted) but is reported to have prevented the full area from being sown in Hughli and the 24-Parganas, and to have injured the seedlings in Hughli and Nadia. In the first fortnight of June, the weather was, on the whole, seasonable, and weeding operations were carried out successfully in most places ; but the rain that has fallen up to date this month may have interfered somewhat with late sowings.

3. *Area cultivated.*—In the first forecast of the jute crop for the season 1898, it was explained that the figures of normal area as given in that report were obtained from a consideration of the actual areas sown during the past five years. Those figures have been accepted in the present returns as more or less correct in the case of most districts, but they have been revised by the District Officers of Burdwan, Nadia, Rangpur, Dacca, Faridpur and Backergunge, and with these revised estimates, the normal area under jute now amounts to 2,189,400 acres against 2,224,300 acres shown in the forecast of last year. The total area in Bengal sown with jute during the current year appears from the returns appended to this note to amount to 1,914,300 acres against 1,624,400 acres sown in 1898. The great decrease in 1898 was due to a fall in the price of jute and a simultaneous rise in the price of rice. Since then the price of jute has risen, while that of rice has fallen, and the increase in the area sown with jute this year, amounting to 289,900 acres or 17·8 per cent, is undoubtedly due to these fluctuations in prices. It will be noted, however, that the area is still smaller than that which was sown in 1895, 1896

and 1897, the cultivators not having yet forgotten the fall in the price of jute which took place in 1897.

4. *Character of the crop.*—In spite of the excessive rainfall in May in many important districts, the prospects of the crop as reported up to the middle of June are good, and the latest reports received in this Department from the chief jute-growing districts confirm this favourable report.

In the eleven important jute-growing districts marginally* noted, which each have an area over 50,000 acres and contain about 87 per cent. of the total jute-growing area of Bengal, the average outturn estimated for the year amounts to 93·2 per cent. In 10 districts, the present estimates of the crop are returned as 100 per cent. or over 100 per cent.; in 12 districts, they are now estimated at 75 per cent. to below 100 per cent.; and in 4 districts only, viz., Hughli, Nadia, Darjeeling, and Noakhali, are the returns below 75 per cent. Although rain has been somewhat excessive lately, it does not appear to have injured the crop; but the final outturn is greatly dependent on the weather experienced in July and August and on the height of the rivers in those months.

* Mymensingh, Rangpur, Tippera, Dacca, Pabna, Faridpur, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Bogra, Purnea, Jalpaiguri.

It would appear probable, therefore, that if the present conditions continue, a crop slightly below the average will be reaped in the area sown this year. It must be remembered, however, that this area is still a good deal below the average, and that the total outturn for the whole Province will be accordingly, in all probability, considerably below the normal.

5. *Stocks of previous crops in hand.*—It is reported by almost all District Officers that very little jute is now left in hand from the stocks of 1897 and 1898.

6. *Gross outturn.*—Taking into consideration the estimates of area and outturn detailed in the returns, and accepting 3 bales per acre as the outturn of a normal or 100 per cent crop, the gross outturn of jute may be roughly estimated for the present crop at 58 lakhs of bales. The normal outturn for the Province may be taken as about 66 lakhs of bales, so that the present estimated outturn approximates to 87 per cent. of the normal outturn. Taking 16 annas to represent this normal outturn, the outturn of the present crop, is thus estimated to amount to 14 annas of the normal. As noted in the forecasts for the year 1898, the above is at best only a rough estimate. The District returns are published in full, and those who are interested in the jute trade are in a position to make such deductions from them as their experience may suggest.

N. N. BANERJEI,
Asst. Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Countersigned.

P. C. LYON,
Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA;
The 27th June 1899.

First Forecast of the Jute Crop of Bengal, 1899.

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under jute.	Approximate area sown last year (1898).	Estimated area sown this year (1899).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	11,000	11,000	11,000	100	86	Rainfall was deficient at the time of sowing in the Sadar and Katwa subdivisions and heavy in the Kalna subdivision. In the Raniganj subdivision, it was seasonable.	
	Midnapore	12,100	11,800	12,300	79	86	The increase in area and outturn is due to seasonable rainfall.	
	Hooghly	12,000	13,900	13,100	100	61	The decrease in area this year as compared with that of last year is due to excessive rain during the latter part of May. The decrease in the outturn in column 7 is due to the fact that a large area was submerged after sowing. Prospects may be better later on.	
Presidency ...	24-Parganas	37,700	30,000	33,600	100	95	Decrease in the outturn this year is anticipated, owing to the heavy rain in May, which interfered with the successful sowing of the crop. The increase in area is due to the low price of rice and the higher price of jute.	

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under Jute.	Approximate area sown last year, (1898).	Estimated area sown this year (1899).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Presidency—*concld.*	Nadia	47,600	26,600	40,000	81	70	The increase in the area sown this year is due to seasonable rainfall at the time of sowing and to the high prices of jute now prevailing; but the recent excessive rain has done much damage to the crop; hence the decrease in the outturn.	The outturn has possibly been underestimated. The estimate of normal area seems high.
	Murshidabad	21,700	16,000	19,680	83	88	The increase in the area sown this year is due to the low prices of food-grains, and the increase in the estimated outturn is due to favourable rainfall at the time of sowing.	
	Jessore	33,200	18,100	27,200	71	95	The prospects this year are better on account of seasonable rain.	
	Khulna	20,800	14,300	18,100	70	93	Owing to timely rainfall and to the low price of paddy, the cultivation of jute this year is a little in excess of that of 1898.	
	Rajshahi	108,100	100,200	108,700	78	103	... ...	
	Dinajpur	99,500	75,000	75,000	100	100	The area sown with jute this year is about the same as that of last year. Up to date the rainfall seems favourable to the cultivation of jute, which is likely to yield an average crop.	

Rajshahi ...	Jalpaiguri	66,700	63,800	64,800	68	78	Seasonable rainfall has helped the growth of the crop. The outturn of this year may be expected to be better than that of last year.
	Darjeeling (plains) ...	2,500	1,000	1,000	50	80	Owing to unseasonable rainfall this year, no better outturn is expected than that of last year.
	Rangpur	277,600	182,000	213,930	82	91	Owing to the high price of jute last year, the cultivators have sown more lands with this crop this year than in the last year. The rainfall has been favourable on the whole till now, and so a better outturn is expected.
	Bogra	95,900	40,000	75,000	73	100	Better prices obtained for jute during last year as compared with the preceding year, and the low price of rice induced cultivators to grow jute to a larger extent during the current year than in the last. The stock of food-grains being full, the cultivators appear to have turned to jute as a means of making money. Want of rain in the beginning has interfered with the sowings, but sufficient rain has since fallen, and a full average crop may be expected if the weather continues favourable.
	Pabna	144,800	103,800	123,000	80	100	The more extensive cultivation of jute is due to the low price of paddy. The favourable weather holds out hope of a good outturn.
Dacca ...	Dacca	171,000	132,400	152,000	85	100	... ... The Collector has revised the normal area in column 3.
	Mymensingh	250,500	197,500	208,000	90	92	Owing to the fall in the price of rice, the area sown with jute has increased during this year.
	Faridpur	126,000	70,000	90,000	60	100	The normal area has been revised, as the figure reported last year by the Subdivisional Officer of Goalundo appeared on the face of it absurd. The increase in area this year as compared with that of last year is due to timely rainfall during the sowing season. The outturn will probably be better than that of last year, owing to better rainfall during the year under report.
	Backergunge	10,000	7,500	10,000	100	100	The area under jute this year is about normal. The relative prices of rice and jute have caused an increase in the area this year over that of last year. The area in column 3 has been revised by the Collector after enquiry.

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under jute.	Approximate area sown last year (1898).	Estimated area sown this year (1899).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Chittagong ...	Tippera	231,100	118,800	234,600	85	82	The increase in the area sown this year is partly due to timely and abundant rainfall and partly to paddy lands being sown with juta, owing to the fall in the market price of rice.	
	Noakhali	4,600	3,500	2,000	82	60	The smaller estimated outturn is due to excessive rainfall since the sowing of jute.	
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur	21,900	22,400	22,400	105	100	The sowing has just commenced, and if the weather continues favourable, the whole area sown last year will probably be sown this year.	
	Purnea	71,300	35,000	33,000	94	95	The rainfall in the Sadar and Araria subdivisions has done good to the crop, but the short rainfall in May in the Kissenganj subdivision has retarded the growth of the plants in that locality.	
	Malda	22,500	20,000	18,000	88	94	Owing to timely rainfall, a better outturn than that of last year is expected.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack	4,800	5,600	5,500	110	108	In certain localities sowing has not yet begun. Owing to seasonable rainfall, the outturn has been estimated above the normal.	
	Balasore	2,000	2,800	2,000	97	100	The season seems to be favourable for the growth of the crop. The decrease in the area sown this year as compared with that of last year is due to the fact that there has been no cultivation of jute in Chakla Singla this year, whereas 200 acres were under cultivation last year.	
	Total ..	2,189,400	1,024,400	1,914,300	85	95*		* Estimated by this Department.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

THE following correspondence is published for general information.

E. W. COLLIN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 11th July 1899.

No. 180T., dated Calcutta, the 4th May 1899.

From—The Asst. Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

I AM directed to submit, in pursuance of Rules 3 and 7 (4) of the revised instructions regarding legislation in Local Councils, a copy* of the Calcutta Municipal Bill as amended by the Select Committee, together with a copy* of the Report of the Committee, and to request that the sanction of the Government of India may be accorded to the penal clauses of the Bill, namely, sections 602 to 609. These sections have been modified by the Select Committee, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to accept them as they stand in the amended Bill.

* With 25 spare copies.

No. 93, dated Simla, the 17th June 1899.

From—A. H. L. FRASER, ESQ., C.S.I., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 180T., dated the 4th ultimo, submitting a copy of the Calcutta Municipal Bill as amended by the Select Committee with a copy of the Committee's report. These papers have been carefully considered by His Excellency in Council, and I am to communicate the following remarks and proposals.

2. The late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, set forth the grounds for the introduction of this Bill in Mr. Risley's letter No. 383T.M., dated the 17th June 1897. He drew attention to certain matters in respect of which the existing system of municipal government in Calcutta had failed, and to certain flagrant abuses which had grown up under it. The principal grounds for the introduction of the present Bill, as summarized by him, were as follows:—

(1) the complete failure of the elective system to secure adequate representation even of the different interests existing in the native city;

(2) the practical exclusion of European men of business from all share in the municipal government of Calcutta;

(3) the growth of party spirit and the appearance among the elected Commissioners of a class of professional and in some cases corrupt politicians;

(4) the abuse of the Committee system, which paralyzed the executive officers and demoralized the subordinate staff; and

(5) the consequent breakdown of the conservancy and water-supply of the town and of every department of municipal administration.

3. The Government of India fully accepted the necessity for the remedy of these abuses; and they assented generally to the principle of the proposed legislation, while in respect of details they relied at that early stage upon the high authority of Sir Alexander Mackenzie. In submitting the Bill to the Secretary of State (Despatch No. 1, dated the 6th January 1898), the Government of India said: "We desire to give our fullest support to the Lieutenant-Governor in his endeavour to improve the system of municipal government and to remove the sanitary defects of Calcutta, and we approve of the introduction

in the Legislative Council of Bengal of a Bill based on the general lines of the Bill under consideration. But we have refrained for the present from any general discussion of the details of the Bill; and we think that the responsibility for them should rest with Sir Alexander Mackenzie." It may be noted also that in this Despatch the Government of India, even at that early stage, indicated a preference, as regards the constitution of the General Committee, for the model of the Bombay City Municipal Act. It was only in deference to Sir Alexander Mackenzie's strongly-expressed objections that they did not at that time persist in their views in this respect.

4. The Secretary of State (in His Lordship's Despatch No. 25, dated the 10th February 1898), after summarizing the views of the Bengal Government and of the Government of India, communicated in very cautious language his acceptance, not of the Bill itself, but of the principle that the executive should be strengthened, and that the bodies representing the trade of Calcutta should have a voice on the General Committee. He added that he would watch with interest the discussion of the proposed Bill in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor.

5. In these circumstances the Bill was introduced into the Local Council on the 19th March 1898; and it was referred to a Select Committee on the 4th April 1898. Meanwhile Sir Alexander Mackenzie resigned the office of Lieutenant-Governor; and Sir John Woodburn succeeded him on the 7th April 1898. In opening the winter session of the Local Council on the 12th November 1898, His Honour made a statement upon the course of business. He dwelt especially on this Bill, the consideration of which by the Select Committee was to be the main work of the session. He accepted fully the decisions of the Council, which had endorsed the proposals of his predecessor. He specially quoted with approval the opinion of Sir Henry Harrison, a distinguished Chairman of the Corporation, that "under its present constitution there is a lack of motive power. The energies of the municipal government expend themselves in criticism and not in action;" and His Honour added, "in the administration of a great city there must be provision for prompt, steady and efficacious action; and there is no room for doubt that reform of some sort is needed."

6. The Select Committee began their sittings on the same date, the 12th November 1898, and have met forty times, discussing the Bill section by section, and devoting to it what appears to have been a very patient and thorough examination. They have carefully considered the Bill itself, the voluminous criticisms referred to in the first paragraph of their report, and the views of the Calcutta Building Commission. They have recognized the limitations imposed by the reference from the Local Council under which they were acting; but they have proposed a large number of alterations, some of which are of considerable importance. And now the amended Bill with their report is submitted for the renewed consideration of the Government of India.

7. The Government of India cannot fail to realize that they have a special responsibility in this case. It would be strange indeed if they did not feel a peculiar interest in a measure affecting the municipal constitution of a city, which is not merely the capital of the Province of Bengal, but also the seat of the Imperial Government and the capital of the Indian Empire. They are deeply persuaded of the importance of a local administration, which shall adequately represent the various great interests that have placed, and still keep, Calcutta in its premier position in India, and which shall be businesslike, efficient, and free from scandal or reproach. At the same time it would be their natural desire, in the interests both of continuity of administration and of public harmony, to see these objects attained, not by any contravention of the broad principles of Local Self-Government already conceded, but by a curtailment of the abuses to which in practice they may have become exposed, and by a restriction, within limits suggested by experience, of the range of their future operation. In these opinions the Government of India are convinced that they have the sympathy of the Lieutenant-Governor.

8. In the course of the passage of the Bill through its various stages, much criticism has been bestowed upon it from many quarters; and, while a good deal of this criticism has been of only ephemeral value and has rested upon no solid foundation, the Government of India have been led, after a careful

and independent investigation, to think that there are features in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Bill, which are not in entire accordance with the principles just laid down, and which might not in practice ensure that amicable and patriotic co-operation of all parties in the future municipal government of the city, which is essential to its efficient administration.

9. The first of these points is the want of correspondence, in constituent proportions, between the Corporation, which is still left under the Bill with its original numbers (75) and constituent elements (50 elected by wards, 10 elected by bodies representing trade, and 15 appointed by the Government) and the new General Committee of 12 members, to be constituted in the opposite proportions of 8 from the 25 members representing trade or appointed by the Government and 4 from the 50 ward members. This proposal, however fairly it may be held to give representation on the General Committee to the leading interest in the city, and however well it may have been expected by Sir Alexander Mackenzie to work in practice, is undoubtedly illogical, inasmuch as it introduces a wholly different basis of representation in the small executive body from that upon which the larger administrative body is constituted. Moreover, it has been anticipated that this lack of proportion, and the divergent interests which it may be expected to some extent to create, will be liable to produce friction between the two bodies, upon whose harmonious co-operation the future government of Calcutta must so largely depend. To the success of any scheme of municipal reform the absence of such a spirit of concord would unquestionably be detrimental, if indeed it did not in the long run prove to be disastrous.

10. Such were the opinions which the Government of India had been led to form by attitude of public opinion towards the Bill, and by a careful study of the Bill itself at the time when the Select Committee began their labours. It has now emerged from the Select Committee; and the Government of India are called upon to consider the Bill in its amended shape.

11. In some respects the Bill is now a stronger and a better Bill than when it was introduced into the Local Council. Passing over minor details, in respect of which there has been improvement, there have been inserted, for example, sections 26-D, 26-E and 26-F in place of sections 22 and 63 (*b*) of the Bill as introduced. These modifications follow the English law; and the powers of inspection and of prompt and effective intervention thus bestowed will enable the Local Government to exercise much more efficient control. And though an appeal will still lie to the Government of India, the provision for the suspension of action pending appeal has been very properly abandoned. Another instance of the improvement of the Bill in important respects is the action taken in the Select Committee to reduce the burden of work and responsibility laid upon the General Committee by the Bill as originally introduced.

12. On the other hand, the fears entertained by the Government of India as regards the institution of co-ordinate authorities and as to the possibility of friction resulting therefrom have been confirmed by changes which have been made in the Bill in the Select Committee, and by the opinions recorded by the Honourable Messrs. Narendra Nath Sen and Surendra Nath Banerjee in their Minute of Dissent. The powers of the Corporation over its officers and over the work of the General Committee have been very considerably increased by the provisions of sections 28-J, 57 and 66 regarding the appointment and leave of the officers, and by the provisions of sections 79, 95 and 126 regarding contracts, control and finance, as well as by several other provisions of perhaps minor importance. At the same time an unequivocal declaration has been made by the two members of the Local Council, who represent the opinions of the majority of the Corporation as constituted by the present Bill, that "an emasculated Corporation, but lately in possession of supreme power, must view with uneasiness, if not with positive jealousy, the creation of authorities, hitherto subordinate to it, but now rendered independent of it, in respect of the bulk of their powers and functions." The Government of India are not without alarm that the want of homogeneity already complained of may, if uncorrected, prejudicially affect the future success of the measure.

13. In these circumstances, the Government of India have carefully considered whether the Bill should receive their sanction in its present form, or whether it is susceptible (without any such radical reconstruction as would

produce general irritation and throw away the labours of the past year) of modifications either of principle or form which would meet the objections previously stated, and lessen, if not altogether remove, the possibilities of future friction. The Government of India have been struck, in their examination of the grounds advanced both by Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir John Woodburn for the measure, by the allegation that the existing Corporation has devoted itself to speech and to criticism rather than to action. This charge, while doubtless to some extent due to the temper and spirit in which it has approached its work, is in the main to be attributed to the considerable and, as it would seem excessive, numbers of the municipal body. Their numerical strength, when viewed in regard either to the number of electors by whom the majority are returned, or to the experience of municipal institutions elsewhere, seems to be disproportionately and unnecessarily large. There can be no reason why a number of voters returned as only 13,890 out of a total ward population estimated at about 650,000, or a proportion of little more than 2 per cent., should return as many as 50 members; or why the interests of a city even of over 681,000 inhabitants should require the services of 75 Commissioners for their proper protection. The Government of India are disposed, therefore, to think that a most effective, though hitherto unsuggested, check upon the abuses and anomalies complained of might be found in a reduction of the numerical strength of the Corporation.

14. Such a reduction might further enable the Government of Bengal to secure that more just and adequate representation of the various interests that compose the corporate life and wealth of Calcutta, which has been the avowed object of the promoters and supporters of the existing Bill, without presenting the illogicality of form, or producing the possible friction, associated with the measure now under discussion. It should be found, if possible, in a plan which would recognize, and constitute in some sort, an equality of balance between the two main interests and classes in the population of the city, viz., the European interest, largely preponderating in wealth and influence, and the Native interest, largely preponderating in numbers.

15. It will be remembered that already, at a very early stage in the history of this Bill, the Government of India had indicated a partiality for the Bombay model, as regards the constitution of the General Committee, and the numerical ratio existing between its constituent elements and those of the main body of the Corporation. Their attention has been recalled to this suggestion by a remarkable paragraph in the able Note of Dissent recorded by the two native members of the Select Committee who have most distinguished themselves by their frank and intelligent criticisms of the present Bill. It will be found that they there (paragraph 24 of their Note) throw out the following noteworthy suggestion :—

> The constitutional part of the Bill, as we have already remarked, is largely modelled on the Bombay Act of 1888. But the fact is lost sight of, that while the Bombay Act is the natural outgrowth of the systems of municipal administration, previously in force in Bombay, the principles of that Act are entirely foreign to the spirit which has characterized the municipal legislation of Calcutta since 1863. Besides, the present Bill only partially borrows from the Bombay Act, incorporating some of its objectionable provisions, while all those which tend to popularize that system have been altogether left out. In the course of this Note we have pointed out how in certain important respects the provisions of the Bill differ from those of the Bombay Act, and we now propose to draw attention to some of the most prominent features of the Bombay Act which find no place in the present Bill. In Bombay the Corporation is the superior administrative body. It chooses its own President, who is the chief spokesman of the Municipality. The Standing Committee, corresponding to the General Committee under the Bill, is really a Committee of the Corporation, and not so merely in name, fully two-thirds of its members being elected by the Corporation. There is thus a solidarity of feeling among the majority of the members of the Standing Committee, who owe their position, and are responsible to one central authority, whose policy they are obliged to carry out with the utmost loyalty. The Standing Committee too elects its own Chairman, and the Municipal Commissioner, the Chief Executive Officer, is not even a member of either the Corporation or the Standing Committee. The Municipal Commissioner performs all executive work and carries out all orders of the superior administrative body. It is true he is appointed by Government, but the appointment is for a renewable period of three years, and his salary cannot be increased beyond Rs 2,500 a month except with the approval of the Corporation. Can any one say that this is the constitution that is proposed for Calcutta under the Bill? We are no advocates of the Bombay system; but if is at all to be given a trial in Calcutta, we are certainly of opinion that it will not do to borrow from it here and there, but that the system should be introduced into Calcutta in its entirety.

16. The Government of India are inclined to think that in this suggestion and in a more close adaptation of the Bombay model, might be found the solution for which they are seeking. I am desired, therefore, to submit, for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the following amended plan for the constitution of the reformed Corporation of Calcutta and of its Committees.

17. The Bombay Corporation is composed of two factors equal in numbers, and consisting respectively of members elected by the wards and of members appointed by the Government or elected by representative bodies. These two sections consist of 36 members each, or a total of 72. For the reasons already named, the Government of India are inclined to think that this total, which falls little short of the 75 hitherto allotted to Calcutta, is not required in the latter city in the interests either of adequate representation or of efficiency. They are the more disposed to take this view in the case of Calcutta, because any attempt to raise the strength of what may be described as the European element to the existing level of the Native element would not merely greatly augment total numbers, which are already in their opinion excessive, but would give to European interests a share in the numerical strength of the Corporation to which it is believed that they have no desire to lay claim; whilst if the Native proportion in the Corporation were diminished by 14, and the European proportion were increased by 11, so as to follow exactly the Bombay model, it is conceived that while the objection already stated would apply to the increase of the European section, serious exception would also be taken to a reduction of the Native element, which would either involve a radical reconstruction of the wards, or would call into existence an illogical and ill-balanced scheme of representation. I am accordingly to suggest that the future Calcutta Corporation should, like that of Bombay, consist of two equal factors, the strength of which should be determined by that of the moiety now returned by what are in the main European interests. In other words it is advised that the Corporation should be composed of 50 members, 25 being elected as now by the 25 wards into which the city is already divided, and 25 being partially nominated (as now) by the Government and partially elected (as now) by bodies representing commercial interests. The Bombay model would in this way be faithfully reproduced, though with smaller numbers, in Calcutta. There would be created a strict equality and balance of interest between the European and the Native elements. And, owing to the fact that no reconstitution of the existing wards would be required, and that the European element would continue to be constituted as at present, the change could be introduced with the minimum of friction and delay. In speaking, however, of the European element the Government of India must guard themselves against a possible misinterpretation of the phrase. For convenience sake the term may be employed and has here been employed by them. But they are well aware that the section of the Corporation of which they are speaking need not necessarily be exclusively European in its composition; since it is to the Bengal Government and to the power of nomination enjoyed by the latter that certain non-European and Native elements of the population of Calcutta must look for representation, in the event of their being unable to secure it under the existing method of election by wards. The Government of Bengal have never failed in this respect to consider the interests of the sections of the population here alluded to; and it is not unlikely that under the amended scheme which is now suggested, their good offices may be called into action in defence of non-European and Native interests, that might otherwise remain unrepresented in the remodelled Corporation. To this extent must a qualification be admitted in the use of the phrase which has been employed in this paragraph.

18. The Select Committee have already in section 89A followed the Bombay model in giving to the Corporation power to appoint Special Committees to consider matters which are reserved by law for decision by the Corporation, and to delegate such of their duties to such Committees. The Bill also provides in section 88 for the appointment of Sub-Committees by the General Committee. But I am desired specially to suggest that that model be more nearly followed in the constitution of the General Committee. They note the special approval with which the Honourable Messrs. Narendra Nath Sen and Surendra Nath Banerjee draw attention to that feature of the Bombay constitution which provides for the formation of what is there known as the Standing Committee. Their words are as follow:—"The Standing Committee, corre

sponding to the General Committee under the Bill, is really a Committee of the Corporation, and not so merely in name, fully two-thirds of its members being elected by the Corporation. There is thus a feeling of solidarity among the majority of the members of the Standing Committee, who owe their position and are responsible to one central authority, whose policy they are obliged to carry out with the utmost loyalty." The Government of India, who see much force in this argument, are disposed to recommend to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor a similar procedure at Calcutta. They think that a General Committee, thoroughly representative both of the principal interests involved and of the larger Corporation, and qualified to discharge the important duties which it is proposed to place upon its shoulders, might be constituted by the nomination, as in Bombay, of one-third of its total number of 12 members by the Government and by the election of the remaining two-thirds by the Corporation itself.

19. The circumstances of Bombay, however, differ materially from those of Calcutta, in one respect, viz., in the numbers and strength of the various communities that compose the total population of the city, and are represented in the Municipal body. The Bengal Government will doubtless, therefore, find it desirable to suggest some plan that will secure to that proportion (two-thirds) of the General Committee which is to be elected by the entire Corporation a strictly fair and proportionate representation of the constituent elements of the electoral body. Otherwise it might be possible for either party, in the chances of voting, by a bare numerical majority, to swamp the General Committee, and to secure that the entire two-thirds proportion should be of their own political complexion or class. Such a result would be destructive of that fairer representation of interests which the Government of India, equally with Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir John Woodburn, desire to secure. And it would be fatal to the harmonious co-operation of all parties in the future, which they hope by this suggestion to produce.

20. I am also to suggest that it might be desirable to lay down rules for the appointment of the Special Committees and Sub-Committees which would secure their being truly representative, in respect of their constituent elements, of the Corporation or General Committee appointing them. The provisions regarding the making of rules and bye-laws for the conduct of the business of Special Committees and Sub-Committees under sections 89A and 590, in connection with sections 595 and 597, might be extended to include their constitution in general agreement with the principles already laid down. It might not be necessary or feasible for all such Special Committees and Sub-Committees to be homogenous in constitution with the body appointing them; but it is clear that in some cases at least such homogeneity alone would secure efficiency and obviate friction.

21. Such are the outlines of the revision of the existing scheme which, in the interests of the future efficient and orderly administration of Calcutta, the Government of India commend to the consideration of the Government of Bengal. No scheme that can be proposed will secure the unstinted approbation of all parties. The Bill already introduced has excited no small share of criticism. Exception can also doubtless be taken to the provisions of the suggested, or indeed of any other possible, modification of that Bill. The Government of India, however, who in framing these proposals have been actuated by a sincere desire to promote harmony equally with good government in the future, entertain the hope that there may henceforward be a truce to such dissension, and that the Bill as remodelled may be accepted by all classes in the spirit in which its modification has been discussed and put forward by them. For the successful municipal administration of a city like Calcutta, composed of such various and important interests, and with fortunes so momentous at stake, are required both a high standard of public duty on the part of those of its citizens who may be willing to enter its service, and the friendly and disinterested co-operation of every section of the community. Such a co-operation the Government of India confidently hope that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor may look forward to receiving. That evils and abuses have grown up in the existing municipal system will not be disputed. That they stand in need of correction cannot be denied. It should be the aim of all parties so to apply or to accept this correction as to purge the reputation of the city, of which they are the guardians,

from the least stigma of reproach, and to vindicate the wisdom of the decision that twenty-three years ago first accorded the privileges of Local Self-Government to the capital of the Indian Empire.

No. 276T.—M., dated Darjeeling, the 3rd July 1899.

From—E. W. COLLIN, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 93, dated the 17th June 1898, conveying the views of the Government of India on the subject of the Calcutta Municipal Bill.

2. It is pointed out in paragraph 9 of your letter that there is a want of correspondence, in constituent proportions, between the Corporation, which is to consist of 75 members, of whom 50 are to be elected by wards and 25 are to be selected by Government and bodies representing commercial interests, and the new General Committee, which is to consist of 12 members to be constituted in the opposite proportion of 8 from the 25 members selected by Government and commercial associations, and 4 from the 50 members elected by the wards. It is anticipated that this lack of proportion, and the divergent interests which it may be expected to create, will be liable to produce friction between the two bodies upon whose harmonious co-operation the future government of Calcutta must depend. It is also observed that the defects of the existing Corporation have been due to a great extent to the fact that the numbers of the Municipal body were excessive. It is therefore proposed to reduce the number of Commissioners, so that the future Calcutta Corporation should, like that of Bombay, consist of two equal factors; and in order to effect this object, it is suggested that the Corporation should be composed of 50 members, 25 being elected by the 25 wards into which the city is at present divided, and 25 being partially (as now) nominated by Government and partially elected by bodies representing commercial interests. With regard to the General Committee it is suggested that the Bombay model should again be followed, with certain reservations necessary on account of the special features of Calcutta, and that two-thirds of its members should be elected by the Corporation. The object of the reservations suggested above is to secure that the members of the General Committee, who are to be so elected, should constitute a strictly fair and proportionate representation of the constituent elements of the electoral body.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to acknowledge the courtesy with which the Government of India have discussed the solution, which they have presented to his consideration, for the future government of Calcutta. The solution is one which had of course been examined by himself in studying the manifold criticisms upon the scheme of the Municipal Bill, and the precedent and authority of the Bombay system assumed, undoubtedly, the greater prominence when the dissenters from the report of the Select Committee had declared their general adherence to it. The Lieutenant-Governor has not therefore been surprised that an adaptation of the Bombay system to the circumstances and conditions of Calcutta is commended to him by the Government of India.

4. With the Government of India, as it has always been with himself, the first consideration is the good government of Calcutta—the prompt and efficient discharge of the multifarious duties which the administration of so great a city involves. The adaptation of the Bombay system, which the Government of India propose, does not conflict with the arrangements which he considered to be necessary in Calcutta to that end, and he has no objections to offer to the settlement of the issue on the lines they recommend. The reasons which led him personally to prefer the maintenance of the present numbers of the Corporation have been publicly stated and were before the Government of India. They have held that these reasons are outweighed by the danger of friction in a Corporation, where the executive and managing committee is out of harmony with the main body. Sir John Woodburn has never concealed the force of these objections, and he will not press his personal

opinion on this point further against the deliberate conclusion of the Government of India.

5. With regard to the suggestions in paragraph 19 of your letter, that provision should be made to secure to the portion of the General Committee, which is to be elected by the Corporation, a proper representation of the constituent elements of the Corporation, he recognizes that such provision is necessary. The necessary amendment will accordingly be introduced into the Bill.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 10th July 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·50, Kalna 3·55, Katwa 2·74, Raniganj 3·89. Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *aman* paddy going on briskly. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa decreased slightly. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16 to 19	per rupee.
Kalna	15	
Katwa	18	
Raniganj	17	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·24, Rampur Hât 3·20. Weather rainy and hot. Sowing of seed and tillage going on. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 18 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 5·55, Vishnupur ·88. Weather cloudy and rainy. Transplantation going on. Sugarcane growing. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 17½ seers and at Vishnupur 17¼ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·91, Tamluk 4·02, Ghatal ·75. Weather seasonable. Transplantation going on. Prospects of sugarcane, jute and flax favourable. Cattle-disease reported from Chandrakona. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14 to 20	per rupee.
Tamluk	14¼	
Ghatal	14 to 16	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·92, Serampore 6·64, Jahanabad 2·60. Sowing of winter paddy going on. Excessive rain damaged jute and paddy. Cattle-disease in Sadar and Serampore. Common rice sells from 13 to 15 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·77, Ulubaria 2·54. Weather cloudy with rain almost every day. Sowing of *aman* and *aus* still continues. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Some damage has been done to sugarcane and jute in Shingti outpost by floods. Paddy seedlings have also to some extent been damaged in places in Howrah and Ulubaria owing to recent excessive rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·92, Barasat 5·18, Basirhat 1·40, Diamond Harbour 6·79. Weather hot and rainy. Excessive rain is doing injury to *aus* and jute crops, and has retarded weeding operations. Transplantation of *aman* going on slowly. Cattle-disease reported from some parts of the Basirhat subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13½ to 16	per rupee.
Barasat	16½	
Basirhat	18-4½ch.	
Diamond Harbour	16	

Nadia.—Rain at Sadar 3·96, Kushtia 1·22, Chuadanga 1·65, Ranaghat 4·99. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Prospects of crops promising. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rain at Sadar 3·76, Jangipur 2·60, Kandi 2·08. Weather cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* still going on. *Bhadoi* and jute plants doing well. Prospects of mulberry and indigo favourable. Paddy plants are under water in some parts of the Sadar subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kandi	18½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·14, Jhenida ·75, Magura 1·73, Narail 1·76, Bangaon 1·76. Weather cloudy, rainy and occasionally hot. Weeding of *aus* and jute going on. Prospects of standing crops good except in the Jhenida, Magura, and Narail subdivisions, where insects are damaging them. Cattle-disease reported from thana Gaighata. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	16 to 20	}	per rupee.
Jhenida	16		
Magura	17 to 20		
Narail	20		
Bangaon	18		

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·35, Bagirhat 1·64, Satkhira 2·94. Weather hot, cloudy and rainy. Cultivation for and transplantation of *aman* going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Rampal thana. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	19 to 23	}	per rupee.
Bagirhat	19		
Satkhira	15 and 20 (coarse *aus*).		

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·83, Nator 2·15, Naugaon 3·95. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water-supply plentiful. Rice sells from 16 to 22 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 5·91. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy has commenced. Weeding of *aus* and jute retarded by excessive rain. Cattle-disease reported from five thanas. Rice selling at 18 to 20 seers per rupee. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·05, Alipur Duars 10·46. Weather hot and cloudy. *Bhadoi* paddy and jute doing well. *Haimanti* paddy being transplanted. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 6·94, Siliguri 4·92. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Bhutta, bhadoi* paddy, and *chota marua* promising well. *Terai*—Jute, *bhadoi*, and sugarcane doing well; prospects good; *haimanti* paddy not yet transplanted. Coarse rice sells follows:—

		Srs.	
Hills	9 to 13	}	per rupee.
Terai	16 to 18		

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 24 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·64, Gaibanda 3·56, Kurigram 4·60, Nilphamari 8·47. Weather rainy. Cutting of *aus* and transplanting of winter rice going on. Prospects good. Common rice selling from 16 to 22 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from some villages in thana Jaldhaka.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 3·70. Prospects good. Cultivation of land for *aman* still continues. Transplantation has begun. Common rice sells from 17 to 23 seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·76, Sirajganj 1·43. Weather cloudy and rainy. Crops on low lands damaged in places, but otherwise prospects good.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·41, Manikganj 3·60, Munshiganj 1·51, Narainganj 2·18. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Insects are destroying paddy and jute in the Sadar and Munshiganj subdivisions. In Manikganj *aus* paddy has been damaged in low lands by sudden rise of flood-water. Fodder available. No cattle disease. Price of common rice 16 to 19 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·81, Kishorganj 3·79, Tangail 1·87, Netrokona 6·1 Jamalpur 3·65. Weather showery. Prospects of crops excellent. Condition of cr good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	...	20	} per rupe
Kishorganj	...	20	
Tangail	...	18	
	...	24	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·55, Goalundo 3·34, Madaripur ·19. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of standing crops good. Common rice selling at 17 to 18 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·64. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Common *aman* rice sells from 13 to 21 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·42, Brahmanbaria 2·53, Chandpur 1·55. Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. *Aus* and jute beginning to be reaped in Brahmanbaria. Average price of common rice 19 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·42, Feni 2·14. Prospects of standing crops fair. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice stationary.

Chittagong.—1·55. Weather seasonable. Cultivation of *aus* in progress. Prospects fair. Prices stationary. Water and fodder sufficient.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·95, Barh 1·11, Bihar 2·74, Dinapore 2·92, Bikram 2·78, Hilsa 4·50. *Makai* still being sown, but more rain will be injurious to this crop. Transplantation of *marua* almost completed. Paddy sowing going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 19 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·88, Jahanabad ·73, Aurangabad 1·31, Nawada 4·61. Transplantation of *marua* millet and sowing of paddy going on. *Bhadoi* injured a little by excessive rain. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·22, Buxar 5·12, Bhabua 6·73, Sasaram 3·70. *Bhadoi* and paddy sowing going on; those sown are coming on well. Sugarcane in Buxar reported to be damaged by heavy rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from four villages in the Sasaram subdivision.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·94, Siwan 1·80, Gopalganj 3·63. Weather showery. General prospects good. Weeding of *bhadoi* going on. Transplantation of paddy begun. Average price of common rice 14·12 seers and of *makai* 24·12 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 2·25, Bettiah 4·62, Barharwa 3·13, Bagaha 3·35, Ramnagar 1·58. *Bhadi* sowings nearly finished and germinating well. Paddy transplantation going on. Prospects good. Weeding retarded by rain. *Makai* and indigo suffered somewhat from heavy rainfall. Price of common rice 13½ seers and of maize 22½ seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 13·34, Hajipur 2·51, Sitamarhi 4·40. A few days' sunshine is urgently required to facilitate the weeding of the *bhadoi* crop; otherwise prospects good. Prices are—Common rice 12 to 15 seers, wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 23 to 24 seers, *makai* 23 to 24 seers, gram 22 to 23 seers, and *rahar* 20 to 21 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Weather cloudy and rainy. Rainfall at Sadar 6·09, Samastipur 3·82, Madhubani 3·98. Sowing of *bhadi* almost completed. Transplantation of paddy has commenced. *Makai* and *marua* doing well. Common rice selling at Sadar 13½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 3·57, Begusarai ·47, Jamui 2·36. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *marua* commenced. *Bhadoi* and paddy sowings continue. Weeding of *bhadoi* commenced in places. Prospects generally good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	13 to 16	per rupee.
Begusarai	12 to 15	
Jamui	16	

Bhagalpur.—Weather wet and cloudy. Rainfall at Sadar 2·44, Banka 4·00, Madhipura 3·03, Supaul 2·57. Transplantation of paddy going on briskly. Sowings are in full progress except in Banka, where they are a little retarded by the heavy rain. Common rice sells at 15½ seers per rupee.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·26, Kishanganj 7·09, Araria 1·54. Weather rainy. Excessive rainfall retarded growth of paddy, jute and sugarcane. Transplantation of *aghani* on high lands going on. Dry weather much needed No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kishanganj	15	
Araria	16	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·88, Chanchal 7·77, Gajole 5·30. Weather hot and cloudy with frequent showers of rain. Transplanting of winter rice commenced in places. *Bhadoi* paddy and jute thriving well. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall 3·76. All crops doing well, but Indian-corn needs fair weather. Indigo being cut in Rajmahal. Price of rice 14 to 18 seers, and of maize 20 to 30 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease in Rajmahal.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·05, Jajpur ·90, Banki 1·92. Weather seasonable. *Sarad*, jute and sugarcane growing. *Beali* being weeded and harrowed. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				S.	ch.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	17	1	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	17	1	
Banki	...	...	...	17	15	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·12. Sugarcane thriving well. *Beali* and *sarad* growing well, latter being reploughed. Rice sells from 16 to 24 seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak. Cattle-disease prevailing in chakla Singla. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·63, Bisipara 1·12. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* and winter paddy seedlings doing well. Common rice selling at 24 seers per rupee in Angul and 15 seers at Bisipara. Condition of cattle generally good; but cattle-disease reported from some places.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·94, Khurda 1·44. Young plants of *sarad* and *mandia* growing well. *Bali* being harrowed. Sugarcane and other miscellaneous crops promise well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease continues. Price of common rice stationary.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·35, Giridih 3·90. Weather seasonable. Ploughing and sowing in progress. Prospects of sugarcane good. Common rice sells from 15 to 20 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 3·53. Weather seasonable. Sowing of paddy continues. Rice sells at Ranchi 15 seers and in the interior from 16 to 21 seers per rupee. Fodder and water plentiful.

Palamau.—Rainfall 4·86. Weather cloudy. *Bhadoi* sowing going on. Sugarcane doing well. Rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·29, Gobindpur 1·93. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally good. Cattle-disease reported from thana Jhalda. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 18½ seers and at Gobindpur 17 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singbhum.—Rain 2·98. Prospects good. Transplantation going on. Rice sells from 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—The rainfall during the week has been general and heavy. Cultivation of winter rice is in active progress, but a cessation of rain is now generally required. Owing to excessive rain the young crops in the ground are reported to be suffering in several places and weeding is retarded. In Dacca and Jessore the insects are still damaging the rice and jute plants. There is ample supply of fodder in every district, but reports of cattle-disease continue to be received from many districts. Prices are practically stationary, the variations reported being very slight and confined to a few districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 11th July 1899.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 474 Statistics.—The following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during July 1899.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—												
	1st week of July 1898.	1st week of August 1898.	1st week of Sept. 1898.	1st week of Oct. 1898.	1st week of Nov. 1898.	1st week of Dec. 1898.	1st week of Jan. 1899.	1st week of Feb. 1899.	1st week of March 1899.	1st week of April 1899.	1st week of May 1899.	1st week of June 1899.	1st week of July 1899.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balliaghata	7,58,000	4,73,000	3,27,000	2,53,500	1,77,000	1,88,000	2,12,000	2,41,000	6,20,000	6,53,000	7,18,000	8,11,000	7,73,000
Ultadanga	48,000	46,500	60,500	63,500	64,000	43,000	46,500	55,500	73,000	75,500	77,500	77,000	70,000
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	2,34,000	2,31,400	2,68,500	2,58,000	2,97,500	2,69,000	2,83,500	2,95,000	3,26,000	3,48,500	3,33,500	3,16,500	3,00,500
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,000	2,100	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,000	1,900	2,500	3,300	4,000	3,800	3,700	3,000
Tallysunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,16,000	1,11,000	1,10,400	1,03,300	1,09,900	99,900	1,32,000	1,38,700	1,75,000	1,99,000	1,85,500	1,79,000	1,73,000
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	84,700	57,300	75,000	81,000	83,500	60,500	95,700	1,09,000	1,27,200	1,42,000	1,38,000	1,24,500	96,500
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	1,914	2,027	3,455	1,533	17,398	19,596	52,657	14,256	18,776	1,287	1,594	1,872	869
Total ...	17,35,514	14,13,327	13,36,855	12,53,733	12,41,798	11,62,996	13,14,257	13,46,956	18,33,276	19,15,287	19,47,594	20,23,572	19,06,869
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	8,440 (on 3rd July 1898.)	12,565 (on 3rd August 1898.)	5,304 (on 3rd Sept. 1898.)	8,298 (on 3rd October 1898.)	5,106 (on 3rd Nov. 1898.)	18,838 (on 3rd Dec. 1898.)	22,304 (on 3rd Jan. 1899.)	16,348 (on 3rd Feb. 1899.)	25,062 (on 3rd March 1899.)	19,294 (on 3rd April 1899.)	5,438 (on 3rd May 1899.)	4,688 (on 3rd June 1899.)	838 (on 3rd July 1899.)
On boats not yet unloaded—													
By Port Commissioners' returns.	25,319 (1st to 3rd July 1898.)	21,739 (1st to 3rd August 1898.)	20,587 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1898.)	25,328 (1st to 3rd October 1898.)	26,866 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1898.)	33,350 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1898.)	37,842 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1899.)	63,148 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1899.)	47,082 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	43,850 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	24,983 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	28,190 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	20,376 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)
By Canal returns	7,412 (1st to 3rd July 1898.)	7,225 (1st to 3rd August 1898.)	22,469 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1898.)	34,594 (1st to 3rd October 1898.)	48,369 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1898.)	29,191 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1898.)	81,558 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1899.)	1,02,388 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1899.)	92,706 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	41,311 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	30,944 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	29,697 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	23,356 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	17,76,685	14,54,856	13,86,286	13,21,953	13,22,139	12,44,375	14,56,051	15,27,940	19,88,126	20,20,342	20,09,259	20,86,147	19,51,439

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 11th July 1899.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	20 0	20 0	12 4	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 8	16 8	16 8	12 0	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	17 4	16 8	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 12	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	11 4	17 8	18 12	14 6	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	17 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	17 0	15 0	12 8	..	...	..
5	Hooghly ...	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	15 0	14 0	11 12	...	...	
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	9 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	..	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 4	8 0	13 4	14 0	10 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	13 0	13 0	10 10	17 12	17 12	14 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	12 4	12 4	10 10	17 12	17 12	16 0
9	Nadia ...	17 12	17 4	11 13	29 1	30 7	14 9	7 4	7 9	6 0	15 9	15 9	11 7	...	...	..
10	Murshidabad ...	Jamali 19 0 Gangajali 16 0	Jamali 19 0 Gangajali 18 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	12 4	...	...	...
11	Jessore ...	13 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	11 12	12 0	10 4	19 0	18 0	12 4	...	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 14	20 0	18 0	12 14	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	18 12	18 12	13 8	30 0	30 0	20 0	13 8	14 4	6 0	16 8	18 0	11 10	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	19 0	19 0	13 0	17-12-8 t.	17-12-3 t.	...	11 4	11 4	9-9-3 t.	16 12	16 12	13 0	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	..
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	5 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 4	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	12 8	12 8	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	14 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	7 8	21 12	21 12	12 0	...	...	...
19	Pabna ...	18 12	18 12	12 12	35 0	35 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 8	18 0	11 4	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca ...	14 0	14 0	11 8	32 0	32 0	18 4	13 0	13 0	9 4	19 0	19 0	10 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	13 8	13 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	21 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	...	5 8	5 8	5 6	18 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	10 0	15 12	15 8	10 12	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga) and 11 seers 7 chittacks (karkatch) ; Katwa 10 seers 15 chittacks (karkatch) ; Raniganj 10½ seers (panga).
B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 9 seers ; Tamluk 10½ seers ; Ghatal 11 seers 7 chittacks.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore 10 seers ; Jahanabad 10½ seers.
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chittacks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla 11 seers ; Barasat 11 seers 6 chittacks ; Baduria 10 seers 11 chittacks ; Nagrahat 10 seers 10 chittacks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 11½ seers ; Chuadanga 12 seers 13 chittacks ; Meherpur 10 seers ; Ranaghat 10½ seers.
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Lalbagh 10½ seers ; Jangipur 10 seers ; Kandi return not received.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers ; Magura 9½ seers ; Narail 10 seers ; Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

	BAJRA OR CUMBU, *Pennisetum typhoideum.*			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria Italica.*)		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15 4	13 5	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay, or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*)			Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. C
21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11
22 8	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	
15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 12	12
20 0	21 0	10 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	
18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	..	11 0	10 0	8
16 0	16 0	12 4	...		...	11 8	11 8	11
18 4	18 4	12 4	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	11
17 12	17 12	14 8	...	...	16 0	13 0	13 0	11
30 7	29 1	16 13	..	...	...	12 5	12 7	
28 0	28 0	18 0	..	..	..	13 0	13 0	
20 0	20 0	13 4	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	
20 0	20 0	10 14	..	..	...	11 0	11 0	10
28 2	28 2	19 8	..	...	...	20 10	20 10	2
24 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 10	
18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	1
13 0	13 0	10 8	26 0	24 0	18 0	8	8 0	
20 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	
22 8	22 8	17 1	..	...	...	16 14	16 14	
24 0	24 0	15 12		...	...	12 8	12 8	
14 4	14 4	11 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	
20 0	20 0	8 0	..	...	...	10 8	10 8	
26 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	
15 0	15 0	13 4	..	...	...	...	...	

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th June 1899.

SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									DISTRICTS.	Number.	
			SALT.			UNSKILLED LABOUR—ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			SKILLED LABOUR—COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.					
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	BENGAL.		
A			Crushed.														
12 4	12 4	11 0	3 3 6	3 4 0	3 10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 4	6 0	14 0 to 16 0	13 4 to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
B			Karkatch.														
10 8	10 8	9 12	3 10 6	3 10 6	4 1 6	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Birbhum.	2	
C																	
10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	4 8 to 5 0		5 0	4 8 to 5 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	Bankura.	3	
D			Panga.														
11 0	11 0	9 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	Midnapore.	4	
E			Crushed.														
10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	...	11 4	10 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	14 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 20 0	Hooghly.	5	
F																	
10 8	10 8	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	9 0 to 11 0	9 0 to 11 0	10 0	16 0 to 25 0	16 0 to 25 0	20 0 to 30 0	Howrah.	6	
G																	
11 0	11 0	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	10 0	9 6	9 6	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 22 8	15 0 to 22 8	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
			Panga.														
11 0	11 0	10 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	Calcutta.	8	
H			Panga.														
11 10	11 13	10 10	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Nadia.	9	
I			Karkatch.														
10 8	9 0	10 8	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 10 6	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0 and 6 0	5 0 and 6 0	5 0 and 6 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	Murshidabad.	10	
J			Panga.														
9 2	9 6	9 2	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 2 0	9 6 to 10 8	9 6 to 10 8	6 0 to 7 8	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	10 0 to 15 0	Jessore.	11	
K			Panga.														
10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	7 8 to 9 6	9 8 to 9 6	9 6 to 12 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	15 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	Khulna.	12	
L			Panga.														
9 12	9 12	9 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	4 4 0	...	3 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 0	...	4 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 6 0	...	5 0 to 20 0	7 8 to 20 0	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
			Panga.														
10 0	10 0	10 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	...	7 0	6 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	10 0 to 25 0	10 0 to 16 0	Dinajpur.	14	
M			Panga.														
10 0	10 0	9 12	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	Jalpaiguri	15	
N			Panga.														
8 8	8 9	8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	10 0	12 0 to 30 0	12 0 to 30 0	12 0 to 30 0	Darjeeling.	16	
			Rora.														
9 0	8 0	8 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0												
O			Panga.														
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	7 8 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0 to 30 0	Rangpur.	17	
			Panga.														
8 1	8 1	9 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	4 4 2 4	...	7 8	7 8	...	5 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	...	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Bogra.	18	
P			Panga.														
9 12	9 12	9 12	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	5 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	Pabna.	19	
Q			Panga.														
10 0	10 0	9 2	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
R			Panga.														
10 0	10 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	Mymensingh.	21	
S			Panga.														
10 0	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	15 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Faridpur.	22	
T			Panga.														
10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	8 0	10 0 to 15 0	7 0	7 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0	12 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	Backergunge.	23	

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 10 seers ; Satkhira 11 seers.
L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 11 seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.
M. In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N. Retail price of salt (panga) at Kurseong and Siliguri is 8 seers per rupee.
O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers ; Kurigram 8 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers.
P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 7 chittacks ; Manikganj 9 seers Munshirhat 11 seers 7 chittacks ; Mirkadim 11 seers 13 chittacks.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kagmari 8 seers ; Netrokona 8 seers.
S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gealundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10½ seers.
T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 2	17 1	9 8	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 0	14 8	14 8	10 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ..	20 8	21 0	17 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	14 0	14 8	12 0	19 0	20 0	14 8	35 0	40 0	26 0
28	Gaya ..	18 8	19 0	14 0	32 8	30 0	22 0	10 0	9 4	8 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	17 8
29	Shahabad ..	18 0 & 19 0	18 0	14 0	28 0	26 0	22 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 & 9 0	6 8	13 0 to 17 8	13 0 to 18 0	11 0 to 14 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ...	17 8	17 8	15 4	26 0	26 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	16 8	16 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	25 8	7 0	6 8	6 8	13 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	16 0	17 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	9 8	8 12	6 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ..	21 0	21 8	15 7½	32 0	...	...	11 0	11 10	6 13½	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	17 12	17 12	15 4	28 0	28 0	24 4	12 10	12 10	11 6	16 8	16 8	13 14	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	19 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	21 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	13 8	13 8	10 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	13 0		...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	15 2	15 2	9 3	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	16 7	15 12	13 2	...	...	...
40	Balasore ..	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...
41	Puri ..	12 0	12 0	8 6	...	...	...	7 14	9 3	6 9	15 12	18 6	11 13	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ..	16 0	15 0	12 8	26 12	17 4	17 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	15 8	17 4	12 0	...	...	...
43	Ranchi ...	7 8 to 15 0	8 8 to 12 8	6 0 to 11 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	8 0 to 13 0	8 0 to 13 0	8 8 to 9 0	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 8	10 8 to 11 0	...	...	...
44	Palamau ...	14 10	18 0	15 12	23 10	23 10	23 10	14 10	14 10	11 13	15 12	15 12	12 15	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	14 0	15 0	12 0	24 0	32 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	14 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers ; Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hât the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10½ seers ; Bihar 9½ seers ; Dinapore return not received.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers ; Nawada 9 seers ; Aurangabad 10 seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers ; Bhabua 10 seers ; Sasaram 10½ seers.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 12 seers 2 chittacks ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12¼ seers.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the Hajipur and Sitamarhi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
d. In the Samastipur and Madhubani subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th July 1899.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			Kangni or Kakun Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	30 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	23 10	23 10	20 4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*)			Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...
28 0	29 0	21 0	45 0	45 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	...
27 0	27 8	19 4	...	...	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 8
28 0	26 0 & 27 0	20 8 & 21 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...
25 0	25 8	19 8	27 0	27 0	21 0	15 0	17 0	...
22 0	22 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	...
22 8	22 0	20 0	24 0	22 8	20 0	14 0	14 0	...
20 8	20 8	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	14 8	14 0	...
25 8	28 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	12 8	13 0	...
26 8	26 8	19 0	...	...	28 0	12 10	12 0	...
26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...
26 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...
20 0	22 0	14 8	22 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 8
Biri or kalai.								
18 6	19 1	13 13	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	15 12
Chhola.								
16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0
Biri or kalai.								
16 0	16 0	12 0						
15 12	15 12	12 1	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...
20 8	20 12	15 8	23 0	22 8	12 12	12 0	...	...
16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	13 0	18 0	22 0	14 0	9 0 to 10 0	12 0	9 0
20 4	20 4	21 15	22 8	22 8	16 14	15 3	...	...
18 8	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...
14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th June 1899—(concluded).

Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Average wages per month. Unskilled labour—Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Skilled labour—Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	BENGAL—*concluded.*		
U 10 0	10 0	8 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	4 7 1½	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
V 9 0	9 0	8 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8	7 8	5 8	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 20 0	15 0	Noakhali.	25	
W 10 8	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	10 0 to 12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Chittagong.	26	
															BIHAR.		
X 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 7 6	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	7 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
Y 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	3 8 to 4 8	3 8 to 4 8	3 8 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Gaya.	28	
Z 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 13 0	3 13 0	...	3 12	3 12	3 12 to 6 0	5 8 to 6 0	5 8 to 6 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 8 to 10 0	5 8 to 10 0	5 8 to 10 0	Shahabad.	29	
a 11 0	10 14	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	3 12 to 4 11	3 12 to 4 11	3 12 to 4 11	4 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Saran.	30	
b 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	4 8	5 8 to 6 8	7 0	7 8	Champaran.	31	
c 11 4	11 4	10 0	3 8 9	3 8 9	4 0 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
d 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 12	3 12	4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	5 0	3 12 to 9 6	3 12 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	Darbhanga.	33	
			Panga.														
e 10 0	10 0	9 15½	13 8 0	3 9 0	3 15 9	4 0	4 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	5 0	7 8 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
f 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
g 10 8	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 13 6	4 11 to 7 8	4 11 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
h 9 8	9 8	7 8	Karkatch. 4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	...	6 0	7 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
10 0	9 8	9 0	Panga. 3 14 0	4 0 0	4 7 0												
i 10 0	10 0	9 0	Karkatch. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	3 12 to 4 8	3 12 to 4 12	3 12 to 4 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	11 4 to 22 8	9 6 to 15 0	7 8 to 15 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
															ORISSA.		
j 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 18 12	7 8 to 18 12	7 8 to 18 12	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
k 11 8	11 8	11 0	Panga. 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	5 0 to 6 9	5 10 to 6 9	5 0 to 6 9	4 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 6 0	9 6 to 15 0	9 6 to 15 0	9 6 to 15 0	Balasore.	40	
l 11 13	11 13	12 5	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	4 8	6 0	4 8	5 8	6 0	5 8	7 8 to 10 0	9 0 to 11 0	7 8 to 10 0	Puri.	41	
															CHOTA NAGPUR.		
9 0	9 0	8 0	Panga. 4 7 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	6 8 to 9 0	6 8 to 9 0	6 8 to 9 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
9 0	8 8	9 0	Panga. 4 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 0 to 8 0	Ranchi.	43	
8 5	8 7	7 14	Panga. ...	...	...	6-1-6	6-1-6	6-1-6	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	Palamau.	44	
m 10 8	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	4 11	4 11	4 11	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 4 to 15 0	11 4 to 15 0	11 4 to 22 8	Manbhum.	45	
7 0	7 0	7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12	12 0	Singbhbum.	46	

e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 10½ seers ; Jamui 10 seers.
f. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers ; Madhipura 9½ seers ; Supaul 10 seers.
g. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
h. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt (karkatch) is 10 seers and panga 10 seers per rupee.
i. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers ; Godda 9 seers ; Jamtara 11 seers ; Pakour 10 seers.
j. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are :—Jajpur 8 seers ; Kendrapara 9 seers.
k. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
l. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
m. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*wholesale*) *of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.*

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 8 0
2	Burdwan ...	2 12 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 5 0	2 0 0	...	3 4 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	5 11 3	5 11 3	6 10 0	2 6 6	2 3 6	3 8 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	3 2 3	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 10 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	4 4 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 3 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 12 0
7	Chittagong ...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	2 12 0	2 10 6	3 4 0	2 1 0	1 14 6	2 9 0	1 14 6	1 13 6	2 4 0	1 6 0	1 5 6	1 9 6
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	2 13 9	3 0 6	3 1 3	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 9 3	1 10 0	1 9 0	1 11 9
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 3 0	3 2 9	3 7 6	2 6 9	2 6 9	2 13 6	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 9 6	1 6 9	1 7 0	1 9 6
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 3	3 6 3	3 6 6	2 2 9	2 5 6	2 14 6	2 6 0	2 6 0	3 13 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	4 7 0 to 4 11 0	2 3 6 to 2 8 0	2 8 0	3 10 0 to 3 12 9	2 10 0 to 5 6 6	2 8 0 to 5 6 6	3 10 0 to 6 10 6	2 3 6	2 1 6	2 13 6

CALCUTTA,
The 11th July 1899.

JUAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine corocana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 0	1 14 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 3	1 10 3	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 14 0	2 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	4 0 0
1 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 0	1 5 6	1 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 9	1 11 9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	1 8 0	2 1 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 1 6	2 0 6	2 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 0 to 2 8 0	2 6 0 to 2 8 0	3 1 0

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR—CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	2 2 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	4 0
...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Black mustard. 4 2 0 / Rape seed. 3 4 0	4 0 0 / 3 2 0	4 8 / 3 8
...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 10 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8
1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 8
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0
0 14 0	0 14 0	1 9 6	2 3 0	2 3 0	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 9 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4
1 10 0	1 10 6	2 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 1 6	3 3 0	3 5 3	...	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 15
...	...	...	1 11 6	1 11 6	2 7 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 14 6	4 3
...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	3 5 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	3 1 0	2 13 6	3 1 0	3 1 0 to 4 11 0	3 10 0 to 4 11 0	3 1 to 3 8

STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	5 2 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	16 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	12 8 0	13 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	5 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	2 13 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	5 2 0	5 2 0	6 4 0	12 8 0	13 0 0	13 8 0	...	...	...
4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	3 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 5 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
10 0	2 14 6	3 10 6	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 10 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 7 0 to 5 11 0	4 4 0 to 5 6 6	4 11 0 to 5 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
32 0 0	32 0 0	33 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Per 100 pieces— 250 0 0	250 0 0	240 0 0	0 12 3	0 13 5	0 15
33 8 0	32 0 0	34 0 0	... Madhakhali.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 0 0	34 0 0	40 0 0	6 4 0 to 7 0 0 Pulta.	6 8 0 to 7 0 0	5 0 0 to 7 8 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 14 0 to 2 4 0 Cleaned hides, per piece— 1 2 0 to 2 6 0	0 14 0 to 2 4 0 1 2 0 to 2 6 0	0 6 0 to 1 14 0 0 10 0 to 2 2 0	...	...	...
45 0 0	45 0 0	42 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	35 0 0	38 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...
36 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...
42 0 0	42 0 0	40 0 0	11 0 0	10 8 0	10 0 0	18 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
28 0 0	28 0 0	27 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 5
33 11 0	32 0 0	29 1 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 0 0	33 8 0	36 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 0 0	36 8 0	33 12 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	...
34 0 0 to 40 0 0	36 0 0 to 42 10 6	32 0 0 to 36 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 4

n the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 30th June 1899.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 9 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0 Panga.	3 7 0	1. Calcutta.
0 3 6	0 3 6	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 3 6	3 4 0 Crushed.	3 10 0	2. Burdwan.
0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	4 8 0 to 4 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 9 0	3 8 0 Panga.	4 6 0	3. Midnapore.
0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 3	0 5 4	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 9 0 Panga.	4 0 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	7. Chittagong.
...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 6 6	0 6 0	0 5 0	3 7 6	3 8 3 Panga.	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 6	6 10 6	8 0 0	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 0	3 7 6	3 7 6 Panga.	4 0 0	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 6 6	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	3 14 0	10. Bhagalpur.
0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 2 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 6 0	4 8 0 Panga.	4 8 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

STATION OBSERVATIONS.

Meteorological Division	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Air Pressure. Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Air Pressure. Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Air Pressure. Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level and gravity, Lat. 45°.	Air Pressure. Variation from normal mean.	Wind. Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Wind. Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature. Highest of month.	Temperature. Lowest of month.	Temperature. Mean daily maximum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily minimum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily temperature.	Temperature. Variation from normal mean.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·610	29·449	29·522	29·568	+·023	S10°W	102	100·9	74·3	92·5	78·9	85·7	−1·1
			Raniganj	29·372	29·211	29·272	29·532	0	S11°E	54	107·8	73·9	93·9	78·9	86·9	−0·6
		Birbhum	.....													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·390	29·227	29·288	29·535	—	S13°E	35	107·1	74·6	94·2	78·5	86·4	−0·9
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·569	29·406	29·479	29·574	+·021	S4°E	134	102·3	73·1	92·9	78·0	85·4	−1·8
		Hooghly	.....													
		Howrah	.....													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·680	29·519	29·615	29·583	+·031	S13°W	439	91·9	75·1	88·6	81·0	84·8	−1·3
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·703	29·538	29·617	29·584	+·033	S9°W	149	97·4	73·2	90·8	78·4	84·6	−0·5
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·680	29·513	29·584	29·578	—	S15°E	153	96·2	74·2	90·5	78·3	84·4	−1·3
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·661	29·488	29·553	29·567	+·012	S17°E	129	102·2	75·3	91·5	78·3	84·9	−0·7
		Jessore	Jessore	29·710	29·527	29·607	29·587	+·016	S7°E	72	96·0	72·7	90·1	78·5	84·3	−1·9
		Khulna	.....													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·658	29·484	29·554	29·573	+·020	S20°E	170	97·6	72·1	89·7	78·0	83·9	−0·3
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·603	29·443	29·518	29·595	+·018	S75°E	72	93·3	70·2	88·3	76·3	82·6	−0·6
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·464	29·281	29·370	29·613	+·007	S35°E	81	90·4	73·1	85·8	75·6	82·7	−0·5
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·967	22·843	22·898	—	+·012	S45°W	120	69·7	53·0	65·2	56·5	60·8	+0·2
		Cooch Behar	...	29·601*	29·421*	29·503*	29·615*	—	S72°E	66	90·4	71·1	85·8	76·3	81·0	—
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·608	29·442	29·526	29·601	+·006	S72°E	78	93·2	71·1	87·3	76·8	82·1	+0·2
		Bogra	Bogra	29·653	29·495	29·570	29·583	—	?	?	94·7	70·2	89·3	77·6	83·4	+0·3
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·677	29·492	29·588	29·587	+·006	S29°E	81	97·8	70·2	88·3	77·1	82·7	−0·2
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·742	29·545	29·634	29·609	+·015	S30°E	225	93·6	70·7	87·9	77·7	82·8	−0·2
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·688	29·516	29·604	29·614	+·011	S47°E	32	92·2	70·6	85·9*	76·7‡	81·4‡	−0·3
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·716	29·534	29·615	29·609	+·013	S15°E	46	93·8	69·9	88·4	77·1	82·8	−0·3
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·747	29·555	29·652	29·610	+·026	S37°E	102	95·8	70·1	87·9	77·0	82·9	−0·3
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·723	29·561	29·642	29·626	—	S17°E	187	93·3	70·8	87·4	76·7	82·0	−0·8
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·765	29·551	29·639	29·629	—	S43°E	170	91·7	68·3	85·5	75·6	80·6	−1·8
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·750	29·595	29·695	29·640	+·007	S42°E	227	89·2	70·6	84·9	76·2	80·6	−0·8
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....													
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·499	29·339	29·403	29·538	−·001	S86°E	176	107·3	75·2	96·6	78·9	87·0	−1·4
		Gaya	Gaya	29·285	29·155	29·202	29·528	+·001	S3°E	150	113·0	73·8	99·7	79·9	89·8	+0·1
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·282†	29·159	29·212	29·512	−·004	S20°E	150	114·5	73·9	100·1	80·8	90·5	+0·1
			Buxar	29·419	29·263	29·323	29·515	−·002	S72°E	127	110·0	73·6	99·8	79·7	89·3	−0·1
			Arrah	29·468	29·321	29·379	29·518	—	S48°E	57	109·4	74·5	97·3	79·3	88·3	−0·1
		Saran	Chapra	29·483	29·330	29·400	29·532	—	S79°E	105	108·7	75·6	95·5	79·5	87·5	−0·2
		Champaran	Motihari	29·484	29·304	29·378	29·559	—	N86°E	168	102·0	70·8	92·4	77·8	85·2	−0·4
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·493	29·326	29·397	29·527	—	S77°E	111	99·2	75·2	92·2	78·6	85·4	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·533	29·361	29·433	29·552	0	S75°E	105	99·3	74·5	91·5	79·3	85·4	−0·1
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·525	29·368	29·432	29·544	—	S62°E	?	105·3	75·6	93·2	79·0	86·1	+0·1
		Purnea	Purnea	29·578	29·406	29·489	29·568	+·008	S61°E	125	96·2	72·2	89·5	77·8	83·7	−1·0
		Malda	Malda	29·638	29·467	29·540	29·563	—	S31°E	66	100·1	74·0	91·4	78·5	85·0	−1·0
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·224	29·043	29·110	29·552	+·019	S24°E	52	108·0	71·8	93·5	77·8	85·7	−0·7
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·639	29·467	29·567	29·589	+·035	S54°W	75	104·4	73·2	93·9	79·3	86·6	−1·2
			False Point	29·711	29·555	29·634	29·597	+·037	S41°W	277	91·5	73·1	88·3	79·1	83·7	−1·2
	Orissa	Balasore	Balasore	29·656	29·498	29·590	29·582	+·047	S38°E	145	100·0	74·3	91·2	78·2	84·7	−0·7
			Sbortt's Island													
	Puri	Puri	Puri	29·706	29·541	29·639	29·601	—	S51°W	389	93·2	76·1	89·1	80·9	85·1	—
			Gopalpur	29·745	29·544	29·637	29·597	—	S34°W	439	92·5	75·1	88·5	80·0	84·3	—
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·087	27·552	27·616	29·543	+·006	S2°W	180	108·1	70·8	93·2	76·8	85·1	+0·7
		Ranchi	Ranchi	27·590	27·441	27·508	29·551	+·018	S41°W	219	106·3	68·9	93·6	75·9	84·3	+1·0
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·939	29·785	29·855	29·528	—	S11°E	132	114·6	72·5	99·7	78·7	89·2	—
		Manbhum	.....													
		Singhbhum	Chaibasa	28·940	28·778	28·853	29·556	—	S70°W	64	110·0	73·5	96·6	78·9	87·8	−0·7
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·465	29·295	29·359	29·619	+·003	N9°W	98	93·7	76·5	86·1	74·9	80·5	−2·0
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·628	29·459	29·539	29·669	+·010	S70°E	80	89·2	69·7	85·8	75·4	79·5	−1·9
		Cachar	Silchar	29·721	29·525	29·610	29·667	+·024	N45°E	89	93·5	70·8	87·7	75·8	81·8	−0·7

* Mean of 29 days | † Mean of 23 days. | ‡ Mean of 26 days.

ngal for the month of June 1899.

UMIDITY.		CLOUD.			DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										
					RAINFALL—										
					Of month.					Since 16th May 1899.					DISTRICT.
	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	
	+7	9·0	+1·8	11·51	11·10	9·21	+1·89	13·80	11·58	14·50	12·14	+2·36	18·00	14·85	Burdwan.
	—61	6·5	—	4·46											
					12·17	10·73	+1·44	14·75	12·15	14·28	13·47	+0·81	18·75	15·80	Birbhum.
	—	6·6	—	10·46	12·92	10·44	+2·48	14·50	11·76	13·97	13·59	+0·38	16·70	15·12	Bankura.
	—	4·2	—	12·63	14·86	9·80	+5·06	13·67	11·23	18·35	12·91	+5·44	17·50	14·75	Midnapore.
					13·48	9·70	+3·78	14·67	11·92	22·40	12·49	+9·91	21·34	15·74	Hooghly.
					14·69	10·24	+4·45	14·50	12·43	22·33	12·95	+9·37	19·90	15·11	Howrah.
	—1	8·9	+1·0	9·76	14·01	10·62	+3·39	13·29	12·46	20·77	13·55	+7·22	18·86	16·50	24-Parganas.
	+4	8·8	+1·5	16·94	16·34	10·74	+6·20	16·00	12·77	24·52	13·76	+10·76	19·00	16·45	Calcutta.
	—	7·9	—	10·61	9·77	9·72	+0·05	14·00	12·39	15·95	13·33	+2·62	20·40	17·03	Nadia.
	+6	9·9	+1·6	10·18	11·40	9·60	+1·89	13·62	11·87		12·98			16·06	Murshidabad.
	+1	8·1	—0·6	11·69	14·03	11·29	+2·74	14·00	13·56	20·51	14·95	+5·56	21·00	18·16	Jessore.
					12·70	12·05	—0·36	15·33	15·08	18·80	15·91	+2·89	24·00	19·20	Khulna.
	—	8·9	—	12·61	13·88	9·78	+4·10	15·80	11·94	19·05	13·62	+5·43	21·20	15·94	Rajshahi.
	—	9·8	—	18·93	18·16	12·50	+5·66	16·20	12·87	21·32	16·38	+4·94	21·80	16·75	Dinajpur.
	—	4·6	—	23·24	39·47	25·56	+13·91	22·75	17·30	45·27	33·43	+12·14	29·75	24·44	Jalpaiguri.
	+3	8·7	0	27·43		27·22			20·48		34·51			28·03	Darjeeling.
	—	10·0	—	42·56	40·08	29·44	+10·64	21·25	19·08	47·27	38·20	+9·07	27·30	27·08	Cooch Behar.
	—	8·8	—	9·36	16·24	19·51	—3·27	19·60	14·95	26·76	26·47	+0·29	28·00	21·26	Rangpur.
	—	8·3	—	13·74	12·53	12·49	+0·04	16·00	13·37	19·51	17·41	+2·10	22·25	18·69	Bogra.
	—	9·4	—	15·00	13·14	10·85	+2·29	15·50	13·50	19·30	15·33	+3·97	23·50	18·56	Pabna.
	+1	8·6	+0·5	16·05	15·58	12·72	+2·86	16·80	15·13	25·59	17·03	+7·57	27·20	23·60	Dacca.
	—	7·9	—	12·32	16·84	17·91	—1·07	18·75	13·20	31·22	24·71	+6·51	29·75	21·62	Mymensingh.
	—	7·7	—	17·53	16·67	12·25	+4·42	16·33	14·36	25·20	16·74	+8·46	27·33	19·34	Faridpur.
	—	7·4	—	16·02	13·50	16·25	—2·75	16·17	16·26	24·67	20·62	+4·05	26·00	21·14	Backergunge.
	—	8·6	—	14·76		14·05			14·56		19·37			19·95	Tippera.
	—	7·8	—	14·94	22·17	21·54	+0·63	19·50	17·92	35·44	27·53	+8·11	25·00	22·54	Noakhali.
	0	7·1	—0·9	30·05		22·51			17·58		29·40			23·39	Chittagong.
					16·52	17·87	—1·35	20·00	19·85	28·00	23·48	+4·52	32·00	25·77	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
	+11	6·6	+0·4	11·94	10·52	6·98	+3·54	12·40	7·63	11·03	8·36	+2·67	13·17	9·03	Patna.
	+11	5·7	—0·7	11·54	12·40	5·60	+6·80	11·77	7·17		6·65			8·32	Gaya.
	—	4·4	—	11·13											
	—	6·0	—	11·17		5·47			7·23		6·04			8·31	Shahabad.
	—	6·4	—	8·03											
	—	7·8	—	7·79	6·99	6·94	+0·05	11·33	8·05	8·77	7·94	+0·83	14·33	9·70	Saran.
	—	3·8	—	8·77	12·39	10·15	+2·24	14·00	9·80	14·66	11·80	+2·86	16·75	12·23	Champaran.
	—	4·3	—	20·70	9·14	7·40	+1·74	10·50	7·89		8·87			9·92	Muzaffarpur.
	+5	6·5	+1·1	9·63	9·28	7·41	+1·87	10·20	8·33	10·14	8·87	+1·27	12·00	10·22	Darbhanga.
					9·32	6·91	+2·41	11·00	7·66	9·01	8·68	+0·33	11·80	9·13	Monghyr.
	—	7·7	—	8·08	9·77	8·51	+1·26	13·56	9·48	11·46	10·82	+0·64	16·38	12·06	Bhagalpur.
	+4	9·6	+3·2	13·99	17·46	13·08	+4·38	17·25	12·39	21·95	16·84	+5·11	21·85	16·00	Purnea.
	—	8·8	—	17·51	14·36	9·73	+4·63	16·00	11·45	17·65	12·86	+4·79	19·75	14·92	Malda.
	—	8·5	—	15·79		8·75			11·18		11·10			14·01	Santhal Parganas.
	+6	8·3	+1·9	11·44		9·92			10·28		13·24			13·14	
	+3	8·6	+1·4	9·18											Cuttack.
	—	6·1	—	14·54	11·39	8·97	+2·42	14·14	10·73	14·88	12·37	+2·61	19·00	14·28	Balasore.
															Shortt's Island.
	—	6·7	—	3·44	4·26	8·36	—4·10	9·60	9·24	6·19	10·82	—4·63	11·50	11·48	
	—	3·3	—	5·33											Puri.
	+2	8·6	+1·6	14·84	11·34	7·58	+3·76	14·40	9·76		9·23			11·74	Hazaribagh.
	—	6·3	—	11·81	11·82	8·11	+3·71	13·00	10·86	13·03	9·71	+3·32	15·07	13·64	Ranchi.
	—	5·0	—	9·24	14·08	6·44	+7·64	12·00	7·77	14·39	7·40	+6·99	12·75	9·12	Palamau.
					11·98	8·93	+3·05	12·67	10·84	13·83	11·07	+2·76	16·17	13·49	Manbhum.
	—	4·0	—	7·51	11·17	9·18	+1·99	13·25	11·31	13·14	11·79	+1·35	16·75	14·75	Singbhum.
	+5	9·8	+1·1	12·62											Sibsagar.
	+2	9·1	+1·7	25·88											Dhubri.
	+11	9·5	+1·2	33·48											Cachar.

Table of Rainfall recorded at stati

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	...	...	...	0·22	0·06	...	0·28	0·68	0·41	2·06	1·39	1·28	...
			Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	1·64	...	0·69	0·18	0·06	0·35	0·78	1·26	0·10
			Katwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	1·14	...	2·40	0·97	0·27	0·96	0·36	0·10	0·02
			Raniganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	0·11	0·66	...	0·18	0·15	0·20	...
			Mankur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·83	...	...	1·95	1·15	0·15	0·85	0·69	0·29
		Birbhum	Suri	...	0·23	...	...	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	2·58	0·23	0·66	...	4·17	0·71	...
			Hetampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	0·14	2·15	0·67	1·72	0·13	0·05
			Rampur Hât	...	...	...	...	...	0·77	...	...	...	...	0·76	0·77	1·61	2·00	0·39	0·33	0·55	0·17	...
			Bolpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	...	...	...	1·07	...	0·30	0·30	1·53	0·05	1·01	0·18	...
			Murari	...	...	...	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·78	0·91	0·46	1·03	0·28	1·43	1·29	...
			Labpur	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	0·24	...	...	...	0·31	...	0·21	0·61	1·38	0·31	0·80	...	...
		Bankura	Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·23	...	0·02	0·21	...	0·12	1·70	2·46	0·02
			Vishnupur	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	1·31	0·67	...	1·30	...	2·09	0·24	1·06	0·03
			Maliara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·11	0·36	0·02	1·60	0·75	0·36	0·17
			Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	0·15	...	3·00	1·20	2·90	...
			Indas	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	0·50	...	...	1·04	0·17	0·04	1·52	1·87	0·46
			Kotalpur	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	0·15	0·05	1·06	1·75	...
			Onda	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	1·42	...	...	3·05	...	1·48	0·65	0·41	1·05
			Gangajalghati	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·34	...	1·52	0·45	0·42	...
			Raipur	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·50	...	...	2·25	0·13	0·62	...	...	0·43	3·98	1·42	0·13
			Sonamukhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	0·09	...	0·53	0·43	0·82	...
		Midnapore	Contai	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	2·74	...	...	2·76	...	0·45	1·50	0·20	0·03
			Tamluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	2·75	...	...	0·86	0·08	0·08	0·72	1·44	0·42
			Midnapore	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·41	...	...	0·33	...	...	0·53	0·54	0·02	0·34	1·15	2·84	0·04
			Ghatal	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·01	2·12	...	...	0·34	0·05	...	2·57	0·81	2·19	0·16
			Kukrahaty	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·87	...	...	0·10	1·20	...	0·07	1·15	1·78	0·40
			Garhbeta	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·04	...	...	...	1·83	...	0·32	0·05	2·37	0·09
			Panskura	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	2·20	...	...	1·21	0·11	...	0·35	1·50	2·03	...
			Dantan	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·13	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	1·70	1·85	0·44	0·01
		Hooghly	Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	1·18	0·24	0·22	2·37	2·23	0·27
			Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·68	...	...	0·48	0·36	0·03	2·68	1·61	0·71	0·30
			Jahanabad	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	0·11	1·58	0·02	...	0·07	0·05	0·07	1·49	0·26	1·58	...
		Howrah	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·37	...	...	0·20	2·05	...	0·45	2·07	2·11	0·54
			Mohesreka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	0·30	...	0·05	0·07	0·02	0·28	1·15	3·47	0·60
			Ulubaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	0·22	2·80	0·28	...	1·45	2·31	0·43
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·04	...	...	2·65	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·10	1·57	0·96	0·26
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·98	...	...	0·34	2·50	...	0·08	0·93	0·87	0·02
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	3·04	1·05	1·42	0·42	1·80	0·22
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·25	0·02	...	0·35	3·40	0·24	0·19	1·77	2·65	0·43
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	2·50	0·61	0·29	2·48	2·16	0·16
			Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·40	3·24	0·08	0·68	2·04	2·45	0·04
			Barasat	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	0·63	0·35	1·14	0·49	4·25	2·38	0·47
			Basirhat	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·13	0·02	1·12	0·35	1·36	1·35
		Nadia	Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·09	0·02	...	0·06	0·72	0·12	1·18	1·45	1·22	0·03
			Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·73	0·49	0·40	1·73	0·81	0·47	0·09
			Chuadanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·25	...	1·34	0·13	0·39	1·53	1·36	0·78	0·26
			Meherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·04	...	...	0·02	0·22	0·26	0·73	0·81	0·66	0·41
			Kushtia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	1·17	...	0·30	0·70	0·31	0·53	...
		Murshidabad	Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	1·84	...	...	...	...	2·15	...	...	1·15	0·30	...	1·35	1·39	0·19	...
			Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·44	...	0·75	0·17	0·82	0·35	1·68	0·09	...
			Lalbagh	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·06	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	0·75	0·14	0·23	1·05	0·02	...	...
			Azimganj	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	0·74	0·04	0·17	0·96	0·86	...	...
			Jangipur	...	...	...	1·37	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·91	...	0·48	0·10	0·07	1·05	1·78	1·15	0·22
			Lalgola	...	...	...	2·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	2·00	1·00	4·30	1·50	...	0·19
			Akriganj	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·13	...	0·75	1·19	0·42	0·22
			Patkabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dumkal	...	...	...	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	0·13	...	1·60	0·40	0·30	0·49	...
		Jessore	Narail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·00	...	...	0·08	0·03	0·19	1·59	0·86	0·71	...
			Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·40	0·18	0·19	1·19	0·38	1·33	0·36
			Jhenidah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	0·90	0·06	0·82	1·04	0·60	0·02	0·21
			Magura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·77	...	...	2·73	...	0·77	1·00	0·31	0·78	0·21
			Bangaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·33	1·20	1·50	3·64	2·50	0·33	0·44
		Khulna	Satkhira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·10	0·60	0·36	0·90	0·04
			Bagerhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	2·47	0·45	0·04	0·79	1·43	0·26	0·38	0·18	0·15
			Khulna	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·04	0·53	0·95	0·25	0·75	1·50	0·44	0·27	1·19	0·09
			Kaliganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·70	0·49	...	2·25	...	1·20	1·00	0·76	0·31	...
			Nakipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·81	...	1·31	2·00	...	3·75	2·92	...	1·53
			Dumuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	1·00	0·16	0·02	0·31	0·91	0·48	0·28	2·03	0·18
			Rampal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·05	1·04	...	1·08	1·05	0·05	0·30	...	...
			Kalaroa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	1·15	0·07	1·51	0·35	2·10	0·09
			Paikgacha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	1·02	0·42	0·96	1·18	0·48	0·26	1·10	...
			Mollahat	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·40	2·13	0·25	...	0·12	1·25	0·75	2·45	0·31	...
			Morellganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·09	...	0·43	2·23	0·38	...	0·78	0·31
		Rajshahi	Boalia	...	...	...	...	0·79	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·30	0·01	1·59	0·23	0·08	0·83	2·11	0·50	0·41	0·19
			Nator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	...	0·01	2·51	...	2·80	0·49	...	0·42	0·89	0·84	1·30	0·14
			Naugaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	1·46	...	0·23	1·21	0·04	2·45	0·82	1·43	0·29	0·17
			Lalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	1·16	...	0·45	0·07	...	...	2·33	0·98	0·54	...
			Manda	...	...	...	...	0·64	0·25	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	0·06	2·00	0·07	0·75	1·54	1·30	0·20	...
		Dinajpur	*Nithpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·99	...	0·12	0·44	1·77	0·18	1·91	1·85	...	...
			Nawabganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·74	...	0·01	0·33	0·16	0·76	0·49	0·06	0·25	0·05
			Gangarampur	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	0·05	0·15	0·30	1·00	2·95	0·75	0·07	0·12
			Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	1·14	...	1·58	2·29	0·36	0·28	0·09
			Churaman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	1·27	0·53	1·12	2·14	1·10	0·29	0·01
			Raiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	0·03	0·53	0·19	1·09	3·30	1·58	0·22	0·33
			Dinajpur	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·64	...	0·13	0·65	1·12	2·34	2·35	0·38	0·87	0·07
			Balooghat	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	1·07	...	1·42	...	0·52	4·03	2·07	0·58	0·30	0·76
			Thakurgaon	0·08	2·08	0·07	...	0·19	0·12	...	0·95	...	...	1·09	...	0·25	...	0·58	1·89	...	1·60	0·22	0·08
			Setabganj	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·82	...	0·10	0·16	3·79	1·00	2·58	0·96	1·25	4·09
			Ramganj	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·06	0·01	0·07	...	0·13	0·13	2·80	1·15	1·25	0·50	0·71	0·43
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	...	0·04	0·20	0·02	1·26	2·56	2·65	0·72	1·80	0·15	0·12	0·25	1·79	1·21	0·33	0·18	0·19	0·09	0·37
			Alipore Duar	0·38	3·78	0·08	4·15	6·89	4·28	2·62	3·15	6·98	1·39	0·29	0·41	0·36	...	...	0·40	...	0·33	...
			Fallacotta	...	2·40	2·41	5·45	5·42	2·93	2·59	1·91	2·55	1·30	0·09	0·38	...	0·71	...	0·38	...	0·07	1·59
			Debiganj	0·05	0·70	0·18	...	0·95	1·56	0·95	1·74	0·14	2·35	2·27	0·75	...	0·46	0·20	0·58	0·15	0·50	...
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).	0·85	0·70	...	0·55	0·52	0·67	0·96	0·50	0·25	1·46	0·82	...	2·12	0·55	...	0·40	0·07	1·50	0·19
		Darjeeling	Kalchini	1·56	3·06	0·32	2·20	2·32	2·21	0·95	2·81	2·62	0·45	0·19	0·25	0·05	0·10	0·25	0·35	0·38	0·44	2·15
			Baxa	0·08	4·91	1·88	0·91	3·15	1·59	2·31	0·43	1·20	0·80	0·54	0·29	0·69	0·12	0·27	0·54	0·59	0·10	0·58
			Siliguri	1·00	0·30	0·05	0·17	3·50	0·36	1·61	...	0·15	0·92	0·36	0·11	8·50	0·25	0·60	...	0·55	0·60	0·19
			Darjeeling	0·27	0·02	0·03	0·15	0·06	0·22	0·48	0·06	0·35	0·03	...	0·30	1·19	0·63	0·41	2·43	0·60	0·29	1·28
			Kalimpong	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	1·02	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·23
			Mungpoo	0·14	...	0·05	...	0·08	0·11	1·46	0·16	0·06	0·02	...	1·04	2·98	0·62	0·38	1·80	4·62	0·42	2·35
			Kurseong	0·78	...	...	0·05	0·08	0·18	1·13	...	...	0·03	0·22	0·48	3·60	1·10	0·36	1·18	3·57	2·05	1·60
			Pedong	...	...	0·20	0·23	0·28	0·06	0·64	0·06	0·20	0·03	0·17	0·58	1·03	0·58	0·28	1·37	3·47	1·17	0·78
		Tibet	Yatung	...	...	...	0·02	0·03	0·27	0·10	0·13	0·29	0·40	0·74	0·25	...	0·25	0·28	0·33	1·11	1·12	0·39	0·12
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta	...	...	0·57	2·95	0·04	3·55	3·00	3·12	4·42	2·80	0·68	0·52	3·79	...	...	0·70	...	0·04	...	...
			Cooch Behar	...	...	6·83	3·16	0·15	7·58	5·24	4·55	1·28	2·80	2·67	0·05	0·63	...	0·02	...	0·12	0·05	0·06	0·27
			Mickliganj	...	...	5·35	1·17	0·17	2·10	1·51	0·85	2·07	1·09	0·69	0·05	2·35	...	0·42	...	0·38	0·14	0·13	0·43
			Mathabhanga	...	...	7·28	2·03	0·04	7·01	4·41	2·87	0·97	2·62	1·26	0·10	0·34	...	0·62	0·86	0·23	0·05	0·05	0·69
			Fulbari	...	...	4·59	3·15	3·25	5·30	7·15	3·15	1·90	3·82	1·95	0·12	0·30	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·55	0·14
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·54	...	...	0·09	0·16	0·07	0·32	0·20	0·01	0·11
			Rangpur	0·01	0·45	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·04	0·25	0·31	0·38	1·81	0·94	0·03	0·06	0·15	0·15	0·23	1·02	0·22	0·01
			Peergunj	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	2·50	...	...	0·84	0·39	0·73	0·16	0·50	0·70	...
			Kurigaon	0·40	0·06	...	...	0·77	0·26	0·65	1·46	1·15	2·42	1·56	0·40	0·12	...	0·46	0·93	2·08	0·03	0·02
			Gobindganj	2·27	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	2·25	...	0·14	0·51	0·25	1·26	0·46	0·12	0·02	0·04
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*).	...	0·19	0·05	...	...	0·07	0·30	1·48	0·05	2·50	0·59	0·27	0·30	0·27	0·20	0·40	0·50	0·05	0·04
			Ulipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·63	0·15	3·29	0·62	0·10	0·08	...	2·03	0·08	0·38	0·81	0·56
			Sundergunj	0·06	0·81	0·01	...	...	...	0·04	0·01	0·02	1·61	0·29	0·09	0·07	0·09	0·26	0·51	0·85	0·50	0·48
		Bogra	Sherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	2·22	...	...	0·77	...	0·35	0·23	1·09	0·18	0·24
			Nowkhilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·26	...	0·17	0·23	...	0·54	0·34	0·40	0·48	...
			Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	2·03	...	0·29	1·89	0·14	0·25	1·04	0·16	0·02	0·03
			Panchbibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	2·11	...	0·05	1·04	0·15	0·18	2·40	0·63	0·85	...	0·04
		Pabna	Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·22	...	0·67	0·13	...	0·17	0·03	0·76	0·25	0·02
			Serajganj	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·44	...	0·34	0·41	0·08	0·81	0·80	0·24	0·07	...

...n Bengal in June 1899.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May to 30th June 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th June 1888.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0·27	0·04	0·09	0·07	2·87	0·69	0·57	1·06	1·33	0·01	14	10·62	14·53	9·10	2·87	20·30	11·89	Kalna ...	Burdwan.		
1·61	0·28	...	0·53	0·20	0·61	0·56	1·12	0·72	0·53	17	12·38	11·31	8·93	1·64	18·44	12·33	Burdwan			
0·02	...	0·08	0·02	...	2·60	0·10	0·47	1·18	0·01	12	11·24	10·85	9·89	2·60	13·80	12·07	Katwa.			
0·18	...	...	0·43	...	0·64	0·16	0·30	1·06	0·36	12	11·63	4·48	9·27	1·06	7·08	11·58	Raniganj.			
...	...	...	...	1·60	0·10	0·18	0·21	1·49	1·12	14	12·10	14·15	8·85	2·83	17·88	12·24	Mankur.			
0·22	0·02	0·12	2·53	0·17	1·20	0·60	0·75	0·47	...	17	13·00	16·19	11·32	4·17	17·62	13·73	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
0·31	0·01	...	0·64	0·01	0·51	0·45	1·58	0·55	0·07	13	12·80	10·18	11·03	2·15	12·98	13·48	Berampur			
...	...	...	...	0·45	0·83	1·28	0·06	0·73	0·10	15	11·91	11·37	9·99	2·00	13·16	12·38	Rampur Hát.			
0·05	...	...	0·32	0·10	0·80	0·27	1·45	1·68	0·11	14	11·20	10·98	10·59	1·68	13·37	14·25	Bolpur			
0·61	...	0·10	0·27	...	0·35	2·38	0·74	0·68	0·05	15	?	14·43	?	2·93	18·53	?	*Morarai.*			
0·18	0·31	...	0·21	0·66	0·99	0·55	2·10	1·43	0·52	18	?	12·91	?	2·10	13·80	?	*Labpur.*			
0·04	0·32	0·03	2·19	0·20	0·18	0·13	0·69	1·20	0·11	14	12·08	10·46	9·96	2·46	12·64	12·63	Bankura ...	Bankura.		
3·03	0·06	0·15	1·42	1·24	0·05	0·75	0·15	0·60	0·11	16	12·38	15·46	10·60	3·05	16·18	14·09	Vishnupur			
0·33	0·10	...	0·48	0·02	...	0·28	0·67	0·97	0·17	14	12·38	6·89	10·58	1·60	7·99	12·84	Maliara.			
0·03	0·42	2·70	0·10	0·15	0·20	0·03	1·95	2·15	0·43	15	13·06	16·78	11·73	3·09	17·26	14·28	Khatra			
1·27	0·03	0·04	2·42	0·45	0·18	0·25	1·05	0·66	0·06	16	12·00	14·07	9·58	2·42	14·25	13·84	Indas.			
...	...	0·15	1·50	2·05	0·66	0·05	0·95	1·05	0·35	13	10·91	11·78	10·54	2·05	11·98	13·54	Kotalpur.			
0·43	1·15	0·40	1·20	2·30	0·70	0·85	1·12	0·45	...	16	11·27	18·41	8·04	3·65	20·21	10·81	Onda.			
...	0·49	0·02	0·27	0·17	0·27	...	1·48	0·44	0·09	13	11·00	9·96	11·57	3·34	10·90	14·77	Gangajalghati			
0·06	0·20	0·38	0·08	1·00	...	...	0·93	1·40	0·40	16	11·69	14·27	11·08	3·98	17·29	15·35	Raipur.			
0·32	...	0·50	1·15	1·48	...	1·11	2·32	...	...	12	10·01	10·87	10·05	2·32	10·87	13·44	Sonamukhi			
3·28	0·03	...	0·97	...	0·01	0·08	0·19	1·40	0·48	11	10·92	16·38	9·61	3·28	21·21	12·45	Contai ...	Midnapore.		
0·17	0·07	...	4·53	...	0·27	1·32	0·24	0·50	0·10	13	10·76	13·66	9·55	4·55	17·37	12·27	Tamluk.			
0·04	...	0·45	0·08	0·14	0·27	1·48	0·96	1·46	0·10	18	11·35	13·25	9·43	2·84	15·99	11·54	Midnapore.			
0·48	...	0·10	2·49	2·34	0·92	1·02	2·06	0·49	0·20	16	11·75	18·70	8·93	2·87	21·12	12·88	Ghatal.			
...	...	...	4·15	...	0·14	1·60	0·60	0·10	...	11	12·15	12·18	9·71	4·15	19·22	13·44	Kukrahaty.			
0·33	...	...	0·90	1·79	0·22	1·90	0·36	0·91	0·50	14	10·50	14·99	10·51	3·04	15·89	14·59	Garhbeta.			
0·80	0·15	0·15	1·40	0·05	1·05	1·30	0·35	0·28	...	16	?	15·19	?	2·29	16·76	?	*Panskura.*			
...	0·70	...	0·45	0·86	0·10	0·23	0·02	0·47	0·23	13	?	7·97	?	1·70	10·38	?	*Dantoon.*			
1·90	...	0·11	0·55	...	1·12	0·77	1·87	0·50	0·02	14	11·88	12·69	9·73	2·37	20·88	12·28	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
1·46	0·05	0·02	0·40	1·23	0·92	0·44	0·90	0·65	0·11	14	12·08	13·40	9·34	2·69	33·27	12·11	Hooghly.			
0·60	0·29	0·06	2·21	2·19	0·61	0·22	1·26	1·09	0·80	16	11·80	16·25	10·04	2·21	17·03	13·08	Jahanabad			
...	...	0·11	1·41	1·53	0·33	1·00	4·77	0·30	...	15	12·62	17·42	10·59	4·77	25·71	13·13	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
0·24	0·48	0·05	2·00	0·15	0·23	0·30	0·75	0·49	0·12	14	12·24	11·96	9·88	3·47	18·95	12·77	Mohesraka			
...	0·10	0·37	2·06	0·65	0·24	0·65	0·40	0·32	0·07	16	?	11·11	?	2·30	17·93	?	*Ulubaria.*			
0·15	0·85	...	0·46	0·11	...	0·00	0·43	0·30	1·45	13	12·19	9·76	9·84	2·65	18·25	12·57	Saugor Island	24-Parganas.		
...	...	0·36	3·40	...	0·36	1·35	0·81	0·09	0·30	11	12·00	12·48	10·22	3·40	20·84	12·76	Diamond Harbour.			
...	0·31	...	1·30	...	...	0·44	1·13	...	...	12	13·70	12·94	12·07	3·04	18·25	15·35	Canning Town.			
1·04	0·06	0·27	0·92	0·98	0·15	0·69	4·42	0·14	...	16	12·77	16·94	10·74	4·42	24·52	13·76	Alipore (Obsy.)			
	0·07		1·40	1·19	0·03	0·75	1·10	0·31	...	14	11·73	13·16	10·17	2·48	21·54	12·75	Barrackpor.			
	...	0·35	2·72	1·57	0·28	0·52	3·04	0·35	...	15	12·46	19·22	10·65	3·24	24·73	13·69	Dum-Dum.			
0·18	0·08	0·22	3·50	1·31	0·15	0·99	3·80	0·87	...	16	13·00	21·11	9·84	4·25	27·48	12·69	Barasat.			
	0·18	0·08	2·27	0·15	0·02	0·74	...	0·83	0·06	12	13·12	9·41	11·54	2·27	14·28	15·04	Basirhat.			
2·38	0·10	0·08	0·62	2·25	0·27	0·39	0·68	1·16	0·96	14	17·88	11·26	9·76	2·25	18·73	12·84	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
0·02	0·08	8·16	0·09	1·38	1·29	0·02	0·97	0·04	0·53	13	12·15	10·61	9·33	1·73	16·49	12·42	Krishnagar.			
0·08	0·19	0·23	1·45	0·92	0·49	0·24	0·05	0·49	0·01	15	12·23	10·42	8·90	1·55	16·71	13·06	Chuadanga.			
	...	0·26	0·45	0·96	0·48	0·05	0·16	0·57	0·57	12	12·04	5·83	9·68	0·96	10·32	13·02	Meherpur.			
0·02	0·10	0·25	0·37	0·61	0·68	2·33	0·22	0·50	0·02	16	13·65	10·72	10·94	2·33	17·46	15·33	Kushtia.			
0·33	...	...	...	0·11	0·50	0·93	0·12	0·02	...	14	12·86	12·57	9·49	2·15	13·39	12·01	Kandi ...	Murshidabad		
0·04	...	...	0·04	0·23	0·13	1·27	3·10	0·08	0·86	...	11·88	10·18	9·38	3·10	12·36	12·69	Berhampore.			
0·05	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·56	0·21	0·16	0·57	...	13	11·61	6·19	8·91	1·05	10·17	12·50	Lalbagh.		
0·35	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·56	0·20	0·16	0·57	...	11	11·68	5·68	9·38	6·96	8·93	12·78	Azimganj.		
...	...	...	...	0·13	0·38	0·40	0·87	0·97	1·42	...	17	11·50	14·13	9·26	1·95	17·94	12·39	Jangipur.		
...	...	...	...	0·20	2·00	2·00	1·00	3·50	1·00	0·10	14	11·67	20·99	9·73	4·30	23·50	13·21	Lalgola.		
0·04	0·05	0·28	1·87	0·86	0·32	0·59	1·60	0·63	0·02	15	12·11	10·49	10·42	1·87	15·86	15·00	Akriganj.			
											11·56		9·49			12·65	Patkabari.			
	1·00	0·50	0·35	1·55	1·50	0·75	1·80	0·30	...	15	12·00	11·76	10·02	1·80	14·91	13·02	Dumkal.			
0·03	0·02	0·02	0·34	1·36	0·36	1·10	1·30	0·37	...	13	13·04	13·16	10·70	4·00	21·46	13·90	Narail ...	Jessore		
	...		0·44	2·47	0·14	0·81	2·41	1·53	...	14	14·54	11·69	12·50	2·47	17·28	16·38	Jessore.			
0·04	0·06	0·10	0·30	1·73	0·83	0·95	0·42	0·53	...	15	13·92	10·44	11·30	1·73	12·99	15·38	Jhenidah			
	...	...	0·10	2·85	2·05	2·42	0·92	0·46	0·30	14	13·56	16·67	11·67	2·85	23·30	16·00	Magura.			
0·40	0·68	0·04	0·56	3·48	0·10	0·42	1·35	0·91	...	16	12·15	19·21	9·80	3·64	27·32	13·13	Bangaon.			
	0·10	0·50	1·40	0·25	0·50	1·09	0·43	1·15	...	13	14·00	7·05	11·75	1·40	11·79	15·02	Satkhira ...	Khulna.		
0·79	0·02	0·33	0·18	0·36	1·12	0·82	0·94	1·14	...	16	15·44	11·69	14·09	2·47	20·24	17·61	Bagerhat.			
	0·27	0·05	2·20	0·14	0·64	3·12	1·50	0·25	0·03	17	15·80	17·53	12·11	3·20	24·37	15·11	Khulna.			
	...	3·75	0·60	0·33	0·85	1·09	0·51	...	...	15		14·59	?	3·75	25·57	?	*Kaliganj.*			
	...	...	...	0·83	...	0·86	1·85	0·50	...	11	?	17·72	?	3·75	24·67	?	*Nakipur.*			
2·36	0·04	...	3·02	0·50	0·42	3·25	2·25	0·80	0·10	17	?	17·65	?	3·62	24·09	?	*Dumuria.*			
	1·05	0·05	1·04	0·15	0·11	0·05	0·09	...	...	8	?	6·99	?	1·09	12·36	?	*Rampal.*			
0·90	0·04	0·55	0·80	0·21	0·95	1·17	1·90	...	0·04	12	?	10·98	?	2·10	16·77	?	*Kalaroa.*			
	...	0·62	0·97	0·66	...	1·03	1·82	0·35	0·51	15	?	12·60	?	1·82	23·23	?	*Paikgacha.*			
2·12	0·75	0·25	6·12	2·25	3·00	0·04	7·25	0·15	0·75	20	?	35·39	?	7·25	37·04	?	Mollahat.			
	...	0·55	...	0·06	...	2·50	1·44	1·22	...	11	?	13·14	?	2·50	24·77	?	Morvilganj.			
	0·07	0·33	0·85	0·12	0·73	0·67	2·09	0·49	0·04	16	12·15	12·41	9·91	2·11	19·19	13·02	Boalia ...	Rajshahi.		
0·90	0·13	0·11	0·15	1·34	1·30	0·68	0·30	0·47	0·06	18	11·46	15·60	10·62	2·51	21·51	14·86	Nator			
1·19	0·19	0·29	1·48	2·64	1·02	0·62	0·21	0·38	0·05	18	12·50	15·51	11·81	2·64	20·02	15·80	Naugaon.			
0·06	...	...	0·77	2·20	0·82	0·19	...	...	0·32	11	9·90	10·33	7·02	2·20	16·67	12·07	Lalpur.			
	...	...	3·00	0·25	1·50	0·40	0·30	0·80	0·15	16	10·70	15·03	8·93	3·00	17·83	13·33	Manda.			
	...	0·55	0·50	0·06	0·56	1·16	0·31	0·31	0·34	16	?	13·33	?	1·91	15·63	?	*Nithpur* ...	Dinajpur.		
	0·18	0·20	0·36	0·60	0·77	0·24	0·64	0·85	1·00	14	?	8·46	?	1·74	13·33	?	*Nawabganj.*			
	0·12	1·15	1·06	0·44	2·40	...	1·44	1·05	0·75	17	?	15·44	?	2·95	18·22	?	*Gangarampur.*			
	0·06	...	2·10	0·80	1·60	...	0·46	0·77	0·64	14	12·94	14·62	11·48	2·29	17·51	14·88	Mamatebpur.			
	0·41	1·07	...	0·65	2·79	0·18	0·35	1·12	0·31	17	11·56	15·59	11·53	2·79	18·78	14·54	Churaman.			
	0·10	0·98	0·02	..	2·75	...	1·15	0·82	0·05	14	12·70	15·32	13·33	3·30	19·79	16·67	Raiganj.			
	0·23	0·21	1·36	0·09	0·51	0·14	1·46	1·70	0·92	20	14·08	18·22	15·49	2·35	20·67	20·33	Dinajpur.			
	...	...	7·22	0·91	2·11	1·53	1·34	0·68	1·02	16	13·08	27·14	11·19	7·22	29·54	15·51	Balughat.			
	0·43	1·00	0·22	1·40	1·28	0·09	0·11	0·25	0·07	18	?	13·96	?	2·08	18·45	?	*Thakurgaon.*			
	0·10	1·50	3·16	...	1·72	0·31	1·50	1·00	0·25	19	?	25·53	?	4·90	28·16	?	*Setabganj.*			
	0·27	4·08	0·65	0·04	3·78	0·42	0·69	1·93	0·35	24	?	21·07	?	4·08	26·31	?	*Ramganj.*			
	2·15	0·04	0·02	0·39	2·19	0·27	1·23	0·22	1·93	25	19·00	24·89	26·42	2·56	33·79	34·14	Jaipaiguri	Jaipaiguri.		
	3·78	2·56	..	...	8·64	...	...	...	1·42	20	17·90	50·29	39·32	8·64	50·34	39·66	Alipore Duar.			
	3·37	0·30	0·86	0·18	4·82	...	1·30	...	0·45	22	17·00	45·61	24·28	6·30	51·62	32·33	Fallacotta.			
	9·63	2·07	1·75	2·63	4·86	...	0·59	0·53	2·93	24	15·30	31·10	21·33	4·86	37·55	27·41	Debiganj.			
	...	1·95	1·01	4·09	0·80	0·32	0·36	0·38	0·05	26	?	22·12	?	4·00	34·61	?	*Bhagalpur* (*Nagrasetta*).			
	0·25	3·16	0·86	2·50	1·44	0·25	1·04	0·25	4·05			?	45·66	?		?	Kalchini.			
	4·45	2·55	4·98	1·03	3·09	0·24	0·52	0·27	1·60	28	23·35	42·22	41·93	6·86	53·68	55·61	Baxa ...	Darjeeling.		
	0·60	0·40	0·12	0·82	0·85	0·40	0·40	1·04	0·40	29	20·08	25·40	25·40	4·98	53·61	33·33	Siliguri			
	1·45	0·37	1·24	1·19	0·82	0·53	3·34	1·16	2·28	27	21·04	27·43	23·89	8·50	38·15	28·34	Darjeeling.			
	2·38	0·10	0·84							24	17·46		17·75	6·60	34·08	21·57	Kalimpong.			
	0·14	1·98	1·63	1·47	3·48	0·07	1·42	1·43	0·31	22	?	27·89	?	4·02	41·17	?	*Mungpoo.*			
	2·22	2·99	0·45	1·08	1·80	0·40	0·98	1·02	0·54	23	?	30·11	?	3·99	51·01	?	*Kurseong*			
	0·56	0·13	0·75	0·16	0·26	0·51	1·44	1·02	0·40	25	?	18·80	?	3·47	25·74	?	*Pedong.*			
	2·41	0·45	0·52									?	?			?	Yatung ...	Tibet.		
	0·94	0·84	0·86	...	1·72	...	9·01	0·25	0·81	18	18·82	31·02	28·02	4·42	43·97	37·20	Dinhata ...	Cooch Behar.		
	1·71	0·59	1·14	6·03	2·19	0·35	0·10	0·28	0·87	21	19·92	42·54	38·75	7·58	48·08	42·47	Cooch Behar			
	4·35	4·15	4·02	0·31	3·50	0·27	0·10	0·45	0·30	25	18·29	37·79	26·90	5·35	45·46	35·28	Mickliganj.			
	1·31	1·44	0·71	0·02	4·52	0·15	0·02	0·36	2·40	21	19·29	48·05	19·19	7·91	52·90	37·67	Matabhanga.			
	1·13	1·82	0·96	...	6·15	...	0·26	0·20	0·45	21	?	45·54	?	7·15	50·95	?	*Fulbari.*			
	3·82	...	0·10	...	2·79	0·25	0·22	1·55	0·52	15	13·92	11·60	15·54	2·79	19·69	21·68	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	Rangpur.		
	0·38	0·21	0·11	0·02	0·88	0·02	0·20	0·22	0·74	20	13·58	9·36	18·62	1·81	17·11	24·09	Rangpur.			
	...	0·50	0·76	1·50	0·26	0·40	0·50	0·19	0·76	15	?	10·60	?	2·50	17·14	?	*Pirerganj.*			
	0·11	0·98	0·53	0·10	0·38	...	0·10	1·58	0·09	22	15·90	20·96	22·84	3·05	38·05	23·96	Aaragaon.			
	...	0·72	0·29	1·30	1·10	0·10	0·40	0·21	0·24	19	?	12·48	?	2·37	19·93	?	*Gobindganj.*			
	0·35	2·00	0·26	2·26	2·95	0·10	0·12	0·35	1·40	22	16·93	19·09	22·21	2·95	23·37	29·81	Bandogra.			
	0·09	1·18	1·32	0·53	3·46	0·14	0·08	0·69	0·15	19	13·05	20·30	17·54	3·46	35·61	25·93	(*Nilphamari.*)			
	...	0·18	1·41	1·00	1·62	0·01	0·22	0·62	0·38	16	?	12·49	?	1·63	23·17	?	Dilpur.			
	...	0·26	...	...	0·78	0·60	0·46	0·12	...	14	13·05	8·62	11·32	2·32	18·09	16·20	*Sundergunj.*			
	...	...	...	0·77	0·39	1·02	1·04	0·12	0·18	14	13·90	8·54	12·96	2·36	14·31	17·92	Sherpur ...	Bogra.		
	1·06	0·98	0·60	1·36	0·79	1·20	1·36	0·75	0·28	17	14·23	13·74	13·56	2·68	21·84	18·05	Nowkhilla.			
	1·06	0·35	3·21	1·13	0·95	1·03	0·40	1·63	0·60	19	14·30	19·53	12·13	3·21	23·47	16·80	Bogra.			
	0·98	0·13	0·07	0·83	0·65	1·33	0·38	1·85	0·16	16	15·92	11·27	10·83	1·85	17·47	14·06	Paichbibi.			
	0·99	0·07	0·26	0·47	2·72	3·73	0·81	0·21	...	15	13·09	15·00	11·12	3·73	20·84	16·00	Pabna ...	Pabna.		
																	Serajganj.			

Presidency. Burdwan. Rajshahi. SOUTH WEST BENGAL. NORTH EAST BENGAL.

Table of Rainfall recorded at station

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	2·15	0·24	0·48	0·87	...	0·06	0·47	1·52	0·15	1·42	...
			Dacca	...	0·36	...	0·03	...	...	0·08	...	0·25	2·00	0·18	0·38	1·08	0·27	0·10	0·12	0·36	0·20	1·28	0·08
			Narayanganj	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	0·81	3·02	0·21	0·62	1·14	0·09	0·11	0·20	0·50	0·30	1·11	...
			Manikganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	4·00	...	...	0·47	...	0·44	0·44	0·15	0·57	...	0·05
		Mymensingh	Jaydebpur	...	1·30	0·03	0·32	...	...	0·04	...	0·32	4·00	0·07	...	1·28	...	0·43	0·54	0·30	1·08	0·30	0·30
			Kishorganj	0·15	0·23	0·43	0·02	...	...	...	2·78	1·07	3·92	...	...	2·73	0·16	0·29	1·29	0·61	0·54	0·30	0·30
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·18	4·00	...	0·13	2·40	...	0·56	0·24	0·11	0·17	1·02	0·20
			Mymensingh	0·16	0·18	0·80	...	...	0·29	0·09	0·20	0·13	1·99	...	...	0·72	...	0·19	0·20	0·83	0·39	0·96	0·20
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·80	...	0·15	...	..	0·25	0·50	0·30	0·30	2·10	0·20
			Netrakona	3·32	1·14	0·55	...	0·45	...	0·15	3·96	2·70	3·25	1·40	0·16	0·86	...	...	0·15	0·90	0·55	1·80	0·10
			Subarnakhali	...	...	1·35	1·25	...	...	...	...	1·35	0·18	0·19	...	...	...	0·27	0·15	...	...	...	0·10
			Durgapur	...	0·40	0·01	...	...	0·60	...	1·55	2·10	1·40	0·20	...	0·45	...	0·20	...	1·40	1·18	0·30	0·20
			Sherpur Town	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·85	...	0·15	...	...	0·05	0·40	0·35	...	0·88	0·20
			Diwangan	...	0·17	0·06	...	...	...	0·09	...	2·28	2·32	...	0·15	0·52	...	0·43	0·63	1·00	0·90	1·12	0·20
			Nalitabari	0·50	...	0·38	...	0·16	0·16	...	...	0·03	2·70	0·08	0·76	0·52	0·03	1·40	3·40	2·30	0·25	1·00	0·20
		Faridpur	Madaripur	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·70	0·03	0·40	0·48	0·36	1·29	0·25	...	0·14	0·74	0·20
			Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	2·79	0·03	0·40	0·36	2·05	0·77	0·35	0·44	0·08	0·20
			Goalundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	1·62	...	...	0·51	0·03	0·31	1·29	0·12	0·40	0·01	0·20
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·30	0·06	...	0·33	0·35	0·93	0·45	0·27	1·65	0·20
			Pirojpur	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	1·58	0·12	0·06	0·17	1·12	0·30	0·03	1·12	0·51	0·20
			Barisal	...	...	4·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	1·62	...	...	...	1·26	0·64	0·95	0·78	0·86	0·20
			Gaurnadi	...	...	2·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·94	0·48	0·14	0·03	0·72	0·06	1·02	0·02	0·21	0·09	...
			Bhola	...	...	1·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·17	0·01	...	0·23	0·21	0·54	1·18	0·18	0·88	0·40	0·20
			Doulatkhan	...	...	1·23	0·05	...	...	0·23	...	...	2·60	0·01	0·05	0·12	0·35	1·05	1·35	0·22	0·10	10·2	0·20
			Bauphal	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·91	0·52	0·20	0·25	0·55	0·50	0·05	...	0·10	0·20
		Hill Tippera	Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·78	2·87	...	...	0·43	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	0·19	...
		Tippera	Comilla	...	...	0·21	...	...	0·07	...	...	1·43	2·41	0·07	0·07	3·13	0·64	0·28	0·01	0·70	0·21	0·10	0·20
			Chandpur	...	...	1·30	...	0·01	...	0·02	...	0·03	1·50	0·31	...	0·51	0·16	0·22	0·13	1·12	0·30	1·02	0·20
			Brahmanbaria	0·16	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·07	3·47	...	0·12	2·42	...	0·13	...	0·40	...	...	...
			Ramchandrapur.	0·50	0·12	0·22	0·10	...	...	...	...	1·80	2·40	0·13	...	1·70	0·13	0·33	...	0·85	0·10	0·20	...
	Chittagong.	Noakhali	Nasirnagar	0·02	0·20	0·04	...	...	...	0·05	1·55	3·30	7·50	0·15	0·65	5·30	0·68	0·00	0·35	0·30	0·20	0·30	0·10
			Daudkandi	0·15	...	...	2·30	1·15	0·15	...	...	0·45	0·30	...	...	1·60	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kasba	...	0·03	0·03	...	...	...	0·03	0·10	0·65	3·50	0·04	0·10	1·50	0·50	0·10	0·11	0·57	0·02	0·05	...
			Laksam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·89	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Noakhali	...	0·08	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·03	...	...	0·18	1·54	0·22	4·05	...	0·26	0·82	0·74	1·52	0·28	0·97	0·20
			Fenny	0·03	2·21	0·75	...	...	0·09	0·18	0·02	3·34	2·34	0·12	0·02	0·58	1·61	0·21	0·41	1·48	0·27	0·35	0·20
			Harishpur	...	1·38	0·15	...	0·07	...	0·18	0·15	0·03	1·87	0·12	0·38	0·13	1·22	3·76	1·93	1·70	0·45	1·48	0·20
			Ramganj	...	0·73	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·03	0·69	1·25	0·27	...	1·02	0·02	0·76	1·42	0·72	0·30	1·18	0·20
			Chhagalnaya	...	0·65	0·04	...	...	...	0·26	...	1·09	2·25	0·05	...	0·08	0·11	0·45	0·09	2·25	1·87	1·02	...
			Hatya	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	...	0·05	1·30	0·70	0·90	0·45	1·33	1·35	0·20
		Chittagong	*Lakhipur*	...	1·41	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	1·19	0·57	0·30	0·05	0·14	0·94	8·25	0·42	1·12	0·53	0·20
			Cox's Bazar	0·08	0·19	0·01	...	...	1·41	0·76	0·01	...	0·03	...	0·28	...	4·05	2·80	2·64	1·59	4·05	2·50	0·20
			Chittagong	...	4·49	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·16	3·38	1·00	0·19	0·01	0·10	0·22	0·15	0·38	0·72	...	...	...
			Kutubdia	...	1·42	0·90	...	...	...	1·27	0·11	...	1·65	1·82	0·52	...	0·50	2·15	2·67	2·30	0·40	...	...
			Satkanya	...	0·15	0·13	...	...	...	0·73	...	0·20	0·46	0·81	0·11	...	...	0·20	1·63	0·66	0·04	0·30	0·20
			Kodala	0·81	...	...	...	...	0·27	0·05	0·07	2·58	1·56	...	0·66	...	...	0·21	0·49	0·37	0·24	0·02	0·20
			Fenoa	...	1·75	...	...	...	1·15	0·16	2·33	1·30	1·43	0·05	0·17	0·14	0·15	0·11	0·46	0·45	1·43	0·06	0·20
			Mirsarai	...	2·99	0·03	0·46	...	0·07	0·24	0·15	1·02	2·13	0·20	0·25	0·26	0·40	0·59	0·58	0·60	0·82	1·35	0·20
			Sangamatia	...	1·93	0·03	0·08	...	0·13	0·44	...	...	...	...	0·44	0·32	0·54	1·07	0·14	0·31	0·27	0·03	0·20
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	*Bundarban*	...	0·81	...	0·55	...	0·50	0·71	0·70	0·30	2·40	...	0·13	0·49	...	0·31	...	0·80	0·13	1·06	0·20
		Patna	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·66	0·22	0·44	0·26	0·12	0·34	...	...
			Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·93	0·14	0·1	0·15	0·06	0·31	...
			Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·22	0·52	1·40	0·17	...
			Barh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·30	0·04	...	...
			Bickram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	0·16	1·21	...	1·34	...	...	...	...
			Hilsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·10	...	0·25	0·40	0·15	0·10	...
		Gaya	Aurungabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·70	0·07	0·01	2·71	...	...
			Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·63	...	...	0·24	1·28	...	...
			Nawada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·07	0·27	0·01	...
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·09	1·10	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...
			Arwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	0·93	...	...	0·45	0·16	0·15	...
			Daudnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	1·76	...	0·16	0·03	0·02	...
			Sherghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·38	0·06	...	...	1·53	...	...
			Rajauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·50	0·40	0·20	...	0·50	...
			Pakri Barawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...
		Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·66	0·03	...	0·17	0·37	0·17	...
			Dehri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·78	0·26	...
			Bhabhua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·75	...	...	...	2·40	1·06	...
			Sasram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·61	...	...	...	1·57	0·55	...
			Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	...	0·23	...	0·02	...	0·43	...
			Mohanea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·15	...	...	3·22	1·40	...	...
			Ageaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	...	3·00	1·35	4·2	...	...
			Ramagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	1·35	0·45	...	...
			Koath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·17	...	...	...	0·97	0·55	...
			Sikraul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·20	...
			Bassowan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·22	...	0·15	0·40	...	...	0·55	1·40	...
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·16	...	...	0·21	2·90	0·61	...
			Chausa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·03	1·20	...	0·04	...
		Saran	Gopalganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·21	...	0·21	...
			Siwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	0·04	...	...	0·18	...	0·54	...
			Ekma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	1·12	0·95	0·20	...	...
			Chapra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·43	...	0·03	0·37	...	0·48	...
			Hathwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·16	0·15	0·25	0·18	...	0·22	0·29	...
			Amnour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	0·35	...	...	...
			Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	0·62	...	...	...
			Daroulee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·03	...	...	...
			Bhoreh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·35	0·13	0·22	0·17	...	0·10	...
		Champaran	Motihari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	0·04	0·39	...	0·38	0·19	0·21	1·18	...
			Bettiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	1·26	...	...	0·74	0·20	...	0·17	0·13	0·11	0·22	...
			Bagaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	1·06	...	...	2·13	3·10	...	...	0·16	0·09	0·07	...
			Barnurwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	...	...	0·49	0·11	...	0·55	0·15	0·47	0·81	...
			Ramnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1·28	...	...	0·73	...	...	0·34	0·12	0·36	...	...
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·60	0·43	0·33	0·17	...
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	0·06	0·49	0·83	0·25	...	...
			Hajipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·41	0·27	0·13	0·24	1·03	...	...
			Paru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	...	0·45	0·25	...	...	...
			Mahuwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Shiuhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·16	0·20	0·61	...	...
			Pupri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	0·31	...	1·09	0·34	0·41	0·02	...
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·34	...	...	...
			Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·02	...	1·23	0·69	0·20	...	...
			Madhubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·51	...	...	1·04	0·53	0·78	0·39	...
			Bahera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	1·50	0·77	0·40	0·39	...
			Rosera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·42	0·98	0·94	...	...	...
Bhagalpur.		Monghyr	Begusarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	0·26	...	0·40	0·2	...
			Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·71	0·42	0·30	0·13	1·66	1·54	0·23	0·2	...
			Jamui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·77	...	0·13	0·94	0·04	0·07	...
			Gogri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·66	0·34	0·19	...	3·12	0·78	1·00	...	...
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	1·50	...	...	0·81	2·47	0·44	...	...
			Shaikhpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·11	0·15	0·19	...	0·26	...	...	...
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·08	0·13	0·04	0·03	0·65	0·06	...	...
			Chupreon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	0·30	...	2·03	1·00	...	...	...
			Gidhaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·09	1·59	0·47	1·27	0·6
			Kharagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·65	...	0·25	0·65	1·10	0·15	...

Bengal in May 1899—*continued.*

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th to 31st May 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th to 31st May.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	0·02	0·16	0·29	2·16	1·87	2·29	...	0·18	17	16·04	15·10	14·63	2·29	27·41	19·80	Munshiganj ...	Dacca.	Dacca.	EAST BENGAL.
...	...	0·50	1·98	2·04	2·72	2·43	...	1·47	19	15·42	18·10	13·13	2·72	28·32	18·03	Dacca			
0·08	0·02	0·07	0·21	1·43	1·71	1·88	...	1·07	18	15·08	15·72	13·06	3·02	26·45	18·83	Narayanganj.			
...	1·46	0·41	0·83	1·21	0·95	0·78	0·65	...	13	13·20	12·46	10·31	4·00	18·16	14·55	Manikganj.			
...	...	0·30	0·25	1·25	1·00	2·15	0·73	0·75	17	15·80	16·53	12·45	4·00	27·15	18·42	Jaydebpur.			
...	...	0·14	0·23	0·70	0·34	0·99	...	0·40	19	16·36	17·36	18·39	3·92	34·43	24·98	Kishorganj ...	Mymensingh.		
0·15	0·55	0·93	0·37	1·90	2·17	1·53	0·32	...	17	12·44	17·43	12·37	4·00	24·72	16·93	Atia (*Tangail*).			
...	0·52	0·14	1·51	0·03	0·09	0·86	0·13	0·03	21	18·42	12·32	18·18	1·99	23·18	24·98	Mymensingh.			
0·20	0·05	0·07	0·30	1·20	0·55	0·65	0·25	0·35	15	14·73	10·37	15·39	2·80	20·46	20·09	Jamalpur.			
0·20	0·30	0·90	2·20	2·30	0·50	0·46	0·28	0·95	26	18·46	30·53	21·75	3·95	49·12	30·12	Netrokona.			
...	0·13	0·14	...	...	...	...	..	..	10?	12·20	6·40?	11·87	1·45	6·70?	17·45	Subarnakhali.			
0·20	0·20	3·30	0·60	3·60	0·80	0·70	2·20	0·90	23	15·90	20·38	28·15	3·60	43·18	37·91	Durgapur.			
...	1·26	0·80	...	0·69	0·30	0·71	0·48	...	13	?	10·65	?	2·85	16·97	?	*Sherepur Town*			
...	...	...	0·13	3·56	0·13	0·21	0·08	0·61	16	13·10	15·68	17·21	3·56	29·63	25·14	Diwanganj.			
0·66	0·60	0·15	0·86	0·22	0·32	0·94	0·16	0·78	20	?	16·72	?	3·49	21·78	?	*Nalitabari.*			
0·14	...	0·68	0·33	1·30	6·26	1·10	1·74	...	16	15·09	18·50	12·53	6·26	27·05	16·59	Madaripur	Faridpur.		
0·12	0·22	0·03	2·09	0·15	4·70	1·58	0·37	...	18	14·12	17·52	12·58	4·70	23·59	17·51	Faridpur.			
...	0·26	0·02	2·34	0·22	3·30	0·52	0·54	...	15	13·96	14·00	11·85	3·34	24·97	16·14	Goalundo.			
0·24	...	1·07	1·72	0·37	1·05	1·04	1·00	0·04	15	17·54	13·13	19·87	2·30	24·06	24·60	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.		
0·17	0·26	0·35	0·50	0·17	1·35	1·13	0·44	0·03	16	16·49	9·80	15·93	1·58	21·57	19·81	Pirojpur.			
...	0·08	...	0·75	0·27	2·50	1·35	0·47	0·03	13	16·88	17·25	16·02	4·80	27·69	20·37	Barisal.			
0·06	0·20	0·50	0·11	0·34	2·87	1·27	0·15	1·29	16	14·10	14·61	13·05	2·89	22·63	17·14	Gaurnadi.			
0·07	0·05	2·09	1·13	0·78	2·36	1·61	0·16	0·17	16	18·05	14·04	18·29	2·36	24·97	22·25	Bhola.			
0·02	...	2·95	0·48	1·17	3·86	0·75	0·55	0·56	19	?	19·45	?	3·86	31·92	?	*Doulatkhan.*			
0·15	0·30	2·02	0·23	1·12	1·10	2·25	0·35	0·10	21	14·60	12·14	14·45	2·25	26·46	19·58	Bauphal.			
0·19	0·17	1·49	0·06	...	...	...	1·87	0·21	10	15·23	11·36	14·43	3·78	18·75	19·22	Agartola	Hill Tippera.		
0·01	0·01	0·08	1·71	1·13	0·48	1·30	0·01	0·04	14	17·30	14·76	17·65	3·13	26·37	23·30	Comilla	Tippera.		
0·08	0·20	0·39	0·44	1·27	3·05	1·93	0·07	0·11	18	17·24	14·18	16·28	3·05	22·66	20·82	Chandpur.			
...	...	0·38	0·64	0·36	0·13	...	...	...	12	15·76	10·39	15·14	13·47	21·36	20·84	Brahmanbaria			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	0·13	0·79	...	3·10	0·18	1·57	0·55	0·30	21	12·30	15·54	11·16	3·10	19·81	15·98	Ramchandra-pur.			
0·01	0·02	0·02	2·02	0·78	0·04	0·14	0·20	0·15	20	13·10	24·69	11·51	7·30	36·11	17·88	Nasirnagar.			
										13·70		12·11			17·24	Daudkandi.			
0·03	0·17	1·46	0·50	0·63	0·04	0·88	...	0·05	14	15·30	10·89	14·34	3·30	23·87	19·83	Kasba.			
...	...	...	0·40	0·35	2·60	0·35	0·40	...	7?	11·10	8·44?	13·83	4·05	22·40?	18·50	Laksam.			
0·07	0·12	0·52	0·13	1·32	2·29	1·18	0·16	0·64	19	18·35	14·94	24·19	2·26	29·19	23·60	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.		
0·35	...	0·65	2·10	1·70	0·87	2·47	...	1·41	21	17·26	29·85	24·42	6·09	46·14	30·16	Feeny.			
0·08	...	1·48	1·10	4·87	2·66	2·03	1·32	0·07	22	16·30	29·35	21·53	4·87	41·21	28·17	Harishpur.			
...	0·09	...	1·72	0·84	0·89	2·13	0·02	0·22	16	16·10	14·55	16·09	2·13	25·22	21·39	Ramganj.			
...	...	4·39	1·19	0·84	0·37	1·48	...	1·33	16	?	20·34	?	4·30	36·47	?	*Chhagalnaya.*	Chittagong.		
0·10	1·05	1·10	2·05	2·80	1·45	2·05	0·23	1·75	20	?	24·43	?	2·95	40·05	?	*Hatya.*			
0·07	...	0·40	0·23	0·38	1·90	2·44	0·04	0·48	17	?	13·45	?	2·44	23·08	?	*Lakhipur.*			
0·19	0·08	1·22	2·83	7·90	3·02	0·72	0·09	...	18	18·88	37·94	31·57	7·90	51·31	38·16	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong.		
			9·20	1·65	1·35	0·18	1·35	0·15		16·62		22·69			28·50	Chittagong.			
...	...	1·02	4·47	4·32	1·97	...	...	...	16	16·90	27·49	21·09	4·47	41·28	29·07	Kutubdia.			
0·14	...	2·50	7·58	1·92	0·98	...	0·20	1·20	20	17·80	29·31	19·98	7·58	33·35	26·42	Satkanya.			
...	1·41	5·06	2·65	1·25	0·07	1·69	0·50	0·55	16	17·09	22·86	17·20	6·06	34·24	24·23	Kodala.			
...	1·04	6·12	1·00	2·16	0·15	0·85	0·31	...	21	?	23·04	?	6·12	39·16	?	*Fenoa.*			
...	...	3·08	1·40	1·90	0·78	1·14	...	0·41	21	?	23·87	?	3·68	35·50	?	*Mirsarai.*			
...	...	0·75	3·81	1·33	0·28	0·11	0·43	0·08	20	19·85	16·32	17·87	3·81	28·99	13·48	Rangamati	Chittagong Hill Tracts.		
0·40	...	2·09	5·95	3·22	0·93	...	1·57	0·15	22	?	22·43	?	5·95	39·13	?	*Bandarban*			
...	1·54	0·44	3·42	0·16	0·90	2·56	1·08	0·28	13	7·85	11·94	7·34	3·42	13·90	8·67	Patna ...	Patna.	Patna.	BIHAR.
...	3·10	1·06	1·66	0·57	0·07	1·00	1·40	0·18	14	7·45	13·16	6·95	3·10	13·88	8·09	Dinapore.			
...	...	1·45	...	0·16	1·90	0·69	1·34	1·25	11	7·38	9·27	6·81	1·90	9·39	8·09	Bihar.			
...	...	3·48	2·11	0·09	0·10	0·08	0·31	...	7	7·62	8·16	5·73	3·18	8·28	7·02	Barh.			
0·28	0·30	1·56	2·48	...	0·54	2·70	0·32	0·33	13	8·26	12·19	6·77	2·70	12·27	8·46	Bikram.			
...	...	0·30	0·37	0·13	0·30	2·10	1·50	1·65	14	9·70	8·40	8·22	2·10	9·35	9·84	Hilsa.			
0·24	...	0·83	3·14	0·79	4·45	1·51	2·02	0·22	11	7·28	18·58	5·49	4·45	19·49	6·31	Aurungabad...	Gaya.		
0·08	0·57	1·37	1·92	0·54	1·82	0·95	1·07	0·14	13	8·94	11·54	6·56	1·92	11·84	7·39	Gaya.			
...	0·02	0·58	1·00	0·06	1·09	0·52	2·15	0·50	9	7·38	10·07	6·28	2·15	11·17	7·83	Nawada.			
...	0·31	0·55	2·35	0·13	0·31	1·54	0·96	2·82	11	6·61	8·27	5·04	2·55	8·96	6·65	Jahanabad.			
0·40	0·44	1·05	2·40	0·92	2·46	0·40	0·51	0·68	15	7·00	11·96	4·69	2·46	12·37	6·02	Arwal.			
0·55	0·04	4·07	4·94	0·03	1·95	3·40	0·51	0·80	11	6·70	17·40	4·86	4·94	17·77	5·08	Daudnagar.			
...	1·11	3·85	0·55	3·15	0·46	2·32	0·27	...	11	7·20	14·32	4·78	3·85	15·95	5·32	Sherghati.			
0·50	0·60	1·15	0·20	2·90	0·50	2·15	0·60	0·15	14	8·56	9·65	6·14	2·15	10·55	7·36	Rajauli.			
...	0·90	0·94	1·50	0·45	0·13	1·20	1·00	0·14	11	6·80	9·27	5·95	2·00		6·78	Pakri Barawan.			
0·13		0·50	2·22	0·30	4·65	0·40	0·80	0·95	12	7·68	11·17	5·20	3·65	11·58	5·77	Buxar ...	Shahabad.		
0·35	...	2·77	2·63	0·23	4·00				11	7·02	12	5·91			6·53	Dehri.			
...	...	1·43							13	6·65	12	5·19			5·08	Bhabhua.			
0·49	0·07	3·14	3·37	0·13	2·53	0·56	0·65	0·49	13	6·70	14·07	5·30	3·37	16·10	5·89	Sasaram.			
0·05	0·06	1·00	0·10	1·04	2·11	0·94	0·12	0·95	10	8·15	7·71	6·14	2·11	10·00	7·24	Arrah.			
										6·29		5·06			5·10	Mohanea.			
...	...	1·90	3·40	1·10	0·30	0·60	0·75	0·22	12	?	13·88	?	3·40	13·88	?	*Khiri.*			
...	...	0·72	4·20	...	1·80	0·60	...	0·70	9	?	14·02	?	4·20	14·52	?	*Ageaon.*			
2·45	...	0·60	2·50	...	0·72	1·60	0·15	2·98	10	?	13·00	?	2·98	13·60	?	*Ramagar.*			
1·90	...	0·55	1·90	0·40	1·05	0·60	0·45	2·08	12	?	11·20	?	2·08	11·38	?	*Koath.*			
...	...	0·40	1·26	0·53	1·35	0·55	...	1·10	10	?	7·27	?	1·26	8·19	?	*Sikraul.*			
0·05	...	1·36	2·07	0·26	1·22	0·43	0·22	0·15	14	?	12·45	?	2·87	12·99	?	*Bassawan.*			
0·14	...	0·81	0·71	2·77	1·39	1·04	0·33	0·53	13	?	12·97	?	2·77	13·13	?	*Monaharpur.*			
0·33	...	0·75	2·57	0·96	3·83	0·46	0·53	1·02	11	?	13·15	?	3·83	13·15	?	*Chausa.*			
0·13	0·16	0·21	0·44	0·80	0·17	...	1·16	0·15	11	8·47	8·94	7·27	1·16	6·70	8·40	Gopalganj ...	Saran.		
2·31	0·12	0·17	3·45	...	0·92	0·74	0·24	0·26	13	8·27	9·25	7·26	2·51	11·35	8·24	Siwan.			
0·19	0·20	0·30	0·35	0·54	0·28	1·11	1·30	0·38	14	?	7·63	?	1·30	8·58	?	*Ekma.*			
...	0·03	0·79	0·71	0·16	1·59	0·66	0·36	0·41	16	7·42	7·79	6·28	2·43	8·27	7·16	Chapra.			
3·46	...	0·43	2·65	...	0·46	0·22	...	0·32	14	?	8·77	?	2·65	11·41	?	*Hathwa.*			
...	0·48	0·20	0·50	0·45	0·18	2·10	0·50	1·36	10	?	7·12	?	2·10	8·19	?	*Amnaur.*			
...	0·48	0·16	0·59	0·36	0·78	0·30	0·49	0·27	10	?	4·43	?	0·78	5·43	?	*Basantpur*			
0·27	0·21	0·32	0·06	1·90	0·10	2·52	2·32	0·20	10	?	8·11	?	2·52	9·08	?	*Darowlee.*			
2·36	0·02	0·80	1·85	1·05	0·08	0·20	0·65	0·27	13	?	8·90	?	2·85	10·19	?	*Bhoreh.*			
...	0·04	0·12	0·86	0·15	0·24	0·35	4·55	0·06	12	9·57	8·77	9·81	4·55	11·17	11·10	Motihari ...	Champaran.		
0·73	0·58	1·14	1·08	0·36	0·20	0·45	6·22	0·69	16	8·84	13·07	9·11	5·22	16·54	10·41	Bettiah.			
0·02	0·42	0·47	0·05	0·02	0·70	0·22	4·18	0·22	13	11·30	18·74	13·14	4·18	21·04	15·23	Bagaha.			
...	0·02	2·13	0·04	0·03	0·21	0·39	1·69	0·71	15	9·50	8·37	9·18	1·69	9·86	10·46	Burhurwa.			
...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	0·05	9	?	6·69	?	1·90	11·89	?	*Ramnagar.*			
...	0·24	0·02	0·89	0·55	0·61	0·20	4·27	...	12	9·12	9·40	8·57	4·27	10·85	10·13	Sitamarhi	Muzaffarpur.		
...	...	1·59	4·24	0·93	0·19	0·08	2·35	...	10	8·00	12·03	7·65	4·24	13·71	8·79	Muzaffarpur.			
...	1·04	0·35	2·53	0·13	0·05	2·41	1·10	1·85	12	7·36	12·75	6·89	3·41	15·23	7·93	Hajipur.			
7·16	0·80	1·73	1·94	0·50	0·12	0·02	0·71	0·24	12	7·60	7·82	6·25	1·94	9·26	7·78	Paru.			
										7·10		7·16			8·06	Mahuwa.			
...	0·10	0·20	0·25	0·04	...	0·12	...	...	7	7·60	2·40	7·07	0·25	3·89	8·41	Shiuhar.			
0·18	...	...	2·52	0·53	0·49	0·35	4·26	...	10	8·25	10·46	8·16	4·26	11·65	10·43	Pupri.			
0·37	0·10	...	0·38	1·03	1·65	1·22	0·72	...	10	8·28	7·33	7·64	1·62	9·10	8·74	Tajpur ...	Darbhanga.		
0·25	1·38	2·25	...	...	1·48	0·13	3·04	0·40	11	8·64	9·63	7·56	3·04	10·95	8·81	Darbhanga.			
0·05	...	1·24	0·06	0·07	0·03	2·48	1·00	9	9·24	9·61	8·38	3·48	10·10	10·11	Madhubani.				
...	1·08	0·09	...	1·37	0·39	3·09	...	11	7·30	10·02	7·40	3·09	10·25	9·23	Bahera.				
1·37	...	9·86	7·11	0·65	0·53	2·52	0·05	10	8·09	9·79	6·08	2·52	10·25	7·49	Kosera.				
0·25	1·48	1·50	0·12	0·25	0·21	0·80	0·10	12	8·38	7·68	6·55	1·60	8·16	7·79	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur.		
...	0·20	0·27	1·70	2·39	0·67	2·23	0·02	13	8·15	13·04	6·04	2·39	13·04	8·30	Monghyr.				
0·13	0·03	1·30	1·12	1·25	0·05	0·29	0·08	10	8·06	8·76	7·37	1·30	8·98	8·69	Jamui.				
...	0·26	0·25	2·30	0·93	...	1·19	0·06	12	6·20	12·25	6·70	3·12	12·06	9·92	Gogri.				
...	0·29	1·56	0·82	0·69	1·07	2·76	0·14	12	?	14·28	?	2·76	14·28	?	*Jamalpur.*				
...	...	0·40	0·10	...	0·56	0·45	...	8	6·69	4·31	7·30	2·11	4·31	8·80	Shaikhpura.				
...	0·83	0·78	0·25	0·33	2·27	2·87	0·03	10	?	9·92	?	2·87	11·13	?	*Chakai Ranga.*				
...	1·00	1·29	0·21	3·46	1·67	3·38	0·95	11	?	15·11	?	3·38	16·04	?	*Chapreon.*				
...	0·02	2·00	0·85	0·73	0·04	1·07	0·03	10	?	9·86	?	2·00	9·86	?	*Gidhaur.*				
...	0·30	1·02	0·39	0·21	...	1·45	0·10	12	?	9·07	?	3·65	9·07	?	*Kharppur.*				
...																			
0·65																			
...																			

Table of Rainfall recorded at statio

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
BIHAR—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ..	Madhipura ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	1·82	0·20	0·47	2·75
			Bongaon (*Syfabad*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	0·48	2·47	1·10	0·26	...
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	1·43	0·05	0·31	0·81	0·45	0·20	0·78
			Pratapganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	...	1·78	0·57	0·13	0·61	0·64	0·42	1·11
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·51	1·49	0·68	0·05	0·[illegible]	0·32
			Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·23	...	0·54	1·06	0·[illegible]	0·19
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	0·63	1·55	0·53	0·05	0·22
			Bansti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·55	0·05	0·46	2·05	0·05	0·15	1·36	0·30
		Purnea ..	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	1·15	...	0·93	0·03	1·14	0·38	0·61	0·67	0·48	0·33	1·20	1·56
			Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	1·50	2·12	0·55	...	1·69	0·55	...	0·54	2·37
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·16	0·42	0·16	0·74	1·50	0·83	1·06	0·78
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·55	0·62	1·13	1·82*	0·10	0·43	...
			Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·23	0·36	0·60	0·80	...	2·09	0·30	0·30
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·33	0·47	2·23	...	0·95	1·09	0·36	1·90
			Kalliaganj ..	0·24	1·07	0·20	0·10	0·09	1·90	3·90	1·10	0·15	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·00	...	...
		Malda ..	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	0·63	...	0·41	0·34	0·03	0·07	2·15	1·14	4·39	0·23
			Chanci al ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	0·53	0·42	1·50	1·41	0·20	0·51
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	...	0·04	0·44	0·06	0·05	2·72	0·72	0·28	...
			Sibganj ...	...	...	...	1·05	...	0·30	...	...	0·18	1·75	...	0·28	...	0·25	1·65	2·50	1·88	0·76	0·09
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·11	0·19	0·12	1·50	1·95	1·87	1·58	0·03
			Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	1·30	0·54	0·13	0·13
			Pakaur ...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·85	0·98	0·50	0·41	1·20	2·36	0·53	0·72
			Naya Dumka ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·54	...	...	...	...	...	3·35	1·56	0·35	1·13	2·15	0·18	0·05	0·04
			Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·81	1·11	...	1·17	...	0·02	0·09
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	0·02	0·70	0·26	...	4·24	2·96	0·19	0·06
			Mahagama ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	0·60	0·06	0·03
			Nanlhat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	...	1·00	2·25	0·30	...	0·38
			Asansboni ...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·30	...	0·70	0·80	0·10	...	...
			Katikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	3·96	1·10	...	1·16	...	0·87	0·13	...
			Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	3·59	0·02	0·05	1·04	0·16	0·11
			Sarsona ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·50	0·45	...	0·37	0·40	0·26
			Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	1·41	0·40	...	0·32
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·36	...	1·95	2·68	...	...	...	...
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	1·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·05	1·22	0·50	0·35	0·12	...
			Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·19	0·05	1·51	2·61	1·36	0·09	0·08
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	1·38	...	0·31	2·72	2·39	0·07	0·12
			Barlo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·55	1·48	1·96	0·82	1·75	...
		Cuttack ..	[illegible]ingpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	0·10	0·00	0·45	0·11	0·50	...	...	...
			Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·04	0·30	0·10	0·20	...	0·64	0·01	...	...
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·05	1·35	1·57	1·79	...	...
			False Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·05	2·06	0·12	0·10
			Kendrapara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	0·99	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·46	2·95	0·07	0·06
			Jajpur ...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·05	0·76	0·33	...	0·53	0·15	1·47	1·78	0·23
			Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	1·25	...	...	0·12	0·05	1·60	1·34	1·63	0·15	0·03
			Salipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·68	1·95	0·23	0·59	0·35	0·23	1·57	0·62	0·23	0·35
		Balasore ..	Akhyapada ...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·78	...	0·04	...	0·26	0·09	0·37	2·08	0·38
			Chandbali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	0·10	...	0·27	0·03	1·96	3·80	0·05
			Bhadrak ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	1·06	1·22	0·86	1·53	0·21	0·24
			Soro ..	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	0·12	0·07	0·30	...	0·17	1·82	0·66	0·58	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·20	...	...	0·69	0·06	0·82	0·80	...	3·05	0·87	0·15	0·20
			Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·45	...	...	0·11	...	...	0·09	0·04	0·81	1·31	0·51	0·04
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	6·00	...	...	1·70	0·75	...	...	1·55	0·20	1·18	...	0·10	1·00	2·05	0·00	0·10
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·84	0·02	1·15	0·11	0·08	0·07	...	...	0·28
			Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·05	...	0·65	0·20	0·07	1·02	...	0·06
			Bhanpur ...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·48	0·08	0·02	0·47	...	...
			Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·53	0·15	0·09	0·06	...	0·06
			Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	4·04	0·90	...	1·40	...	...	...	...	...
			Pipli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·16	...	...	0·46	0·24	0·14	0·36	...	0·17
			Nayagarh ...	0·05	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·88	...	0·13	0·03	1·20	0·15	0·01	...	...
			Xanpur ...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	1·73	0·10	1·39	...	...
			Kanas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·89	0·28	...	0·10	...	...
		Hazaribagh ..	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	1·65	0·35	2·24	1·07	0·06	0·86
			Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·15	0·37	0·19	0·28	0·55	0·05	0·26	0·45	1·56
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·05	0·41	0·59	...	0·45	3·36	...
			Chatra ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·08	0·19	...	0·91	...	0·07	0·11	0·80	0·71
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	2·52	0·20	0·45	0·23	1·20	0·40
			Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ranchi ..	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	2·43	0·23	0·25	2·10	1·50	0·19
			Ranchi ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·92	1·56	2·05	0·70	0·19	1·06	0·77	...
			Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	0·56	...	0·20	1·68	...	...
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·05	...	0·55	...	...	2·70	0·85	...	1·10
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	0·15	0·35	0·25	2·12	1·18	...
			Sirguja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jashpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	0·55	0·19	0·10	0·47	0·72	...	...
			Gangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palamau ..	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·02	...	...	0·16	...	1·08	0·27	...
			Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·10	...	2·40	...	3·10	5·25	2·35	...
			Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·09	1·25	1·84	1·95	...
			Mahualand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	1·20	0·35	0·30	...	...
			Garowa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	0·75
			Panki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·06	0·19	0·14	...	0·08	...	0·68	1·16	...
			Latehar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·22	...	3·15	...	...	0·55	3·00	0·40	...
			Nagarantari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	0·21	0·07	0·68	0·40	0·15	...	0·20	...
			Ranka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·51	...	...	0·04	0·08	0·73	0·20	...
		Manbhum ..	*Chatterpur* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·09	0·75	...	...	...	...	0·45	1·37	...
			Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·10	1·00	0·06	...	...	1·38	1·25	...
			Govindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	2·30	...	...	1·07	2·45	0·10
			Raghunathpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·52	2·75	...
			Baranbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·06	0·20	0·17	0·09	1·00	1·45	2·00	...
			Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·26	0·02	0·29	...	0·37	1·07	0·47	...
			Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·89	0·15	...	1·99	...	6·1
		Singhbhum ..	*Pandra* ...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·72	1·53	0·15	0·26	0·25	0·1
			Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	0·75	1·80	0·36	...	0·30	0·05	0·22	0·1
			Chakradharpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·25	2·05	0·42	0·72	1·29	0·80	...
			Ghatsila ...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	...	...	...	1·12	0·21	0·70	...	...	1·04	...	1·1
			Baharagora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·28	0·75	...	...	...	1·35	0·28	...	...	1·03	1·25	1·15	1·7
			Gaikura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	...	...	0·09	0·80	...	0·10	0·54	0·07	...
			Kaliapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·10	0·88	0·22	1·36	1·47	0·56	0·44	0·32	0·16	1·2
			Manaharpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·90	0·17	0·30	...	...	0·08	...	0·53	2·76	0·39	0·53	1·27	1·03	...
			Keonjhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	*Anandpur* ...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·03	1·05	...	...	0·89	0·15	...	1·30	0·22	1·23	0·95	0·35	...
			Talchar ...	...	...	1·02	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	0·23	0·24	0·89	2·48	2·32	0·76	0·16	...	...
			Narsingpur ...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·82	...	0·76	0·15	...	1·00	...
			Angul ...	...	...	...	0·37	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·54	0·44	0·27	...	0·25	1·38	0·24	0·65	0·1
			Dhenkanal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·18	0·91	0·02	1·24	2·15	0·88	0·25	0·02	...	...
			Bisipara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	0·08	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kunjabongari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baramba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baisenga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	0·22	0·02	0·10	0·55	0·89	0·09	0·2

... Bengal in May 1899—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th to 31st May 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th to 31st May.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	0·0	...	0·26	...	2·95	0·31	0·16	1·88	0·90	13	1·19	12·66	8·29	2·95	15·74	10·74	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.		
...	0·30	...	...	0·92	...	...	1·71	4·62	...	9	?	13·96	?	4·62		?	Bongaon (*Sufabad*).			
0·67	...	...	0·27	0·82	0·80	0·48	0·12	1·75	0·71	15	2·13	9·92	8·57	1·75	11·42	10·69	Supaul.			
0·37	0·38	0·58	0·22	3·06	...	1·15	...	0·09	0·41	16	8·80	12·06	10·68	3·06	14·32	13·65	Protsbganj.			
0·21	...	...	0·65	...	1·35	0·25	...	1·16	0·12	13	9·69	8·08	7·54	1·49	8·56	9·23	Bhagalpur.			
1·08	0·05	...	0·48	...	...	0·90	0·17	0·23	0·36	13	10·08	6·13	7·95	1·08	7·29	9·67	Banka.			
...	...	...	1·16	...	0·17	0·70	...	3·30	0·21	11	10·00	9·20	8·05	3·30	11·45	10·97	Colgong.			
...	...	...	0·26	...	0·40	0·09	0·46	0·65	0·10	13	?	7·48	?	2·05	8·70	?	*Bansil.*			
0·80	5·11	2·20	2·08	1·15	0·41	0·20	0·17	0·41	0·93	22	13·76	22·81	15·36	5·11	27·32	19·17	Kishanganj ...	Purnea.		
1·16	4·18	...	1·76	0·04	0·80	0·50	0·49	1·04	0·12	17	10·56	19·93	13·17	4·18	28·17	16·41	Araria.			
0·39	2·20	...	...	1·45	0·26	1·05	1·20	1·90	0·90	17	11·48	13·99	10·71	1·56	16·47	13·53	Purnea.			
...	...	...	...	3·40	0·56	1·83	1·09	0·88	0·19	13	9·70	13·10	9·19	3·40	15·85	13·31	Gondwara (Korah).			
0·50	0·40	0·40	...	...	0·32	...	0·20	...	0·48	16	?	8·97	?	2·06	11·87	?	*Barsoe.*			
0·90	...	0·20	1·63	0·50	1·45	1·20	0·74	1·41	0·15	16	?	13·44	?	2·25	15·84	?	*Forbesganj.*			
											16·00		16·95			21·78	Kaliaganj.			
0·26	0·04	...	...	0·72	0·25	1·51	0·41	0·50	0·19	16	11·96	17·51	10·34	4·30	19·72	12·81	Malda ...	Malda.		
0·50	0·11	0·06	...	0·22	5·70	0·50	0·60	2·09	0·50	16	11·32	14·41	11·57	5·70	17·29	14·46	Chanchal.			
0·42	...	0·12	0·11	0·22	0·50	1·13	0·38	1·25	0·16	16	11·20	11·15	7·97	2·72	13·64	10·84	Gajol.			
...	...	...	0·15	0·04	...	0·51	0·84	0·85	0·34	16	11·30	14·36	9·03	2·50	19·94	13·30	Sibganj.			
0·06	0·06	0·04	1·59	0·04	0·46	1·91	0·95	0·33	0·40	13	10·72	13·04	9·76	1·95	16·31	12·39	Rajmahal ...	Sonthal Parganas.		
0·05	...	...	1·90	...	0·61	0·52	2·85	0·19	0·95	13	10·35	9·25	7·53	1·90	11·31	9·90	Godda.			
...	...	1·08	0·02	...	0·15	0·27	1·13	2·68	0·30	14	12·89	12·20	10·65	2·85	17·12	13·91	Pakaur.			
0·29	0·11	...	3·48	0·11	0·29	0·23	0·59	1·29	0·14	16	12·13	18·79	9·22	3·48	19·40	11·59	Naya Dumka.			
0·37	0·40	...	0·32	2·07	2·05	0·23	0·09	0·79	...	12	10·69	11·12	8·33	2·07	12·62	10·05	Deoghur.			
...	...	...	0·15	0·03	1·14	0·55	0·12	0·15	0·86	12	12·95	9·85	9·36	2·96	10·41	11·55	Jamtara.			
...	...	...	0·54	0·14	0·29	0·35	...	...	0·15	9	?	3·61	?	1·27	4·70	?	*Mohagama.*			
...	...	...	0·32				1·00	..			8·50		6·39			8·27	Nanihat.			
...	...	0·78	1·50	0·60	0·70	0·13	0·29	1·15	...	13	?	8·26	?	1·50	10·88	?	*Asseuboni.*			
...	...	...	0·65	...	0·62	0·82	0·43	0·82	0·15	12	?	11·26	?	3·06	13·16	?	*Katikund.*			
1·21	...	...	0·42	3·43	4·15	0·37	...	0·57	0·04	12	?	16·04	?	4·15	18·81	?	*Madhupur.*			
							0·51				?		?			?	*Sarwan.*			
0·25	...	1·71	1·06	1·10	1·18	0·38	0·26	0·64	0·40	16	?	9·69	?	1·71	10·51	?	*Sarath.*			
...	...	...	2·00	...	...	1·20	0·42	0·75	0·95	10	?	10·04	?	2·00	10·44	?	*Barkops.*			
1·26	...	...	1·14	0·34	...	2·00	1·00	1·33	...	9	?	13·48	?	2·68	13·35	?	*Bhagya.*			
0·21	...	...	0·50	0·25	0·35	...	0·18	0·99	0·15	14	?	10·32	?	1·92	14·77	?	Mohespore.			
...	...	...	0·25	...	2·50	0·56	1·03	1·18	0·43	12	?	12·77	?	2·65	14·24	?	*Barharwa.*			
0·28	...	...	...	2·61	1·82	2·25	2·92	0·40	0·65	14	?	18·77	?	2·90	19·96	?	*Sahibganj.*			
0·10	0·15	...	...	0·28	...	0·70	0·38	0·46	...	11		11·23		2·92	12·39		*Bario.*			
0·03	0·61	0·35	...	0·09	...	0·20	0·26	1·61	...	10	8·44	4·88	7·75	1·61	9·91	10·01	Jagatsingpur.	Cuttack.		
0·13	0·12	0·02	0·91	...	0·05	0·16	0·51	0·38	0·03	13	10·92	5·23	10·25	1·65	6·29	12·45	Banki.			
...	...	2·80	0·33	0·31	0·05	0·56	...	1·75	...	10	11·45	11·53	11·53	2·80	13·90	14·59	Cuttack.			
0·10	1·30	0·64	...	...	0·37	20·3	0·02	0·48	0·10	13	9·32	9·18	9·37	2·06	13·09	12·94	Paise Point.			
...	...	1·16	...	0·06	0·09	0·07	0·15	0·57	0·39	8	2·40	7·19	9·40	2·93	12·57	12·67	Kendrapara.			
...	...	0·06	...	...	0·20	0·45	0·19	0·45	0·23	15	10·88	8·24	9·80	1·78	14·96	13·44	Jajpur.			
1·44	...	...	1·55	0·20	0·38	0·53		0·25	0·75	15	10·30	10·30	10·43	1·63	14·85	15·16	Dharmsala.			
							0·39				11·49		10·89			14·06	Salipore.			
1·21	0·23	...	1·56	0·32	0·83	1·28	0·36	1·57	...	18	?	14·19	?	1·95	14·19	?	*Pal Lahara.*			
...	...	0·43	...	0·03	0·08	0·20	0·40	0·49	0·82	13	12·18	8·83	9·15	2·08	16·50	12·77	Akhyapada ...	Balasore.		
...	...	0·58	...	...	...	0·25	0·11	0·33	0·13	10	9·57	9·30	7·72	3·80	13·24	10·89	Chandbali.			
...	1·12	0·26	0·64	0·41	0·11	0·45	0·47	1·91	0·14	16	10·85	9·96	9·38	1·53	12·48	13·21	Bhadrak.			
0·02	...	1·24	0·29	0·57	0·12	0·03	0·35	0·33	0·83	14	9·78	7·98	8·02	1·82	10·74	11·89	Soro.			
...	...	0·32	0·16	0·40	0·08	...	0·31	1·56	1·25	15	10·81	14·38	9·07	5·05	17·58	12·40	Balasore.			
...	0·02	...	0·27	1·11	0·05	0·11	0·65	1·63	0·66	12	9·83	6·51	8·63	1·31	8·75	11·35	Jellasore.			
...	0·18	0·09	2·05	1·74	0·11	0·31	0·15	0·89	1·32	19	12·11	24·78	10·32	0·09	24·87	13·39	Baripada.			
0·15	0·42	...	...	0·12	...	0·03	0·34	...	0·04	8	8·04	3·44	8·06	1·84	4·38	10·09	Puri ...	Puri.		
...	...	0·05	0·47	0·21	0·01	0·25	0·18	0·14	0·80	10	10·68	4·59	9·84	1·02	5·72	12·12	Khurda.			
0·13	0·25	0·10	0·57	1·13	0·22	...	...	...	0·56	13	9·06	5·48	7·93	1·13	6·34	9·09	Banpur.			
0·05	0·02	...	0·20	0·75	0·02	2·04	...	0·05	0·12	7	9·50	3·69	7·81	0·83	7·43	11·62	Gop.			
0·22	0·43	...	0·63	0·20	0·23	...	...	...	0·23	11	?	8·99	?	4·04	10·64	?	*Satpara.*			
	...	...	1·13	...	...	0·27	...	0·20	0·05	10	8·90	4·12	8·17	1·30	7·09	11·17	Pipli.			
0·13	...	0·04	0·46	1·50	0·01	...	0·03	...	0·41	9	?	6·39	?	1·90	7·55	?	*Nayagarh.*			
0·16	0·20	...	1·73	1·37	...	...	...	...	0·29	12	?	9·18	?	1·73	10·29	?	*Ranpur.*			
	0·78	...															*Kanas.*			
0·22	...	...	0·71	0·16	0·55	0·30	0·90	1·50	0.37	14	11·72	12·15	8·80	2·24	12·85	10·50	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh.		
...	...	2·14	0·10	1·23	0·68	1·17	0·99	0·53												
...	...	0·59	0·21	1·22	1·63	1·73	0·12	1·32	1·56	17	10·93	14·84	7·63	2·14	15·73	9·13	Hazaribagh.			
...	...	0·77	0·40	1·15	0·67	1·99	1·18	0·22	0·31	14	8·30	12·06	5·93	3·36	12·40	7·59	Barhi.			
...	...	...	...	1·50	2·00	1·53	2·00	0·89	3·58	13	8·80	13·37	6·50	3·58	13·70	7·99	Chatra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·92	...	1·30	...	14	10·30	14·30	8·65	2·32	15·66	10·53	Karaudeha.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·93	...	...	0·40	4?	8·59	3·77?	7·97	1·25		9·57	Ramgar.			
0·18	0·05	...	...	2·55	0·87	0·93	0·86	1·33	0·14	14	11·75	14·18	8·13	2·55	15·64	9·41	Lohardaga ...	Ranchi		
0·30	0·05	0·16	...	0·03	0·59	0·59	1·03	0·35	0·04	14	12·50	11·87	8·48	2·03	12·40	10·34	Ranchi.			
	...	...	...	1·92	0·62	0·30	1·20	1·60	0·48	11	8·33	9·41	7·73	1·92	11·06	9·40	Silli.			
											?		?			?	*Palhot.*			
0·18	0·95	1·62	1·30	1·07	0·98	0·79	1·09	0·45	0·85	16	?	17·84	?	2·70	19·77	?	*Tamar.*			
0·27	0·37	1·15	0·39	0·44	0·15	0·21	0·39	1·12	1·30	17	?	10·57	?	2·12	10·57	?	*Chaiapur.*			
											9·79		9·57			10·21	Sirguja.			
	...	...	...	1·48	2·59	2·18	1·10	...	...	10	12·29	10·10	11·88	2·59	10·35	13·10	Jashpur.			
											10·21		9·66			10·37	Gangpur.			
0·18	0·09	1·52	0·27	0·59	0·21	0·59	1·50	1·55	0·42	13	8·27	9·24	6·03	1·55	9·65	6·90	Palamau (*Daltenganj*).	Palamau.		
	...	0·33	...	0·27	0·20	1·00	0·60	1·75	0·29	13	9·70	18·05	7·88	5·25	18·45	8·96	Balunath.			
	0·75	...	0·16	1·25	1·75	4·11	0·67	0·78	1·81	11	6·60	16·51	6·14	4·11	16·54	7·07	Hussinabad.			
	...	...	0·06	0·50	0·80	0·80	0·30	0·10	0·39	13	?	6·35	?	1·20	7·15	?	*Mahuadand.*			
	...	2·07	...	0·40	1·80	0·93	2·65	2·30	0·25	11	6·50	12·50	5·72	2·65	13·88	6·68	Garhwa.			
	0·79	4·19	0·20	...	0·10	0·97	0·38	2·38	1·55	11	?	12·31	?	4·19	13·17	?	*Panki.*			
	0·12	0·50	0·04	0·13	0·80	0·12	0·79	0·48	0·19	15	?	12·31	?	3·60	13·05	?	*Latehar.*			
	0·13	1·90	0·03	1·00	1·30	1·04	0·51	0·27	0·02	14	?	10·52	?	1·90	10·80	?	*Nagaruntari.*			
	0·27	0·50	0·19	1·49	0·60	0·75	0·70	0·30	0·29	13	?	6·64	?	1·49	7·41	?	*Kanka.*			
	...	0·60	...	0·58	0·52	3·15	0·79	0·95	0·47	12	?	11·86	?	3·15	14·23	?	*Chatterpore.*			
	0·10	...	...	0·75	0·46	1·70	1·01	1·46	0·16	13	12·42	14·70	9·53	4·15	16·22	11·58	Purulia ...	Manbhum.		
	...	...	0·05	0·19	0·24	0·75	0·30	0·29	1·24	0·54	12	10·65	11·85	9·44	2·30	13·57	11·19	Gobindpur.			
	...	...	0·06	0·55	0·10	0·65	1·65	1·65	0·80	11	10·80	11·15	7·91	2·75	12·48	10·53	Raghunathpur.			
	0·15	1·73	1·67	0·20	0·28	0·34	1·83	2·10	0·12	15	10·80	13·78	9·32	2·10	16·51	11·71	Barabhum.			
	0·85	...	1·67	1·47	0·42	0·34	2·42	1·28	0·55	14	10·55	10·37	9·24	2·20	12·38	11·14	Jhalda.			
	...	...	1·50	0·11	...	1·63	0·43	1·81	0·60	11	9·80	9·69	8·11	1·90	11·81	10·54	Chas.			
	...	...	0·01	0·08	1·29	1·55	0·07	1·97	0·12	12	?	10·78	?	1·97	12·35	?	*Pandra.*			
	0·04	0·45	0·28	0·12	0·04	0·24	0·96	0·63	0·63	12	11·46	7·31	8·53	1·80	8·66	10·04	Chaibasa ...	Singhbhum.		
	...	0·05	...	...	0·08	0·24	1·65	...	0·59	12	11·78	10·16	7·94	2·05	13·76	10·29	Chakradharpur.			
	...	1·85	...	0·35	0·12	0·09	0·60	0·14												
	0·28	...	...	1·05	0·32	0·28	0·76	2·70	0·11	13	11·00	12·10	9·71	2·70	13·17	12·20	Ghatsila.			
	0·34	...	2·16	...	...	0·30	1·85	1·75	1·38	16	11·09	14·92	10·59	1·75	17·09	13·70	Baharagura.			
	0·14	0·76	...	0·26	0·12	0·40	0·20	0·44	0·70	9	?	5·67	?	1·85	6·09	?	*Gaikura.*			
	0·43	...	...	0·37	0·53	0·49	3·55	3·19	0·16	22	?	15·50	?	3·19	20·23	?	*Kalikapur.*			
									0·75	18	?	15·07	?	3·53	15·07	?	*Monahorpur.*			
	0·85	...	...					0·61			10·11		5·35			6·09				
	...	...	1·85	0·27	...	0·03	0·45	0·24	0·80	15	?	10·42	?	1·25	12·76	?	Keonjhar ...	Orissa, Tributary Mahals		
	...	...	1·45	1·03	...	0·70	0·91	0·11	17	11·20	14·70	9·27	2·84	15·67	10·77	Talchar.	*Anandpur.*			
	...	...	0·60	0·56	...	...	...	0·13	10	11·78	6·60	9·63	1·55	7·83	11·10	Narsingpur.				
	0·26	...	0·72	0·77	...	...	0·59	0·43	0·13	15	10·80	7·58	10·41	1·38	8·53	12·12	Angul.			
	...	1·44	...	0·15	0·76	0·04	0·07	1·09	0·02	15	12·80	15·19	10·64	2·35	16·68	12·87	Dhenkanal.			
	...	...	0·43	0·26	0·06	0·05	0·04	0·56	0·25	8	10·27	2·55	10·27	1·29	4·58	11·38	Bishpera.			
											9·57		9·03			10·83	Kunjabongari			
											?		?			?	*Baramba.*			
	1·64	0·01	...	1·48	0·80	0·29	0·81	0·55	0·47	15	?	8·45	?	1·48	...	?	*Battinga.*			

BIHAR—*concluded.* ORISSA. CHOTA NAGPUR.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1899.

WEATHER has been unusually settled throughout the month, especially over the Bay, where the advancing monsoon almost invariably gives rise to disturbances of more or less severity. During the past month there was not the least sign of cyclonic weather at any time, a fact which is the more remarkable, as shallow depressions such as occur during the monsoon season were not unfrequent in May. It is possible that the occurrence of these shallow depressions indicated the commencement of monsoon weather earlier than usual, a surmise which is supported by two noticeable features in the weather of May and the early part of June. The first of these was the typical monsoon weather with general cloud and heavy rainfall which obtained during a large portion of the month of May; the second that notwithstanding the low pressure in the east of the province, subsequent to the occurrence of these depressions, the wind circulation retained its usual monsoon directions over the Bay and the province.

The comparatively dry weather which prevailed over the west of the province in the early part of June was more of the nature of a break in the rains, and it came to an end in consequence of the formation of a shallow land depression about the 10th such as not unfrequently forms in July and August. Though the depression filled up soon after its first appearance, it caused the showery weather, which had been continuous in the eastern districts from the beginning, to extend westward over the whole province, and from about the 13th ordinary monsoon weather became established in the central districts, Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

The rainfall which occurred during the third week of the month was due, to a very large extent, to local thunderstorms, and these probably arose from the small variations of pressure and changing winds which in the moist and comparatively quiet condition of the atmosphere are likely to be followed by ascensional currents, formation of cumuli and heavy rainfall.

About the end of the third week pressure rose more over the province than over the Bay, and the gradient became not only less steep than was usual for the season, but less so than had been previously the case from the beginning of the month. Rainfall in consequence became lighter and more scattered, but only for a few days, as a brisk fall of pressure which began on the 23rd and continued on the 24th restored the distribution to a practically normal condition. A slight depression formed over Assam and East Bengal with almost general westerly winds. The depression was too shallow, however, to cause a regular cyclonic circulation of winds which remained so light that they were affected by the smallest changes of pressure. The changes which followed were always of small amount; but as they were of an oscillatory nature, upwards in the east, downwards in the west, or *vice versâ*, on successive days, the winds were constantly changing, and heavy general rainfall was received in all parts of the province, except the south-west. The rainfall was similar in character to what had occurred earlier in the month, was due to local disturbances, irregular in its distribution, and in places much above the normal amounts.

At the beginning of the month pressure was rising in the south-east of the Bay and falling over the province, where the gradient was moderately steep. Winds were normal in direction, south-westerly over the Bay and in the south-western districts and between south and east at other inland stations. Temperature was above the normal, but not by large amounts, except at a few stations in East Bengal and in the extreme west, where mean excess was between 5° and 8°. Showers were fairly general in East and North Bengal, and a few fell in South-West Bengal. Weather such as described above continued from day to day during the first ten days of the month with daily rainfall in the eastern districts and occasional showers, as on the 6th and 7th, further west. A ridge of slightly high pressure developed over the centre of the Bay, in consequence of which the pressure distribution was more uniform than usual for the season in that area, and weather was quiet and settled. Over the province, on the other hand, the gradient remained fairly steep.

On the 10th irregular pressure changes occurred over the province. A moderate to brisk rise was reported from Bihar and East Bengal, which with a slow fall in the central districts caused the slight depression referred to above as the only one during the whole month. Readings were above the normal at all stations, but most so in East Bengal, and the centre of the low pressure area was in the west of South Bihar with a fairly regular circulation of light cyclonic winds. The heavy rainfall which had been of daily occurrence in the eastern districts for some days extended westward, and in the course of the next two or three days reached the extreme west of the province.

This advance of cloudy rainy weather is shown by the temperature changes. On the 10th the difference from the normal varied from excess of 10° in Chota Nagpur to defect of 9° in Assam; on the 11th from excess of 2° in Orissa and Chota Nagpur to defect of 8° in Assam; and on the 12th there was a moderated defect in all districts.

A brisk to rapid rise of pressure occurred on the 11th in the depression area of the 10th, and readings were then above the normal at all inland stations by considerable amounts, more so than at coast stations, but a fall began on the 12th and continued for

several days, till a uniform distribution was established over the province. The small oscillations of pressure which then followed till about the end of the third week probably caused the continued showery weather which was a feature of those days, especially in the west of the province, where cloudy rainy weather prevailed with unusually low temperature.

Rainfall became less general on the 20th owing to the comparatively high pressure which obtained over the province for a day or two, and temperature became practically normal. Pressure fell on the 22nd, and showery weather such as occurred during the third week recommenced and continued without interruption till the end of the month. As before, the pressure distribution was uniform and winds light, so that the small oscillatory changes of pressure were sufficient to cause the local variations in the winds from east to west with thunderstorms and heavy falls of rain. Temperature remained low, with the largest defect, as in the previous period of showery weather, in the west of the province.

Pressure changes were much smaller than usual during June, owing to the absence of cyclonic disturbances, and the difference from the normal was never large. It was above the normal in the early part of the month for some time, and as subsequently the changes generally consisted of small oscillations about the normal, the means for the month are generally somewhat in excess. The greatest excess is ·03 inch in Orissa and part of South-West Bengal. Elsewhere the difference from the normal varies from excess of ·02 inch in East Bengal to a slight defect in the west of Bihar.

Temperature was above the normal during the first ten days, the excess being large in the western districts. After the showery weather became general it fell everywhere, and while the general rainfall continued, readings, both maximum and minimum, remained in defect, the largest differences being again in the west of the province.

The large excess in Chota Nagpur and Bihar in the early part of the month was largely neutralized by the subsequent defect, so that the means for the month differ by only small amounts from the normal. The difference in maximum readings varies from excess of less than 1° in Chota Nagpur to defect of 2° in South-West Bengal and Orissa, and in minimum readings from excess of 1° in North Bengal and Bihar to defect of less than 1° in Lower Bengal and Bihar. In South-West Bengal, Orissa and Assam the mean difference from the normal was on an average for the division from 1° to 1°·6, and in North Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur the difference was less than half a degree.

Rainfall was general in the east of the province during the greater part of the month, especially in the Rangpur, Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri districts, where it was continuous and heavy. In the central districts showers were of occasional occurrence during the first ten days, but in the extreme west it was altogether absent. Between the 10th and 13th monsoon weather was established, and from the latter date rainfall was daily reported in varying quantity from a large proportion of the measuring stations.

The general weather conditions were of a somewhat exceptional nature during the latter half of the month. No cyclonic storms occurred over the north of the Bay, so that the coast districts generally show deficient rainfall. Inland the heavier falls were caused by thunderstorms or small local disturbances, and consequently the distribution is less regular than usual. The total fall for the month is below the normal over the greater part of Orissa, the Sunderbans and over a tract of country in the neighbourhood of the Assam hills. In South-West Bengal and North Bengal there were centres of heavy rain, and over considerable areas surrounding these centres excess ranges up to 10 inches in the former and 15 or 20 inches in the latter. In the western and central districts there has been generally a small excess, except in Champaran, which is the only part of Bihar with deficient rainfall, though not to any great extent.

The average fall in North Bengal for the month is 21·9 inches, in East Bengal 17·4, in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur nearly 13, in Bihar 11·2, and in Orissa 8·5.

The following table gives a condensed view of the rainfall of the various divisions of Bengal in June, and in each of the previous months of the present year, as compared with the normal values for the same periods. The figures given represent the actual falls expressed as percentages of the normal falls :—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Actual rainfall of first six months of 1899 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	230	52	17	135	116	122	113
North Bengal ..	270	49	112	93	85	127	112
East ,, ...	300	169	51	153	137	104	120
Bihar ...	224	56	17	283	101	143	136
Orissa ..	49	38	10	357	144	93	114
Chota Nagpur ..	164	24	Nil	255	85	154	126

The following table gives full data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of June in all districts in the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance being made for the area which each represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the monthly meteorological tables. The first column gives the normal district rainfall as determined from the rainfall records of the past 25 years; the second column the district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in the district; the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal as a percentage, while the fourth gives the percentage variation or the difference of column 3 from 100 :—

Percentage Table for June 1899.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for June.	Actual district rainfall June 1899.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+), defect (−).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	9·18	9·83	107	+ 7
	Birbhum	10·73	13·73	128	+ 28
	Bankura	10·55	13·69	130	+ 30
	Midnapore	9·59	14·35	150	+ 50
	Hooghly	9·70	13·55	140	+ 40
	Howrah	10·06	14·14	139	+ 39
	24-Parganas	10·75	14·74	133	+ 33
	Calcutta	10·74	16·94	158	+ 58
	Nadia	9·82	9·50	97	— 3
	Murshidabad	9·32	10·90	117	+ 17
	Jessore	11·40	13·80	121	+ 21
	Khulna	12·66	12·29	97	— 3
North Bengal	Rajshahi	10·20	14·02	137	+ 37
	Dinajpur	15·32	18·04	118	+ 18
	Jalpaiguri	28·19	38·35	137	+ 37
	Darjeeling	22·16	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar	30·83	40·99	133	+ 33
	Rangpur	19·26	14·50	75	— 25
	Bogra	13·11	13·93	106	+ 6
	Pabna	10·85	13·14	121	+ 21
East Bengal	Dacca	12·91	16·23	126	+ 26
	Mymensingh	17·87	17·08	96	— 4
	Faridpur	12·33	17·21	140	+ 40
	Backergunge	17·23	13·69	79	— 21
	Tippera	15·70	...	...	...
	Noakhali	23·65	18·11	77	— 23
	Chittagong	25·67	...	...	...
	South Lushai Hills	17·87	16·52	92	— 8
Bihar	Patna	6·70	9·92	148	+ 48
	Gaya	5·79	13·53	234	+134
	Shahabad	5·44	...	...	...
	Saran	6·89	7·05	102	+ 2
	Champaran	9·94	12·72	128	+ 28
	Muzaffarpur	7·49	10·02	134	+ 34
	Darbhanga	7·76	9·17	118	+ 18
	Monghyr	6·96	9·68	139	+ 39
	Bhagalpur	8·33	9·55	115	+ 15
	Purnea	12·57	16·86	134	+ 34
	Malda	9·93	16·45	166	+ 66
	Sonthal Parganas	9·01	13·25	147	+ 47
Orissa	Cuttack	10·14	...	...	...
	Balasore	8·83	10·51	119	+ 19
	Puri	8·47	4·10	48	— 52
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	7·90	13·85	175	+ 75
	Banchi	8·14	13·77	169	+ 69
	Palamau	6·24	11·66	187	+ 87
	Manbhum	9·23	13·07	142	+ 42
	Singhbhum	8·83	9·48	107	+ 7

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of June 1899 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
			Averages for month.				Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th May 1899.	
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	107·8	72·7	91·8	78·7	85·3	—1·0	12·78	10·46	+2·32	14·12	12·45	+1·67	17·24	13·73
North Bengal	97·8	70·2	87·8	76·9	82·4	—0·2	21·93	17·28	+4·65	18·24	14·55	+3·69	28·06	23·07
East ,, ...	95·8	68·3	86·8	76·8	81·8	—0·7	17·37	16·69	+0·68	17·36	15·72	+1·64	28·88	22·83
Bihar	114·5	70·8	94·6	79·0	86·8	—0·4	11·23	7·86	+3·36	12·48	8·88	+3·60	12·84	9·63
Orissa	104·4	73·1	90·2	79·5	84·9	—1·4	8·55	9·20	—0·65	12·20	10·18	+2·02	11·94	12·36
Chota Nagpur*	110·0	68·9	94·1	77·0	85·6	+0 3	12·43	8·08	+4·35	13·04	10·11	+2·93	13·66	9·90
Assam	93·7	60·7	85·9	75·4	80·6	—1·6								

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 11th July 1899.

C. Little,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of June 1899.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·587		
The average pressure of June from 24 years' registers ...	29·549		
The highest pressure in the month	29·724	11th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·455	14th	16
The range of pressure	0·269		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	32·7		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	403·4		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	84·4		
The average temperature of June from 24 years' registers ...	85·0		
The highest temperature in the month	97·2	1st	
The lowest temperature in the month	73·2	11th	
The range of temperature during the month	24·0		
The mean daily range of temperature	12·3		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	22·0	11th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	85		
The average humidity of June from 24 years' registers ...	81		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·995		
The average vapour tension of June from 9 years' registers ...	0·998		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	7·92		
The average cloud proportion of June from 22 years' registers ...	7·03		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	16·94		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	16·94		
The average fall of June from 48 years' registers ...	12·08		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	4·42	28th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	19		
The average number of rainy days in June from 24 years' registers	19		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	⊖ 142·5		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	52·0		
The greatest sun temperature	155·6	12th.	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	64·3	12th.	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	77·4		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	1·1		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	3·1	5th.	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	146·1		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	260·0	9th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	18·0	6th, 11 to noon and 3 to 4 P.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 4, N.E. 3, E. 12, S.E. 114, S. 311, S.W. 223, W. 36, N.W. 12, Calm 5.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·5° higher; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew Standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

G. W. KÜCHLER,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA, *For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*
Calcutta, the 10th July 1899.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 2nd to 8th July 1899.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
July	2nd	143·4	1·6	29·478	86·2	92·4	12·2	80·2	83·4	1·109	82·4	89	SSW	85	1·14	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
,,	3rd	150·4	3·2	·453	85·5	92·9	12·7	80·2	82·6	1·076	81·5	89	SSW and SSE ...	87	0·66	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, t.
,,	4th	152·7	2·0	·450	84·3	92·4	11·5	80·9	81·3	1·030	80·1	88	SE and SSE ...	82	0·96	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, t, ≤.
,,	5th	152·7	6·2	·444	85·6	92·6	13·4	79·2	81·6	1·026	80·0	84	S by E, ENE and variable.	95	0·50	Partially cloudy, d, p, t.
,,	6th	138·3	Nil	·426	82·5	87·7	9·7	78·0	80·5	1·014	79·7	91	ENE, NNE and variable.	110	3·22	Cloudy, o, p, t, d.
,,	7th	136·4	2·4	·504	82·3	87·4	10·0	77·4	79·3	0·962	78·1	87	W by S and WNW	172	1·02	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	8th	144·6	1·6	·561	84·8	91·3	12·1	79·2	80·4	·979	78·6	81	SSW and S ...	96	Nil	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·474
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·552
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	17·0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	94·0
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	84·5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83 7
The extreme variation of temperature	15·5
The maximum temperature	92 9
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	10
	°
The mean relative humidity	87
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	85
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th July 1899	7·50
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2 86
The total fall from 1st January to 8th July 1899	37·13
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	24·82

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; ≤, lightning.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 10th July 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of May 1899.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.				
					Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	5,204	44·76	7	·06	3	·02	2,078	17·88	63	·48	36	·24	977	8·40	3,164	27·24	3,580	30·84	
	Birbhum	798,254	3,316	49·80	7	·09	...	...	1,150	17·28	8	·12	8	·12	614	9·12	1,787	26·76	1,949	29·28	
	Bankura	1,069,668	4,301	48·24	3	·02	1	·01	1,343	13·92	14	·12	27	·24	713	7·92	2,001	22·44	2,571	28·80	
	Midnapore	2,631,516	10,039	45·72	146	·60	15	·06	3,391	15·36	131	·48	103	·36	1,118	5·04	4,898	22·32	5,044	22·92	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	2,671	30·96	152	1·68	...	...	1,785	20·64	132	1·44	57	·60	376	4·32	2,502	28·92	2,549	29·52	
	Howrah	763,625	2,480	38·88	106	1·56	3	·03	984	15·36	244	3·72	25	·84	515	8·04	1,907	29·88	1,676	26·16	
	24-Parganas	1,892,133	4,694	29·76	139	·84	18	·09	2,333	14·76	101	·60	85	·48	410	2·52	3,084	19·44	3,247	20·52	
	Calcutta	681,509	747	13·44	115	2·16	7	·04	2,943	21·48	44	·24	128	·84	588	4·20	4,013	29·28	4,218	30·96	
Presidency	Nadia	1,644,108	5,021	45·20	303	·36	18	·12	2,288	21·84	1	·008	46	·36	469	3·84	2,806	26·88	3,147	30·12	
	Murshidabad	1,256,946	4,513	43·20	44	1·44	1	·006	3,793	24·00	12	·07	78	·48	421	2·64	4,546	28·80	4,684	29·64	
	Jessore	1,888,827	5,241	33·24	211	2·16	15	·12	1,915	19·44	23	·12	71	·72	566	5·76	2,809	28·56	2,373	24·12	
	Khulna	1,177,652	3,637	36·96	219	·96	15	·12	4,384	36·48	25	·12	115	·96	309	2·40	4,952	41·28	3,891	32·40	
	Rajshahi	1,457,466	4,015	33·48	122	·60	4	·01	4,808	38·88	12	·09	29	·24	228	2·40	5,238	42·36	3,549	29·52	
	Dinajpur	1,482,570	5,479	44·16	77	·60	...	...	2,364	41·64	28	·48	13	·12	54	·84	2,459	43·32	2,281	40·20	
	Jalpaiguri	680,786	1,979	34·80	...	...	1	·04	630	33·84	24	5·04	8	·36	147	7·80	889	47·28	843	45·24	
Rajshahi	Darjeeling	223,314	814	43·68	169	·84	...	...	4,310	25·09	13	·07	32	·12	326	1·92	4,860	28·20	4,940	28·68	
	Rangpur	2,965,464	6,851	39·72	82	1·20	22	·24	1,527	23·88	1	·01	85	·48	115	1·80	1,750	27·84	1,527	23·88	
	Bogra	786,635	2,323	36·36	238	2·88	...	...	4,131	36·36	6	·01	49	·36	119	·96	4,029	40·80	3,945	34·68	
	Pabna	1,361,223	3,546	31·20	215	·36	1	·004	4,704	23·52	298	1·44	82	·36	1,209	6·24	6,509	32·76	4,858	24·24	
	Dacca	2,395,602	7,977	39·84	1,018	5·48	15	·04	6,730	23·16	91	·24	167	·36	1,100	3·72	9,061	31·20	7,533	25·92	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	9,854	33·96	84	·48	8	·04	5,144	33·84	58	·36	77	·48	619	3·96	5,990	32·36	4,615	30·36	
Dacca	Faridpur	1,825,543	8,416	55·32	479	2·64	...	...	3,916	21·72	43	·12	126	·72	1,548	8·52	6,122	34·08	5,747	31·92	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	7,569	42·12	39	·24	...	...	3,229	21·72	27	·12	110	·72	673	4·44	4,078	27·36	3,493	23·40	
	Tippera	1,782,738	5,979	40·08	59	·36	3	·02	3,498	41·52	15	·12	96	1·08	221	3·72	3,971	47·16	2,734	32·28	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	3,756	44·52	20	·12	10	·08	2,686	24·96	17	·12	83	·72	153	1·32	2,969	27·60	4,059	37·56	
Chittagong	Chittagong	1,209,167	5,246	48·72																	Not under registration.
	South Lushai Hills																				
	Patna	1,772,362	5,945	40·20	162	1·08	10	·06	2,657	17·88	239	1·56	89	·60	1,068	7·20	4,223	28·56	4,788	32·40	
	Gaya	2,138,331	8,507	39·60	8	·03	54	·24	4,947	22·68	36	·12	91	·48	859	4·92	5,095	28·56	5,367	30·00	
	Shahabad	2,066,579	8,819	51·96	121	·60	...	...	4,078	25·64	25	·12	71	·36	709	4·08	5,004	29·04	4,873	28·32	
Patna	Saran	2,466,065	10,093	49·20	20	·09	61	·24	2,818	13·68	260	1·20	147	·60	3,293	15·96	6,604	32·04	5,991	29·04	
	Champaran	1,839,465	6,243	40·20	...	...	43	·24	2,908	18·72	29	·12	103	·60	1,216	7·80	4,299	27·72	4,022	31·68	
	Muzaffarpur	2,713,537	10,866	48·00	19	·08	13	·04	4,513	19·92	148	·60	171	·72	1,671	7·32	6,535	28·80	9,696	42·72	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	11,058	47·28	2	·008	2	·008	5,640	24·12	234	·96	134	·48	1,298	5·52	7,310	31·20	10,094	43·20	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,621	8,063	47·52	42	·24	62	·36	3,487	20·52	28	·12	88	·48	861	4·68	4,515	26·52	5,962	35·04	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	7,744	45·60	6	·02	74	·36	4,051	23·88	19	·10	55	·24	552	3·24	4,736	27·96	5,949	35·04	
	Purnea	1,944,658	5,822	36·88	...	...	10	·06	5,505	33·96	6	·03	44	·24	119	·72	5,684	35·04	5,617	34·56	
	Malda	814,219	2,928	43·44	40	·72	3	·07	2,366	34·80	6	·08	17	·24	87	1·20	2,530	37·20	1,706	25·92	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,753,775	6,970	47·64	4	·02	15	·09	2,632	18·00	15	·09	48	·24	408	2·76	3,122	21·36	3,321	22·68	
	Cuttack	1,937,671	10,298	63·72	261	1·56	656	3·96	2,171	13·44	426	2·52	127	·72	1,671	10·32	5,312	32·88	4,929	24·84	
Orissa	Balasore	904,625	5,824	70·20	202	3·12	69	·72	833	9·96	235	2·76	61	·72	1,037	12·48	2,407	30·12	2,578	31·08	
	Puri	944,998	4,375	55·44	359	3·24	475	6·00	507	6·36	260	3·24	49	·60	1,270	16·08	2,820	35·76	1,933	24·72	
	Angul and Khondmals																				Not under registration.
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,921	5,089	52·44	3	·02	12	·12	2,042	21·00	20	·12	58	·48	554	5·64	2,689	27·60	2,826	29·76	
	Ranchi	1,128,885	4,417	46·92	...	...	19	·12	1,428	15·12	118	1·20	30	·36	933	9·84	2,537	26·88	2,237	23·76	
	Palamau	896,770	2,889	37·84	...	...	15	·24	1,570	31·56	11	·12	27	·48	277	5·52	1,960	38·16	1,388	27·84	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	4,817	48·36	5	·04	13	·12	1,861	18·60	17	·12	31	·24	598	6·00	2,525	25·32	2,883	30·96	
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,982	36·96	...	...	59	1·20	701	15·36	16	·24	29	·60	127	2·76	933	20·40	981	21·48	
	Total	71,069,617	254,748	42·96	5,309	·84	1,834	·24	132,290	22·32	3,888	·60	3,180	·48	33,384	5·52	179,945	30·36	178,408	30·12	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	.....	179,998	30·36	23,231	3·84	2,004	·24	123,994	20·88	3,790	·60	2,849	·36	23,639	3·72	178,408	30·12	.....	.....	
	Difference + or —	.....	+74,750	+12·60	—17,922	—3·00	—170	Equal	+8,296	+1·44	+98	Equal	+340	+·12	+10,745	+1·80	+1,447	+·24	.....	.....	

H. J. DYSON, *Major, I.M.S., F.R.C.P.*,

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of May 1899.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	69	20·88	1	·24	...	...	46	15·96	9	3·12	3	·96	9	3·12	68	23·64	88	30·60	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore	32,264	117	43·44	...	...	...	...	52	19·32	12	4·44	...	...	22	8·16	86	31·92	89	30·00	
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,089	56	20·28	14	5·04	...	...	45	16·32	16	5·76	3	1·08	16	5·76	94	34·08	105	38·04	
	4. Serampore	35,952	60	21·96	53	18·24	...	...	74	24·60	20	6·60	6	1·92	13	4·32	168	56·04	136	45·36	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah	116,006	230	23·64	10	·96	1	·09	149	15·24	49	5·04	5	·48	86	8·76	300	30·84	288	29·52	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	32	12·12	4	1·44	...	...	13	4·56	6	2·28	1	·36	6	2·28	29	11·04	35	13·32	
	7. Maniktala	32,365	31	11·28	2	·72	...	...	17	6·12	2	·72	...	...	6	2·12	27	9·84	40	14·52	
	8. Barnagore	34,278	36	12·60	2?	9·36	2	·60	48	16·80	15	5·16	1	·24	18	6·24	111	38·76	85	29·64	
	9. South Suburban ...	41,718	76	21·84	1	·24	...	...	45	12·84	5	1·32	2	·48	14	3·96	67	19·20	128	36·72	
	10. Garden Reach ...	27,924	48	21·00	...	...	...	...	51	21·84	2	·84	...	...	3	2·04	58	24·84	Data not available.		
	11. South Barrackpore, including Titlagarh Municipality.	35,647	33	10·68	3	·96	...	...	44	14·76	9	3·00	4	1·32	8	2·64	68	22·80	80	26·88	
	12. Naihati	29,724	46	18·48	...	...	...	...	59	20·16	...	...	...	...	3	1·20	53	21·36	74	29·76	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,500	767	13·44	115	1·92	4	·06	502	8·76	241	4·20	33	·48	1,087	19·08	1,981	34·80	1,900	33·36	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,500	65	30·48	1	·36	...	...	35	16·44	...	...	1	·36	...	...	37	17·40	69	32·40	
	15. Santipur	30,437	56	21·96	...	...	...	...	23	9·00	...	...	3	1·08	15	5·88	41	16·08	61	24·00	
Murshidabad	16. Berhampore	23,515	41	20·88	...	...	...	...	56	28·56	...	...	...	...	8	2·52	61	31·08	64	32·64	
Rajshahi ...	17. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	62	34·68	...	...	...	...	63	35·28	...	...	2	1·08	2	1·08	67	37·44	49	27·36	
Pabna ...	18. Sirajganj	23,267	32	16·44	2	·96	...	...	20	10·20	...	...	1	·48	...	...	23	11·76	45	23·16	
Dacca ...	19. Dacca	82,523	106	24·12	2	·24	...	...	92	13·32	66	9·48	6	·84	85	12·36	251	36·48	219	31·80	
Chittagong ...	20. Chittagong	24,069	42	20·88	...	...	...	...	35	17·40	3	1·44	2	·96	3	1·44	43	21·36	66	32·88	
Patna ...	21. Patna City	165,192	380	27·60	60	4·32	...	...	173	12·60	44	3·12	13	·84	128	9·24	420	30·48	576	41·76	
	22. Bihar	47,723	176	44·16	...	...	...	...	55	13·80	3	·72	1	·24	28	6·96	87	21·84	127	31·92	
Gaya ...	23. Dinapore	44,410	112	30·24	...	...	...	...	47	12·60	3	·72	...	...	21	5·64	71	19·08	103	27·72	
	24. Gaya	80,393	102	24·12	3	·36	1	·12	171	25·44	4	·48	4	·48	43	6·36	226	33·72	288	42·96	
Shahabad ...	25. Arrah	46,205	129	33·00	...	...	...	...	75	19·08	3	·72	1	·24	14	3·48	93	23·76	93	23·76	
	26. Buxarun	22,713	39	46·92	1	·48	...	...	53	27·96	1	·48	2	·96	10	5·28	67	35·28	71	37·44	
Saran ...	27. Chapra	57,552	122	40·08	...	...	...	...	60	12·48	1	·12	1	·12	95	19·80	157	32·76	110	22·92	
Champaran	28. Bettiah	22,780	59	30·96	...	...	1	·48	39	20·52	6	3·12	3	1·56	26	13·68	75	39·48	77	40·56	
Muzaffarpur	29. Muzaffarpur	49,192	105	25·56	...	...	...	...	54	13·08	5	1·20	5	1·20	49	11·88	113	27·48	179	43·56	
	30. Hajipur	21,487	98	54·72	...	...	...	...	12	6·60	5	2·76	4	2·16	30	16·68	51	28·44	73	40·68	
Darbhanga ...	31. Darbhanga	73,561	192	31·32	1	·12	...	...	69	11·16	7	1·08	5	·72	97	15·72	179	29·16	320	52·20	
Monghyr ...	32. Monghyr	57,077	205	43·08	...	...	...	...	78	16·32	8	1·68	4	·84	37	7·68	127	26·64	164	33·60	
Bhagalpur ...	33. Bhagalpur	69,106	172	29·76	1	·12	4	·60	55	9·48	12	2·04	8	1·32	36	6·24	116	20·04	220	38·16	
Cuttack ...	34. Cuttack	47,186	103	26·16	...	...	...	...	36	9·12	16	3·96	1	·24	26	6·60	79	20·04	84	21·36	
Balasore ...	35. Balasore	19,775	96	65·44	2	1·08	...	...	5	2·88	5	2·88	1	·48	23	13·32	36	20·76	60	34·56	
Puri ...	36. Puri	28,704	41	17·04	4	1·56	...	...	26	10·80	20	8·28	...	...	36	15·00	86	35·76	53	22·08	
Ranchi ...	37. Ranchi	20,306	62	36·60	...	...	...	...	21	12·36	...	...	...	...	10	5·88	31	18·24	48	28·32	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over	2,273,167	4,435	23·40	309	1·56	13	·06	2,490	13·08	538	3·12	125	·60	2,112	11·04	5,647	29·76	6,263	33·00	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	.....	3,664	19·32	962	5·04	181	·84	2,911	15·36	594	3·12	115	·60	1,500	7·80	6,263	33·00	.....	.....	
	Difference + or −	.....	+771	+4·08	−653	−3·48	−168	−·78	−421	−2·28	+4	Equal	+10	Equal	+612	+3·24	−616	−3·24	.....	.....	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 8th July 1899.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of May 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900.		Tollage, 1898-99.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda Canal System	2,829 0 9	2,829 0 9	.....	6,990 2 11
Kendrapara ditto	2,246 13 11	8,518 6 9	6,311 10 7	9,099 11 11
High Level Canal, Range I		1,350 8 0	816 10 3	4,017 3 0
Ditto, „ II	*	328 14 0	111 0 6	654 15 3
Ditto, „ III		57 7 0	47 5 3	315 2 9
Jajpur Canal ...		77 3 6	7 12 3	29 8 0
Total Orissa Circle ...	5,075 14 8	13,161 8 0	7,294 6 10	21,106 11 10
South-Western Circle.				
Midnapore Canal ...	7,880 13 6	17,156 7 6	9,723 3 9	15,723 7 6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	5,118 13 9	11,016 10 3	9,396 7 0	19,633 1 9
Total South-Western Circle ...	12,999 11 3	28,173 1 9	19,119 10 9	35,356 9 3
Sone Circle.				
Patna Canal System ...	4,071 6 3	8,946 15 6	191 9 0	5,133 10 6
Arrah ditto ...	3,343 4 3	7,843 2 9	5,240 9 6	8,497 13 3
Buxar ditto ...	1,317 15 6	3,029 4 9	1,183 8 9	1,236 8 3
Total Sone Circle ...	8,732 10 0	19,819 7 0	6,615 11 3	14,868 0 0
Grand Total ...	26,808 3 11	61,154 0 9	33,029 12 10	71,331 5 1

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1899-1900.						Tollage, 1898-99.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level* ...	...	...	.....	1,174	1,319	1,433 3 9	2,237	858	1,518 15 3	6,324	1,962	5,036 3 8
Total Orissa Circle	...	...	.....	1,174	1,319	1,433 3 9	2,237	858	1,518 15 3	6,324	1,962	5,036 3 8

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1899-1900.		Earnings, 1898-99.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	5,075 14 8	14,594 11 9	8,813 6 1	26,142 15 6
Midnapore Canal ...	7,880 13 6	17,156 7 6	9,723 3 9	15,723 7 6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	5,118 13 9	11,016 10 3	9,396 7 0	19,633 1 9
Sone Canals ...	8,732 10 0	19,819 7 0	6,615 11 3	14,868 0 0
Total ...	26,808 3 11	62,587 4 6	34,548 12 1	76,367 8 9

* There was no traffic during the month on account of closure of the canals for annual repairs.

Calcutta,
The 11th July 1899.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of May 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900.		Tollage, 1898-99.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	21,226 13 3	41,148 13 6	16,553 2 6	36,455 0 0
Tolly's Nala ...	5,169 15 9	11,224 5 3	2,442 10 9	6,084 7 6
Total ...	26,396 13 0	52,373 2 9	18,995 13 3	42,539 7 6
Orissa Coast Canal ...	3,726 9 0	7,943 13 6	7,260 4 6	16,141 6 6
Nadia Rivers ...	4,024 15 0	8,695 11 0	2,640 1 6	7,021 11 0
Grand Total ...	34,148 5 0	68,412 11 3	28,896 3 3	65,702 9 0

Calcutta,
The 11th July 1899.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 8th July 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 8th July 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 9th July 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	460	74,750	1,229	171	17,175	203
Jute	8	3,225	59	15	8,100	176
Firewood	96	73,125	1,098	53	40,300	583
Other articles	763	2,61,895	2,993	620	1,60,705	1,872
Total ...	1,327	4,12,995	5,379	859	2,26,280	2,834

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the four weeks ending 27th May 1899 as compared with the same period of 1898.

STAPLES.	1898.		1899.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	65,10,539	9,07,143	72,23,659	9,81,138	7,13,120	73,995	.....	.....
Cotton, raw	52,380	30,134	53,717	36,292	1,337	6,158	.....	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	5,152	5,301	4,314	4,759	.....	.....	838	542
2.— Ditto, Indian	27,081	11,379	34,961	14,584	7,880	3,205	.....	.....
3.—Piece-goods—European	2,06,301	2,20,230	1,93,205	2,01,284	.....	.....	13,096	18,946
4.— Ditto —Indian	16,549	8,718	22,999	16,114	6,450	7,396	.....	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	644	408	460	378	.....	.....	184	30
2.—Non-intoxicating	9,979	8,311	12,164	11,610	2,188	3,299	.....	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo	3,111	2,316	875	601	.....	.....	2,236	1,715
2.—Myrabolams	7,879	2,237	9,930	2,959	2,051	722	.....	.....
3.—Cutch	2,638	1,003	3,223	1,565	585	562	.....	.....
4.—Turmeric	16,179	13,601	23,848	18,524	7,669	4,923	.....	.....
5.—Alizarine and aniline dyes	415	264	2,189	232	1,774	.....	.....	32
6.—Al (Morinda citrifolia)	78	32	256	75	178	43	.....	.....
7.—Others	10,267	2,227	3,345	1,333	.....	.....	6,922	894
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	33,06,643	8,29,900	15,32,861	2,92,629	.....	.....	17,73,782	5,37,271
2.—Rice in the husk	78,000	7,004	1,19,385	12,977	41,295	5,883	.....	.....
3.—Rice not in the husk	4,37,748	69,237	5,84,719	1,09,901	146,971	40,644	.....	.....
4.—Jowar and bajra	4,685	692	11,723	2,796	7,028	2,104	.....	.....
5.—Gram & pulse	3,07,637	79,354	4,53,923	1,12,239	146,286	32,885	.....	.....
6.—Others	39,614	7,767	69,420	13,986	29,812	5,319	.....	.....
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	25,871	18,046	45,503	26,769	19,632	8,723	.....	.....
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	9,988	5,867	17,349	9,850	7,561	3,983	.....	.....
Horns	606	224	723	310	117	86	.....	.....
Hemp and other fibres	71,390	14,234	30,791	6,570	.....	.....	40,608	7,664
Jute—								
1.—Raw	38,329	8,687	24,900	5,437	.....	.....	13,429	3,250
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	1,93,752	1,27,814	1,39,597	64,606	.....	.....	60,155	63,208
Lac—								
1.—Stick	15,288	4,920	18,288	7,887	3,000	2,967	.....	.....
2.—Shell	13,527	11,319	17,110	13,781	3,583	2,462	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	5,363	3,985	4,462	4,513	.....	528	901	.....
Liquors—								
1.—Ale and Beer	15,978	5,580	11,458	4,181	.....	.....	4,520	1,399
2.—Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit	2,125	1,845	861	1,471	.....	.....	1,264	374
3.—Wines	2,804	4,699	2,509	3,685	.....	.....	295	1,014
4.—All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	.....	.....	204	44	204	44	.....	.....
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	832	1,124	35	45	.....	.....	817	1,079
2.—Brass, ditto	3,305	3,132	1,513	970	.....	.....	1,792	2,162
3.—Copper, wrought	1,023	1,234	739	479	.....	.....	293	755
4.—Brass, ditto	18,568	6,685	17,198	7,936	.....	1,251	1,370	.....
5.—Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	23,838	5,313	20,309	5,849	.....	536	3,529	.....
(b) Unwrought	20,166	1,123	18,386	1,175	.....	52	1,780	.....
(c) Wrought	87,703	26,750	76,769	38,279	.....	11,529	10,934	.....
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	18,562	10,967	42,451	18,359	23,859	7,392	.....	.....
6.—Zinc and spelter	2,707	2,107	2,393	1,555	.....	.....	314	552
7.—Others	8,783	7,637	9,079	5,774	296	.....	.....	1,863
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	79,264	27,058	1,28,809	36,887	49,545	9,829	.....	.....
2.—Castor	3,194	985	3,477	1,084	283	99	.....	.....
3.—Cocoanut	5,244	2,808	7,093	2,356	1,849	.....	.....	.....
4.—Mustard and rape	7,772	2,320	13,595	6,491	5,823	4,171	.....	.....
5.—Others	4,714	2,553	3,953	2,456	.....	.....	761	97
Oilseeds—								
1.—Linseed	7,29,783	1,85,747	11,54,414	3,10,534	4,24,631	1,24,787	.....	.....
2.—Rape and mustard	4,46,407	1,13,237	4,67,750	1,03,316	22,143	.....	.....	9,918
3.—Til or jinjili	10,656	1,812	27,634	4,219	16,978	2,407	.....	.....
4.—Poppy	1,12,937	37,969	2,32,013	66,107	1,19,076	28,138	.....	.....
5.—Earthnuts	11	6	108	29	97	14	.....	.....
6.—Castor	1,09,099	20,837	84,542	21,256	.....	419	24,557	.....
7.—Others	7,639	1,444	6,584	1,064	.....	.....	1,055	380
Opium	46,291	30,808	12,028	9,216	.....	.....	33,663	21,592
Paper and pasteboard	19,968	11,771	21,097	8,544	2,629	.....	.....	3,227
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	29,163	18,983	34,851	31,155	5,688	12,172	.....	.....
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	3,479	2,897	8,604	4,334	5,125	1,437	.....	.....
3.—Potatoes	44,278	9,355	38,981	5,955	.....	.....	5,297	3,400
4.—Others	89,314	31,059	96,089	29,671	6,775	.....	.....	1,388
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public& foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	3,377	1,062	5,003	2,514	1,626	1,452	.....	.....
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	4,114	1,054	2,274	624	.....	.....	1,840	430
3.—Materials—								
(a) Steel rails & fish-plates	280	233	18,007	6,298	17,727	6,065	.....	.....
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	11,299	2,940	3,701	1,004	.....	.....	7,598	1,936
(c) Other sorts	99,673	15,156	76,945	16,632	.....	1,476	22,728	.....
Salt	5,14,906	81,037	5,53,442	1,04,346	39,436	23,309	.....	.....

Staples.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	36,493	13,190	45,451	22,625	8,958	9,435	.....	.....
2.—Other saline substances	18,240	4,804	45,685	13,861	27,445	9,057	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	.....	.....	25	10	25	10	.....	.....
2.—Indian	1,161	616	1,566	1,090	405	474	.....	.....
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.—Indian	70	157	82	161	12	4	.....	.....
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	16,822	13,800	25,704	21,810	8,882	8,010	.....	.....
2.—Pepper	2,519	2,292	2,017	1,912	.....	.....	493	380
3.—Ginger	1,542	515	2,685	1,351	1,143	836	.....	.....
4.—Chillies	13,579	9,596	12,762	8,096	.....	.....	817	1,500
5.—Cardamoms	498	248	1,145	789	647	541	.....	.....
6.—Others	1,000	560	904	507	.....	.....	96	53
Stone and lime	4,67,595	59,311	5,80,802	71,356	1,73,207	12,045	.....	.....
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	12,171	3,551	23,607	11,576	11,436	8,025	.....	.....
2.—Unrefined	3,06,255	60,869	4,09,909	77,555	1,03,654	16,686	.....	.....
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	53	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	22
2.—Indian	2,996	1,922	5,365	7,734	2,369	2,512	.....	.....
Timber	1,22,509	17,231	1,27,324	17,232	4,815	1	.....	.....
Tobacco	1,00,122	42,743	1,04,285	44,295	4,163	1,552	.....	.....
Wool—								
(*a*) Raw	4,117	2,802	4,698	1,923	581	.....	.....	879
(*b*) Manufactured—								
I.—Carpets and rugs	522	676	609	807	87	137	.....	.....
II.—Piece-goods, European	153	315	14	28	.....	.....	139	287
III.— ,, Indian	1,478	1,666	1,287	1,513	.....	.....	191	153
IV.—Other sorts of manufactures ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Bones	42,946	10,181	37,944	5,913	.....	.....	5,002	4,268
2.—Firewood	9,586	619	29,458	2,488	19,872	1,869	.....	.....
3.—Indigo seed	7,696	3,215	11,301	3,465	3,605	250	.....	.....
4.—Oil-cake	91,097	15,385	1,23,096	19,478	31,999	4,093	.....	.....
5.—Paints & colours	17,171	4,077	19,606	4,780	2,435	703	.....	.....
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	43,781	20,066	1,13,379	47,340	69,498	27,274	.....	.....
7.—Wooden articles	11,542	5,037	12,027	4,609	485	.....	.....	428
8.—Others	8,34,531	1,91,831	6,15,748	1,93,245	.....	1,414	2,18,783	.....
Total ...	1,61,18,684	35,70,979	1,62,23,979	37,27,933	1,05,295	.....	.....	1,46,046
Military stores	10,756	18,867	17,936	23,988	7,180	5,121	.....	.....
Coal for railway	12,18,146	89,935	8,23,122	56,207	.....	.....	3,95,024	33,728
Railway materials	11,91,163	53,605	13,30,710	49,344	1,38,547	.....	.....	4,261
Live-stock	.....	4,680	.....	2,206	.....	.....	.....	2,474
Total ...	1,85,39,749	37,38,066	1,83,95,747	35,56,678	.....	.....	1,44,002	1,81,388

C. W. Clarke, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 7th July 1899.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th June 1899 on 1,712·25 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
	(a)	(a)		(b)					
Total traffic for the week ...	361,131	3,22,706 5 0	47,00,832 10	8,81,150 5 0	24,605 0 0	12,28,461 10 6	94,754	176,643	271,3
Or per mile of railway	.....	188 7 6	.....	514 9 10	14 5 11	717 7 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	*7,895,920	*80,59,177 1 0	10,30,41,710 0	†2,01,84,421 0 0	‡5,51,317 0 0	2,87,94,915 1 0	§2,196,854	§3,922,375	§6,121,2
Total for 24 weeks ...	8,257,051	83,81,883 6 0	11,07,42,542 10	2,10,65,571 5 0	5,75,922 0 0	3,00,23,376 11 0	2,293,608	4,099,018	6,392,6
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	320,554	2,91,490 5 5	44,91,080 10	8,10,120 5 7	14,050 4 6	11,15,660 15 6	90,108	167,196	257,3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	170 15 3	.....	475 1 11	8 3 10	654 5 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 24½ weeks of previous year ...	8,262,996½	85,89,382 1 3	10,73,41,538 10	2,10,00,400 13 3	5,21,826 6 11	3,01,11,609 5 5	2,256,625	4,085,432	6,342,0

(a) The increase is in outward traffic, chiefly from stations in B. and L. districts on account of marriage parties and the *Dusoharah* bathing festival.
(b) The increase is chiefly in food-grain traffic to Calcutta stations.
* Added No. of passengers 14,375 and Rs. 8,736 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ende
† Deducted Mds. 2,18,085 and ,, 21,291 } 6th and 13th May 1899.
‡ Do. ,, 5,344 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 13th May 1899.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 13 days of June 1899 on 1,712·25 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
	(a)	(a)		(b)					
Total traffic for the period ...	724,485	6,70,463 9 0	80,64,444 10	15,15,969 14 0	59,368 0 0	22,45,801 7 0	175,081	319,131	494,2
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	391 9 1	.....	885 5 10	34 10 10	1,311 9 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	*8,8268,661	*84,37,619 6 0	†11,11,10,922 10	2,03,46,891 5 0	‡4,05,034 0 0	2,91,89,544 11 0	§2,294,063	§4,114,188	§6,408,2
Total for 25½ weeks ...	8,993,146	91,08,082 15 0	11,91,75,366 20	2,18,62,861 3 0	4,64,402 0 0	3,14,35,346 2 0	2,469,144	4,433,3	6,902,4
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 12 days of previous year	612,522	5,34,532 15 4	70,96,041 10	13,24,669 15 7	36,048 4 11	18,95,251 3 10	153,428	285,962½	439,3
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	313 7 11	.....	776 14 3	21 2 3	1,111 8 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 25½ weeks of previous year ...	8,886,492	91,76,541 12 11	11,51,96,704 30	2,17,40,643 2 6	5,07,218 11 2	3,14,24,403 10 7	2,410,053	4,371,394½	6,781,4

(a) The increase is due to movements of marriage parties, chiefly in A and B districts, and to the moon eclipse of 23rd June 1899.
(b) The increase is chiefly in coal and seed and grain traffic to Kidderpore Docks and Howrah.
* Added No. of passengers 11,604 and Rs. 44,151 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th May 1899.
* Do. ditto 439 and ,, 3,073 on account of supplemental figures for 31st March 1899.
* Do. ditto 167 and ,, 8,532 on account of special trains, fares for conveyance of employes of Government Telegraph Department and construction lines and toll on the S. P. Railway passenger traffic at Delhi.
† Added Mds. 65,981 and deducted ,, 43,588 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th May 1899.
† Do. ,, 2,62,399 and deducted ,, 1,375 on account of supplemental figures for 31st March 1899.
† Do. ,, 40,000 and ,, 12,380 on account of some foreign inward invoices not having been included in previous returns.
† Deducted ,, 40,088 on account of demurrage accrued on wagons under load detained at Lillooah by Carriage and Wagon Department.
† Do. ,, 6,45,989 on account of rebate on coal.
‡ Deducted ,, 6,087 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th May 1899.
‡ Do. ,, 2,37,829 on account of mileage and demurrage, and hire of vehicles which have been shown as credit to expenditure.
‡ Added ,, 1,615 on account of supplimental figures for 31st March 1899.
‡ Do. ,, 71,413 on account of sundry receipts not having been included in previous returns.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 27th May 1899.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th June 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a)18,956	(a)4,778 1 0	17,030 0	692 4 0	9 0 0	5,479 5 0	1,079	109	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	214 15 0	.....	31 2 3	0 6 6	246 7 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	*554,212	*1,40,130 12 0	†3,96,163 20	†14,819 5 0	‡226 0 0	1,55,176 1 0	§25,016	§3,073	§28,089
Total for 24 weeks ...	573,168	1,44,908 13 0	4,13,193 20	15,511 9 0	235 0 0	1,60,655 6 0	26,095	3,182	29,277
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,195½	3,712 3 5	26,386 0	814 9 0	8 1 0	4,534 13 5	1,098	90	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	166 15 10	.....	36 10 3	0 5 10	203 15 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 24½ weeks of previous year ...	621,132½	1,59,208 8 7	4,06,632 0	16,198 5 0	264 0 0	1,75,670 13 7	26,986	2,646	29,632

(a) The increase is in outward traffic on account of *Dusoharah* bathing festival.
* Added No. of passengers 2,300 and Rs. 181 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 6th
† Do. Mds. 3,215 and ,, 72 } and 13th May 1899.
‡ Deducted ,, 2 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 13th May 1899.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 13 days of June 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	(a)40,087	(a)9,231 10 0	18,183 10	601 3 0	15 0 0	10,547 13 0	1,986	214	2,200
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	446 12 3	.....	27 0 8	0 10 10	474 7 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	*576,111	*1,45,396 13 0	†4,12,539 20	†15,534 9 0	‡185 0 0	1,61,316 6 0	§26,097	§3,073	§29,170
Total for 25½ weeks ...	616,198	1,55,328 7 0	4,30,722 30	16,135 12 0	400 0 0	1,71,894 3 0	28,083	3,287	31,370
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 13 days of previous year	36,070	8,209 6 2	19,358 20	771 0 0	17 2 6	8,997 8 8	1,922	146	2,068
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	369 4 9	.....	34 10 11	0 12 4	404 12 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 25½ weeks of previous year ...	657,203½	1,67,417 15 0	4,31,797 0	17,042 14 0	422 6 6	1,84,883 3 6	28,908	2,792	31,700

(a) The increase is due to the moon eclipse of 23rd June 1899.
* Added number of passengers 2,943 and Rs. 488 }
† Deducted Mds. 654 and added ,, 23 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th
‡ { Ditto ,, 11 } and 27th May 1899.
* { Added ,, 161 On account of sundry receipts not having been included in previous returns.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 27th May 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th June 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,052	16,179 11 0	1,03,771 0	12,592 9 0	71 0 0	28,843 4 0	7,008	3,778	10,786
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	99 11 8	.....	77 9 10	0 7 0	177 12 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	*443,673	*3,81,269 10 0	†20,87,507 30	†2,42,224 1 0	‡1,767 0 0	6,25,260 11 0	§1,64,431	§79,353	§243,784
Total for 24 weeks ...	464,725	3,97,449 5 0	21,91,278 30	2,54,816 10 0	1,838 0 0	6,54,103 15 0	1,71,529	83,131	254,660
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,513	15,736 5 5	91,349 0	12,592 11 9	51 14 9	28,380 15 11	7,207	3,487	10,754
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	96 15 11	.....	77 9 11	0 5 1	174 14 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 24½ weeks of previous year ...	573,803	4,88,516 1 3	26,07,204 0	3,63,022 11 3	1,967 1 9	8,53,505 14 3	188,245	107,425	295,670

* Added No. of passengers 2,024 and deducted Rs. 65 }
† Do. Mds. 19,678 and ,, 26 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended
‡ Deducted ,, 35 } 6th and 13th May 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 13th May 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 13 days of June 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	40,334	(a)30,331 0 0	1,65,658 20	20,064 2 0	121 0 0	50,516 2 0	13,543	5,771	19,314
Or per mile of railway	.....	186 15 3	.....	123 10 8	0 11 11	311 5 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	466,839*	4,02,320 5 0*	16,20,898 30†	2,42,576 10 0†	836 0 0‡	6,45,732 15 0	171,440§	83,037½	1255 067½
Total for 25½ weeks ...	507,173	4,32,651 5 0	17,86,557 10	2,62,640 12 0	957½ 0 0	6,96,249 1 0	183,983	89,308	273,291
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 12 days of previous year	34,797	31,934 6 7	2,33,906 0	19,900 11 8	135 0 0	51,970 3 0	12,649½	6,831½	19,481½
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	.....	196 13 4	.....	122 10 7	0 13 4	320 5 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 25½ weeks of previous year	613,775	2,41,057 14 2	23,93,739 0	3,68,584 10 4	7,757 0 4	9,17,399 8 10	200,894½	114,256½	315,151½

(a) The decrease is due to the inclusion in the corresponding period of 1898 of the earnings from five extra troop trains run from N.-W. Ry. to I. M. Ry. in April 1898.

* Added No. of passengers 1,761 and Rs. 3,781 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th May 1899.
Do. do. 246 and ,, 835 on account of supplemental figures for 31st March 1899.
Do. do. 167 and ,, 255 on account of conveyance of employes of the Government Telegraph Department.

† Deducted Mds. 50,350 and Rs. 23 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th May 1899.
Do. ,, 5,20,000 and ,, 12,000 on account of revenue coal and stores for the half-year.

‡ Added ,, 170 and deducted ,, 217 on account of supplemental figures for 31st March 1899.
Deducted ,, 81 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 20th and 27th May 1899.
Do. ,, 921 on account of sundry receipts having been excess included in previous return.

§ Audited figures up to the week ended 27th May 1899.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for last 13 days of June 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 13 days ...	426,400	1,95,690 0 0	11,36,230 0	201,910 0 0	97,270 0 0	4,94,870 0 0	65,871	60,333	126,204
Or per mile of railway	256	117 0 0	681 0	121 0 0	51 0 0	*289 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year†	5,078,875	24,04,326 0 0	2,15,93,240 0	29,56,145 0 0	3,89,134 0 0	57,49,805 0 0	840,633	846,105	1,686,738
Total for 26 weeks ...	5,505,275	26,00,016 0 0	2,27,29,479 0	31,58,055 0 0	4,86,404 0 0	62,44,675 0 0	906,504	906,438	1,812,942
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 12 days of previous year	389,092	1,54,141 0 0	18,32,092 0	2,20,398 0 0	69,278 0 0	4,43,817 0 0	70,509	33,386	103,895
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	238	94 0 0	1,120 0	135 0 0	29 0 0	258 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,407,133	26,60,336 0 0	2,41,23,854 0	36,66,563 0 0	4,57,544 0 0	67,84,437 0 0	922,948	910,877	1,833,825

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 13th May 1899.
Increase is due to 13 days' traffic, against 12 days in the corresponding period.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for last 13 days of June 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 13 days	43,470	16,640 0 0	26,380 0	2,060 0 0	180 0 0	18,880 0 0	5,001	2,657	7,658
Or per mile of railway	253	97 0 0	153 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	110 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 24 weeks of half-year*	579,166	1,82,560 0 0	7,77,673 0	67,462 0 0	4,972 0 0	2,54,934 0 0	64,225	36,643	100,868
Total for 26 weeks ...	622,636	1,99,200 0 0	8,04,053 0	69,462 0 0	5,152 0 0	2,73,814 0 0	69,226	39,300	108,526
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 12 days of previous year	43,734	12,154 0 0	37,269 0	1,069 0 0	1,562 0 0	14,785 0 0	+4,568	—2,130	2,438
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	254	71 0 0	217 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	86 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	641,487	1,88,275 0 0	9,42,901 0	85,265 0 0	6,452 0 0	2,79,932 0 0	66,701	43,683	110,384

* Audited up to 13th May 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for last 13 days of June 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 13 days ...	5,760	1,390 0 0	1,650 0	120 0 0	.....	1,510 0 0	650	1,265†	1,915
Or per mile of railway	87	21 0 0	25 0	2 0 0	.....	23 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 24 weeks of half-year*	86,712	22,090 0 0	144,179 0	5,617 0 0	63 0 0	27,770 0 0	6,658	14,801	21,459
Total for 26 weeks ...	92,472	23,480 0 0	145,829 0	5,737 0 0	63 0 0	29,280 0 0	7,308	16,066	23,374
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

* Audited up to 13th May 1899.
† Includes ballast train-miles 1,057.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 13 days of June 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 13 days	2,910	920 0 0	9,210 0	790 0 0	20 0 0	1,730 0 0	350	1,385†	1,735
Or per mile of railway	59	19 0 0	186 0	16 0 0	.....	35 0 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 11 weeks of half-year*	18,105	5,291 0 0	61,007 0	3,608 0 0	183 0 0	9,082 0 0	1,849	6,180	8,029
Total for 12 weeks ...	21,015	6,211 0 0	70,217 0	4,398 0 0	203 0 0	10,812 0 0	2,199	7,565	9,764
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Audited up to 13th May 1899.
† Includes ballast train-miles 960.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 13 days of June 1899 on 33·73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 13 days	3,890	1,850 0 0	12,170 0	1,570 0 0	90 0 0	3,510 0 0	698	‡1,088	1,696
Or per mile of railway	58	27 0 0	180 0	23 0 0	.....	*50 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year†	37,846	15,232 0 0	1,58,015 0	15,054 0 0	3,014 0 0	33,300 0 0	5,331	16,181	21,572
Total for 26 weeks ...	41,736	17,082 0 0	1,70,185 0	16,624 0 0	3,104 0 0	36,810 0 0	6,029	17,269	23,268
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 13 days of previous year	1,899	872 0 0	6,253 0	443 0 0	187 0 0	1,502 0 0	235	2,688	2,923
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	43	20 0 0	141 0	10 0 0	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	37,699	13,921 0 0	2,19,134 0	18,903 0 0	3,400 0 0	36,230 0 0	3,676	15,932	19,608

* Excluding ferry.
† Audited up to 13th May 1899.
‡ Includes ballast train-miles 384.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 20th May 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	95	204 12 9	10,301	341 3 0	8 14 0	554 13 9	337	167	504
Or per mile of railway	54·17	11 6 0	572·28	18 15 3	0 7 11	30 13 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10½ weeks of half-year	11,211	2,613 11 8	88,764	2,648 11 0	62 15 0	5,325 5 8	4,389	2,143	6,532
Total for 11½ weeks	12,186	2,818 8 5	99,065	2,989 14 0	71 13 0	5,880 3 5	4,726	2,310	7,036
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 6 days of June 1899 on 18 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	434	96	2,420	87	7	190	248	112	360
Or per mile of railway	24·11	5·33	134·44	4·84	0·39	10·56	.....	.....	..
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year(a)	17,346	4,140	1,53,261	4,510	90	9,040	6,441	3,079	9,520
Total for the half-year	17,780	4,236	1,55,681	4,597	97	9,230	6,689	3,191	9,880
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 20th May 1899.
NOTE—The line has been closed for traffic from 29th June (*vide* Agent and Chief Engineer's No. 8637 of 5th July 1899.)

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 6 days of June 1899 on 1,082 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds	Rs.	Rs	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,082 miles open	118,090	46,790	4,75,130	58,240	21,080*	1,26,110†	23,176	20,102‡	43,278
Or per mile of railway	109·14	43·24	439·12	53·83	19·48	116·55	.....	.....	.....
For previous 25 weeks of half-year§	3,446,262	13,97,656	1,69,58,356	22,50,928	4,59,150	41,07,734	598,410	784,605	1,383,015
Total for the half-year	3,564,352	14,44 446	1,74,33,486	23,09,168	4,80,23.)	42,33,844	629,580	810,707	1,441,287
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	95,760	31,537	3,5 .,034	38 743	24,390	94,675	13,135	18,4837	35,577
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	103·52	34·09	379 03	41·89	26 37	102·35	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,246,577	12,99,475	1,42,67,572	18,95,031	4,03,633	35,98,159	513,478	636,888	1,150,366

* The decrease under sundries in both this and last week's figures was due to an adjustment of Rs. 30,000 on account of Ajodhya and Gogra Ghat ferry charges made in the audited return for last 12 days of June 1898.
† Increase due to improvement of traffic on main line and earnings of one day more in this period than in the corresponding period.
‡ Includes 3,558 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
§ ,, audited figures up to week ending 20th May 1899.
‖ ,, 2,157 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period ending 30th June 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 37 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	46,698	38,663 0 0	4,84,923 0	23,187 0 0	2,843 0 0	63,693 0 0	7,369	13,216	20,485
Or per mile of railway	117·92	97·63	1,119·91	51·24	6·57	155·44	18·36	30·53	48·88
For previous 24 weeks of half-year*	741,604	4,83,181 0 0	63,57,516 0	2,65,268 0 0	17,672 0 0	7,66,121 0 0	91,930	204,500	296,169
Total for 25 weeks ...	788,302	5,21,844 0 0	68,42,439 0	2,87,455 0 0	20,515 0 0	8,29,814 0 0	99,929	217,716	316,645
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	44,015	34,868 0 0	4,20,354 0	22,589 0 0	1,392 0 0	58,489 0 0	5,473	8,522	13,995
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	153·90	121·92	1,434·66	77·10	4·75	203·77	19·14	29·08	48·22
Total to corresponding date of previous year	681,789	4,17,562 0 0	61,23,824 0	2,38,344 0 0	17,139 0 0	6,73,045 0 0	80,645	121,065	2,01,710

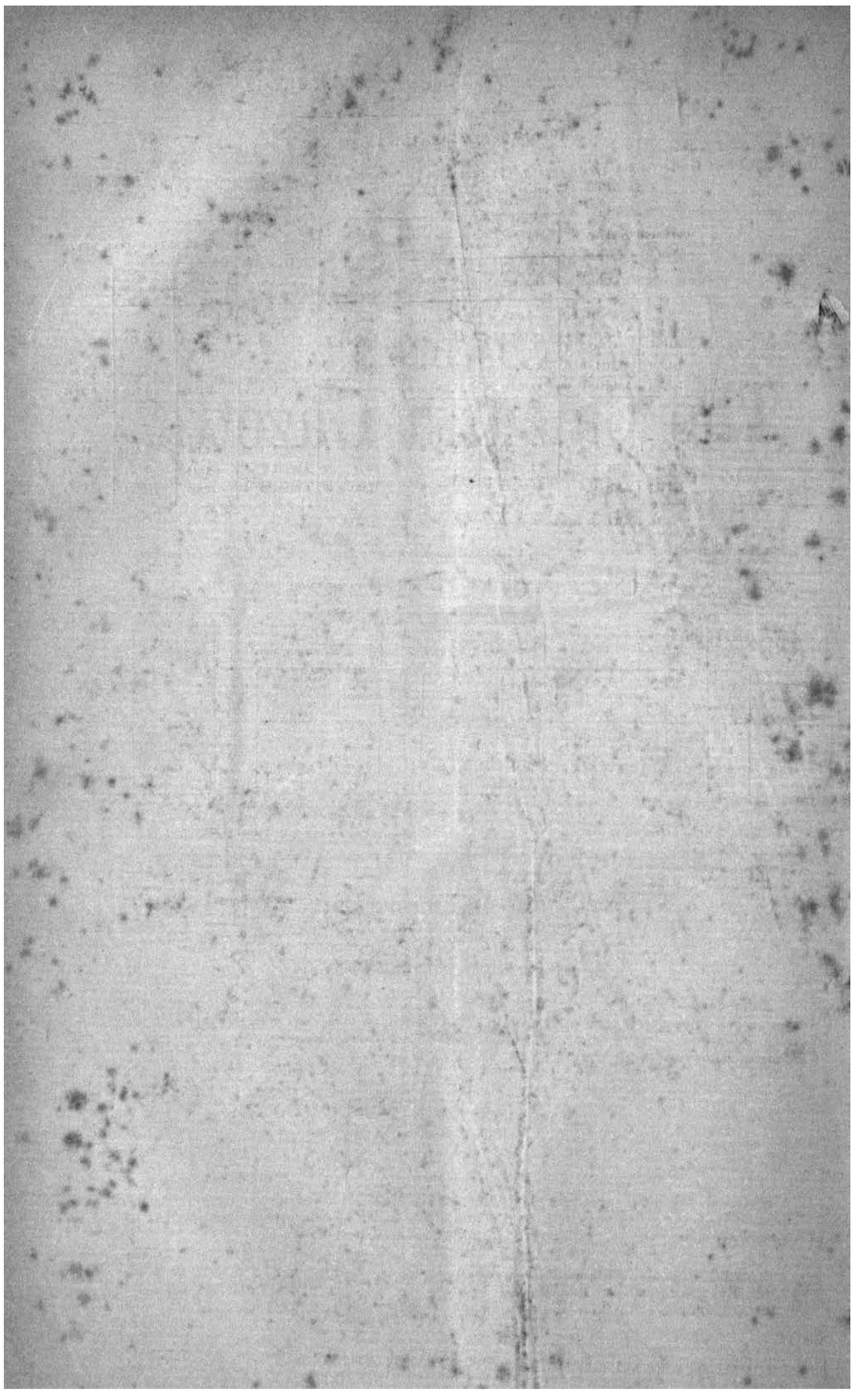
* Includes audited figures for week ending 20th May 1899.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 30th June 1899.			Receipts for week ending 30th June 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 30th June 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 30th June 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
433	63,693	155·44	293	58,849	203·77	433	3,81,918	...	293	3,38,925	...	42,993	.....

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CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
WEATHER and Crop Report for the week ending 17th July 1899	1215	CIRCULAR and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 15th July 1899	1219
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 9th to 15th July 1899 ...	1218	Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1220

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 17th July 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·06, Kalna 8·37, Katwa 6·10, Raniganj 4·23. Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *aman* paddy going on briskly. Sugarcane, *til* and jute doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa decreasing. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17 to 20	per rupee.
Kalna	15 to 16½	
Katwa	17	
Raniganj	16½	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 9·38, Rampur Hât 2·82. Weather rainy. Transplantation of paddy going on. Price of common rice at Sadar 18 seers and at Rampur Hât 17½ seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 8·72, Vishnupur 4·28. Weather rainy. Transplantation rapidly progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 17½ seers and at Vishnupur 17¼ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 11·63, Tamluk 8·49, Ghatal 5·22. Weather seasonable. Transplantation going on. Prospects of sugarcane, jute and flax favourable. Cattle-disease reported from Benapur outpost. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 20	per rupee.
Tamluk	14¾	
Ghatal	14 to 17	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·06, Serampore 7·92, Jahanabad 3·31. Sowing of winter paddy going on. Excessive rainfall damaged jute and paddy seedlings. Cattle-disease reported from Pursura. Common rice sells from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·81, Ulubaria 7·99. Weather cloudy with heavy showers almost every day. Transplantation of *aman* retarded on account of heavy rainfall. Seedlings damaged in places in Ulubaria. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·76, Barasat 6·58, Basirhat 3·43, Diamond Harbour 10·50. Weather rainy. Excessive rainfall has injured the standing crops. Weeding and transplanting operations are at a standstill except at Basirhat, where transplantation of *aman* is reported to be going on. Cattle-disease reported from Basirhat subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13 to 15	per rupee.
Barasat	16½	
Basirhat	18-13ch.	
Diamond Harbour	15	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·24, Kushtia 2·97, Meherpur 2·14, Chuadanga 2·40, Ranaghat 3·44. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects of standing crops promising. Paddy and jute are being damaged by insects in parts of Chuadanga and Ranaghat subdivisions. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·70, Kandi 9·10, Jangipur 4·16. Weather cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* is still going on. *Bhadoi* in ear in some places. State of indigo and mulberry favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kandi	18½	
Jangipur	18	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·84, Jhenida 3·26. Magura 1·79, Narail 1·74, Bangaon 4·55. Weather cloudy and rainy Weeding of paddy and jute going on. Insects damaging the paddy. Early *aus* paddy is being harvested in Narail. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from thana Gaighata. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16 to 19	per rupee.
Jhenida	16	
Magura	17 to 20	
Narail	20	
Bangaon	17 to 18	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·47, Bagirhat 2·57, Satkhira 2·78. Weather hot, cloudy and rainy. Cultivation and transplantation of *aman* going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	19 to 23	per rupee.
Bagirhat	19	
Satkhira	15 and 20 (coarse *aus*).	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·03, Nator 1·5. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water ample. Price of rice ranges from 16 to 22 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 4·22. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy has commenced. Cattle-disease reported from five thanas. Fodder and drinking-water plentiful. Rice selling at 18 to 20 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·48, Alipur Duars 2·59. Weather hot and cloudy. State and prospects of standing crops good. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy rapidly going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 9·95, Siliguri 3·61. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Haimanti* paddy being transplanted; *bhutta*, *bhadoi* paddy, and *chota marua* doing well. *Terai*—Jute, *bhadoi*, and *jamera* paddy doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	9 to 12	} per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	16 to 17	}

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 24 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·08, Gaibanda 1·20, Kurigram 3·26, Nilphamari 3·24. Weather hot and rainy. Cutting of *aus* and jute going on. Prospects good. Common rice selling from 16½ to 20 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease prevailing in some villages in thana Jaldhaka.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 3·54. Harvesting of early *aus* and jute begun in some places. Preparation of land for and transplantation of *aman* going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells from 16 to 23 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·84, Sirajganj 6·17. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects of crops good in spite of some damage to low land paddy.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·95, Manikganj 2·77, Munshiganj 3·99, Narainganj 5·57. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Insects are destroying jute and paddy in Sadar and Munshiganj subdivisions. *Aus* paddy in low lands in Manikganj damaged by sudden rise of water to certain extent. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·73, Kishorganj ·97, Tangail 7·81, Jamalpur 1·45. Weather dull and showery. Prospects of crops excellent. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water-supply ample. Common rice selling at 20 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·67, Goalundo 3·24, Madaripur 3·53. Weather rainy. and seasonable. State and prospects of standing crops generally good. Common rice selling at 17 to 19 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·39. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells from 13 to 21 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·60, Brahmanbaria 1·62, Chandpur 5·40. Weather seasonable. Jute being cut. *Aus* paddy doing well. Some damage to crops by insects reported from the Brahmanbaria subdivision. Average price of common rice 19 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 9·17, Feni 5·98. Transplantation of *aman* commenced. Prospects fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 14 to 21 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 7·25. Weather seasonable. Cultivation of *aus* progressing In places it is being reaped. Lands being prepaired for *aman*. Prospects good. Prices stationary. Water and fodder sufficient.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·40, Barh 13·34, Bihar 9·08, Dinapore 7·74, Hilsa 7·32, Fikram 3·41. The rain will do much damage to the *bhaddi* crops. Transplantation of *marua* continues in some places. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice in Patna sells at 19 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 8·15, Jahanabad 5·45, Aurangabad 2·20, Nawada 5·02. Paddy being sown. *Bhadoi* suffered much from excessive rain. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·67, Buxar 3·04, Bhabua 2·95, Sasaram 5·25. Sugarcane and *marua* good. *Bhadoi* reported to be damaged in Buxar and Sasaram owing to excessive rain. Twenty deaths out of 47 cases of cattle-disease reported from the Sasaram subdivision. Fodder and water abundant.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 11·21, Siwan 4·35, Gopalganj 4·54. Weather rainy and cloudy. Prospects good. Weeding of *bhadoi* crops and transplanting of *aghani* paddy going on. Incessant rain not beneficial to the *bhadoi* crops. Clear and sunny weather very much wanted. Cattle-disease reported from Chatra police-station. Average price of common rice 14·11 seers and of *makai* 25·2 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 7·00, Bettiah 2·77, Barharwa 6·06, Bagaha 6·62, Ramnagar 2·58. Prospects good. Paddy transplantation continues. *Bhadoi* sowings almost over. Weeding till retarded. *Makai* somewhat damaged by heavy rain. Price of common rice 13½ seers and of maize 22½ seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 9·05, Hajipur 7·59, Sitamarhi 6·63. *Bhadoi* crops damaged to some extent by excessive and continued rain. A few days' fair weather urgently needed to improve the *bhadoi* crops. Rice being transplanted where practicable. Prices are—Common rice 12 to 15 seers, wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 23 to 24 seers, *makai* 23 to 24 seers, gram 22 to 23 seers, and *rahar* 20 to 21 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Weather cloudy and rainy throughout the week. Rainfall at Sadar 3·66, Madhubani 8·92, Samastipur 11·52. Weeding of *bhadoi* crops is retarded owing to continued and heavy rainfall, which has done damage to the *bhadoi* crops. Cessation of rain for a week is badly wanted. Transplantation of paddy is in progress. Common rice selling at Sadar 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar 10·62, Begusarai 4·87, Jamui 2 62. Weather very rainy. Weeding retarded by rain. Transplantation of paddy and *marua* going on. *Bhadoi* sowing continues, but somewhat damaged by excessive rainfall. Rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	13 to 15	per rupee.
Begusarai	12 to 15	
Jamui	15½	

Bhagalpur.—Weather rainy and cloudy. Rainfall at Sadar 11·93, Banka 5·07, Madhipura 4·81, Supaul 4·02. Heavy rain damaging the *bhadoi* seedlings. Stray cases of cattle-disease reported from the three subdivisions. Common rice sells at 15¾ seers per rupee.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·56, Kishanganj 1·71, Araria 3·28. Weather rainy. Standing crops not doing well owing to incessant rain. Early-sown *bhadoi* in ear. Transplantation of *aghani* continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kishanganj	15	
Araria	16	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·52, Shibganj 3·16, Gajol 4·18. Weather hot and cloudy with frequent showers of rain. Transplanting of winter rice going on. Prospects good. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Heavy rain, especially in Dumka (10 inches) and Deoghur (13 inches) damaging the Indian-corn crop; prospects otherwise good. Price of common rice 13 to 18 seers, and of maize 17 to 32 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease in Rajmahal.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·08, Jajpur 3·05, Kendrapara 2·02, Banki 1·41 Weather seasonable. *Sarad*, jute and sugarcane growing. *Beali* being weeded. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	S.	ch.	
Cuttack	17	1	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	19	11	
Banki	17	15	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·63. Sugarcane thriving well. Re ploughing of *sarad* going on. Rice sells from 16 to 24 seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak. Cattle-disease prevailing in chaklas Singla, Dhamnagar, and Chandbali. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·64, Bisipara 8·21. *Bhadoi*, winter rice and sugarcane crops thriving. Broadcasting and puddling of winter rice and transplanting of *mandia* in progress. Common rice sells at 24 seers per rupee at Angul and 15 seers at Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·14, Khurda 3·85. Young plants of *sarad*, *beali* and *mandia* growing well. Puddling commenced in places. Sugarcane and other miscellaneous crops promising. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease continues. Price of common rice stationary.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·94, Giridih 4·86. Weather cloudy and rainy. Rain excessive for *bhadoi* crops. Ploughing and sowing in progress. Common rice sells from 15 to 20 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 4·32. Weather seasonable. Agricultural prospects favourable. Rice sells at Ranchi 16 seers per rupee and in the interior from 16 to 23 seers per rupee. Health of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall 6·43. Weather seasonable *Marua* being planted. *Makai* injured to some extent by excessive rain. Sugarcane doing well. Rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·74, Gobindpur 4·94. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Jaldah, Raghunathpur, and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 17½ seers and at Gobindpur 17 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singbhum.—Rain 2·97. Prospects of crops good. Rice sells from 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was general and heavy rain during the week. A break is now required. The autumn rice and jute crops in parts of South-West Bengal and the *bhadoi* crops in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions are reported to have been damaged to some extent, and transplantation of winter rice is retarded in some parts. Damage to crops by insects is reported from parts of Nadia, Jessore, Dacca, and Tippera. There is cattle-disease in several districts, but the fodder-supply is everywhere sufficient. Prices continue practically stationary.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 18th July 1899.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 9th to 15th July 1899.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
July	9th	147·4	5·7	29·551	85·2	90·6	12·4	78·2	81·0	1·001	79·3	83	W by N, WSW and SW by S.	137	0·27	Partially cloudy, o, p.
,,	10th	111·6	Nil	·554	83·0	85·2	8·0	77·2	80·5	1·009	79·5	89	WSW, WNW and SW by S.	105	0·43	Cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	11th	146·2	2·6	·512	82·7	88·7	11·5	77·2	80·5	1·013	79·6	91	SW by S and WSW.	125	0·86	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	12th	142·4	0·3	·464	83·4	89·4	12·0	77·4	80·9	1·022	79·9	89	W by S and WNW.	115	0·06	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, t.
,,	13th	104·6	Nil	·414	81·3	84·4	7·9	76·5	80·1	1·013	79·6	95	WNW and W by N.	147	3·37	Cloudy, o, g, d, p, t, <.
,,	14th	115·8	,,	·413	80·1	82·3	5·5	76·8	79·0	0·979	78·6	95	WNW and W by S.	231	1·76	Cloudy, o, g, d, p.
,,	15th	149·6	1·3	·528	83·6	89·9	11·9	78·0	80·2	·986	78·8	85	WSW and variable	95	0·24	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·491
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·543
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	9·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	93·7
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	82·8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·8
The extreme variation of temperature	14·1
The maximum temperature	90·6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	15
	%
The mean relative humidity	90
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	85
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 9th to 15th July 1899	6·99
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·69
The total fall from 1st January to 15th July 1899	44·1[illegible]
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	27·51

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 17th July 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 15th July 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 15th July 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 16th July 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	483	68,665	1,092	244	20,825	254
Jute	7	3,650	57	8	3,425	68
Firewood	15	7,260	99	52	33,575	510
Other articles	746	1,99,010	2,603	520	1,44,687	1,834
Total ...	1,251	2,78,575	3,851	824	2,02,512	2,666

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 8 days of July 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 8 days	240,650	1,06,800 0 0	6,82,540 0	1,07,080 0 0	6,560 0 0	2,20,440 0 0	37,770	35,835	73,605
Or per mile of railway	289	128 0 0	818 0	128 0 0	1 0 0	*257 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ...	240,650	1,06,800 0 0	6,82,540 0	1,07,080 0 0	6,560 0 0	2,20,440 0 0	37,770	35,835	73,605
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year	250,157	1,07,903 0 0	9,39,595 0	1,28,718 0 0	9,275 0 0	2,45,896 0 0	42,447	41,138	83,585
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	306	132 0 0	1,149 0	157 0 0	3 0 0	292 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	250,157	1,07,903 0 0	9,39,595 0	1,28,718 0 0	9,275 0 0	2,45,896 0 0	42,447	41,138	83,585

* Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 8 days of July 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 8 days	28,290	8,820 0 0	9,700 0	1,160 0 0	140 0 0	10,120 0 0	3,030	1,400	4,430
Or per mile of railway	329	103 0 0	113 0	13 0 0	2 0 0	118 0 0	...	...	...
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total for 1 week ...	28,290	8,820 0 0	9,700 0	1,160 0 0	140 0 0	10,120 0 0	3,030	1,400	4,430
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year	30,815	9,017 0 0	32,799 0	1,930 0 0	196 0 0	11,143 0 0	3,020	3,000	6,020
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	358	105 0 0	381 0	23 0 0	2 0 0	130 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	30,815	9,017 0 0	32,799 0	1,930 0 0	196 0 0	11,143 0 0	3,020	3,000	6,020

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 8 days of July 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 8 days ...	3,180	780 0 0	1,250 0	100 0 0	.....	880 0 0	360	792*	1,152
Or per mile of railway	96	24 0 0	38 0	3 0 0	.....	27 0 0	...	...	...
For previous week of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total for 1 week ...	3,180	780 0 0	1,250 0	100 0 0	.....	880 0 0	360	792	1,152
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 624.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the first 8 days of July 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 8 days	1,900	510 0 0	4,590 0	460 0 0	90 0 0	1,060 0 0	210	1,584*	1,794
Or per mile of railway ...	77	21 0 0	185 0	18 0 0	4 0 0	43 0 0	.....	.....	...
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1 week ...	1,900	510 0 0	4,590 0	460 0 0	90 0 0	1,060 0 0	210	1,584	1,794
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Includes ballast train-mile 1,344.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the first 8 days of July 1899 on 33·73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 8 days	2,340	1,020 0 0	12,050 0	720 0 0	80 0 0	1,820 0 0	350	†1,040	1,390
Or per mile of railway	69	30 0 0	357 0	22 0 0	.....	*52 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ...	2,340	1,020 0 0	12,050 0	720 0 0	80 0 0	1,820 0 0	350	1,040	1,390
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 8 days of previous year	1,631	577 0 0	1,751 0	176 0 0	150 0 0	903 0 0	213	183	396
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	74	26 0 0	79 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,631	577 0 0	1,751 0	176 0 0	150 0 0	903 0 0	213	183	396

* Excluding ferry.
† Includes ballast train-miles 562.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the last 13 days of June 1899 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for last 13 days of June	63,301	31,030 0 0	82,161 0	6,695 0 0	13,197 0 0	50,922 0 0	9,573	4,789	14,462
Or per mile of railway per week	281	134 0 0	354 0	29 0 0	57 0 0	220 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	811,018	3,11,966 0 0	15,38,411 0	109,650 0 0	64,798 0 0	4,85,514 0 0	120,590	57,769	178,359
Total for 26 weeks ...	874,319	3,42,996 0 0	16,20,572 0	116,345 0 0	77,995 0 0	5,36,436 0 0	130,263	62,558	192,821
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding last 12 days of previous year ...	72,807	18,961 0 0	1,56,453 0	6,621 0 0	9,467 0 0	35,049 0 0	7,328	4,508	11,836
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	339	88 0 0	730 0	31 0 0	44 0 0	163 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	869,822	3,45,780 0 0	15,65,331 0	1,07,944 0 0	74,359 0 0	5,28,083 0 0	127,562	56,631	184-193

* Audited up to 20th May 1899.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the first 8 days of July 1899	15,270	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	14,757	0	0
Increase	513	0	0
Receipts per mile for the first 8 days of July 1899	299	6	7
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	289	5	8
Increase	10	0	11
Receipts from 1st July to 8th July 1899	15,270	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	14,757	0	0
Increase	513	0	0

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for the year 1898	1223
Resolution on Inland Emigration Report for 1898 ...	1230
Resolution on the Report on the Legal Affairs of the Government of Bengal for the year 1898-99	1234
Resolution on the Final Report of the Settlement of the Palamau Government Estate	1237
Returns of Joint-Stock Companies for the year 1898-99 ...	1243
Report on the working of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act, 1893, in Calcutta during the year 1898-99	1272
WEATHER and Crop Report for the week ending 24th July 1899	1283
Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains and salt in the head-quarters station bazars of the districts of Bengal during the fortnight ending the 15th July 1899	1287
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 16th to 22nd July 1899 ...	1294
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd July 1899	1295
Bengal Central Railway for the month of May 1899 ...	1296
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	129

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS FOR THE YEAR 1898.

RESOLUTION—No. 36J.R.T.

POLICE.

Dated Yacht Rhotas, the 18th July 1899.

READ—

The Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for the year 1898.

The Annual Report of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Annual Report of the Presidency Magistrate of the Northern Division.

Read also—

The Reports for the two previous years and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

Mr. James held the office of Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

2. The following table shows the total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported in the town and suburbs of Calcutta during each of the last five years:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Town	41,512	45,291	51,855	52,866	65,058
Suburbs	13,014	13,589	15,064	13,761	13,428
Total ...	54,526	58,880	66,919	66,627	78,486

The abnormal rise in the town in 1898 is entirely due to an enormous increase in the number of applications for summonses under the Municipal Act, 33,105 having been received in the year under report against 17,617 in 1897. Of these applications, no less than 20,106 related to failure to take out licenses for professions, callings and trades, and 3,252 to similar failure in regard to carriages and animals. The increase is explained to have been due to a large number of people having left Calcutta or changed their shops during the scare caused by the plague. It has not been stated that it was wholly due to this cause and, from the inquiries made at the time, the Lieutenant-Governor was greatly disappointed to find that the main cause was nothing less than the laxity of the Municipal subordinates. Had they insisted on the punctual taking out of licenses, and applied for summonses against defaulters in due time, the Magistrates' Courts would not have been swamped with 14,416 applications in the month of June 1898. This matter formed the subject of correspondence with the Corporation; measures were taken to assist the Magistrates in the disposal of the work as quickly as possible and, after much delay, a system was introduced, which ought to have been adopted long before, for ensuring that neglect in taking out licenses shall have reasonably prompt notice and action. But it is altogether wrong that the Criminal Courts should be used as the ordinary method for enforcing the payment of taxes, and the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill have most properly introduced a procedure for the recovery of arrears of these taxes, which will very greatly reduce the necessity for proceeding against defaulters in the Courts and prevent, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes, the possibility of the recurrence of a state of affairs, which justly excited very strong comment.

The table below compares the crime reported during the past five years in the town and suburbs together, showing separately cognizable and non-cognizable crime, and offences under the Indian Penal Code and under the Municipal and other laws:—

	1894	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cognizable—					
Penal Code	7,492	6,836	8,116	9,109	8,786
Miscellaneous	23,316	24,392	26,714	28,019	26,708
Non-cognizable—					
Penal Code	6,277	6,760	6,608	6,259	5,479
Miscellaneous	17,441	20,892	25,481	23,240	37,513
Total ...	54,526	58,880	66,919	66,627	78,486

The figures of cognizable crime for 1897 and 1898 given in the report have been found incorrect on investigation. The errors show much carelessness, which must be avoided in future.

3. In the following statement are shown the cognizable and non-cognizable cases which were sent up by the Police or taken up direct by the Magistrates during the last two years and the number tried and their results, and also the division of work between the Courts of the Presidency and Suburban Magistrates :—

Court.	Cases instituted.			Cases tried.				Number of cases ending in conviction.			
	Cognizable cases sent up by the Police.	Cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrate direct.	Non-cognizable cases.	Cognizable cases sent up by the Police.	Cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrate direct.	Non-cognizable cases.	Total.	Cognizable cases sent up by the Police.	Cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrate direct.	Non-cognizable cases.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Northern Division Court	13,515	804	2,361	12,405	477	885	13,737	12,360	296	741	13,337
Southern ditto ...	9,434	436	1,751	8,284	284	569	9,137	7,663	221	442	8,326
Bench Court	3,531	334	32,702	2,961	191	7,386	10,538	2,856	29	5,509	8,394
								22,793	546	6,692	30,031
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	.....	.....	26
Total ...	26,480	1,574	36,814	23,650	952	8,810	33,412	22,819	546	6,692	30,057
Figures for preceding year.	26,533	1,212	24,013	24,203	822	7,391	32,416	23,051	420	6,017	29,488
Northern Division, Suburban Court.	3,771	438	5,490	3,310	318	2,610	6,238	3,280	231	2,050	5,561
Southern Division, Suburban Court.	2,885	126	688	2,430	73	447	2,950	2,344	31	209	2,584
								5,613	252	2,268	8,132
Court of Session	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	.....	1	13
Total ...	6,656	564	6,178	5,740	391	3,057	9,188	5,624	252	2,269	8,145
Figures for preceding year.	7,520	670	6,777	6,045	399	3,584	10,028	6,467	277	2,629	9,373

The total number of cases tried in the town and suburbs during the year was 42,600, of which 38,202, or 89·67 per cent., ended in convictions. Of these the police sent up 29,390 cognizable cases and obtained convictions in 28,443, or 96·77 per cent. The Magistrates took up direct 2,138 cases and convicted in 798 or 37·32 per cent. Of 36,814 non-cognizable cases instituted in the town, only 8,810 were actually tried. The bulk of the cases which did not come on for trial were, no doubt, those under the Municipal Act, for omission to take out licenses, of which the Chief Presidency Magistrate explains that a very large number was struck off because service of processes could not be effected, while many more were dismissed owing to the licenses being subsequently taken out.

4. The cases declared false in the town and suburbs during the year were 152 in number, the percentage of false to true cases being ·19. Out of 111 false cases in the town, prosecutions under the Penal Code were instituted in 15. In 10 of these convictions were obtained, and fines were imposed, aggregating Rs. 77, in 4 cases the accused were discharged, and 1 case was withdrawn. Out of 41 false cases in the suburbs prosecutions were instituted in 8, in 7 of which convictions were obtained, fines aggregating Rs. 100 being imposed in 5 cases and the accused in the remaining 2 being sentenced to two and three months' imprisonment respectively. It is not shown whether any use was made of the provisions of sections 250 and 553, Criminal Procedure Code, in the Courts of the Stipendiary Magistrates. Information on this subject should be given in future reports. The number of prosecutions for false charges is again small, and the punishments awarded in the cases tried appear to be generally quite inadequate for so serious an offence.

5. *Property stolen and recovered.*—The value of property stolen in the town and suburbs was Rs. 2,76,460 against Rs. 3,06,963 in 1897, and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 1,82,350 against Rs. 1,72,629, the percentage on the property stolen being 65·95 against 56·23.

6. *Cognizable offences in the Town.*—The total number of cognizable offences in the town was 25,796 against 26,592 in the preceding year. A decrease occurred in offences, both serious and minor, against the person and property under the Indian Penal Code, and also in offences under special and local laws. There were 10 cases relating to coinage and forgery of currency notes against 7 in 1897, two important convictions being obtained in respect of forged notes. Two riots were committed in connection with plague measures, in both of which convictions were obtained. In 2 cases of murder capital sentence was passed: in 1 the accused is still at large, and in the fourth the murderer was found to be insane. There was one case of murder by robbers, in which no clue could be obtained. Cases of grievous hurt decreased from 47 to 39, and cases of kidnapping also showed a reduction from 6 to 1. The number of robberies was 3—the same as in 1897. Burglaries were fewer than in the preceding four years, being 124 against 152 in 1897, 185 in 1896, 134 in 1895 and 141 in 1894. Detection followed in 73 cases, and 77 persons were convicted. Thefts also show a large decrease, the total being 1,060 against 1,700 in 1897. Of these, 857 cases were detected, 855 persons being convicted. There was a further decrease in the number of cases of criminal breach of trust, the total for the year being 153 against 187 in 1897 and 476 in 1896. Many cases of a civil nature appear to have been formerly brought before the Magistrates. Action was taken against vagrants and bad characters under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, in 242 cases against 80 in 1897, and 235 persons were required to furnish security for good behaviour against 85. The increase shows greater energy on the part of the police in a direction in which it was needed. The larger number of cases and of persons bound down possibly accounts in part for the decrease in burglaries and thefts. Offences against the Police and other Acts numbered 12,312 against 10,717 in 1897, and there were 108 prosecutions under the Shipping Act against 70 in 1897. The cases under the Port Act were 784 in number, being approximately the same as in the preceding year. Prosecutions for cruelty to animals showed a decrease from 7,323 in 1897 to 6,636 in the year under review.

7. *Non-cognizable crime in the Town.*—Three important cases of forgery were successfully prosecuted during the year. In one of them an attempt was made fraudulently to obtain possession of a large sum of money lying to the credit of a suit pending before the High Court. Several of these cases are under enquiry, and it appears that a number of persons have been engaged for some time in putting forward false claimants for money in deposit in the High Court. The number of cases under the Calcutta Municipal Act was nearly double that in the preceding year, as already shown. Bogus firms carrying on fraudulent business, details of which have been given in previous reports continue to decrease, the number at the end of the year being 42 against 57 at the end of 1897.

8. *Cognizable crime in the Suburbs.*—There was a decrease in cognizable offences in the suburbs from 7,301 in 1897 to 6,419 in 1898. It was common to all classes of crime, except class 1 (offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice). There were 7 cases of counterfeiting coin against 6 in the previous year. A serious riot occurred, in which two medical officers on plague duty were attacked by a mob. On their being followed into the second storey of a house where they had been given shelter by the owner, one of the officers fired and wounded two men, both of whom died subsequently. Seven of the rioters were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. There were 3 murders against 4 and 29 cases of grievous hurt against 34 in 1897. Cases of hurt by a dangerous weapon fell from 38 in 1897 to 21 in the year under review. A dacoity occurred in the outlying Tollyganj section. Arrests were made, but no conviction was obtained. Burglaries and thefts showed a decrease from 127 and 631 cases respectively in 1897 to 71 and 330 cases in 1898. In the suburbs, as in the town, proceedings were taken against a larger number of vagrants and bad characters, under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Forty-one persons were sent up, and order to furnish security for good behaviour was passed against 26, 3 being still under trial at the end of the year.

9. *Non-cognizable crime.*—The total number of non-cognizable cases was 6,178 against 6,777 in the previous year. There was a decrease in the number of municipal cases from 5,270 in 1897 to 4,439 in 1898.

10. *Suicides and accidental deaths.*—There were 89 suicides during the year against 101 in 1897. The number of accidental deaths was 329 against 331 in 1897. The Police appear to have exercised greater vigilance in checking rash driving, 130 drivers having been prosecuted for this offence against 100 in 1897. The number of fatal accidents in the Port of Calcutta was 87, of which 73 were by drowning.

11. *Working of the Arms Act.*—At the beginning of the year 3,249 fire-arms were in the hands of licensed dealers. The number imported was 3,715, and 1,319 weapons were purchased in the country. In all 5,309 weapons were sold against 5,568 in 1897. The balance in hand at the end of the year consisted of 3,610 pieces Importations of guns and rifles were smaller than in the previous year. The figures show that revolvers and pistols are imported in steadily increasing numbers year by year. Twelve prosecutions were instituted under the Arms Act during the year. The most important case was a prosecution of an officer of a German steamer for importing a number of revolvers and offering them for sale without a license.

12. *European Vagrancy Act.*—At the close of 1897 there were 17 European vagrants in the Work-house, and 48 were admitted during the year. Twenty-seven were released on obtaining employment. Altogether 11 persons were deported, after entering into agreements under the Vagrancy Act. Twenty-two seamen had resort to the Alms-house, and passages were arranged for them by the Superintendent.

13. *Fire-Brigade Act.*—The Brigade was employed at 40 fires during the year, 13 in the town and on the river, 13 in the suburbs, and 14 in Howrah. The number of fires attended in 1897 was 32. The manual engines at out-stations rendered assistance in 10 fires. Eighty-nine other fires occurred in which the loss was trifling, being under Rs. 7 in each case. The estimated loss of property by fire during the year was Rs. 4,92,220 against Rs. 2,43,760 in 1897.

14. *Strength and discipline of the Police Force.*—The sanctioned strength of the Force at the end of the year was 3,004 against 3,007 on the last day of 1897. This number includes police permanently supplied to the Port Commissioners and other public bodies and private individuals. Sixteen members of the force were punished judicially during the year against 5 in 1897. Fifty-nine men were dismissed against 60 in 1897. The total of minor punishments was 501. There were 20 desertions against 6 in the preceding year. Proposals were submitted to the Government of India during the year for sanction to a considerable increase to the strength of the Force, and final orders are awaited. The necessity for a body of armed police was again felt in the past year, during the excitement which arose on the occurrence of plague and the adoption of precautionary and preventive measures. A large force of Military and Reserve Police was brought down from the districts, and their presence in the city proved of great value to the Commissioner of Police in preserving order.

15. *Old offenders and Anthropometry.*—The police kept surveillance over 744 released offenders. Out of 1,093 persons convicted of offences againt property, and whose antecedents were unknown to the police, previous convictions were proved against 164—by means of anthropometry in the case of 27, and by finger-prints in the other cases. Previous convictions were proved against 480 offenders in all, against 517 in the previous year.

16. *Judicial Work.*—Mr. Pearson was on leave from the beginning of the year until the 2nd April, from which date until the end of the year he held the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Bonnaud officiated during his absence. The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Syed Amir Hussein, C.I.E., was Magistrate of the Northern Division during the year, except from the 14th October to the 28th November 1898, when Mr. Bonnaud acted.

17. *Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.*—The total number of cases instituted during the year and pending from the previous year was 10,930 against 11,286 in the previous year. A total of 11,963 persons was concerned in these cases, of whom 10,659 were convicted and 1,292 discharged.

Appeals were preferred against the order of the Court in 27 cases. In 21 cases the appeals were summarily rejected and in 6 they were dismissed. Motions were made to the High Court in 8 cases, of which 1 only was successful.

18. *Court of the Northern Division Magistrate.*—The total number of cases instituted was 16,812 against 16,966 in the year preceding. Of 18,749 persons appearing before the Court, 17,989 were convicted and 696 were acquitted or discharged. Appeals were preferred in 42 cases, and the order of the Lower Court was upheld in all except 1, which was remanded for re-trial. Motions were made to the High Court in 22 cases, and of these 1 was partially successful, the case being remanded for further evidence.

19. The following statement compares the number of persons against whom process issued in non-cognizable cases, with the numbers actually appearing before the Court in each of the past two years:—

Name of Court.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons actually appearing.		Percentage of persons appearing to persons against whom process issued.		Remarks.
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chief Presidency Magistrate ..	2,837	2,321	857	886	30·2	38·2	
Presidency Magistrate, Northern Division.	4,904	3,636	1,351	1,138	27·5	31·8	
Honorary Presidency Magistrates ...	19,880	32,637	12,174	17,320	61·2	53	
Total ...	27,621	38,594	14,382	19,364	52	50·2	

20. *Work of Honorary Magistrates.*—A total of 2,070 cases was transferred for trial to the Bench of Honorary Magistrates against 2,493 in the previous year, and 2,599 cases to Honorary Magistrates sitting singly as compared with 2,944 in 1897. Of the 4,669 cases thus transferred, 3,264 were from the Southern and 1,405 from the Northern Division. Of 6,475 persons who appeared before the Courts in these cases, 4,659 were convicted and 1,788 acquitted or discharged. Appeals were preferred in 14 of the cases, but the conviction was upheld in all. The High Court was moved in 6 cases, in 2 of which the order was set aside. The number of Municipal cases which came before the Honorary Magistrates was 32,702. Of these, 16,890 were struck off, and of the 15,812 cases which came on for trial, 10,271 resulted in acquittal or discharge and 5,227 in conviction. The amount of fines imposed in Municipal cases was Rs. 30,989-14 against Rs. 23,280-14 in the previous year. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 22,257-8 was realised. Practically the whole of the cases instituted by the Corporation under Act II (B.C.) of 1888 is disposed of by the Honorary Magistrates. The very large number of cases struck off indicates much waste of labour in issuing processes, which could have been avoided if the Municipal establishment had been more energetic in compelling the taking out of licenses. An extra clerical staff had to be employed. Since the commencement of the present year three additional clerks have been sanctioned for the Bench for one year. If it be found necessary to retain this establishment permanently, the matter should be separately submitted for the orders of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank the Honorary Magistrates who have assisted in disposing of the large amount of work done by the Bench, and especially those whom Mr. Pearson mentions as having frequently attended out of their regular turn to take the place of absentees.

21. Since the close of the year the Government has received representations from public bodies urging the necessity for the appointment of a third Stipendiary Magistrate. The matter will be settled on the Lieutenant-Governor's return to Calcutta.

22. The efficiency of the Calcutta Police Administration has been maintained under Mr. James' control, and he again acknowledges the assistance rendered by Mr. Paget, the Deputy Commissioner. Several of the Superintendents and Inspectors are commended for their good work.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information and for communication to the Presidency Magistrates.

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division; the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, and the Municipal Department of this Government, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON INLAND EMIGRATION REPORT FOR 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 20th July 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 2135.

READ—

The Report of the Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta, on Inland Emigration for the year 1898.

DR. C. BANKS held the appointment of Superintendent of Emigration throughout the year.

2. In accordance with the orders of Government contained in paragraph 3 of the Resolution on the Inland Emigration Report for 1897, the Superintendent of Emigration has in section I of his Report summarized the more important questions connected with Inland Emigration which engaged the attention of Government during the year. These were—

(1) the precautionary measures adopted by Government to protect the tea industry from the spread of the plague;

(2) the arrangements for the segregation of emigrants infected with cholera, small-pox, and other contagious diseases at Sara, Naihati, and the various halting places along the emigration routes to the labour districts in Assam;

(3) the revision of the rules issued under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, and the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C.) of 1889, in order to improve the transit of emigrants to Assam, Sylhet and Cachar; and

(4) the opening of an alternative route for emigrants proceeding to Cachar and Sylhet *viâ* Chandpur.

The arrangements under items (2) and (3) in the above list are now being carried out, the orders of the Government of India as to the establishments proposed for the various halting places having been recently received.

Besides these administrative measures, the amendment of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, with the object of removing abuses in connection with the recruitment and despatch of coolies to Assam, was under consideration, and since the close of the year the opinion of this Government on the subject has been submitted to the Government of India.

3. *Contractors' emigrants.*—There were three licensed contractors with depôts in the suburbs of Calcutta during 1898, of whom one closed his business on the 9th July 1898. They had 14 recruiters working under them as against 15 in the preceding year, and they registered 2,867 coolies as against 5,227 in 1897. This large decrease of 2,360 in the number of emigrants recruited on behalf of licensed contractors during the year was no doubt due to the greater prosperity of the agricultural population and the abundance and cheapness of food-supplies. Of the 2,867 coolies, all but 30 were registered in the 24-Parganas, which corroborates the conclusion drawn in last year's Resolution that contractors depend largely on the numerous free emigration depôts in Calcutta for their supply of labour. Of the coolies registered, 45 per cent. were natives of Bengal; 1·5 came from Bihar; nearly 5 per cent. were natives of Orissa; hardly any came from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; 21 per cent. were natives of the Central Provinces; 7 per cent. of Central India; and 19 per cent. were natives of Madras. These details are based on the statements of the emigrants themselves, and cannot be regarded as absolutely correct. Out of the 2,867 emigrants, 5 were discharged and 6 deserted from sub-depôts, reducing the total number to 2,856. To this number must be added 99 coolies who were already in the depôts on the first day of the year, and one infant born in a depôt, raising the total number of persons accommodated in the depôts to 2,956. Of these, 41 were discharged, 78 deserted, 3 died, 1 was rejected, 52 remained over in the depôts at the close of the year, and 9 were unaccounted for. These last belonged to the depôt which was closed during the year. The percentage of sickness during 1898 amounted to 0·27 as against 1·82 in the previous year, and the death-rate per mille was 1·01 as against 6 87. These figures show that the health

of the emigrants was good, and no case of cholera, small-pox, chicken-pox or measles occurred during the year. The percentage of contracts for four years on the total number of contracts registered rose to 90·9 as against 81·4 in the previous year. The emigrants despatched to Goalundo numbered 2,817, including 49 despatched from Calcutta on the 31st December 1897. Of these, 1,957 emigrants were landed in Assam, and 839 went to Cachar and Sylhet.

4. *Special Local Agents.*—During the year under report 11 special local agents were licensed as against 8 in the previous year. Their recruiting operations, which were confined to the districts of Manbhum, Ranchi, the Sonthal Parganas, and Singhbhum, resulted in the enlistment of 7,447 emigrants as against 15,471 in 1897. This considerable falling off in the number registered, notwithstanding the employment of a larger number of special local agents, must also be attributed to the return of prosperity locally. The proportion of labourers to dependents was approximately 3 to 1. Of the entire number, Manbhum contributed nearly 73 per cent., Ranchi 26·5 per cent., and the Sonthal Parganas 0·5 per cent. Of the total number of emigrants, 7,261 were registered for Assam, 81 for Cachar and 105 for Sylhet. Of these, 5,386 were despatched to Goalundo, where they arrived without casualty, while at Goalundo there were 34 releases and 7 desertions, the number of emigrants being thus reduced to 5,345, of whom 5,207 were embarked for Assam, 80 for Cachar and 58 for Sylhet. Of the number despatched to Assam, 15 deserted and 9 died, 8 of the deaths being due to cholera, the percentage of the total number of casualties amounting to 0·46 and of deaths to 0·17 as against 0·84 and 0·69, respectively, in the previous year. No casualties occurred among the emigrants embarked for Cachar and Sylhet. One hundred and eighteen emigrants left for Assam *viâ* Dhubri, and duly arrived at their destination.

5. *Certificated garden sardars.*—There were 4,306 certificated garden sardars and 31 sardarnis as against 4,439 sardars and 65 sardarnis in 1897. The marginal table gives the number for each of the last five years, and shows that the number of sardars and sardarnis has been gradually on the decrease since 1895. No licenses of local agents were cancelled or certificates of garden sardars withdrawn during the year. The number of coolies registered by garden sardars and sardarnis amounted to 13,624 and 71, respectively, as against 18,775 and 184 in the previous year—a decrease, for which the prosperity of the agricultural population and the abundance and cheapness of food-grains is again responsible. Of the 13,695 emigrants, 12,522 were registered for Assam, 361 for Cachar, and 812 for Sylhet. The total number of emigrants who left the districts of recruitment during the year for embarkation at Goalundo was 19,280, of whom 10 were released, 2 deserted, and 2 died at Goalundo. Of the remaining 19,266, 17,052 were embarked for Assam, 875 for Cachar, and 1,339 for Sylhet. Out of the 918 sardari emigrants who were despatched to Assam *viâ* Dhubri, 4 died of cholera at that place, and the remaining 914 were landed at their destination as there was no casualty on the passage by steamer.

Year.	Number of—		
	Sardars.	Sardarnis.	Local agents.
1894 ...	5,274	156	138
1895 ...	5,317	164	172
1896 ...	4,748	73	164
1897 ...	4,439	65	119
1898 ...	4,306	31	144

6. *Free emigrants.*—The figures as to free emigration, which are only approximately accurate, are derived from information received from the Emigration Agents at Goalundo and Dhubri as to the number passing through these stations. Their reports show that 21,054 free emigrants left the recruiting districts for Goalundo, and 1,463 for Dhubri, giving a total of 22,517 as against 54,934 in 1897. Of the coolies who travelled *viâ* Goalundo, 3 deserted, 2 died, and 31 were released at that place, the total casualties thus amounting to 36. Of the remaining 21,018 emigrants, 8,314 were bound for Assam, among whom 2 desertions and 8 deaths subsequently occurred, but no casualty of any description occurred *en route* among the 4,465 and 8,239 free emigrants who embarked for Cachar and Sylhet, respectively. Out of the 1,463 free emigrants who were despatched to Dhubri, 1,431 eventually arrived, the casualties numbering 32 as against 187 in the previous year. In addition to this number, 6,950 free emigrants who embarked at Goalundo were landed at Dhubri for the purpose of executing contracts, bringing the actual number of arrivals at Dhubri to 8,381. This number was increased

by the 5 emigrants that remained at Dhubri at the close of the previous year to 8,386. Among these there were 218 casualties, viz., 208 released, 6 desertions, and 4 deaths. Eventually 8,155 were re-embarked and 13 left behind at Dhubri. Of the number embarked, 7,952 executed labour contracts, and 203 proceeded as free emigrants.

7. *Execution of contracts.*—The following statement gives the figures connected with the execution of contracts under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act I of 1882:—

Place.	Three years.				Four years.				Grand Total.
	Contractors' coolies.	Special local agents' coolies.	Garden sardars' coolies.	Total.	Contractors' coolies.	Special local Agents' coolies.	Garden sardars' coolies.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	.....	.....	225	225	1,574	5,282	6,589	13,445	13,670
Cachar	.....	13	147	160	384	40	50	474	634
Sylhet	202	14	312	528	62	42	158	262	790
Total for 1898 ...	202	27	684	913	2,020	5,364	6,797	14,181	15,094
Total for 1897 ...	694	643	8,496	9,833	3,041	9,645	1,354	14,040	23,873

Fifteen thousand and ninety-four contracts were executed during 1898, of which 6 per cent. were for three years, and 94 per cent. for four years. In 1897 the number of contracts executed was 23,873, of which 41 per cent. were for three years, and 59 for four years.

8. *Offences connected with emigration and inspection of depôts.*—The quarterly returns of offences connected with emigration submitted by district officers and their annual reports of inspection of cooly depôts are dealt with separately, and need not be noticed here.

9. *Summary.*—The following table summarizes the statistics of emigrants registered to proceed during the year from the recruiting districts to the labour districts in Assam *viâ* Calcutta, Goalundo, and Dhubri:—

	1897.				1898.			
	Viâ Calcutta.	*Viâ* Goalundo.	*Viâ* Dhubri.	Total.	*Viâ* Calcutta.	*Viâ* Goalundo.	*Viâ* Dhubri.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number registered through licensed contractors.	5,227	.....	.....	5,227	2,863	.....	4	2,867
Number registered through special local agents.	.....	11,881	3,590	15,471	.....	5,511	1,936	7,447
Number registered through certificated garden sardars.	.....	15,519	3,440	18,959	.....	8,482	5,213	13,695
Free emigrants	.....	46,940*	7,994	54,934	.....	21,054*	1,463	22,517
Total ...	5,227	74,340	15,024	94,591	2,863	35,047	8,616	46,526

* These figures include the free emigrants who were landed at Dhubri for execution of contracts.

Taking all classes of emigrants together, the results of the year's operations show that during 1898 there was a decrease of 48,065 in the number of coolies embarked for the labour districts in Assam, an obvious consequence of the abundant harvests and improved comfort of the later year.

10. *Transport.*—Emigrants were conveyed from Goalundo to the labour districts by steamers, and these vessels were inspected at certain places *en route* by officers specially appointed for the work. The average length of the river journey to Assam was during 1898 from six to eight days, and to Cachar and Sylhet from one to six days. Of the 3,934 batch way-bills of emigrants proceeding *viâ* Goalundo, issued in 1898, 3,443, or 87 per cent., were eventually returned to the Superintendent of Emigration. In 1897 out of a total of 4,199 batch way-bills issued, 3,634, or 86 per cent., were returned to that officer. In regard to the despatches from Dhubri, out of a total of 261 batch way-bills issued, 209, or 80 per cent., were returned in 1898 as against 817, or 77 per cent., in the preceding year.

11. *Casualties.*—As compared with the decrease in the number of emigrants despatched to the labour districts, there has been more than a corresponding

decrease in the total number of casualties, the total of which fell from 2,507, or 2·53 per cent., in 1897 to 609, or 1·19, during the year under report. Deaths from cholera amounted to 0·11 per cent. as against 0·99 per cent. in the preceding year, while the mortality from other causes fell from 0·12 per cent. during 1897 to 0·03 per cent. in 1898. The number of casualties among free emigrants also decreased from 2·53 per cent. in 1897 to 1·43 per cent. during 1898. There has been also a considerable decrease in the number of deaths among this class of emigrants, which was only 24, or 0·1 per cent., during 1898, as against 541, or 0·98 per cent., during 1897.

12. The thanks of Government are due to Dr. Banks for the active and careful discharge of his duties as Superintendent of Emigration. There was a marked improvement in all the circumstances and arrangements relating to coolie emigration to Assam.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE LEGAL AFFAIRS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 37J.R.T.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL.

Dated Yacht Rhotas, the 20th July 1899.

READ—

The Report on the Legal Affairs of the Government of Bengal for the yea r 1898-99.

Read also—

The Reports of the two previous years, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

The report is submitted by Mr. Pratt, who was Legal Remembrancer at the close of the year. There were several changes in the appointment during the year, due to the temporary promotion to the High Court of Mr. Wilkins, the substantive incumbent, and Messrs. Pratt and Gupta, officiating incumbents.

2. Only one appeal in which the Government is interested was pending before the Privy Council. It relates to a claim to lands against the Syedpore Trust Estate, which is managed by the Collector of Khulna. The appeal is against a decision of the High Court, on appeal, rejecting the claim.

3. The table below compares the results of Government litigation in all the Civil Courts of Bengal during 1898-99 with those of the two preceding years :—

	Original suits.			Appeals— Before Lower Courts.			Appeals— Before High Court.			Total.			Remarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Decided in favour of Government.	118	143	142(*a*)	35	51	30(*b*)	14	33	26(*c*)	167	227	198	(*a*) 17 cases wer governed by 8 judgments.
2. Decided against Government.	54	36	75(*e*)	7	10	16(*d*)	6	3	5	67	49	96	(*b*) 5 appeals by 2 judgments.
3. Compromised, remanded or withdrawn.	24	29	48	2	1	6	2	4	33	28	34	87	(*c*) 29 cases by 7 judgments.
4. Percentage in favour of Government.	72·8	82·1	71·5	83·3	91·1	69·2	73·6	91·3	78·2	74·5	83·2	71·7	(*d*) 7 appeals by 3 judgments. (*e*) 9 appeals by 1 judgment.

Excluding cases under the Land Acquisition Act, the figures are as follow :—

	Original suits.			Appeals— Before Lower Courts.			Appeals— Before High Court.			Total.			Remarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Decided in favour of Government.	103	121	88	35	51	30(*b*)	14	21	12	134	193	130	(*a*) 20 cases were governed by 3 judgments.
2. Decided against Government.	37	26	49(*a*)	7	10	16(*c*)	5	2	4	49	38	69	(*b*) 8 appeals by 2 judgments.
3. Compromised, remanded or withdrawn.	19	27	31	2	1	6	2	3	33	23	31	70	(*c*) 7 appeals by 3 judgments.
4. Percentage in favour of Government.	79·2	82·3	73·3	83·3	91·1	69·2	73·6	91·3	75	77·4	85·5	72·5	

There was an increase under all heads of litigation except that of appeals in the Lower Courts, the total of all cases being 381, against 310 and 262 respectively in the two preceding years. Excluding suits compromised, remanded or withdrawn, the percentage of successful cases was lower than in either of the two preceding years, being 71·7 against 82·2 and 74·5 in 1897 and 1896 respectively.

4. Out of 64 appeals before the High Court, 33 are shown as having been compromised, remanded or withdrawn. It would be convenient if in future years the cases remanded are shown separately from those compromised or withdrawn. Five cases were decided against Government and of each of these the Legal Remembrancer gives a brief account. In three the Government was defendant-respondent, and in two defendant-appellant. In the Lower Appellate Courts the percentage of successful cases was 69·2, twelve cases being decided against Government. In five of these a second appeal has been preferred to the High Court. In the Courts of first instance there were 265 cases, out of which 48 were compromised or withdrawn, while of the remainder 71·5 were decided in favour of Government, two or more cases governed by one judgment being counted as one. No special interest appears to attach to any of the litigation in which the Government was concerned during the year, and no irregularities on the part of officers giving rise to litigation are brought to notice.

5. The following statement shows the result of Court of Wards' litigation during the last three years :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Decided in favour of the Court of Wards ...	2,206	3,041	2,439
Ditto against the Court of Wards ...	162	183	186
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn ...	159	249	184
Percentage decided in favour of the Court of Wards	93·1	94·3	86·8

The percentage of successful appeals before the High Court was 85·7, against 60 in the previous year and 75 in 1896-97. This result is satisfactory. That in the Lower Appellate Courts was less so, only 56·6 per cent. of the cases having been successful, against 76·5 in the preceding year. In the Courts of first instance the number of cases was large, 2,625 suits having been instituted. Of these, excluding cases compromised or withdrawn, 95·3 per cent. were successful.

6. The following table shows the amounts realised under decrees in favour of Government during the year 1898-99 compared with the two preceding years :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Brought forward from last year	41,435	43,057	55,284
Decreed during the year	22,196	33,311	18,769
Total amount due	63,631	76,368	74,053
Amount realised	20,574	21,084	20,630
Percentage of amount recovered to total amount due	32·3	27·6	27·8

The percentage of realisations was practically the same as in the preceding year. The heaviest outstanding balances were in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Ranchi, Midnapore, Tippera, Darbhanga, Gaya, Faridpur, Chittagong and Backergunge. The explanations given of the short realisations show that in Midnapore, Gaya, Faridpur and Chittagong the success attained in realising amounts which were recoverable during the year was very small. A sum of Rs. 450-5-6 was distributed in rewards to officers in three districts whose special exertions led to the recovery of sums aggregating Rs. 3,800-6-9, which could not be realised in the ordinary way.

7. In Court of Wards' cases the realisations under decrees were worse than in either of the two preceding years, being only 26·3 per cent. against 30·2 and 28·8. The attention of the Commissioners concerned will be drawn to the failure of the District Officers to submit returns for the estates mentioned in paragraph 72 of the Report.

8. The revised Civil Suit Rules, the issue of which has been delayed owing to the necessity of making certain references to the Accountant-General on matters of account, will shortly be published.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that in almost every section of the work of the Legal Remembrancer's office there has been a distinct decline during the past year.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and to the Solicitor to Government for information.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue and to the Revenue Department of this Government for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Report and of the Resolution be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE FINAL REPORT OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PALAMAU GOVERNMENT ESTATE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 20th July 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 2423.

READ—

The Final Report on the settlement of the Palamau Government Estate in the district of Palamau.

Read also—

Letters No. 288A., dated the 30th March 1899, from the Board of Revenue, No. 329S., dated the 21st February 1899, from the Director of Land Records, and No. 736L.R., dated the 16th November 1898, from the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, reviewing the Settlement Officer's Final Report.

Letter No. 569A., dated the 15th June 1899, from the Board of Revenue, on the subject of the grant of pattas to the raiyats.

THE new settlement of the Palamau Government estate began to take effect from September 1896, but the report of the Settlement Officer, which bears date the 24th October 1897, reached Government on the 7th April 1899. It appears that the correction of the proofs was much delayed owing to the want of time on the part of the officer engaged on the work, so that the final copies were not issued until August 1898. Considerable delay also occurred in the submission of the remarks of the Divisional Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor, agreeing with the Board, is unable to regard the explanation offered as wholly satisfactory.

Notwithstanding certain inaccuracies noticed by the Commissioner of the Division, the Report with its appendices contains much interesting information relating to the physical features of the country, its agriculture, the habits and customs of the people, and other matters. But the accounts given in it of the traverse and cadastral survey, the preparation of the records, and the determination of the rates of rent, are meagre, and much too little has been said of the valuable work done by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. W. R. Bright, who fully discussed every important question which came before Government in connection with the settlement, and by whom the proceedings were organised from the beginning, and practically the whole of the survey and record-writing and some part of the attestation supervised.

2. The Government estate, the settlement of which forms the subject of the present report, lies in pargana Palamau, part of the district of the same name. This tract, a hilly and wild region, was conquered from its Chero rulers in 1773 A.D. After several successive settlements made with the descendants of the old Rajas, the estate was purchased by Government in 1812 at an auction sale for arrears of revenue. In 1816 it was granted to the Raja of Deo, in the district of Gaya, as a reward for loyal services rendered, but was resumed in 1818 in consequence of oppression on the part of the Raj agents, a remission of Rs. 3,000 a year from the revenue of his Bihar estates being allowed to the Raja by way of compensation.

3. The native rulers of Palamau had alienated a large part of the pargana as *jagirs* and other tenures granted at quit-rents, subject to a right of re-entry

in default of heirs male. Government on acquiring the rights of the old Rajas did not resume these tenures. After a searching enquiry made in 1893-94, they have been recognised as estates, permanent, heritable, and transferable: and the right of Government to resume on failure of male heirs has been abandoned once for all. The villages not so given away, known as *khalsa* or personal villages, constitute the Government estate, which has been settled raiyatwari from time to time, with thikadars to collect the rents from the raiyats.

4. The last regular settlement was commenced in 1864 and completed in 1872. The total number of villages settled was 401 with a total area of 273,635·81 acres (or 427·55 square miles), out of which 30 villages were subsequently included in the Palamau Reserved Forests, while 12 were added to the roll by resumption or jungle-clearing. The terms of settlement of the several villages were so fixed as to expire simultaneously on the 31st March 1894; but, when the resettlement operations were in progress the existing settlement was extended to the 31st March 1896 in order to admit of the completion of the proceedings.

5. Proposals for a resettlement of the estate were submitted to Government in September 1892, but the survey was not commenced until July 1893. The traverse survey was practically completed in the survey year 1893-94. Cadastral survey was commenced in November 1893, but, owing in great part to the slowness of the local *Kol* amins, was protracted till the end of the survey year 1894-95. In August 1895 Government decided that, in order to set back encroachments made by jagirdars or other tenure-holders and to protect the Government estate from further encroachments, the external boundaries of all the *khalsa* villages should be surveyed and demarcated in accordance with the revenue survey of 1860, except where this had already been done in the course of the survey of the cultivated blocks. This work was commenced on the 10th November 1895 and completed on the 12th June 1896. The initial record-writing was done by the survey amins under the supervision of Babu Rameshwar Prashad; and this officer also did some amount of attestation under the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bright, who had drawn up detailed rules for both *khanapuri* (initial record-writing) and attestation. The Settlement Officer, Mr. D. H. E. Sunder, joined on the 17th November 1894. The attestation work was completed in the survey year 1894-95, except for one village, which was dealt with in the following year. Assessments were completed and announced to the raiyats by the end of April 1896. *Jamabandis* or rent-rolls were published in August 1896 in accordance with the provisions of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879, and extracts showing the details of the lands in each holding and the rent payable were distributed to the raiyats. The submission of the final report was delayed till October 1897, in consequence mainly of the deputation of the Settlement Officer to famine—relief.

By a notification of the 17th July 1894, all waste lands the property of Government in the *khalsa* villages, with the exception of lands used by the villagers for cultivation or habitation, had been declared "Protected Forests." Accordingly the Settlement Officer was required to mark off, in consultation with the local Forest officers, the village areas in blocks of a convenient shape, adding to the cultivated lands such quantity of waste land as would be sufficient for the needs of the villagers. The blocks of waste land left out of these village areas, if of suitable size, were to form Protected Forests. It seems, however, that the Settlement Officer failed to grasp the intention of Government, and his final report contains no mention of what he did in this matter. After the close of the settlement operations, this work was entrusted to the Sub-Deputy Collector, Babu Rameswar Prashad, in charge of the Government Estate, who has completed it, and his report on the proceedings is being separately considered by Government.

6. The Palamau Government estate as now settled comprises 399 villages. The total area traversed, including jungle and waste, is 272,000 acres, or 425·23 square miles, of which 187,520 acres, or 293·93 square miles, from the occupied area, and have been cadastrally surveyed.

The aggregate area, cultivated and culturable, including homestead, held by tenants is 65,546 acres, of which 56,278·51 acres are reported to have been found actually under cultivation. The Settlement Officer calculates the increase in cultivation since the last settlement at 221 per cent., taking the total cultivated area at that time to have been 17,511·44 acres. The cultivated area shown in Table III appended to Mr. L. R. Forbes' Report of the last settlement is, however, 43,426·25 acres, and on this basis the increase in cultivation amounts to only 29·6 per cent. The discrepancy has been noticed by the Commissioner of the Division, and a copy of the explanation called for by him should be submitted to Government.

Of the total cultivated area 10,428·20 acres are double-cropped. Rice occupies 23·84 per cent. of the cropped area, while 54·39 per cent. is covered by other food-crops. The total irrigated area reported by the Settlement Officer is 8,558·58 acres. *Ahars*, or reservoirs made by throwing embankments across drainage hollows or across the natural slope of fields, constitute the principal source of irrigation. Mr. Sunder has recommended the construction or improvement of certain *ahars*. The matter is receiving the attention of the Board and the local officers, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to have a report on the action taken to give effect to the Settlement Officer's recommendations.

7. A great part of the population of Palamau consists of aboriginal tribes who were not accustomed to the ordinary system of assessing each bigha of land at a certain rate of rent, known in Palamau as the *uttakar* system, which was, therefore, at the last settlement adopted only in the case of villages where cultivation was more permanent and the raiyats were of the more advanced castes. In the more jungly villages lying chiefly to the south, the system adopted was the *pariadari* system, which was the only one the aboriginal raiyats understood, and under which certain of the village lands, generally the lowlands fit for paddy, were divided into a number of *parias* or shares, each of which carried with it the right to cultivate a certain extent of *bhita* or upland free of rent. The *parias* were classified as first, second and third class, according to the soil contained in each, and a rent was fixed for the whole area according to the class in which the *paria* was placed.

For the new settlement it was at first decided that the *uttakar* system should be introduced wherever possible, it being left to the discretion of the Settlement Officer to continue the crude *pariadari* system where he failed to induce the raiyats to accept the other method. Subsequently, in the course of his proceedings, the Settlement Officer found that the general development of the country had been such that there was no need to settle the estate partly on the *uttakar* and partly on the *pariadari* system; and in accordance with a recommendation made in his Rate Report, Government decided that throughout the estate the settlement should be made on the *uttakar* system.

8. After considerable discussion it was finally decided that for purposes of assessment the two broad divisions of cultivated land, *dhankhet* and *bhita*, should each be divided into three classes. First-class *dhankhet* is the lowest land on which most water remains, and which is therefore best suited to winter rice; the other two classes possess the same character but in lower degrees. First-class *bhita* is the land on which *bhadoi* or autumn paddy, wheat, barley, maize and sugar-cane are grown; lands yielding *marua* (*eleusine corocana*), linseed and gram have been classed as second-class *bhita*, and those producing til or jinjilli (*sesamum indicum*), cotton and pulses have been classed as third-class *bhita*. This classification is the same as that current in the adjoining districts of Hazaribagh and Lohardaga; but the Settlement Officer observes that while it appears to be understood by the more intelligent raiyats of the higher castes, the bulk of the people cannot grasp the distinction between the several classes.

Whilst the above classification of soils was retained unaltered from the last settlement, the similar triple division of villages was abandoned, and in its place a more complicated division, based on a variety of factors, was introduced.

In fixing the rates, Government was influenced by the consideration that Palamau is still in a backward condition, partly owing to the absence of railways, and the vicissitudes of the rainfall. Therefore it was decided for the most part to keep to the rates of the previous settlement, and in some cases those rates were even reduced.

9. The following table shows the class of tenants, the areas held by them and the rents assessed:—

Class of tenants.		Number of tenancies.	Aggregate cultivated and culturable area held by each class.	Average area of cultivated and culturable lands per holding.	Rent— Actually paid by tenants as found at attestation.	Rent— According to settlement.	Average rent per acre as now settled.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Settled raiyats	Resident ...	3,875	27,675·84	7·23	23,914 6 11	31,702 11 0	1 2 3	
	Non-resident ...	1,134	11,703·90	9·90	10,988 6 5	15,245 0 0	1 4 10	
Occupancy raiyats.	Resident ...	1,862	6,016·14	3·21	6,228 6 2	8,104 10 0	1 5 6	
	Non-resident ...	605	2,604·26	4·20	2,754 11 9	3,815 9 0	1 7 5	
Non-occupancy raiyats.	Resident ...	3,593	10,642·22	2·97	8,098 10 5	9,019 9 0	0 13 6	
	Non-resident ...	1,883	6,373·49	3·38	5,708 8 5	6,545 3 0	1 0 5	
Rent-free holders.	A. Service tenures	222	385·15	1·73	.....	.....	.....	
	B. Chaukidari and Goraiti	19	28·63	1·50	.....	.....	.....	
	C. Others (Khairat, &c.)	51	116·40	2·28	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	13,244	65,546·03	.....	57,693 2 1	74,432 10 0	.....	
Shikmi or under-raiyats		2,519	2,977·24	1·18	5,966 14 6	Not settled.	.....	

The classification of raiyats into settled, occupancy and non-occupancy raiyats has been made in accordance with the principles of the Tenancy Act, although that Act is not in force in the Chota Nagpur Division, and although occupancy rights are unknown in the *jagirdari* villages. The large percentage of non-occupancy raiyats shown above is due to the unstable disposition of the people. Besides the concession of occupancy rights, all the raiyats, whether rent-paying or not, have for the first time been given *mahua* trees free of rent at the rate of two trees per raiyat in the northern and four in the southern villages. The flower of these trees, dried and preserved, forms a a valuable article of food for the lower classes. The resident raiyats have also been allowed to hold their homestead lands rent-free, the total area of land thus left unassessed being 991·51 acres, or an average of 0·19 acre per raiyat. Of the rent-free holdings, the service tenures, which are resumable, are held on the distinct understanding that they will be retained in their tenures only so long as the raiyats are satisfied with them. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner and the Board in thinking that the lands comprised in the chaukidari tenures, amounting only to 29 acres, need not be resumed, and that the service tenures referred to in paragraph 97 of the final report need not be specially sanctioned since they are all resumable save those called *khairat*, which appear to be petty maintenance grants given by the former Chero Rajas to *jakirs*, Brahmans and others.

10. The total raiyati rental fixed at the last settlement was Rs. 40,843. This by various means the thikadars or farmers increased to Rs. 57,693, which was the rent actually paid as ascertained at attestation. The new rental being Rs. 74,433, the increase on the attested rental amounts to 29 per cent. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board in thinking that (paragraph 5, Board's report,) the incidence of the rent per acre, viz. Re. 1-2-3, is moderate. The increase in the rental is due chiefly to extension of cultivation and has been accepted by the tenants.

The cost incurred was as follows:—

	Total cost.	Cost per acre of the area cadastrally surveyed.	Cost per acre of the total area surveyed.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Survey	79,165	0 6 9	0 4 8
Settlement	40,387	0 3 5	0 2 4
Total ...	1,19,552	0 10 2	0 7 0

The actual expenditure incurred, and the time occupied were, however, more than double those originally contemplated, this being due to the fact that the original estimates were based on the assumption that only 110 square miles would have to be cadastrally surveyed, whereas in reality the area was 294 square miles.

11. To the rental of the estate should be added the revenue derived from the following species of trees:—

(1) *Mahua trees.*—Those in excess of the number allowed to the raiyats free of rent have been settled for the period of the settlement (15 years at 4 annas per tree in the northern villages and at 2 annas in the southern villages.

(2) *Asan trees*, used for rearing silk cocoons, sold by auction annually by the Deputy Commissioner either for the whole estate or for groups of villages.

(3) *Khair trees* used for the manufacture of *kath* or catechu and in growing lac. The Deputy Commissioner has been left free to settle these trees from year to year to the best advantage. The manufacture of *kath* involves the destruction of the trees. It was therefore decided in 1896 that in villages where *khair* trees are numerous some of them might be allowed to be felled, but that in others it might not be advisable to allow such destruction, specially where the trees are used for lac cultivation. *Khair* trees are used also for house posts and ploughs, and for making charcoal, and the Settlement Officer recommends that the destruction of these trees in the Government estate should be stopped altogether. The Deputy Commissioner does not agree in this recommendation. The Conservator of Forests will be requested to have the trees in question inspected, and to submit a report as to whether, looking to the rules relating to these trees in the reserved and protected forests, it would be inadvisable to give effect to the decision already arrived at by Government.

(4) *Palas and Kusum trees* used in growing lac. It was decided in 1896 that such of the trees as had already been entered in the raiyats' names in the khatians as being in their possession should be settled with them separately at the rates noted on the margin for one year, on the distinct understanding that they would be re-settled with them or not as Government might determine on receipt of fuller information. On this question and that of other lac-bearing trees, the Lieutenant-Governor awaits the report called for in paragraph 3 (*e*) of Government Order No. 3292L.R., dated the 17th August 1896.

In the northern villages—
Palas ... 2 annas a tree.
Kusum ... 6 „ „
In the southern villages—
Palas ... 1 anna a tree.
Kusum ... 4 annas „

The excess *mahua* trees have been settled for a period of 15 years with the raiyats for Rs. 3,270 per annum; the *palas* and *kusum* trees were settled for 1896-97 at Rs. 10,087, and the revenue obtained from *kath* in that year was Rs. 265. No revenue was obtained from silk cocoons in 1896-97.

12. The term of settlement of the land revenue has been fixed at 15 years, commencing from the beginning of the Fasli year in September 1896. The kists fixed at the last settlement were 4 annas, due on the 28th October, 8 annas on the 28th January, and 4 annas on the 28th March, paid respectively from the sale-proceeds of the *bhadoi* crops, of the paddy and other *kharif* crops, and of the *rabi* crops. Rents for *mahua* and lac-bearing trees were payable on the 28th March along with the last kist of land revenue. These kists have been continued, but it appears that a large balance generally remains uncollected at

the end of the financial year, owing presumably to the *rabi* crops not being ready for the market till the end of April, and *mahua* and lac till May. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore accepts the recommendation of the Board and the local officers that the 4-anna instalment of land revenue paid from the sale-proceeds of *rabi* crops should be fixed for the 28th of April, and that rents for *mahua* and lac-bearing trees should be made payable in one instalment on the 28th of May. In view of the circumstances referred to a report is desired as to whether there is any need to make a similar change in the dates at present prescribed for the collection of land revenue in the district of Palamau.

13. The rents were formerly collected through thikadars or farmers who were paid a commission of 10 to 15 per cent. on the actual collections made by them, and were allowed certain privileges which were a source of considerable gain. In some villages, the thikadar also held the *manjhas*, or *nijjote* lands, at village rates; but as he was entitled to hold these lands only so long as he might manage the village properly and treat the raiyats well, he was precluded from acquiring any right of occupancy over them. It came to light that the thikadars generally had made no improvements in the estate, and had to a great extent violated the conditions of their leases. The system was therefore abolished and khas management introduced on the 1st April 1896; but the local officers have permission to settle with such individual thikadars as may have special claims to consideration on account of long ancestral connection with the village or of extensive improvements effected by them or by their predecessors.

14. No *pattas* have yet been issued, and the Settlement Officer is apparently not in favour of the grant of formal leases, seeing that the raiyats are content with the extracts from the *jamabandi* already given to them. But under section 5 of the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act I (B.C.) of 1879, every raiyat is entitled on demand to receive a *patta* showing (1) the quantity and boundaries of the land, (2) the amount of annual rent, (3) the instalments in which it is to be paid, and (4) any special conditions of the lease, and the *fehrists* distributed do not appear to contain anything as to items (3) and (4). The Lieutenant-Governor therefore accepts the recommendation of the Board and the Commissioner of the Division, that a *patta* should be given to every raiyat who may demand it, and that should any village be hereafter let to a thikadar, a *patta* should be given to each raiyat before possession is given to the farmer. He also approves the revised form of *patta* submitted with the Board's letter No. 569A., dated the 15th June 1899, subject to the following corrections, viz., the dates given in the preamble should be made to conform with the actual facts—the settlement having taken effect only from September 1896—and a column giving boundaries should be added to the statement at the end of the form, as the law requires this. If there is to be no general distribution of *pattas*, the Board are requested to consider what steps should be taken to make known to the raiyats the kists, and the special conditions of the lease, such as those on the restriction of transfers, the term of sub-leases, the supply of *rasad* and coolies, and the reservation of mineral rights and of the right to take up lands for public purposes, &c., which every raiyat ought to be aware of.

15. As to the question of the maintenance of the settlement records, Government awaits the Board's opinion on the special report which the Director of Land Records is to submit on the question. It will be obvious to them that this question requires very early attention and decision.

16. In paragraph 29 of his final report and in the appendices, the Settlement Officer has recommended the construction or improvement of certain roads. The attention of the District Road Committee should be drawn to these proposals.

17. As suggested in paragraph 375 of the Report, arrangements should be made for the Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of the estate and his tahsildars to annually inspect the permanent survey marks and submit a report thereon, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board and the Commissioner that the improvement of the markets should be made out of allotments from the management grant.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor will await a report from the Commissioner of the Division showing what, if any, action it is proposed to take on the Settlement Officer's suggestions in Appendices XX and XXI to the final report as to the sale of skins of wild animals, the transfer of cubs, &c., to the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, and the preservation of certain species of birds. The report called for by the Commissioner concerning the manufacture and sale of country guns in Palamau should be submitted with his own remarks to the Judicial Department of this Government.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to Mr. W. R. Bright for the excellent work done by him, as Deputy Commissioner, in organizing the proceedings and carrying them through the earlier and more difficult stages; to Mr. L. F. Berkeley, who as officer in charge of the survey did excellent work; and to the Settlement Officer Mr. Sunder, who by indefatigable industry, tact in dealing with the people, and mastery of detail, has carried out the settlement with marked success. The acknowledgments of Government are also due to Babu Rameswar Prashad for the good work done by him as Assistant Settlement Officer.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and that a copy of it be sent to the Board of Revenue and to the Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETURNS OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. I.

Abstract of Joint-Stock Companies for the year 1898-99.

	COMPANIES DIVIDED INTO SHARES.			COMPANIES LIMITED BY GUARANTEE, i.e., POSSESSING NO CAPITAL PAID UP.	
	Number of Companies.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Number of Companies.	Number of members.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.		
Working at close of 1897-98	666	19,72,33,631	14,11,20,256	39	91,120
Registered during 1898-99	21	45,22,500	.....	2	2,200
Capital increased during 1898-99	14	41,79,000	1,25,55,786	.....	.....
Capital decreased during 1898-99	2	84,500	1,01,000	.....	.....
Ceased to work during 1898-99	200	54,97,630	37,28,534	36	85,900
Working at close of 1898-99	487	20,03,52,851	14,98,43,508	5	7,420

No. II.

Joint-stock Companies registered during the year 1898-99.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.		Rs.	Rs.	
		(a)—*Banking and Loan Companies.*				
1439	17th Oct. 1898 ...	Pabna Model Co., Ld.	Loan business, &c.	1,00,000	...	Raghabpur, Pabna town.
		(b)—*Insurance Companies.*				
1430	15th Aug. ,, ...	Sáyerbákhdá Krisi Fund Sáhayya Co., Ld.	Life insurance ...	5,000	...	.....
			Total of Banking, Loan and Insurance Companies.	1,05,000	...	
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES.				
		(a)—*Merchants and Traders.*				
1422	25th April ,, ...	Indian Co-operative Journal Society, Ld.	To publish newspapers.	20,000	...	No. 82, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
1425	21st May ,, ...	Atkinson Brothers, Ld. ...	Trading in timber, stone, sand, &c.	3,00,000	...	No. 13, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
1426	23rd ,, ,, ...	Anukhal Bandhava Banijyágár Co., Ld.	General Traders...	20,000	...	Anukhal, Kalna, Burdwan.
1446	16th Feb. 1899 ...	Chota Nagpur Timber and Trading Co., Ld.	To carry on the business of timber merchants, &c., &c.	2,00,000	...	.....
		(b) *Navigation.*		5,40,000	...	
		(c) *Railways and Tramways.*				
		(d) *Co-operative Associations.*				
1431	17th Aug. 1898 ...	Devereux & Co., Ld.	Co-operative business; to sell wine, &c., &c.	1,00,000	...	No. 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.
1432	17th ,, ,, ...	Samuel Fitz & Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	...	Ditto ditto.
		(e) *Shipping, Landing and Warehousing.*		2,00,000	...	
			Total of Trading Companies.	7,40,000	...	
		III.—MILLS AND PRESSES.				
		(a) *Cotton Mills.*				
1413	9th Nov. ,, ...	Serampore Cotton Mills, Ld. ...	Spinning and weaving cotton.	9,00,000	...	No. 37, Clive Street, Calcutta.
		(b) *Jute Mills.*		9,00,000	...	
		(c) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.*				
		(d) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses.*	Total of Mills and Presses.	9,00,000	...	
		(e) *Other Mills and Presses.*				
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.				
		(a) *Tea.*				
1423	30th April ,, ...	Rangmala Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivators and manufacturers of tea.	60,000	...	No. 3-4, Hare Street, Calcutta.
1427	26th May ,, ...	Lohaghur Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	...	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
1434	29th Aug. ,, ...	Dhoedaam Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,40,000	...	Debrugarh, Assam.
1448	18th Mar. 1899 ...	Simul Barie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	50,000	...	.....
1449	22nd ,, ,, ...	Kodala, Ld.	Cultivators and manufacturers of tea, coffee, &c.	60,000	...	Kadala, Chittagong.
		(b) *Others.*		5,10,000	...	
1421	17th May 1898 ...	Chandpur Co., Ld.	Planting and manufacturing indigo.	7,32,500	...	No. 7, Hare Street, Calcutta.
			Total of Tea and other Planting Companies.	12,42,500	...	

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1		3	4	5	6	7
		V.—MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANIES.		Rs.	Rs.	
		(a) *Coal.*				
1428	7th June 1898 ...	Royalty Coal Syndicate, Ld. ...	Mining coal ...	1,40,000	...	No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.
1433	23rd Aug. ,, ...	Nandi Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	51,000	...	.....
1437	14th Oct. ,, ...	Chota Nagpur Coal and Mica Mining Co., Ld.	Mining coal and mica.	20,000	...	Giridih, Hazaribagh.
1441	1st Nov. ,, ...	Nowaghur Coal Co., Ld. ...	Mining coal ...	6,12,000	...	.....
1442	1st ,, ,, ...	Lutchipore Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	6,12,000	...	.....
		(b) *Others.*		14,35,000	...	
1444	20th Dec. ,, ...	Sylhet Lime Co., Ld. ...	Mining and quarrying lime.	1,00,000	...	No. 4, Fairlie Place Calcutta.
			Total of Mining and Quarrying Companies.	15,35,000	...	
		VI.—ICE-MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.				
		VII.—SUGAR-MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.				
		VIII.—BREWERIES.				
		IX.—OTHER COMPANIES.				

No. III.

Companies Limited by Guarantee, registered during the year 1898-99.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Number of members.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
		(a) *Banking and Loan Companies.*			
		(b) *Insurance Companies.*			
1435	21st Sept. 1898 ...	Enginemen and Firemen's Union in India, Ld.	Life Insurance	2,000	
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES.			
		(a) *Merchants and Traders.*			
		(b) *Navigation.*			
		(c) *Railways and Tramways.*			
		(d) *Co-operative Associations.*			
		(e) *Shipping, Landing and Warehousing.*			
		III.—MILLS AND PRESSES.			
		(a) *Cotton Mills.*			
		(b) *Jute Mills.*			
		(c) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.*			
		(d) *Cotton and Jute screws and Presses.*			
		(e) *Other Mills and Presses.*			

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Number of members.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.			
		(a) *Tea.*			
		(b) *Coffee and Cinchona.*			
		(c) *Others.*			
		V.—MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANIES.			
		VI.—ICE-MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.			
		VII.—SUGAR-MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.			
		VIII.—BREWERIES.			
		IX.—OTHER COMPANIES.			
1440	1st Nov. 1898 ...	Bali Sadharani Sabha* ...	To improve the condition of the town of Bali, Belur, and other neighbouring places.	200	Bali, Howrah.

* Registered under section 26.

No. IV.

Joint-Stock Companies that have increased their Capital during the year 1898-99.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Date of increase.	Previous Capital.		Present Capital.		Difference.	
				Nominal.	Paid up.	Nominal.	Paid up.	Nominal.	Paid up.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.							
		(a) *Banking and Loan Companies.*							
		(b) *Insurance Companies.*							
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES.							
		(a) *Merchants and Traders.*							
9	30th Mar. 1895	Burn & Co., Ld. ...	28th Apl. 1898	18,00,000	18,00,000	25,00,000	18,00,000	7,00,000	...
		(b) *Navigation.*							

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Date of increase.	Previous Capital.		Present Capital.		Difference.	
				Nominal.	Paid up.	Nominal.	Paid up.	Nominal.	Paid up.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		(c) Railways and Tramways.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		(d) Co-operative Associations.							
		(e) Shipping, Landing and Warehousing.							
		III.—Mills and Presses.							
		(a) Cotton Mills.							
		(b) Jute Mills.							
361	25th Sept. 1877	Kamarhatty Co., Ld. ...	26th May 1898	8,00,000	4,00,000	16,00,000	15,50,500	8,00,000	11,50,500
461	30th Dec. 1882	Kankinarrah Co., Ld. ...	26th May 1898	14,00,000	9,10,000	17,50,000	9,10,000	3,50,000	...
585	28th Nov. 1889	Sibpur Jute Manufactur-Co., Ld.	3rd Mar. 1899	10,00,000	10,00,000	17,50,000	10,00,000	7,50,000	...
		(c) Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.							
		(d) Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses.							
		(e) Other Mills and Presses.							
444	28th July 1882	Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ld.	18th Feb. 1899	10,00,000	10,00,000	15,00,000	10,00,000	5,00,000	...
1339	26th Jan. 1897	Bihar Machine Works Co., Ld.	29th Sept. 1898	30,000	12,525	75,000	20,375	45,000	7,850
		IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies.							
		(a) Tea.							
292	7th Aug. 1874	Joonktollee Tea Co., Ld.	9th Sept. 1898	80,000	80,000	1,16,000	80,000	36,000	...
834	17th Mar. 1894	Hati Khira Tea Co., Ld.	19th Apl. 1898	6,00,000	6,00,000	9,00,000	6,00,000	3,00,000	...
1018	16th Sept. 1895	Kaddom Tea Co., Ld. ...	10th June 1898	50,000	50,000	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	...
1351	2nd Feb. 1897	Burrachenga Tea Co., Ld.	6th Mar. 1899	40,000	...	58,000	31,400	18,000	31,400
1365	10th Mar. 1897	Kingsley-Golaghat-Assam Tea Co., Ld.	11th Feb. 1899	4,50,000	...	4,80,000	4,50,000	30,000	4,50,000
		(b) Others.							
		V.—Mining and Quarrying Companies.							
		(a) Coal.							
1112	23rd May 1896	Sitarampore Coal Co., Ld.	14th Oct. 1898	2,00,000	2,00,000	3,00,000	2,11,000	1,00,000	11,000
1358	19th Feb. 1897	Ondal Coal Co., Ld. ...	16th June 1898	5,00,000	2,37,500	9,00,000	6,00,000	4,00,000	3,62,500
1408	20th Dec. 1897	Tasra Coal Co., Ld. ...	11th Aug. 1898	3,00,000	...	4,00,000	3,00,000	1,00,000	3,00,300
		(b) Others.							
		VI.—Ice manufacturing Companies.							
		VII.—Sugar-manufacturing Companies.							
		VIII.—Breweries.							
		IX.—Others.							

No. V.

Joint-Stock Companies that have reduced their Capital during the year 1898-99.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Date of reduction.	Previous Capital.		Present Capital.		Difference.	
				Nominal.	Paid up.	Nominal.	Paid up.	Nominal.	Paid up.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		I.—Banking, Loan and Insurance Companies.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		(a) *Banking and Loan Companies.*							
		(b) *Insurance Companies.*							
		II.—Trading Companies.							
		(a) *Merchants and Traders.*							
750	12th May 1898	India Publishers, Ld. ...	6th Oct. 1898	2,00,000	1,30,000	1,26,000	26,000	74,000	1,04,000
		(b) *Navigation.*							
		(c) *Railways and Tramways.*							
		(d) *Co-operative Associations.*							
		(e) *Shipping, Landing and Warehousing.*							
		III.—Mills and Presses.							
		(a) *Cotton Mills.*							
		(b) *Jute Mills.*							
		(c) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.*							
		(d) *Cotton and Jute Screw and Presses.*							
		(e) *Other Mills and Presses.*							
		IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies.							
		(a) *Tea.*							
368	12th July 1878	Hindu Tea Co., Ld. ...	11th Sept. 1898	35,000	24,500	24,500	24,500	10,500	...
		(b) *Others.*							
		V.—Mining and Quarrying Companies.							
		(a) *Coal.*							
		(b) *Others.*							
		VI.—Ice manufacturing Companies.							
		VII.—Sugar-manufacturing Companies.							
		VIII.—Breweries.							
		IX.—Other Companies.							

No. VI.

Joint-stock Companies that, having ceased to work, have gone into liquidation, or have been finally dissolved (or otherwise become defunct) during the year 1898-99.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Date of going into liquidation.	Date of final dissolution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.	Rs.	Rs.		
		(a) Banking and Loan Companies.				
899	26th Feb. 1880	Hindu Union Bank, Ld.	20,000	5,100	.....	Defunct.
1355	18th ,, 1896	Elashin Sreemanta Sawdagar Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	25th Mar. 1899.	
		(b) Insurance Companies.				
751	16th May 1893	Tangail Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	15,000	2,850	.....	Defunct.
752	20th ,, ,,	Bagirhat Mutual Relief Co., Ld.	7,500	4,860	22nd Sept. 1898.	
768	29th July ,,	Rayerkati Family Pension Fund Co., Ld.	500	315	.....	Defunct.
770	7th Aug. ,,	Family Maintenance Co., Ld. ...	6,000	110	.....	
778	8th Sept. ,,	Jolabari Life Insurance Co., Ld.	10,000	518	.....	
785	28th ,, ,,	General Relief Association Co., Ld.	15,900	653	.....	
795	4th Dec. ,,	Bhandaria Bharat Hitaisi Bhandar Co., Ld.	3,700	165	.....	
797	13th ,, ,,	Universal Relief Fund Co., Ld. ...	1,500	814	11th Feb. 1898	28th Dec. 1898.
813	29th Jan. 1894	Barisal Sadharan Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	500	500	4th ,, 1899	4th Feb. 1899.
817	8th Feb. ,,	Beneficial Fund Co., Ld.	10,500	2,329	.....	Defunct.
824	19th ,, ,,	Provident Association, Ld. ...	7,000	7,000	17th Aug. 1897	4th Oct. 1898.
828	28th ,, ,,	Karapara Family Relief Co., Ld.	313	95	18th Jan. 1899	18th Jan. 1899.
830	7th Mar. ,,	Utter Sahabazpur Bhabi Hitaisi Dhanagar Fund Co., Ld.	1,500	688	.....	Defunct.
831	13th ,, ,,	Avaynagar Family Pension Fund Co., Ld.	1,000	47	14th Jan. 1898	24th Jan. 1899.
835	17th ,, ,,	Rayerkati Poor Relief Fund Co., Ld.	6,250	.....	.....	Defunct.
845	3rd ,, ,,	Edilpur Paribarik Sangraha Samiti, Ld.	2,000	.....	.....	
859	27th ,, ,,	Narayanpur Jana Hitakari Fund Co., Ld.	720	546	.....	
860	1st May ,,	Rahamatpur Useful Fund Co., Ld.	330	330	.....	
863	7th ,, ,,	Bidyanandakati Relief Co., Ld. ...	625	88	.....	
866	11th ,, ,,	Porgola Bharat Bandhu Co., Ld.	375	61	.....	
868	14th ,, ,,	Juluhar Sadharan Sahayya Samiti Fund Co., Ld.	925	469	.....	
869	15th ,, ,,	Jalabari Sahayya Samiti, Ld. ...	20,000	.....	.....	
872	19th ,, ,,	Oriental Relief Fund Co., Ld. ...	3,000	.....	.....	
875	21st ,, ,,	Amarajuri Union Fund Co., Ld.	1,375	.....	.....	Defunct.
881	5th June ,,	Ranipur Unnati Sadhan Bhandar Co., Ld.	1,500	65	.....	
882	8th ,, ,,	Eastern Poor Relief Fund Co., Ld.	2,293	.....	.....	
886	16th ,, ,,	Baukhir Daridra Dukha Nibarani Relief Co., Ld.	1,250	.....	.....	
87	16th ,, ,,	Sahibganj Sahayya Bhandar Fund Co., Ld.	2,250	.....	.....	
889	16th ,, ,,	Mulghar Pension Fund Co., Ld.	2,500	.....	.....	
894	19th ,, ,,	Jhalakati Poor Fund Co., Ld. ...	300	.....	.....	
895	19th ,, ,,	Hoybatpur Jiban Bima Co., Ld.	260	130	.....	
897	23rd ,, ,,	Pecuniary Helping Fund Co., Ld.	2,500	60	.....	
898	23rd ,, ,,	Kalighat Family Relief Co., Ld.	18,000	.....	.....	
899	26th ,, ,,	Idilkati Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	5,000	.....	.....	
901	10th July ,,	Madaripur Special Relief Fund Co., Ld.	9,000	.....	13th Mar. 1899.	
903	19th ,, ,,	Beldakhan Janahitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	1,500	.....	.....	
910	3rd Aug. ,,	Kandiala Sulav Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	3,000	.....	.....	
911	4th ,, ,,	Kritipasa Sahayya Samiti, Ld. ...	450	.....	.....	
916	20th ,, ,,	Jatiya Sahayya Samiti, Ld. ...	875	875	.....	
917	20th ,, ,,	Baukati Hitaisi Bhandar Co., Ld.	500	500	.....	
919	21st ,, ,,	Sarvajana Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	2,500	2,105	.....	
930	15th Sept. ,,	Betda Janahitaisi Bhandar Co., Ld.	1,125	.....	.....	Defunct.
931	20th ,, ,,	Kangal Bhandar Co., Ld. ...	2,000	1,903	.....	
933	25th ,, ,,	Kalkini Sadharan Sahayya Samiti Co., Ld.	2,344	.....	.....	
938	31st Oct. ,,	New Indian Life Assurance Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
943	16th Nov. ,,	Aghorbari Sarvadina Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	1,325	.....	.....	
944	17th ,, ,,	Sadharan Artha Sangraha Samiti, Ld.	500	.....	.....	

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Date of going into liquidation.	Date of final dissolution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.		
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies*—contd.				
948	26th Nov. 1894	Jivika Sangsthan Samiti, Ld. ...	375	138	.....	Defunct.
955	18th Dec. ,,	Tangail Universal Marriage Fund Co., Ld.	1,200	940	16th Feb. 1899.	
957	20th ,, ,,	Jautha Sahayya Tahabil Co., Ld.	1,750	.....	.....	Defunct.
969	29th Jan. 1895	Phulbari Sadharan Hita Bhandar Co., Ld.	1,000	.....	.....	
990	26th May ,,	Malda Marriage Fund Co., Ld. ...	300	300	12th Dec. 1898.	
1000	17th July ,,	Salil Arrah Marriage Fund, Ld....	5,000	841	3rd Nov. ,,	
1034	15th Nov. ,,	East Bengal Provident Fund Co., Ld.	8,400	.....	.....	
1058	28th Jan. 1896	Bibaha Sahayya Jautha Tahabil Co., Ld.	5,000	.....	.....	
1059	3rd Feb. ,,	East Bengal Friend Fund Co., Ld.	5,600	.....	.....	
1069	19th ,, ,,	Nalsindura Krisi Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	20,000	2,092	.....	Defunct.
1071	20th ,, ,,	Ghatail Family Wedding Fund Co., Ld.	1,500	323	.....	
1082	27th Mar. ,,	Nagarpur Rin Sodha Co., Ld. ...	3,000	.....	.....	
1085	1st April ,,	Kalpataru Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1092	15th ,, ,,	Nagdaha Marriage Fund Co., Ld.	4,000	.....	.....	
1097	30th ,, ,,	Khamar Bichandai Krisi Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1100	4th May ,,	Chandrapatal Parivarik Sahayya Fund Co., Ld.	2,400	.....	21st Feb. 1898	6th April 1898.
1103	13th ,, ,,	Mirzapur Kantalia Paribarik Hita Bhandar Co., Ld.	750	.....	.....	Defunct.
1104	13th ,, ,,	Mirzapur Kantalia Bibaha Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	3,000	795	.....	
1105	16th ,, ,,	Khamar Halokhana Sammilani Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	20,000	.....	9th May 1898.	
1111	21st ,, ,,	Nandangati Marriage Fund Co., Ld.	1,500	368	.....	
1115	27th ,, ,,	Sindurmati Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	10,000	.....	.....	
1119	3rd June ,,	Uttar Banga Rin Sodha Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	12,000	.....	.....	Defunct.
1120	3rd ,, ,,	Gotamari Krisi Sahayya Fund Co., Ld.	10,000	.....	.....	
1122	5th ,, ,,	Kasipur Universal Relief Fund, Ld.	20,000	1,249	.....	
1123	6th ,, ,,	Kauniya Mutual Helping Fund, Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1124	8th ,, ,,	English Bazar Mutual Relief Fund Co., Ld.	400	205	9th Feb. 1899.	
1126	11th ,, ,,	Solakuda Paribarik Sahayya Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1138	9th July ,,	Falda Debtors' Helping Fund Co., Ld.	3,000	.....	.....	
1140	11th ,, ,,	Ganespur Guratipara Krisi Bibaha Rin Sodha Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	Defunct.
1141	14th ,, ,,	Gajerkuti Abhab Mochan Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1145	20th ,, ,,	Atbil Universal Relief Fund, Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1149	24th ,, ,,	Sindurmati Universal Relief Fund, Ld.	5,000	.....	.....	
1150	25th ,, ,,	Khamar Bhotamari Manonita Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	15,000	.....	8th Feb. 1898	6th May 1898.
1153	1st Aug. ,,	Charabari Bibaha Bhandar Co., Ld.	1,500	.....	19th Jan. ,,	21st April ,,
1155	4th ,, ,,	Kherbari Rin Sodha Co., Ld. ...	20,000	2,098	.....	
1157	5th ,, ,,	Koteswar Des-Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	10,000	.....	.....	
1159	6th ,, ,,	Kantalbadi Bibidha Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1162	7th ,, ,,	Rajarhat Relief Fund, Ld. ...	20,000	.....	.....	
1163	8th ,, ,,	Dakalibandha Sadharana Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	5,000	.....	.....	Defunct.
1165	10th ,, ,,	Nandangati Rin Sodha Sahayya Fund Co., Ld.	5,000	.....	.....	
1166	11th ,, ,,	Madhukhali Relief Fund Co., Ld.	4,000	.....	.....	
1173	19th ,, ,,	Atbil Jana Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	10,000	.....	.....	
1176	24th ,, ,,	Gangarhat Bividha Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1177	24th ,, ,,	Bhelkova Rin Sodha O Marriage Fund, Ld.	20,000	.....	6th Dec. 1898.	
1178	24th ,, ,,	Satpataki Sammilani Bhandar Co., Ld.	10,000	.....	.....	
1180	25th ,, ,,	Bothla Universal Helping Fund Co., Ld.	20,000	1,245	.....	
1182	25th ,, ,,	Hariçvar Kaloya Prakaçya Daserhat Bividha Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	Defunct.
1183	25th ,, ,,	Mahiça Khaçá Sardarpara Sarvajana Hitaisi Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	5,000	.....	.....	
1184	25th ,, ,,	Baniadangi Krisi Rin O Bibaha Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld. ...	20,000	.....	.....	

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Date of going into liquidation.	Date of final dissolution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.		
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies*—contd.				
1185	25th Aug. 1896	Bidyananda Universal Helping Co., Ld.	12,000	.....	.....	Defunct.
1186	26th ,, ,,	Danyabari Parcavidha Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	20,000	1,544	.....	
1189	27th ,, ,,	Madhupur Sadharan Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	5,000	.....	.....	
1194	29th ,, ,,	Bandhava Samiti Fund Co. Ld. ...	4,200	329	.....	
1196	1st Sept. ,,	Chinai Sulava Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	18,000	2,843	16th May 1898.	
1197	1st ,, ,,	Batrigach Kazirhat Hitaisi Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	12,000	.....	.....	Defunct.
1198	1st ,, ,,	Balagram Caturvidha Sahayya Bhandar Samiti Co., Ld.	16,250	.....	.....	
1200	2nd ,, ,,	Gopalpur Saikherhat Universal Helping Fund, Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1201	2nd ,, ,,	Jamuna Sarvajatiya Sammilani Sulabha Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	10,000	.....	.....	
1202	3rd ,, ,,	Nagarbadi Rin Sodha Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	5,000	833	5th July 1898.	
1203	3rd ,, ,,	Badalaye Jagat Hitaisi Bhandar, Ld.	4,500	.....	.....	Defunct.
1205	5th ,, ,,	Jamirbari Jnanada Sucobhita Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	10,000	.....	8th Feb. 1898	6th May 1898.
1206	5th ,, ,,	Mauza Gaoculka Sadharan Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	5,000	.....	.....	Defunct.
1208	7th ,, ,,	Khamar Jamirbadi Sauhhagya Sparça Mani, Ld.	16,000	.....	.....	
1209	7th ,, ,,	Saulamari Sammilani Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	10,000	725	.....	
1210	8th ,, ,,	Singimari Krisi O Bibaha Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	5,000	.....	.....	
1211	8th ,, ,,	Baraipada Sarvajana Hitaisi Sulabha Sahayya Manonita Fund Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1216	9th ,, ,,	Gobindpur Bibidha Sahayya Co., Ld.	5,000	.....	.....	
1218	10th ,, ,,	Rajpur Bharat Suhrid Fund, Ld.	10,000	.....	.....	
1219	11th ,, ,,	Rangpur O Gaila Rajasvadi Adaya Co., Ld.	5,250	.....	.....	
1220	12th ,, ,,	Phatikcada Sarvajana Hitaisi Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	5,000	.....	.....	
1221	12th ,, ,,	Bedapanga Hitaisi Fund, Ld. ...	20,000	.....	.....	
1230	18th ,, ,,	Chatna Kamarkuli Rin Sodha Sahayya Co., Ld.	10,000	761	30th Mar. 1899.	
1236	23rd ,, ,,	Bangavasi Sarvajana Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	6,000	.....	.....	
1237	23rd ,, ,,	Nakbenda Sulava Sahayya Samiti Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1244	30th ,, ,,	Piracha Sammilani Sahayya Britti Bhandar Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1245	1st Oct. ,,	Jagannathpur Bina Sudé Karja Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	10,000	.....	.....	
1249	1st ,, ,,	Patharduvi Universal Fund, Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1251	3rd ,, ,,	Kalikapur Sulabha Sukhavilash Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	10,000	690	.....	
1252	3rd ,, ,,	Jhunagach Capani Bina Sudé Taka Karjya Deon Eban Krisi Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	9,000	.....	.....	
1253	5th ,, ,,	Kiçoraganja Popular Helping Fund, Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1254	5th ,, ,,	Nesbatganja Sarva Hitaisi Saptavidha Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1256	7th ,, ,,	Jatrapur Rin Hal Ghar Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1258	7th ,, ,,	Phulgach Sulabha Krisi O Corrugated-iron House Sahayya Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1259	7th ,, ,,	Patikapara Sadharana Sansarik Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	10,000	851	.....	
1260	8th ,, ,,	Kagjipada Sarvajana Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	10,000	.....	.....	
1262	8th ,, ,,	Radha Krishnapur Saptavidha Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1263	8th ,, ,,	Malda Maqdampur Indigent Provident Fund Co., Ld.	320	296	19th Jan. 1899.	
1265	8th ,, ,,	Latakbadi Kamanasiddhi Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	10,000	.....	.....	Defunct.
1267	9th ,, ,,	Baispukur Sahayya Samiti Co., Ld.	10,000	.....	.....	
1271	3rd Nov. ,,	Kalikapur Sarva Hitaisi Bina Sudé Karjja Dadan Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1274	6th ,, ,,	Vidyavagisa Sammilani Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	20,000	.....	17th May 1898.	
1275	9th ,, ,,	Madati Sarvadesa Hitaisi Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	10,000	.....	.....	Defunct.
1277	9th ,, ,,	Nayarhat Sarvajatiya Sammilani Pancavidha Sulabha Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	10,000	.....	.....	

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Date of going into liquidation.	Date of final dissolution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.		
		(b) *Insurance Companies*—contd.				
1280	10th Nov. 1896	Kaitari Sarvavidha Bhandar Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1281	12th ,, ,,	Danga Deça Hitaisi Rin Sodha Fund Co., Ld.	2,250	.....	.....	Defunct.
1282	12th ,, ,,	Namuri Harati Baradarga Rin Sodha O Krisi Sahayya Fund Co., Ld.	9,000	.....	.....	
1283	17th ,, ,,	Kismat Dhaolai Rin Sodha Bibaha Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	2,000	.....	.....	
1284	18th ,, ,,	Kucut Sahayya Samiti Fund Co., Ld.	300	286	17th Feb. 1899.	
1285	19th ,, ,,	Tangbhanga Sadharana Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	8,000	.....	.....	
1287	20th ,, ,,	Parvatipur Public Helping Fund Co., Ld.	20,000	486	.....	
1289	26th ,, ,,	Naoyavaça Trividha Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	10,000	.....	.....	
1291	26th ,, ,,	Tilai Sarvajana Hitaisi Kalpataru Fund Co., Ld.	10,000	.....	.....	
1295	2nd Dec. ,,	Candanpat Kaliganj Hat Navavidha Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	5,000	.....	.....	
1296	2nd ,, ,,	Kavir Mahmud Desonnati Sulabha Hitakar Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	4,000	.....	.....	Defunct.
1297	3rd ,, ,,	Pascimdoar Bhutan Sarvavidha Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	9,000	.....	.....	
1300	5th ,, ,,	Panga General Helping Fund Co., Ld.	9,000	.....	.....	
1301	7th ,, ,,	Badadaraga Mesta Ghar Krisi O Rin Trividha Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	15,000	576	.....	
1302	7th ,, ,,	Hasanabad Budirdanga Jana Hitaisi Sammilani Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	5,000	.....	.....	
1303	10th ,, ,,	Nahali Parivarik Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	1,000	430	28th Feb. 1899.	
1306	15th ,, ,,	Falda New Relief Fund, Ld. ...	4,000	.....	.....	Defunct.
1310	21st ,, ,,	Laksmanpur Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	5th Apl. 1899.	
1311	22nd ,, ,,	Khukni Daulatpur Sarvajanika Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	1,500	314	25th Aug. 1898	26th Sept. 1898.
1312	28th ,, ,,	Rasulpur Khajna Adaya Sahayya Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1313	28th ,, ,,	Ghanesyama Sammilani Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	3,000	.....	.....	
1317	30th ,, ,,	Saptapada Sarvavidha Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1318	31st ,, ,,	Nikla Marriage Fund Co., Ld. ...	2,250	281	.....	
1321	2nd Jan. 1897	Rangpur Caudhuripara General Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1322	4th ,, ,,	Moktarkuti Bividha Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1327	11th ,, ,,	Masrut Dhaolai Rin Sodha Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	2,000	.....	.....	
1333	20th ,, ,,	Syamasinha Atiyabadi Brihat Sahayya Fund Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1337	23rd ,, ,,	Sadharan Bibaha Sahayya Co., Ld.	18,000	330	.....	
1338	25th ,, ,,	Jodagach Model Helping Fund, Ld.	2,500	.....	.....	Defunct.
345	1st Feb. ,,	Khamar Birahima Sadharana Sahayya Bhandar Fund Co., Ld.	2,000	.....	.....	
1347	1st ,, ,,	Sankoa Sadanustan Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1348	1st ,, ,,	Kisorapur Sadavidha Sahayya Nivas Fund Co., Ld.	1,500	.....	.....	
1349	1st ,, ,,	Gaivanda Rin Sodhadi Pancavidha Sahayya Bhandar Samiti, Ld.	20,000	914	.....	
1350	2nd ,, ,,	Ikracali Munsiganjahat Sarva Sadanustan Sahayya Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1352	9th ,, ,,	Bagulamari Bividha Bisayaka Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	5,000	.....	.....	
1360	26th ,, ,,	Palicada Pancavidha Sahayya Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1364	10th Mar. ,,	Kulaghat Sarvajanik Abhava Mocaka Bhandar Co., Ld.	10,000	.....	.....	
1369	19th ,, ,,	Damurhuda Sansarik Sancaya Bhandar Co., Ld.	10,000	.....	14th Mar. 1899.	
1371	26th ,, ,,	Sakrail Saptavidha Sahayya Co., Ld.	5,000	397	26th May 1898.	
1376	7th April ,,	English Bazar Birth Provident Fund Co., Ld.	250	.....	9th Jan. 1899.	
1377	9th ,, ,,	Baradaha Sahayya Fund Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	Defunct.
1378	9th ,, ,,	Jayapurhat Bina Sudé Taka Karjja Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	4,000	.....	.....	

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Date of going into liquidation.	Date of final dissolution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.		
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies*—concld.				
1380	19th April 1897	Bhatchala Islamiya Canda Rahibar Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	Defunct.
1382	21st ,, ,,	Kutavpur Bina Sudé Rindan Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	16,000	.....	.....	
1383	22nd ,, ,,	Dhopapada Sahayya Fund Co., Ld.	20,000	.....	.....	
1384	23rd ,, ,,	Jamjami Sahayya Fund Co., Ld.	5,000	.....	.....	
1392	9th June ,,	Jalalpur Parivarik Sahayya Fund Co., Ld.	6,000	.....	30th Mar. 1899.	
1397	3rd Aug. ,,	Cadapada Astaprakar Sahayya Co., Ld.	5,000	270	26th Sept. 1898.	
1401	8th Sept. ,,	Bagulagadi Sammilani Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	12,000	516	27th Jan. 1899.	
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES.				
		(*a*) *Merchants and Traders.*				
991	6th June 1895	Twinning Calcutta Theatrical Co., Ld.	25,000	.....	....	Defunct.
1003	25th July ,,	Balliagbatta Co., Ld.	50,000	27,200	5th Oct. 1898.	
1084	1st April 1896	Indian Patent's Co., Ld.	2,00,000	.....	5th May 1897	29th June 1898.
		(*b*) *Navigation.*				
		(*c*) *Railways and Tramways.*				
		(*d*) *Co-operative Associations.*				
		(*e*) *Shipping, Landing and Warehousing.*				
		III.—MILLS AND PRESSES.				
		(*a*) *Cotton Mills.*				
		(*b*) *Jute Mills.*				
1007	8th Aug. 1895	Gordon Mills Co., Ld.	3,00,000	3,00,000	28th Jan. 1899.	
		(*c*) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.*				
974	2nd Mar. 1895	Howrah Hydraulic Press Co., Ld.	2,75,000	2,75,000	11th July 1898.	
		(*d*) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses.*				
		(*e*) *Other Mills and Presses.*				
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.				
		(*a*) *Tea.*				
39	22rd Nov. 1859	Bengal Tea Co., Ld.	10,00,000	9,48,520	27th Oct. 1897	2nd Aug. 1898.
207	24th Jan. 1867	Kuttal Tea Co., Ld.	1,00,000	1,00,000	16th Jan. ,,	14th Dec. ,,
218	15th Aug. 1868	New Mutual Tea Co., Ld. ...	1,20,000	1,17,750	26th Feb. ,,	2nd Aug. ,,
238	4th April 1872	Central Terai Tea Co., Ld. ...	4,00,000	4,00,000	6th Jan. 1899.	
278	10th Jan. 1874	Springside Tea Co., Ld.	1,68,000	1,68,000	27th Oct. 1897	2nd Aug. 1898.
293	1st Sept. ,,	Burkhola Tea Co., Ld.	2,70,000	2,70,000	30th July ,,	29th June ,,
311	26th Feb. 1875	Second Mutual Tea Co., Ld. ...	2,35,000	2,17,500	27th Oct. ,,	2nd Aug. ,,
392	8th Aug. 1879	Washabarie Tea Co., Ld.	1,50,000	1,50,000	6th Nov. ,,	14th Dec. ,,
398	14th Feb. 1880	Nahartoli Tea Co., Ld.	1,60,000	1,60,000	19th July 1898.	
410	7th Feb. 1881	Ringtong Tea Co., Ld.	3,00,000	2,00,000	16th June 1897	14th Dec. 1898.
500	19th July 1884	Tespur and Gogra Tea Co., Ld. ...	6,50,000	5,98,800	27th Oct. ,,	2nd Aug. ,,
516	22nd Dec. ,,	Mandakata Tea Co., Ld.	2,00,000	2,00,000	10th June 1898.	
550	25th Feb. 1888	Jetinga Valley Tea Co., Ld. ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	18th Nov. 1897	5th Nov. 1898.
558	17th July ,,	New Glencoe Tea Co., Ld. ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	6th ,, ,,	14th Dec. ,,
615	19th July 1890	Lohagur Tea Co., Ld.	2,10,000	2,10,000	23rd Oct. ,,	26th July ,,
715	16th Jan. 1892	Monabarrie Tea Co., Ld.	1,60,000	1,28,000	6th Nov. ,,	14th Dec. ,,
739	29th Dec. ,,	Central Duars Tea Co., Ld. ...	4,00,000	4,00,000	16th June ,,	14th ,, ,,
792	6th Nov. 1893	Sylhet-Tippera Tea Co., Ld. ...	5,00,000	2,98,750	11th ,, ,,	14th ,, ,,
794	29th ,, ,,	British Sylhet Tea Co., Ld. ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	29th April 1898	14th ,, ,,
979	22nd Jan. 1895	Awwal Tea Co., Ld.	15,000	10,000	6th ,, ,,	
992	15th June ,,	Rhoni Tea Co., Ld.	4,50,000	4,42,000	16th Dec. ,,	
1054	18th Jan. 1896	Jaintee Tea Co., Ld.	4,00,000	...	16th June 1897	14th Dec. 1898.
1207	7th Sept. ,,	Kellyden Tea Co., Ld.	6,00,000	6,00,000	16th ,, 1898	6th Sept. ,,
		(*b*) *Others.*				
637	6th Oct. 1890	Ramnugger Indigo Concern, Ld.	1,40,000	1,40,000	14th June 1898.	

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Date of going into liquidation.	Date of final dissolution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		V.—Mining and Quarrying Companies.	Rs.	Rs.		
		(a) *Coal.*				
735	6th Dec. 1892	Burma Coal Co., Ld.	7,50,000	7,49,750	7th Dec. 1898.	
972	27th Feb. 1895	Asansol Coal Co., Ld.	1,00,000	1,00,000	5th April ,,	30th Jan. 1899.
998	12th July ,,	Royalty Coal Syndicate, Ld. ...	35,000	35,000	13th May ,,	15th Oct. 1898.
1044	21st Dec. ,,	Banjora Coal Co., Ld.	40,000	40,000	13th Apl. ,,	
		(b) *Others.*				
		VI.—Ice-manufacturing Companies.				
		VII.—Sugar-manufacturing Companies.				
		VIII.—Breweries.				
		IX.—Other Companies.				
593	22nd Feb. 1890	Pioneer Glass Manufacturing Co., Ld.	3,00,000	2,23,385	17th Mar. 1898	14th Mar. 1899.
722	18th May 1892	Indian Match Factory, Ld. ...	70,000	47,240	16th Feb. 1897	6th April 1898.
734	2nd Nov. ,,	Indian Aërating Gas Factories, Ld.	2,00,000	.....	6th Jan. ,,	21st Sept. ,,

No. VII.

Companies limited by guarantee that having ceased to work, have gone into liquidation, or have been finally dissolved (or otherwise become defunct) during the year 1898-99.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Number of members.	Date of going into liquidation.	Date of final dissolution.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		I.—Banking, Loan and Insurance Companies.			
		(a) *Banking and Loan Companies.*			
		(b) *Insurance Companies.*			
762	1st July 1893	Kurigram Mutual Helping Fund, Ld.	1,200	5th August 1898	
820	13th February 1894	National Marriage Fund, Ld.	5,000	26th ,, ,,	2nd December 1898.
968	23rd January 1895	Mrittinga Marriage Fund, Ld.	6,000	.....	Defunct.
988	4th May ,,	Rangpur Parivarik Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	1,200	.....	
1006	8th August ,,	Mogra Marriage Relief Fund, Ld.	3,000	.....	
1009	12th ,, ,,	Mutual Nominee Relief Fund Co., Ld.	2,500	.....	
1017	14th September ,,	Kulaghat Sulava Bibaha Bhandar Co., Ld.	4,500	.....	
1020	20th ,, ,,	Mutual Co-operative Co., Ld.	1,500	.....	
1030	30th October ,,	Shaptana Sulava Rin Sodha Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	5,000	4th November 1898	
1040	4th December ,,	Khuniagach Rin Sodha Fund Co., Ld.	2,500	.....	Defunct.
1043	17th ,, ,,	Teesta Rin Sodha Fund Co., Ld.	5,000	.....	
1057	27th January 1896	Khuniagach Marriage Provision Fund, Ld.	2,500	.....	
1061	6th February ,,	Teesta Marriage Provision Fund, Ld.	3,000	.....	
1063	10th ,, ,,	Rangpur Mussalman Sikaa Bibaha Mrita Byaktir Paribar Barger Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	Unlimited members.	.....	
1067	14th ,, ,,	Kholahati Bibaha Britti Bhandar, Ld.	5,000	7th September 1898	
1091	13th April ,,	Chongadaga Helping Fund, Ld.	3,000	.....	Defunct.
1098	30th ,, ,,	Kurigram Rin Sodha Fund, Ld.	3,000	.....	
1099	30th ,, ,,	Brahmani Kunda Marriage Fund, Ld.	3,000	.....	
1131	19th June ,,	Rangpur Nawabganja Rin Sodha Fund, Ld.	2,500	.....	

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Number of members.	Date of going into liquidation.	Date of final dissolution.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		I.—Banking, Loan and Insurance Companies—*concluded.*			
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies*—concluded.			
1133	27th June 1896	Manibar Bibaha Rin Sodha Fund, Ld.	Unlimited members.	.....	
1134	1st July ,,	Beda Panga Rin Sodha Sahayya Co., Ld.	3,000	.....	
1136	2nd ,, ,,	Payedadanga Sammilani Sahayya Co., Ld.	Unlimited members.	.....	
1143	15th ,, ,,	Isvari Briddhesvari Sarva Jana Hitaisi Fund, Ld.	3,000	.....	
1147	15th ,, ,,	Kholahati Bibaha Rin Krisi O Parivarik Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	Unlimited members.	.....	Defunct.
1154	3rd August ,,	Mirzapur Marriage and Tin House Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	.....	
1158	5th ,, ,,	Haldi Badi Ghodamara Paribarik Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	1,500	.....	
1170	12th ,, ,,	Khuniagach Krisi Sahayya Fund, Ld.	3,000	.....	
1187	26th ,, ,,	Satjan Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	Unlimited members.	.....	
1224	16th September ,,	Patgram Rin Sodha Fund, Ld.	3,000	5th August 1898	
1233	22nd ,, ,,	Jaorani Rinoddhar Bhandar Co., Ld.	3,000	29th June ,,	
1240	25th ,, ,,	Durgapur General Helping Fund, Ld.	3,000	.....	
1257	7th October ,,	Digaltari Helping Fund, Ld.	Unlimited members.	.....	
1293	28th November ,,	Buzrug Jhalai Prakacya Khandakarpada Bibaha Rin Tin Alankar Eban Krisi Karyyer Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	.....	Defunct.
1324	6th January 1897	Kholahati Rin Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	3,000	.....	
1328	13th ,, ,,	Congadada Family Provision Fund, Ld.	1,500	.....	
1367	12th March ,,	Gayeeerbari Rin Sodha Fund, Ld.	2,500	.....	
		II.—Trading Companies.			
		(*a*) *Merchants and Traders.*			
		(*b*) *Navigation.*			
		(*c*) *Railways and Tramways.*			
		(*d*) *Co-operative Associations.*			
		(*e*) *Shipping, Landing and Warehousing.*			
		III.—Mills and Presses.			
		(*a*) *Cotton Mills.*			
		(*b*) *Jute Mills.*			
		(*c*) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.*			
		(*d*) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses.*			
		(*e*) *Other Mills and Presses.*			
		IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies.			
		(*a*) *Tea.*			
		(*b*) *Coffee and Cinchona.*			
		(*c*) *Others.*			
		V.—Mining and Quarrying Companies.			
		VI.—Ice-manufacturing Companies.			
		VII.—Sugar-manufacturing Companies.			
		VIII.—Breweries.			
		IX.—Other Companies.			

No. VIII.

List of Joint Stock Companies at work on 31st March 1899.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.		Rs.	Rs.	
		(a) *Banking and Loan Companies.*				
221	7th April 1869	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Banking business ...	2,25,00,000	2,25,00,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
225	13th June 1870	Faridpur Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	19,820	Faridpur town.
226	25th Mar. 1871	Tippera Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	Gangaganj, Comilla Tippera.
268	23rd Sept. 1873	Mymensingh Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	80,400	Mymensingh town.
270	17th Nov. ,,	Barisal Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	18,000	Barisal town.
301	5th ,, 1874	Bogra Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	13,310	Bogra town.
326	26th Sept. 1875	Nasirabad Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ...	50,000	28,180	Nasirabad town, Mymensingh.
333	12th April 1876	Jessore Loan Co., Ld. ...	Lending money ...	1,20,000	1,00,000	Jessore town.
336	26th June ,,	Sahar Serpur Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	16,170	Serpur town, Mymensingh.
342	29th July ,,	Munshiganj Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	12,060	Munshiganj, Dacca.
401	29th Mar. 1880	Dacca Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	1,39,060	Jindabahargali, Dacca.
418	13th Aug. 1881	Sylhet Loan Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	13,000	Sylhet town.
467	21st Feb. 1883	Chota Nagpur Banking Association, Ld.	Banking business ...	50,000	38,990	Hazaribagh.
473	8th Aug. ,,	Pabna Bank, Ld. ...	Lending money ...	20,000	18,780	Raghabpur, Pabna.
484	19th Sept. ,,	Kishorganj Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ...	50,000	40,000	Kishorganj, Mymensingh.
504	2nd Mar. 1885	Noakhali Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	13,640	Noakhali Sadar.
537	12th Feb. 1887	Tangail Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	50,000	40,910	Tangail, Mymensingh
540	27th July ,,	Ghatail Sammilani Dhana Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	60,000	25,000	Ghatail station, Gopalpur, Mymensingh.
542	4th Aug. ,,	Kurigram Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	20,000	Madhapara, Kurigram, Rangpur.
548	15th Sept. ,,	Khulna Loan Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	15,000	15,000	Khulna town.
559	2nd May 1888	Digh Pait Milita Dhana Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	32,000	Digh Pait, Jamalpur, Mymensingh.
574	23rd ,, 1889	Jalpaiguri Banking and Trading Corporation, Ld.	Banking business ...	1,00,000	48,250	Jalpaiguri.
597	24th Mar. 1890	Bankipore Loan Office, Ld.	Lending money ...	50,000	25,138	Bankipore, Patna.
728	22nd Aug. 1892	Bagirhat Loan Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	10,000	10,000	Chandra Kanta Das' Place, Bagirhat.
743	23rd Feb. 1893	Madaripur Loan Office, Ld.	Banking business ...	20,000	10,000	Town Madaripur, Faridpur.
826	27th ,, 1894	Rangpur Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	50,000	34,730	Nababganj, Rangpur.
907	26th July ,,	Nilphamari Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	20,000	Nilphamari, Rangpur.
959	20th Dec. ,,	Gaya Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	50,000	19,654	Gaya in Bihar.
960	29th ,, ,,	Bank of Calcutta, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	15,00,000	10,00,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
962	15th Jan. 1895	India Debenture Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	25,000	No. 5/8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
983	3th April ,,	Ghatail Loan and Insurance Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	4,170	Ghatail, Tangail, Mymensingh.
1023	7th Oct. ,,	Cachar Land and Loan Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	32,000	Vakilpara Road, Silchar, Cachar.
1116	29th May 1896	Investment and Finance Co., Ld.	Banking and Loan business.	5,00,000	1,50,000	No. 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
1117	2nd June ,,	Koteswar Loan Co., Ld. ...	Loan business ...	20,000	2,288	Singardabri, Barabari, Rangpur.
1128	18th ,, ,,	Kurigram Bank, Ld. ...	Banking and Loan business.	20,000	14,020	Kurigram, Rangpur.
1137	8th July ,,	Bhawanipur Banking Corporation, Ld.	Banking business ...	1,00,000	23,250	No. 86, Russa Road, North Bhawanipur, Suburbs of Calcutta.
1144	18th ,, ,,	Ulipur Loan Co., Ld. ...	Lending money ...	20,000	14,050	Ulipur, Rangpur.
1279	10th Nov. ,,	Kulaghat Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	.....	Kulaghat, Barabari, Rangpur.
1292	28th ,, ,,	Sylhet National Co., Ld. ...	Banking business, &c.	1,00,000	4,250	Chauhatta town, Sylhet.
1305	12th Dec. ,,	Kumarkhali Banking Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	7,059	Janaki Babu's Dispensary Building, Kumarkhali Bazar, Nadia.
1390	18th May 1897	Nagarpur India Loan Office, Ld.	Lending money ...	20,000	.....	Nagarpur, Tangail, Mymensingh.
1395	21st July ,,	Pabna Dhana Bhandar Co., Ld.	Loan business ...	2,00,000	40,000	Dilalpur, Pabna.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*a*) *Banking and Loan Companies*—concld.				
1404	22nd Sept. 1897	Narandiya Nagarbari Daulatpur Dhana Bhandar Samiti, Ld.	Loan business ...	20,000	.....	Narandia, Nagarbari, Mymensingh.
1406	17th Nov. ,,	Uluberia Loan Office Co., Ld.	Ditto ..	20,000	9,664	Premises of Babu Yogendra Nath Mitra, Katak Road, Uluberia, Howrah.
1439	17th Oct. 1898	Pabna Model Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ..	1,00,000	.....	Raghabpur, Pabna Town.
				2,67,55,000	2,47,77,843	
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies.*				
545	5th Sept. 1887	Triton Insurance Co., Ld.	Insurance business	22,50,000	4,50,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
748	27th April 1893	Khulna Family Relief Association Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,000	1,441	Khulna.
756	7th June ,,	Cachar Marine Fire Life Insurance and Banking Co., Ld.	Marine, Fire, Life Insurance and Banking business.	1,00,000	27,945	Silchar, Cachar.
757	10th ,, ,,	Government Security Benevolent Fund, Ld.	Life Insurance ...	96,000	1,393	Nos. 41, 42, 43, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.
760	17th ,, ,,	Chuckervartipara (Basabati) Mutual Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	937	Asutosha Chakravarti's premises, Basabati, Khulna.
775	26th Aug. ,,	Bengal Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	.....	No. 7, Madan Pal's Lane, Bhawanipur.
782	18th Sept. ,,	Bagerhat Family Pension Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	.....	Bagerhat, Khulna.
783	25th ,, ,,	Indian Metropolitan Life Assurance Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	2,586	No. 9, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
790	6th Oct. ,,	Baniaganti National Brothers Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	375	303	Baniaganti, Bagerhat.
798	23rd Nov. ,,	Basabati Nagpara Helping Pension Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	500	.....	Basabati, Khulna.
796	12th Dec. ,,	Chitalmari Money Collecting Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,875	808	Chitalmari Bandar, Khulna.
802	19th ,, ,,	Karamara Poor Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ..	625	251	Karamara, Bagerhat, Khulna.
804	4th Jan. 1894	Birth Provident Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	97	Kuliadhair, Bagerhat, Khulna.
810	18th ,, ,,	Kartikdia Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,000	.....	Kartikdia, Khulna.
819	12th Feb. ,,	Universal Children Relief Association, Ld.	Ditto ...	469	128	Bagerhat, Khulna.
822	16th ,, ,,	Poor Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ..	2,500	205	Baruikhali, Kachua, Khulna.
825	21st ,, ,,	Charkati Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	250	98	Charkati, Kachua, Khulna.
832	13th Mar. ,,	Maghia Universal Charitable Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,250	.....	Maghia, Kachua, Khulna.
841	26th ,, ,,	Chingrakhali Poor Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,125	182	Chingrakhali, Khulna.
842	27th ,, ,,	Great National Family Supporting Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,125	.....	Maghia Barabati, Kachua, Khulna.
844	2nd April ,,	Bamorta Mutual Donation Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	375	.....	Bamorta, Khulna.
847	10th ,, ,,	Ranmoti Benevolent Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	.....	Ranmoti, Barisal.
849	11th ,, ,,	Banagram Life Assurance Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	875	.....	Banagram, Khulna.
851	16th ,, ,,	Daibajnahati Surhid Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	984	Daibajnahati, Khulna.
852	16th ,, ,,	Parmadhudia Poor Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	250	.....	Parmadhudia, Khulna.
853	16th ,, ,,	Sangdia National Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	938	93	Sangdia, Khulna.
856	23rd ,, ,,	Gopalpur Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	375	125	Gopalpur, Kachua, Khulna.
857	23rd ,, ,,	Baitpur Fattehpur Union Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	625	90	Baitpur, Bagerhat, Khulna.
861	4th May ,,	Kachua Daridrata Nibarani Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,100	226	Kachua, Khulna.
865	10th ,, ,,	Baniaganti Chakravartipara Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	123	Baniaganti, Khulna.
867	11th ,, ,,	Niogipara Family Relief Fund Co., Ld. (Utterpara).	Ditto ...	250	68	Utterpara, Khulna.
870	17th ,, ,,	Maghia Khalisakhali Family Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	625	.....	Maghia, Khulna.
873	19th ,, ,,	Raghunathpur Family Marriage Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,000	.....	Raghunathpur, Kachua, Khulna.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE COMPANIES —*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies*—contd.				
877	21st May 1894	Rahimabad Helping Co., Ld.	Life Insurance ...	750	82	Rahimabad, Khulna.
878	30th ,, ,,	Debipur Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,250	.....	Debipur, Khulna.
879	4th June ,,	Muniganj Poor Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	375	48	Puratan Bazar, Bagerhat, Khulna.
885	14th ,, ,,	Durgapur Poor Supplying Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	.....	Durgapur, Khulna.
890	16th ,, ,,	Ghatak and Bosepara Mutual Provident Co., Ld. (Baniaganti).	Ditto ...	125	.....	Baniaganti, Khulna.
891	18th ,, ,,	Muktearpara Union Relief Co., Ld. (Bagerhat).	Ditto ...	1,000	.....	Bagerhat, Khulna.
900	29th ,, ,,	Baulpur Mutual Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,500	.....	Baulpur, Khulna.
902	17th July 1894	Banagram Bhattacharjeepara Universal Helping Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,875	.....	Banagram, Khulna.
914	17th Aug. ,,	Kharamkhali Death, Birth and Marriage Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,000	.....	Kharamkhali, Khulna.
918	20th ,, ,,	Chupnagar Poor Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	64	Chupnagar, Khulna.
922	29th ,, ,,	Maheśvarpasa Great Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	.....	Maheśvarpasa, Khulna.
927	10th Sept. ,,	Umajuri Benevolent Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,750	.....	.....
937	31st Oct. ,,	Santoshpur Birth, Marriage, and Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	750	.....	Santoshpur, Chitalmari P. O., Khulna.
956	19th Dec. ,,	Fuljhuri Sahayya Samiti Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,750	.....	.....
958	20th ,, ,,	Morelganj Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	375	.....	Morelganj, Khulna.
982	5th April 1895	Tippera Jiban Bima Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	12,000	960	Comilla, Ganganganj, Tippera.
1048	31st Dec. ,,	Barabari Rin Sodha Sahayya Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	.....	Barabari K. D. Railway, Rangpur.
1072	21st Feb. 1896	Fagunda Jana Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	11,200	2,234	Fagunda, Barakamta P. O., Tippera.
1074	24th ,, ,,	Kalihati Bibaha Sahayya Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	6,000	890	Kalihati, Tangail, Mymensingh.
1101	4th May 1896	Eastern Insurance Co., Ld. ...	Life, Marine, accident, guarantee, and general assurance and insurance business.	50,00,000	.....	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
1132	26th June, ,,	Bhangamalli Sulabha Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	Life insurance ...	20,000	1,978	Bhangamalli Rangpur.
1212	8th Sept. ,,	Khetrai Sarvajana Hitaisi Sulabha Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	Ditto ...	4,000	.....	.....
1213	8th ,, ,,	Sindurmati Sarvajana Hitaisi Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	.....	.....
1214	9th ,, ,,	Bangiya Sadharan Sansarik Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	1,255	Danyabari, Jaldhaka, Rangpur.
1215	9th ,, ,,	Nagar Singimari Sadharana Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000	.....	.....
1222	16th ,, ,,	Anantapur Sammilani Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	Ditto ...	26,000	.....	Anantapur, Nageśvari, Rangpur.
1241	25th ,, ,,	Tamvulpur Kalpataru Sahayya Bhandar Samiti Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000	1,064	Tamvulpur, Pirgacha, Rangpur.
1248	1st Oct. ,,	Cakla Eastern Sarvartha Sadhika Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	Ditto ...	12,000	.....	.....
1268	30th ,, ,,	Tajhat Revenue Fund and General Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	6,250	.....	.....
1315	29th Dec. ,,	Nageśvari Krisna Kali Caturvidha Sahayya Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,500	.....	Nageśvari, Rangpur.
1319	31st ,, ,,	Jolapāḍā Sammilani Sahayya Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	.....	.....
1320	31st ,, ,,	Baḍabhita Sarvajana Hitaisi Sammilani Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto	20,000	.....	.....
1330	15th Jan. 1897	Mahisa Khaca O Govardhana Sulabha Sansarik Bhandar, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	.....	.....
1335	23rd ,, ,,	Assam Marriage and Death Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	300	.....	Baramardi, Nalbadi, Gauhati Assam.
1340	26th ,, ,,	Rangpur Munsipāḍā Sarvavidha Sahayya Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	15,000	.....	.....

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—*concld.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies*—concld.				
1357	19th Feb. 1897	Damurhuda Paribarik Sansthan Co., Ld.	Life insurance ...	9,000	.....	Dasomy, P O. Damurhuda, Nadiya.
1361	5th Mar. „	Chatana Laksminarayanapur Helping Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	2,218	Laksminarayanpur Chatna, Bankura.
1363	8th „ „	Kutavpur Artha Sahayya Fund Co , Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	395	Kutavpur, English Bazar, Malda.
1370	20th „ „	Gosaiganja Parasparik Sahayya Dan Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	6,000	.....	Gosaiganja, Dhubri, Goalpara.
1372	1st April „	Nawabganja Upaya Bihin Sahayya Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	.....	Nawabganja, English Bazar, Malda.
1373	2nd „ „	Machhari Sulabha Sahayya Samiti Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	.....	.....
1374	5th „ „	Naodanga Saravidha Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ...	6,000	.....	.....
1379	15th „ „	Gangapur, (Bhelarpad) Dvividha Sahayya Universal Helping Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	.....	Gangapur, Cintaman, Dinajpur.
1381	19th „ „	Gala Sisu Pratipalan Loan Co., Ld.	Life insurance and Loan business.	20,000	.....	Gala, Tangail, Mymensingh.
1387	10th May „	Putimari Sarvavidha Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	Life insurance ..	5,000	.....	Putimari, Mithapukur, Rangpur.
1388	11th „ „	Sahidatta Dhubariya Mahat Uddesya Saphal Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000	.....	Dhubariya, Nagarpur, Mymensingh.
1405	27th Sept. „	Nazirpur Sarva Sadharana Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	6,000	472	Nazirpur, Malda.
1411	10th Jan. 1898	Kenjakuda Hitaisi Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000	.....	Kenjakurd, P. O. Chatna, Bankura.
1412	17th „ „	Kancanpur Sadharana Hitaisi Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	.....	Kancanpur, Chatna, Bankura.
1413	28th „ „	Gaurangadihi Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	.....	Gaurangadihi, Manbhum.
1414	29th „ „	Duvarajpur General Helping Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	.....	Duvarajpur, Chatna, Manbhum.
1415	31st „ „	Kamardi Radhakantapur Hitaisi Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000	.....	Kamardi, Radhakantapur, Chatna, Bankura.
1416	24th „ „	Mejia Gopalganja Sadharana Sahayya Samiti Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	15,000	.....	Gopalganj, Gangajalghati, Bankura.
1418	11th Mar. „	Badrā Manoranjan Sahayya Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000	.....	Badra, Chatna, Bankura.
1419	11th „ „	Kantasola Joint Stock Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	.....	Kantasola, Chatna, Bankura.
1420	16th „ „	Harmasda Mahada Sadharana Dayamocana Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	.....	Harmasda, P. O. Taldangra, Bankura.
1430	15th Aug. „	Sayerbakhda Krisi Fund Sahayya Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	.....	.....
				80,44,757	4,99,743	
			Total Banking, Loan and Insurance Companies.	3,47,99,757	2,52,77,586	
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES.				
		(*a*) *Merchants and Traders.*				
90	1st April 1863	R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ld.	Carrying on business of chemists and druggists.	5,00,000	4,67,000	No. 15, Government Place, Calcutta.
274	18th Dec. 1873	Agricultural Phosphates Co., Ld.	Manufacture of phosphates.	1,00,000	85,000	No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
411	7th Feb. 1881	Pingna Trading Co., Ld. ...	General trade and lending money.	1,00,000	60,000	Pingna, Mymensingh.
440	31st May 1882	Co-operative Pharmacy Co., Ld.	Business of chemists and druggists.	50,000	32,000	No. 54, Sobha Bazar Street, Calcutta.
523	4th Feb. 1886	Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Co., Ld.	Hotel-keepers and general dealers.	12,00,000	12,00,000	Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
549	8th Dec. 1887	Indian Tea Supply Co., Ld.	Dealers in Indian teas.	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
556	15th June 1888	H. Dear & Co., Ld. ...	Mercantile business	6,00,000	6,00,000	Nos. 5-8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
568	20th Feb. 1889	Chota Nagpur Carrying Co., Ld.	Carrying passengers and goods from Ranchi.	20,000	8,090	Hazaribagh.
579	5th Mar. „	Kayastha Trading Co., Ld.	General trade ...	20,000	9,110	Dumraon, Shahabad.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(a) *Merchants and Traders*—concld.				
584	7th Nov. 1889	Jessop & Co., Ld. ...	Brass and iron founders.	9,00,000	9,00,000	No. 93, Clive Street, Calcutta.
591	4th Feb. 1890	Rajshahi Dhanes Co., Ld. ...	General trade ...	20,000	1,463	Lalore, Rajshahi.
698	8th Aug. 1891	Elysium Dramatic Co., Ld.	To establish a theatre in the heart of the town.	3,00,000	1,76,723	No. 76, Russa Road, Calcutta.
702	10th Sept. ,,	Tangail Trading Co., Ld. ...	General trade ...	50,000	3,860	Tangail, Mymensingh.
708	5th Dec. ,,	Behar Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	9,918	Bankipore Patna.
710	11th ,, ,,	John King & Co., Ld. ...	Engineers and Contractors.	3,00,000	3,00,000	Victoria Engine Works, Howrah.
714	2nd Jan. 1892	Khulna Trading Co., Ld. ...	General trade ...	50,000	1,484	Khulna Sadar.
716	18th ,, ,,	Kurigram Model Co., Ld. ...	Stamp vendors and general traders.	20,000	20,000	Madhyapara, Kurigram, Rangpur.
720	25th Mar. ,,	Oriental Trading Co., Ld. ...	Trade in timber ...	30,000	10,451	No. 187, Darmahatta Street, Calcutta.
729	1st Sept. ,,	Himalayan Trading Co., Ld.	General trade ...	50,000	.....	
750	12th May 1893	India Publishers, Ld. ...	Newspaper proprietary business.	1,26,000	26,000	No. 19, British Indian Street, Calcutta.
765	19th July ,,	East Bengal Joint Stock Co., Ld.	General trade ...	20,000	.....	Muktagacha, Mymensingh.
807	10th Jan. 1894	Arrah Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	10,000	Arrah, Tangail, Mymensingh.
808	16th ,, ,,	Ayurvedic Medicine Manufacturing Co. of India, Ld.	Manufacturing and selling Ayurvedic and other medicines.	20,000	13,760	Kalna, Burdwan.
858	24th April ,,	Parry & Co., Ld. ...	Builders and Contractors.	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 13, Garden Reach Road, Suburbs of Calcutta.
906	25th July ,,	Indian Imperial Financial Association, Ld.	Brokers ...	50,000	46,500	No. 106, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta.
942	12th Nov. ,,	Jalpaiguri Club, Co. Ld. ...	Amusements ...	75,000	50,520	Jalpaiguri.
965	11th Jan. 1895	Kinmond & Co., Ld. ...	Builders and Contractors.	25,000	11,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
980	30th Mar. ,,	Burn & Co., Ld. ...	Engineers, Builders, and Contractors.	25,00,000	18,00,000	No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
989	8th May ,,	Cachar Rice Supply Co., Ld.	To prepare rice by mill and other agricultural business.	30,000	.....	Nunaikhal Basti, Lal P. O., Cachar.
995	5th July ,,	Shalimar Works, Ld. ...	Builders, Contractors, and Mechanical Engineers.	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 6, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
1011	20th Aug. ,,	Bharat Samiti, Ld. ...	General trade ...	5,00,000	34,867	Silchar, Cachar.
1025	21st Oct. ,,	Woodlands Hotel Co., Ld. ...	To establish hotel at Darjeeling.	1,20,000	.....	Woodlands Hotel, Darjeeling.
1027	24th ,, ,,	Chittagong Oriental Co., Ld.	Carrying on the business of printing, etc.	10,000	2,400	Chaukbazar, Chittagong.
1031	11th Nov. ,,	Chota Nagpur Trading Co., Ld.	General trade ...	20,000	14,960	Hazaribagh.
1032	5th ,, ,,	Sylhet Union Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	3,410	Sylhet town.
1036	26th ,, ,,	Mrittinga Star Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	3,207	Badabadi, Rangpur.
1060	5th Feb. 1896	Sylhet Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	3,640	Sylhet town.
1102	11th May ,,	Assam Valley Trading Co., Ld.	General traders ...	20,000	13,715	Tezpur, Durrang, Assam.
1168	11th Aug. ,,	Wood Co., Ld.	Dealers of all kinds of wood.	20,000	2,960	Kurseong Bazar, P. O. Kurseong, Darjeeling.
1226	17th Sept. ,,	Darjeeling Press Co., Ld. ...	Printing and engraving, etc.	10,000	5,134	Mount Pleasant Road, Darjeeling.
1255	5th Oct. ,,	Berthoud & Co., Ld. ...	To import and export all kinds of goods, produce, liquors, &c., &c.	1,00,000	13,000	Nos. 80/81, Bentinck Street. Calcutta.
1336	23rd Jan. 1897	Bengal Timber Trading Co., Ld.	Trading in timber...	6,00,000	6,00 000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
1354	17th Feb. ,,	Ranchi Trading Corporation, Ld.	To trade in all goods and articles.	20,000	6,053	Town Ranchi, Lohardaga.
1359	24th ,, ,,	Estates Recovery Co., Ld. ...	To carry on the business of agents.	10,500	10,150	No. 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
1385	5th May ,,	Eastern Bengal Mercantile Corporation, Ld.	General traders ...	1,00,000	.....	Nagarpur, Tangail, Mymensingh.
1396	2nd Aug. ,,	Paul and Co., Ld. ...	Engineers and General Contractors.	12,500	12,500	Santipur, Nadia.
1398	24th ,, ,,	Indian Publication Society, Ld.	Publishers, &c. ...	20,000	.....	No. 82/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
1399	6th Sept. ,,	Cachar Club, Co., Ld. ...	Amusements, &c. ...	40,000	13,270	Silchar, Cachar.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES—*contd.*				
		(a) *Merchants and Traders*—concld.		Rs.	Rs.	
1400	7th Sept. 1897	Svadeshi Bhandar, Ld. ...	General traders ...	20,000	.....	No. 82/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
1402	9th „ „	Khunnah and Co., Ld. ...	Merchants and commission agents.	50 000	.....	No. 60, Cross Street Calcutta.
1407	24th Nov. „	White Ribbon Co., Ld. ...	To maintain a paper known as the "White Ribbon."	10,000	.....	.....
1410	5th Jan. 1898	Trotman and Co., Ld. ...	General Merchants, &c.	1,60,000	.....	Dibrugarh, Assam.
1422	25th April „	Indian Co-operative Journal Society Ld.	To publish newspapers.	20,000	.....	No. 82 Harrison Road Calcutta.
1425	21st May „	Atkinson Brothers, Ld. ...	Trading in timber, stone, sand, &c.	3,00,000	.....	No. 13 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
1426	23rd „ „	Anukhal Bandhava Banijjagar, Co. Ld.	General dors ...	20,000	.....	Anukhal, Kalna, Burdwan.
1446	16th Feb. 1899	Chota Nagpur Timber and Trading Co. Ld.	To carry on the business of timber-merchants, &c.	2,00,000	.....	.....
				1,05,69,000	74,32,055	
		(b) *Navigation.*				
456	8th Nov. 1882	Calcutta Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	Navigation in Bengal.	8,40,000	8,40,000	No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.
620	14th Aug. 1890	India General Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	Conveying goods and passengers.	1,00,00,000	97,48,100	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
705	3rd Oct. 1891	Eastern Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	Navigation business	3,00,000	.....	.....
1026	24th Oct. 1895	Bengal-Assam Steamship Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	15,00,000	8,00,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
				1,26,40,000	1,13,88,100	
		(c) *Railways and Tramways.*				
286	10th April 1879	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Co., Ld.	Constructing and working steam tramway.	17,50,000	17,50,000	No. 5/8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
425	30th Jan. 1882	Deoghur Railway Co., Ld.	Constructing railway from Baidyanath to Deoghur.	2,75,000	2,75,000	No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
492	18th Feb. 1884	Tarakessur Railway Co., Ld.	Constructing railway from Seoraphuli to Tarakessur.	17,50,000	17,50,000	No. 3/8, Strand Road, Calcutta.
567	15th Feb. 1889	Rangoon Steam Tramway Co., Ld.	Constructing tramway in Rangoon.	7,50,000	6,00,000	No. 5/8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
613	23rd June 1890	Bengal Provincial Railway Co., Ld.	Constructing railway from Tarakessur to Magra.	11,00,000	8,48,066	Magra, Hooghly.
788	2nd Oct. 1893	Tezpore-Balipara Tramway Co., Ld.	Constructing tramway in Tezpur in Assam.	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South.
987	2nd May 1895	Bengal District Road Tramways Co. (Howrah-Amta), Ld.	Constructing tramways from Howrah to Amta.	9,00,000	8,96,660	Jackson House, No. 34, Jackson's Lane, Calcutta.
994	19th June „	Bengal District Road Tramways Co. (Howrah-Sheakhala), Ld.	Constructing tramways from Howrah to Sheakhala.	5,40,000	5,28,300	Ditto ditto.
1045	27th Dec. „	Joyganj Railway Co., Ld. ...	Constructing branch railway between Nilphamari and Joyganj.	2,50,000	.....	No. 44, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
1171	13th Aug. 1896	Segowlie-Raksaul Branch Railway Co., Ld.	Constructing a branch railway from Segowlie to Raksaul.	10,00,000	9,35,775	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
1304	10th Dec. „	Ranaghat-Krishnagar Tramway Co., Ld.	Constructing tramway between Ranaghat & Krishnagar.	7,00,000	90,900	Jackson's House, No. 34, Jackson's Lane, Calcutta.
1326	7th Jan. 1897	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch Railway Co., Ld.	Constructing railway from Sultanpur through Bogra to Kaliganj.	36,00,000	12,93,100	No. 2, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.
1366	12th Mar. „	Hardwar-Dehra Branch Railway Co., Ld.	Constructing a branch railway from Hardwar to Dehra-Dun.	30,00,000	.....	.....
				1,60,15,000	93,67,801	
		(d) *Co-operative Associations.*				
50	13th Feb. 1873	Asansol E. I. R. Co-operative Society, Ld.	Providing wines and spirits for the Railway employés.	10,000	10,000	Durand Road, Asansol, E. I. Ry.
263	25th May „	Buxar Co-operative Society, Ld.	Selling wine, beer, and oilman's stores.	4,000	4,000	No. 2, Buxar Road, Buxar.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES—*concld.*				
		(d) Co-operative Associations concld.				
439	30th May 1882	Northern Bengal Railway Co-operative Supply Association, Ld.	Supplying stores for the Railway employés.	11,400	11,400	Saidpur, N. B. Ry.
548	30th Nov. 1887	Asansol Railway Co-operative Ice and Aerated Water Supply, Ld.	Supplying ice and aerated water for the Railway employés.	16,000	16,000	Ice House Tank, Asansol.
617	4th Aug. 1890	Jamalpur Co-operative Stores Association, Ld.	Trade in co-operative stores.	8,000	6,857	Jamalpur, E. I. R.
695	10th July 1891	South Sylhet Supply Society, Ld.	Ditto ...	12,000	12,000	Matiganj, South Sylhet.
786	28th Sept. 1893	Indian Pioneers Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	7,670	No. 18, Shama Charan De's Street, Calcutta.
984	18th April 1895	Samastipur Co-operative Stores Association, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	5,000	Samastipur, Darbhanga.
1002	23rd July ,,	General Supply Stores Co., Ld.	Co-operative business, to supply all articles of fooding and clothing.	18,000	6,360	Saidpur Bazar, Rangpur.
1431	17th Aug. 1898	Devereux and Co., Ld. ...	Co-operative business to sell wine, &c.	1,00,000	.....	No. 4 Bankshall Street Calcutta.
1432	,, ,,	Samuel Fitze and Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ..	1,00,000	.....	Ditto.
				3,04,400	79,287	
		(e) Shipping, Landing, and Warehousing.				
114	7th Aug. 1863	Calcutta Landing and Shipping Co., Ld.	Landing and shipping cargo.	5,00,000	5,00,000	No. 24, Strand Road, Calcutta.
120	15th Sept. ,,	Howrah Docking Co., Ld. ...	Improvement of existing docks and buildings, and working others.	8,00,000	8,00,000	No. 5, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
				13,00,000	13,00,000	
			Total of Trading Companies.	4,08,28,400	2,95,67,243	
		III.—MILLS AND PRESSES.				
		(a) Cotton Mills.				
128	9th Oct. 1863	Goosery Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Manufacturing cotton, twist, and cloth, &c.	15,00,000	15,00,000	No. 104, Clive Street, Calcutta.
244	7th Aug. 1872	Bowreah Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Spinning and weaving cotton.	18,00,000	18,00,000	No 21, Strand Road, North, Calcutta.
354	19th April 1877	Empress of India Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Manufacturing cotton.	8,75,000	8,75,000	No. 55, Canning Street, Calcutta.
1127	15th June 1896	Sri Gungaji Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Spinning and manufacturing cotton.	10,00,000	2,76,250	Natwa behind Bihari Lal's Garden in Mirzapur.
1172	14th Aug. ,,	New Ring Mill Co., Ld. ...	Spinning and weaving cotton.	9,00,000	6,00,000	No. 21, Strand Road, North, Calcutta.
1269	31st Oct. ,,	Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	6,00,000	6,00,000	No. 3/7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
1273	10th Nov. ,,	Dunbar Mills, Ld. ...	Spinning and manufacturing cotton, &c.	50,00,000	14,00,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
1443	9th Nov. 1898	Serampore Cotton Mills, Ld.	Spinning and weaving cotton.	9,00,000	.....	No. 3/7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
				1,25,75,000	70,51,250	
		(b) Jute Mills.				
361	28th Sept. 1877	Kamarhatty Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing and weaving jute.	16,00,000	15,50,500	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
405	5th Oct. 1880	Union Jute Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	12,00,000	9,00,000	Ditto.
461	30th Dec. 1882	Kankinarrah Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	17,50,000	9,10,000	Ditto.
585	28th Nov. 1889	Sibpur Jute Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Spinning and weaving jute, &c.	17,50,000	10,00,000	No. 19, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta.
619	8th Aug. 1890	Central Jute Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	7,00,000	7,00,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
625	18th Sept. ,,	Howrah Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	43,75,000	26,25,000	No. 9, Clive Row Calcutta.
627	24th ,, ,,	Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	28,00,000	17,00,425	No. 21, Strand Road, North, Calcutta.
718	16th Mar. 1892	Hooghly Mills Co. Ld. ...	Ditto ...	37,80 000	37,80,000	No. 51, Clive Street Calcutta.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		III.—MILLS AND PRESSES—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*b*) *Jute Mills*—concld.				
725	1st Aug. 1892	Soorah Jute Mills Co., Ld.	Spinning and weaving jute, &c.	7,00,000	7,00,000	No. 12, Jackson's Lane, Calcutta.
908	1st ,, 1894	Clive Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	11,00,000	10,76,420	No. 5, Clive Row, Calcutta.
940	6th Nov. ,,	Serajganj Jute Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing jute, &c.	10,87,250	10,87,250	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
961	31st Dec. ,,	Budge-Budge Jute Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	27,00,000	26,97,600	Ditto ditto.
999	12th July 1895	Khurda Co., Ld. ...	Spinning and weaving jute.	12,00,000	12,00,000	No. 22, Strand Road, Calcutta.
1012	30th Aug. ,,	Standard Jute Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	13,00,000	10,84,000	No. 5, Clive Row, Calcutta.
1016	11th Sept. ,,	National Jute Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,00,000	10,00,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
1021	21st ,, ,,	Alliance Jute Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	11,00,000	11,00,000	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
1029	29th Oct. ,,	Gauripur Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing gunny bags.	35,00,000	18,96,630	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
1035	21st Nov. ,,	Shalimar Jute Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing and weaving jute, &c.	3,00,000	.....	.....
1409	27th Dec. 1897	Delta Jute Mills Co., Ld. ...	Spinners and weavers of jute	12,00,000	7,20,500	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
				3,31,42,250	2,57,10,625	
		(*c*) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.*				
415	20th June 1881	Bengal Silk Co., Ld. ...	Spinning and weaving silk.	9,00,000	6,38,500	No. 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
741	25th Jan. 1893	Oriental Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing thread from cotton, wool, silk, and other knitted articles.	2,00,000	43,052	No. 4, Clive Street, Calcutta.
1368	19th Mar. 1897	Bengal Silk Mills Co., Ld. ...	Silk manufacturers	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 5, Amratola Lane, Calcutta.
				15,00,000	10,81,552	
		(*d*) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses.*				
13	16th Sept. 1867	Nasmyth's Patent Press Co., Ld.	Pressing cotton, jute, &c.	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 10, Clive Row, Calcutta.
257	10th April 1873	Calcutta Hydraulic Press Co., Ld.	Pressing and screwing cotton, jute, and jute cuttings.	2,20,000	2,20,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
280	25th Feb. 1874	Watson's Patent Press Co., Ld.	Pressing and selling jute, jute cuttings.	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
287	13th July ,,	Riverside Press Co. (Watson's Patent), Ld.	Pressing and screwing cotton, jute, &c.	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 1, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta.
290	24th ,, ,,	Strand Bank Press Co. (Watson's Patent), Ld.	Pressing jute, hides, &c.	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 3, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
382	17th Mar. 1879	Chitpur Hydraulic Pressing Co., Ld.	Pressing cotton, jute, and other materials.	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 104, Clive Street, Calcutta.
420	20th Sept. 1881	Canal Press Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	No. 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
443	25th July 1882	Camperdown Pressing Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,00,000	4,30,000	Ditto ditto.
489	13th Aug. 1883	India Pressing Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 5, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta.
791	7th Oct. 1893	Ghaziabad Pressing Co., Ld.	Pressing jute, cotton, &c.	1,00,000	.....	.....
967	21st Jan. 1895	Pugh, Schollay & Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	26,100	No. 37, Canning Street, Calcutta.
				29,60,000	26,96,100	
		(*e*) *Other Mills and Presses.*				
444	28th July 1882	Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ld.	Manufacturing paper	15,00,000	10,00,000	No. 136, Canning Street, Calcutta.
583	22nd Oct. 1889	Sissi Saw Mills and Trading Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	Sissi, Dibrughur, Assam.
587	18th Dec. ,,	Calcutta Flour Mills Co., Ld.	Milling and preparing flour.	3,25,000	2,25,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
590	28th Jan. 1890	Bengal Paper Mills Co., Ld.	Manufacturing paper	12,00,000	9,50,000	No. 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
717	10th Feb. 1892	Imperial Paper Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	12,00,000	12,00,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		III.—MILLS AND PRESSES—*concld.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*e*) *Other Mills and Presses*—concld.				
733	22nd Oct. 1892	Cachar Saw Mills and Trading Co., Ld.	Saw and other mills for manufacturing oil, flour, &c.	50,000	.....	Silchar, Cachar.
744	10th Mar. 1893	Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Ld.	Manufacturing flour, oil, &c.	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 1, Juggernath Dutt's Lane, Narikeldanga.
941	9th Nov. 1894	Howrah Flour Mills Co., Ld.	Manufacturing flour, &c.	2,50,000	2,45,800	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
947	22nd ,, ,,	Bengal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	6,00,000	4,49,925	No. 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
1022	5th Oct. 1895	Shalimar Mills Co., Ld. ...	Mills for linseed, rapeseed, &c.	3,00,000	2,02,000	No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.
1033	11th Nov. ,,	Howrah Oil Mills Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing oil...	1,00,000	47,500	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
1181	25th Aug. 1896	Bengal Saw Mill Co., Ld. ...	Saw millers ...	80,000	80,000	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
1339	26th Jan. 1897	Behar Machine Works Co., Ld.	Working of flour mills and distillation of oil.	75,000	20,375	Chauhatta, Bankipur, Patna.
				60,30,000	47,70,600	
			Total Mills and Presses.	5,62,07,250	4,13,10,127	
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.				
		(*a*) *Tea.*				
63	7th Aug. 1861	East India Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea ...	10,00,000	10,00,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
81	20th Nov. 1862	Soom Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	Ditto.
100	2nd May 1863	Central Cachar Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,00,000	10,00,000	No. 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
103	6th ,, ,,	Bishnath Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	11,00,000	8,25,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
111	15th July ,,	Eastern Cachar Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	7,00,000	7,00,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
137	12th Dec. ,,	Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,49,200	1,49,200	No. 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
139	4th Jan. 1864	Durrung Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	5,00,000	4,65,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
144	20th Feb. ,,	Tukvar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	12,00,000	7,34,300	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
212	8th Aug. 1867	Chandypore Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 2, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
220	19th Jan. 1869	Arcattipore Tea Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing tea	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
227	30th May 1871	Cutlacherra Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,70,000	2,50,000	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
233	15th Nov. ,,	Singell Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	6,25,000	6,25,000	No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.
237	23rd Mar. 1872	Hoolungooree Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
242	15th July ,,	Dessai and Parbuttia Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,80,000	1,80,000	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
251	27th Feb. 1873	Holta Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,50,000	3,50,000	No. 3/7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
265	23rd July ,,	Kalacherra Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2 75,000	2,75,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
281	5th Mar. 1874	Mothola Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea	1 50,000	1,38,000	No. 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.
292	7th Aug. ,,	Joonktollee Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,16,000	80,000	Ditto.
300	9th Oct. ,,	Phœnix Tea Co. (of Cachar), Ld.	Ditto ...	6,25,000	5,35,000	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
306	5th Dec. ,,	Lackatoorah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
312	6th Mar. 1875	Mim Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,60,000	1,59,000	No. 10, Clive Street, Calcutta.
314	5th ,, ,,	Hoolmari Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,20,000	1,20,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
316	1st May ,,	Sapakati Tea Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing tea...	88,000	88,000	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
317	3rd ,, ,,	Rajabari Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
330	25th Jan. 1876	North-Western Cachar Tea Co., Ld.	Cultivation of tea ...	2,76,000	2,76,000	No. 21, Canning Street, Calcutta.
331	21st Feb. ,,	Rungtee Rungliot Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,40,000	1,40,000	No. 6, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
341	25th July ,,	Amluckie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	4,46,500	4,45,700	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES—*contd.*				
		(*a*) *Tea*—contd.		Rs.	Rs.	
345	31st Aug. 1876	Cachar Native Joint-Stock Co., Ld.	Cultivation of tea ...	1,00,000	68,905	Silchar, Cachar.
347	20th Nov. ,,	Teesta Valley Tea Co., Ld....	Ditto ...	3,50,000	3,20,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
349	5th Jan. 1877	Dehing Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	10,00,000	9,95,160	No. 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.
359	16th July ,,	Hotewar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea ...	56,000	56,000	Dorunda, in Chota Nagpur.
364	10th Jan. 1878	Singtom Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	1,60,000	1,60,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
368	12th July ,,	Hindu Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea ...	24,500	24,500	Darjeeling.
373	27th Sept. ,,	Loobah Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	7,00,000	5,45,300	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
377	16th Jan. 1879	Longview Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,44,000	3,44,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
378	16th ,, ,,	Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona Association, Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea and cinchona.	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
390	29th May ,,	Jalpaiguri Tea Co. Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea ...	50,000	50,000	Jalpaiguri.
397	5th Feb. 1880	Karnafuli Association, Ld.	Ditto ...	3,60,000	3,00,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
413	30th Mar. 1881	Sungma Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,30,000	1,23,500	No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
427	15th Feb. 1882	Rungamattee Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,75,000	1,75,000	No. 21, Canning Street, Calcutta.
437	25th April 1882	Ellenbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	1,50,000	1,50,000	Ditto, ditto.
448	5th Sept. ,,	Pashok Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
453	28th ,, ,,	Northern Bengal Tea Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	85,400	Jalpaiguri.
458	2nd Dec. ,,	Gurjang Jhora Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	50,000	50,000	Ditto.
460	29th ,, ,,	Phulbari Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	5,12,000	5,12,000	No. 7, Hare Street, Calcutta.
464	17th Feb. 1883	Bagracote Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	4,50,000	4,50,000	No. 10, Hare Street, Calcutta.
466	19th ,, ,,	Baintgoorie Tea Co. (Duars) Ld.	Ditto ...	1,70,000	1,70,000	Ditto ditto.
474	11th July ,,	Bor Pukhurie Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
498	28th May 1884	Kaliti Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	80,000	80,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
501	14th Aug. ,,	Iringmarrah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
505	3rd Jan. 1885	Manabarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 21, Canning Street, Calcutta.
507	10th Feb. ,,	Nagadhoolie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,76,000	1,76,000	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
508	23rd ,, ,,	Hopetown Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
510	21st Mar. ,,	Hope Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,60,000	3,60,000	No. 21, Canning Street, Calcutta.
513	16th May ,,	Arya Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea ...	59,990	59,990	Ditto ditto.
514	26th ,, ,,	New Cinnatolliah Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000	10,000	No. 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
517	22nd Dec. ,,	Chincoorie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	Ditto ditto.
518	29th ,, ,,	Killcott Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 7, Hare Street, Calcutta.
519	5th Jan. 1886	Chulsa Tea Co. (Duars), Ld.	Ditto ...	5,40,000	5,40,000	No. 10, Hare Street, Calcutta.
520	5th ,, ,,	Zurantee Tea Co. (Duars), Ld.	Ditto ...	1,90,000	1,90,000	Ditto ditto.
522	16th ,, ,,	Kallinagar and Khoreel Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
530	26th June ,,	Shakomato Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea, &c.	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
533	29th July ,,	Chalouni Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 21, Canning Street, Calcutta.
555	5th June 1888	Okayti Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea	2,60,000	1,50,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
559	2nd Aug. ,,	Carron Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 21, Canning Street, Calcutta.
560	23rd ,, ,,	Nagaisuree Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	Ditto ditto.
562	27th Sept. ,,	Gungaram Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea, &c.	1,50,000	1,00,000	Ditto ditto.
572	27th March 1889	Huldibaree Tea Association, Ld.	Cultivation of tea ...	3,00,000	2,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
576	24th June ,,	New Chumta Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	Ditto ditto.
580	15th Aug. ,,	Anjuman Tea Co., Ld ...	Ditto ...	2,25,000	2,25,000	Jalpaiguri.
604	14th May 1890	Gairkhata Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
609	9th June ,,	Jhirighat Native Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	20,000	Silchar

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*a*) *Tea*—contd.				
612	21st June 1890	Tyroon Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
628	25th Sept. ,,	Altadanga Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	30,000	29,280	Jalpaiguri.
633	30th ,, ,,	Naddia Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	84,400	Amla, Sadarpur P. O., Nadia.
683	10th April 1891	Atal Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,25,000	2,25,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
687	5th May ,,	Pahargoomiah Tea Association, Ld.	Cultivation of tea, &c.	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
693	8th June ,,	Chamurchi Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	75,000	75,000	Jalpaiguri.
704	24th Sept. ,,	Killing Valley Tea Association, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,30,000	1,30,000	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
706	23rd Oct. ,,	Nurbong Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,80,000	1,80,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
742	4th Feb. 1893	Tilkah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea ...	40,000	20,000	No. 68, Strand Road, Calcutta.
745	6th April ,,	Thorajan Tea and Saw Mills Co., Ld.	Planting tea, &c. ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
753	20th May ,,	Rajnagar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea, &c.	4,00,000	3,20,000	No. 3/7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
754	2nd June ,,	Chota Nagpur Tea Co., Ld....	Ditto ...	85,000	75,000	Ditto ditto.
762	29th June ,,	Baradighi Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
818	9th Feb. 1894	Dum-Duma Jhar Tea Co., Ld.	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	60,000	60,000	Darjeeling.
823	16th ,, ,,	Choonabhutti Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
834	17th Mar. ,,	Hatti Khira Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	9,00,000	6,00,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
888	16th June ,,	Chand Khira Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	Ditto ditto.
925	5th Sept. ,,	Geille Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
936	2nd Oct. ,,	Putinbaree Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	15,000	15,000	No. 83/3, Clive Street, Calcutta.
949	1st Dec. ,,	Assam United Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
950	1st ,, ,,	Chundee Cherra Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
951	3rd ,, ,,	Punkabaree Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,50,000	1,47,500	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
963	7th Jan. 1895	Grob Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	5,00,000	5,00,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
966	18th ,, ,,	South Cachar Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,40,000	1,40,000	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
973	1st Mar. ,,	Selim Hill Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
975	9th ,, ,,	Nahorjan Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
977	14th ,, ,,	Samanbagh Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 3/7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
985	18th April ,,	Engo Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,20,000	1,20,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
993	18th June ,,	Banarhat Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	5,00,000	4,93,125	Ditto ditto.
1001	17th July ,,	Teliapara Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000	2,09,478	No. 21, Canning Street, Calcutta.
1004	30th ,, ,,	Bhutan-Duars Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	4,00,000	3,48,300	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
1015	10th Sept. ,,	Hasimara Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	8,50,000	6,38,031	Ditto ditto.
1018	16th ,, ,,	Koddom Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	100,000	50,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
1024	14th Oct. ,,	Katalguri Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	75,000	61,150	Jalpaiguri town.
1041	14th Dec. ,,	Birpara Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	7,50,000	4,04,850	No. 21, Canning Street, Calcutta.
1049	11th Jan. 1896	Phaskowa Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,50,000	2,00,000	Ditto ditto.
1066	11th Feb. ,,	Kamar-Koochee Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	50,000	35,000	No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
078	21st ,, ,,	Deckajulli Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	60,000	60,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
077	14th Mar. ,,	Chundawa Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	6,00,000	2,70,000	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
1083	31st ,, ,,	Manjha Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	30,000	24,000	Darjeeling.
1089	10th April ,,	Indeswar Tea and Trading Co., Ld.	Cultivation of tea and other agricultural business.	1,00,000	40,340	Sylhet town.
1093	20th April ,,	Chuniajhora Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivators and manufacturers of tea.	75,000	68,362	Jalpaiguri town.
1107	18th May ,,	Doolahat Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,60,000	1,51,600	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
1148	24th July ,,	Harmutty Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	4,00,000	3,83,450	Ditto ditto.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES—*concld.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*a*) *Tea*—concld.				
242	24th July 1896	Hantapara Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivators and manufacturers of tea.	4,50,000	3,45,300	No. 21, Canning Street, Calcutta.
1270	2nd Nov. ,,	Pabbojon Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,48,000	2,12,255	Debrugarh, Assam.
1288	24th ,, ,,	Potong Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	27,175	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
1351	2nd Feb. 1897	Burra Chenga Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	58,000	31,400	No. 83/3, Clive Street, Calcutta.
1362	8th Mar. ,,	Oodlabari Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	40,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street Calcutta
1365	10th ,, ,,	Kingsley-Golaghat-Assam Tea Co., Ld.	Cultivators and manufacturers of tea, coffee, &c.	4,80,000	4,50,000	No. 8, Clive Street Calcutta.
1389	18th May 1897	New Dooars Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivators and manufacturers of tea.	1,50,000	86,075	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
1391	29th ,, ,,	Tingalibam Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,50,000	57,150	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
1403	21st Sept. ,,	Mowdie Hill Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	50,000	.....	No. 16, Strand Road, Calcutta
1417	24th Feb. 1898	Rydak Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	4,00,000	95,625	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
1423	30th April ,,	Rangmala Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	60,000	.....	Nos. 3 and 4 Hare Street, Calcutta.
1427	26th May ,,	Lohaghur Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	.....	No. 14 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
1434	29th Aug. ,,	Dhoedaam Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,40,000	.....	Dibrugurh, Assam.
1448	18th Mar. 1899	Simul Barie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	50,000	.....	.....
1449	22nd ,, ,,	Kodala Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivators and manufacturers of tea, coffee, &c.	60,000	.....	Kodala, Chittagong.
				3,51,49,190	3,04,69,801	
		(*b*) *Others.*				
322	29th June 1875	Sylhet Cultivating Co., Ld.	Agriculture ...	20,000	17,275	Panchas, Sylhet.
630	30th Sept. 1890	Patkoom Indigo and Trading Co., Ld.	Planting indigo ...	2,25,000	2,25,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
809	17th Jan. 1894	Indian Husbandry Co., Ld.	Cultivating paddy, jute, vegetable, &c.	1,00,000	.....	.....
989	5th Nov. ,,	Saran Co., Ld. ...	Planting and manufacturing indigo.	2,40,000	2,40,000	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
1424	17th May 1898	Chandpur Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	7,32,500	.....	No. 7 Hare Street, Calcutta.
				13,17,500	4,82,275	
			Total Tea and other Planting Companies.	3,64,66,690	3,09,52,076	
		V.—MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANIES.				
		(*a*) *Coal.*				
20	24th July 1858	Bengal Coal Co., Ld. ...	Mining coal ...	24,00,000	24,00,000	No. 10/1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
255	3th April 1873	Raniganj Coal Association, Ld.	Ditto ...	9,00,000	8,25,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
262	6th May ,,	New Birbhum Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	7,20,000	7 20,000	No. 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
320	19th June 1875	Burrakur Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
592	8th Feb. 1890	Damuda Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	6,00,000	5,45,500	No. 5/6, Hare Street, Calcutta.
660	18th Dec. ,,	Bengal-Nagpur Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,25,000	2,25,000	No. 21, Canning Street, Calcutta.
670	10th Feb. 1891	Borrea Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	9,00,000	9,00,000	No. 136, Canning Street, Calcutta.
730	2nd Sept. 1892	South Burrakur Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,00,000	5,00,000	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
731	17th ,, ,,	Baraboni Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	1,99,800	No. 57, Cotton Street, Calcutta.
769	4th Aug. 1893	Katras-Jheria Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,00,000	4,99,695	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
771	14th ,, ,,	Adjai Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,50,000	3,49,375	Ditto ditto.
912	6th Aug. 1894	Banali Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	.....	No. 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.
945	19th Nov. ,,	Giridih Colliery Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,80,000	1,80,000	Giridih.
970	29th Jan. 1895	Singaran Coal Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	3,50,000	3,50,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
976	12th Mar. ,,	Equitable Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	12,00,000	12,00,000	No. 1/2, Clive Ghât Street, Calcutta.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		V.—MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANIES—*concld.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*a*) *Coal*—concluded.				
996	5th July 1895	Jherria Colliery Co., Ld. ...	Mining coal ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.
1010	15th Aug. ,,	Victoria Coal Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	9,500	Konnagar, Hooghly.
1075	26th Feb. 1896	Shampore Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
1078	29th ,, ,,	Khasiamara Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	3,50,000	.....	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
1087	9th April ,,	Kankanee Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	.....	No. 41, Strand, Rajah Woodmant's Street, Calcutta.
1094	21st ,, ,,	Great Eastern Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,00,000	5,00,000	No. 7/1, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
1112	23rd May ,,	Sitarampore Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,00,000	2,11,000	No. 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
1129	18th June ,,	New Manbhum Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,00,000	2,20,815	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
1169	12th Aug. ,,	Reliance Coal Co., Ld. ..	Ditto ...	6,00,000	2,00,000	No. 5, Clive Row, Calcutta.
1358	19th Feb. 1897	Ondal Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	9,00,000	6,00,000	No. 136, Canning Street, Calcutta.
1393	15th July ,,	Daling Coal Co., Ld. ...	Miners of coal ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
1408	20th Dec. ,,	Tasra Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	4,00,000	3,00,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
1428	7th June 1898	Royalty Coal Syndicate, Ld.	Mining coal ...	1,40,000	.....	No. 38 Stand Road Calcutta.
1433	23rd Aug. ,,	Nandi Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	51,000	.....	.....
1437	14th Oct. ,,	Chota Nagpur Coal and Mica Mining Co., Ld.	Mining coal and mica.	20,000	.....	Giridih, Hazaribagh.
1441	1st Nov. ,,	Nowaghur Coal Co., Ld. ...	Mining coal ...	6,12,000	.. ...	.....
1442	1st ,, ,,	Lutchipur Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	6,12,000	.....	.....
				1,51,10,000	1,19,36,185	
		(*b*) Others.				
339	30th June 1876	Rajmahal Stone Co., Ld. ...	Mining stone ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 13, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
381	15th Feb. 1879	Bengal Stone Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	80,000	80,000	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
766	20th July 1893	Sutna Stone and Lime Co., Ld.	Mining and quarrying stone, lime, &c.	48 000	48,000	No. 101, Clive Street, Calcutta.
614	27th June 1890	Kharsawan Gold Syndicate, Ld.	Prospecting and mining.	2,00,000	1,65,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
618	8th Aug. ,,	Western Bengal Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,50,000	5,15,000	No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
621	30th ,, ,,	Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	16,00,000	12,26,350	Ditto ditto.
623	4th Sept. ,,	Sonapet Proprietary Gold Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	17,24,000	17,24,000	No. 136, Canning Street, Calcutta.
629	27th ,, ,,	Dumra Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,55,500	5,55,500	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
650	5th Nov. ,,	Excelsior Land and Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,50,000	.....	No. 60, Cross Street, Calcutta.
657	29th ,, ,,	Palgani Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 5/8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
665	22nd Jan. 1891	Sonepur Syndicate, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	60,000	47,838	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
667	28th ,, ,,	Barabhum Co., Ld. ..	Ditto ...	32,000	32,000	No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.
673	24th Feb. ,,	Sonapahar Gold Prospecting and Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	6,00,000	4,78,410	No. 3/7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
676	10th Mar. ,,	Pachete Trading Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,00,000	4,00,000	Ditto ditto.
677	21st ,, ,,	Rajdoha Mining Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	25,00,000	7,41,724	No. 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
682	6th April ,,	Singhbhum Mining and Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	.....	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
699	13th Aug. ,,	Kallyanpur Bihar Gold Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	9,00,000	.....	No. 26, Strand Road, Calcutta.
749	4th May 1893	Amda Mining Co., Ld. ..	Ditto ...	2,00,000	75,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
981	5th April 1895	Kera Iron Stone Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,25,000	38,200	No. 93, Clive Street, Calcutta.
1329	15th Jan. 1897	Hazaribagh Mica Mining Co., Ld.	Mining mica ...	20,000	.....	.....
1444	20th Dec. 1898	Sylhet Lime Co., Ld. ...	Mining and quarrying lime.	1,00,000	.....	No. 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
				1,05,94,500	66,72,022	
			Total of Mining and Quarrying Companies.	2,57,04,500	1,86,08,207	

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		VI.—Ice-manufacturing Companies.		Rs.	Rs.	
367	9th July 1878	Bengal Ice-manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing ice ...	5,00,000	5,00,000	No. 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
389	28th May 1879	Jamalpur Ice-manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto	18,254	17,800	Jamalpur, E. I. R.
481	14th Aug. 1883	Crystal Ice Supply Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
656	22nd Nov. 1890	Oriental Ice-manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	44,300	No. 4, Hatti Bagan Road, Intally.
721	6th April 1892	Dacca Ice Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	5,000	4,070	Dacca.
1386	7th May 1897	Naraingunge Ærated Water Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000	8,500	Naraingunge, Dacca.
			Total of Ice-manufacturing Companies.	8,33,254	7,74,670	
		VII.—Sugar-manufacturing Companies.				
319	11th June 1875	Carew & Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing sugar.	16,00,000	16,00,000	No. 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
1421	13th Mar. 1898	Sakri Sugar Refinery and Distillery Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,00,000	.....	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
				21,00,000	16,00,000	
		VIII.—Breweries.				
		IX.—Other Companies.				
470	14th Mar. 1883	Bengal Telephone Co., Ld.	Constructing telephonic lines.	10,00,000	10,00,000	No. 7, Council House Street, Calcutta.
586	3rd Dec. 1889	Mohes Chundra Land Reclamation and Agricultural Improvement Co., Ld.	Promoting agricultural improvements, &c.	2,50,000	2,50 000	No. 5/1, Mohes Chundra Chaudhury's Lane, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.
651	6th Nov. 1890	"Peshwa" Floating Syndicate, Ld.	To set afloat wreck steamer *Peshwa*.	50,000	.....	No. 219, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.
654	13th ,, ,,	Thompson's Carriage Co., Ld.	Conducting carriage service in Calcutta.	5,000	.....	No. 4, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
685	20th April 1891	Garden Reach Land Syndicate, Ld.	Traffic in lands and houses in Calcutta and Suburbs.	8,00,000	3,30,312	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
707	27th Oct. ,,	Thomson's Ink and Chemical Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing and selling ink.	50,000	15,825	No. 69, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta.
712	12th Dec. ,,	India General Gas Co., Ld.	Manufacturing gas	4,00,000	.....	Bankipore, Patna.
719	23rd Mar. 1892	Bengal Safety Match Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing safety matches.	1,00,000	58,262	No. 124, Canning Street, Calcutta.
738	28th Dec. ,,	"Ruby" Patent Mica Non-conducting Boiler Composition Syndicate, Ld.	Manufacturing mica engine packing and lubricants.	1,10,000	.....	No. 102, Clive Street, Calcutta.
746	20th April 1893	Chota Nagpur Free Labour Supply Co., Ld.	Supplying labour, both skilled and unskilled, to those who may be in need of them.	20,000	1,200	Hazaribagh.
880	5th June 1894	Bengal-Nagpur Lime Co., Ld.	Burning lime ...	1,00,000	23,000	No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
986	26th April 1895	Sulkea Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing umbrellas.	1,00,000	75,000	No. 37, Dhurrumtola Road, Howrah.
1039	28th Nov. ,,	Pioneer Fibre Co., Ld. ...	To extract fibres from plants and trees.	28,000	.....	No. 64, Dhurrumtolah Street, Calcutta.
1152	29th July 1896	Indian Glass Works, Ld. ...	Manufacturing glass and glassware.	3,00,000	.....	.....
1193	29th Aug. ,,	Indian Artificial Tile Flooring Co., Ld.	Manufacturing tiles, cement, lime, plaster of Paris and whitening of all kinds.	1,00,000	.....	No. 55, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta.
			Total others ...	34,13,000	17,53,599	

No. IX.

List of Companies limited by guarantee at work on 31st March 1898-99.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of the Company.	Number of members.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
		(*a*) *Banking and Loan Companies.*			
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies.*			
833	15th Mar. 1894	Bikrampur Sangsthan Samiti, Ld.	Life insurance business.	20	Lohaganj, Dacca.
1114	27th May 1896	Tilli Debt Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	Ditto.
435	21st Sept. 1898	Enginemen and Firemen's Union in India, Ld.	Ditto ...	2,000	Ditto.
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES.			
		(*a*) *Merchants and Traders.*			
		(*b*) *Navigation.*			
		(*c*) *Railways and Tramways.*			
		(*d*) *Co-operative Associations.*			
		(*e*) *Shipping, Landing and Warehousing.*			
		III.—MILLS AND PRESSES.			
		(*a*) *Cotton Mills.*			
		(*b*) *Jute Mills.*			
		(*c*) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.*			
		(*d*) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses.*			
		(*e*) *Other Mills and Presses.*			
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.			
		(*a*) *Tea.*			
		(*b*) *Coffee and Cinchona.*			
		(*c*) *Others.*			
		V.—MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANIES.			
		VI.—ICE-MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.			
		VII.—SUGAR-MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.			
		VIII.—BREWERIES.			
		IX.—OTHER COMPANIES.			
761	27th June 1898	Bengal Chamber of Commerce ...	To promote and protect trade, commerce, etc.	200	No. 1, Clive Street Calcutta.
1440	1st Nov. 1898	Bali Sadharani Sabha ...	To improve the condition of the Town of Bali, Balur, and other neighbouring places.	200	Bali, Howrah.

No. X.

Statement of fees realised during the year 1898-99.

			Rs.	A	P.
Amount of fees realized under Act	VI of 1882	... ...	10,976	0	0
Ditto ditto	XXI of 1860	... ...	505	0	0
		Total ...	11,481	0	0

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE LICENSED WAREHOUSE AND FIRE-BRIGADE ACT, 1893, IN CALCUTTA DURING THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 3822M.—The 22nd July 1899.—The following report is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 527J., dated Calcutta, the 22nd June 1899.

From—W. R. BRIGHT, ESQ., C.S., Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report under section 41 of Act I of 1893 (B.C.) of the Warehouses in Calcutta for the year ended 31st March 1899.

2. During the year under report the fees under section 10 of the aforesaid Act continue to be levied at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the annual valuation of the Warehouses.

3. The following statement describes the result of applications for licenses:—

Applications.		Total.	Nature of applications.	No. sanctioned.	No. refused.	No. pending.
Pending since last year.	Received during the year.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	31	37	Wood, &c. ...	31	4	2
1	4	5	Jute	2	.....	3
7	35	42		33	4	5

4. During the year under review 40 licenses were issued for 1897-98 and 575 for 1898-99. The following is a statement of the aggregate amount of receipts during the year:—

	Rs.	A.
License fees for 1897-98	1,053	8
Ditto for 1898-99	24,925	0
Mutation fees and fines	249	0
Total ...	26,227	8

5. Of 593 licenses for Warehouses in 1897-98, 450 were renewed, 29 cancelled as vacant or unoccupied or not assessable under the Act, while the license fees of 24 remained unrealised at the close of the year.

6. The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the Warehouse Fund during the year 1898-99:—

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To jute warehouse license fees ...	25,978 8 0		By contribution to the fire-brigade (exclusive of Rs. 23,497-8 paid from General Fund).	22,766 0 0	
,, miscellaneous receipts and fines ...	249 0 0	26,227 8 0			22,766 0 0
Balance at commencement of the year—			Balance at close of the year—		
Cash in the Bank of Bengal ...	23,426 8 9		Cash in the Bank of Bengal ...	24,495 0 9	
,, with Treasurer	9 0 0		,, with Treasurer	36 0 0	
	23,435 8 9			24,531 0 9	
Due to General Fund	2,265 0 0		Due to General Fund	101 0 0	
		21,170 8 9			24,632 0 9
Total ...	.....	47,398 0 9	Total ...	.....	47,398 0 9

7. Appended is a list of Warehouses licensed in 1898-99.

List of Warehouses other than Jute licensed in 1898-99.

Ward No.	Serial No.	Locality of Warehouses.	Name of License-holders.	Description of Warehouse.	Annual license fee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
1	1	1-H-1, Baug Bazar Street ...	Halodhur Mondul	Wood ...	12 0 0
,,	2	176-H-3, Upper Chitpur Road...	Preonath Ghattak	Do. ...	20 0 0
,,	3	177-H-1 ditto ...	Batakristo Bose	Do. ...	7 0 0
,,	4	161-H-81 ditto ...	Shaik Matiullah	Fire-wood ...	4 8 0
,,	5	161-H-18 ditto ...	Shaik Sabeeruddi	Ditto ...	7 0 0
,,	6	199-1 ditto ...	Kherodamoye Dasi ...	Hay and straw	14 8 0
,,	7	199-1 ditto ...	Harrinarain Mullick ...	Ditto ...	34 8 0
,,	8	199-1-1 ditto ...	Bidhu Bhusan Dutt ...	Ditto ...	17 0 0
,,	9	199-1-1 ditto ...	Thacoram Das	Ditto ...	21 8 0
,,	10	199-1-2 ditto ...	Kedar Nath Ray	Ditto ...	29 8 0
,,	11	82-2 H-1, Cornwallis Street ...	Abinash Chunder Ghose ...	Wood ...	13 0 0
,,	12	82-2-H-2 ditto ...	Kshetra Mohun Sen ...	Timber ...	17 0 0
,,	13	82-2-H-3 ditto ...	Abinash Chunder Ghose ...	Do. ...	12 0 0
,,	14	83-H-4 ditto ...	Sooresh Chunder Rakshit ...	Wood ...	9 8 0
,,	15	96 ditto ...	Ram Chunder Mohinder ...	Teak-wood ...	3 8 0
,,	16	129 ditto ...	Romanath Nundy	Wood ...	7 0 0
,,	17	137-H-5 ditto ...	Rambramha Dey	Timber ...	9 8 0
,,	18	138-H-2 ditto ...	Hurry Das Mondul ...	Do. ...	7 8 0
,,	19	46, Canal West Road ...	Negendro Nath Sett ...	Fire-wood ...	6 0 0
,,	20	46 ditto ...	Alikjaun Mondul	Ditto ...	6 8 0
,,	21	43 ditto ...	Shaik Foyem	Ditto ...	4 8 0
,,	22	43-2-1 ditto ...	Dwarka Nath Moohoory ...	Ditto ...	14 8 0
,,	23	43-3 ditto ...	Panchcowri Biswas ...	Ditto ...	15 0 0
,,	24	43-2-1 ditto ...	Mohiney Dasee	Ditto ...	6 0 0
,,	25	37-H-3 ditto ...	Mohindro Nath Mukerji ...	Ditto ...	2 8 0
,,	26	22-H-2-1, Gailiffe Street ...	Kshetter Nath Mitter ...	Ditto ...	9 0 0
,,	27	22-H-3 ditto ...	Gobindo Chunder Das ...	Ditto ...	9 0 0
,,	28	22-H-4 ditto ...	Kedar Nath Ghose ...	Ditto ...	6 0 0
,,	29	23 ditto ...	Khanto Bewah	Ditto ...	4 8 0
,,	30	114, Grey Street	Shaik Omeeruddy	Ditto ...	4 8 0
,,	31	15-H-27-1, Ooltadanga Road ...	Gonopati Roy	Ditto ...	6 0 0
2	32	161, Aheeretola Street ...	Kalipodo Mitter	Wood ...	6 0 0
,,	33	1-H-91, Bonomally Sircar's Street.	Womeeruddy	Do. ...	7 8 0
,,	34	2-H-2 ditto ...	Lal Chand	Do. ...	6 0 0
,,	35	243-H-14, Upper Chitpur Road	Sitanath Mukerji	Do. ...	10 8 0
,,	36	243-H-20 ditto ...	Mutty Lal Roy	Do. ...	18 0 0
,,	37	262-H-2 ditto ...	Gopee Nath Chatterji ...	Timber ...	17 0 0
,,	38	335 ditto ...	Shaik Bosodally	Fire-wood ...	5 0 0
,,	39	222 ditto ...	Gonesh Chunder Boduck ...	Hay ...	6 8 0
,,	40	243 ditto ...	Nilmoney Das	Wood ...	7 0 0
,,	41	243 ditto ...	Baney Madhub Mukerji ...	Teak-wood ...	7 8 0
,,	42	33, Kasi Mitter's Ghat Street...	Dwarka Nath Sircar and Adhur Chunder Chuckerbutty.	Fire-wood ...	7 0 0
,,	43	33, Sova Bazar Street ...	Foolchand	Ditto ...	9 0 0
,,	44	58 ditto ...	Shaik Dilloo	Ditto ...	9 0 0
3	45	3-H-2, Brindabun Bose's Lane...	Roma Nath Nundy ...	Timber ...	12 0 0
,,	46	139, Upper Chitpur Road ...	Shaik Aseeruddy	Fire-Wood ...	10 8 0
,,	47	140-H-1 ditto ...	Busseeruddy	Ditto ...	8 0 0
,,	48	140-H-1 ditto ...	Shaikh Abbas	Ditto ...	8 0 0
,,	49	73, Cornwallis Street ...	Rambrahma Dey	Timber ...	11 0 0
,,	50	74 ditto ...	Soshi Bhusan Sircar ...	Teak-wood ...	8 8 0
,,	51	79-3-1 ditto ...	Messrs. Ashutosh Banerjee & Co.	Wood ...	5 0 0
,,	52	148 ditto ...	Ram Chunder Mohinder ...	Do. ...	11 0 0
,,	53	20-H-1, Canal West Road ...	Jadu Nath Chuckerbutty and others.	Fire-wood ...	6 0 0
4	54	20 ditto ...	Janky Das	Ditto ...	3 8 0
,,	55	21 ditto ...	Chunder Kanto Bose ...	Ditto ...	4 8 0
,,	56	29-H-1, Grey Street ...	J. C. Bose & Co.	Wood ...	15 8 0
,,	57	163-H-9, Musjeedbaree Street...	Shaik Jokoo	Do. ...	7 0 0
,,	58	86-H-1, Ultadinghee Road ...	Prannath Hazrah	Fire-wood ...	6 8 0
,,	59	86-H-2 ditto ...	Moocheeram Ghose ...	Ditto ...	7 0 0
,,	60	17-H-1, Canal West Road ...	Ainsooddee Mullick and others	Ditto ...	21 0 0
,,	61	17-H-3 ditto ...	Budruddin Sirdar	Ditto ...	7 0 0
,,	62	17-H-6 ditto ...	Shaik Nundo	Ditto ...	9 8 0
,,	63	17-17 ditto ...	Harilal Bhar	Ditto ...	6 0 0
,,	64	17-H-35 ditto ...	Kalikomul Bhattacharji ...	Ditto ...	6 0 0
,,	65	17-H-36 ditto ...	Serajuddy Mirdya	Ditto ...	5 8 0
,,	66	17-H-49 ditto ...	Grish Chunder Haldar ...	Ditto ...	10 0 0
,,	67	18-H-4 ditto ...	Kristo Chunder Das ...	Ditto ...	9 0 0
,,	68	19-4 ditto ...	Abinash Chunder Sen ...	Ditto ...	9 0 0
,,	69	19-H-3 ditto ...	Bhupendra Nath Raha ...	Ditto ...	9 0 0
,,	70	19-H-2 ditto ...	Raichurn Dey	Ditto ...	5 0 0
,,	71	19 ditto ...	Raichurn Ghose and others ...	Ditto ...	6 8 0

Ward No.	Serial No.	Locality of Warehouses.	Name of License-holders.	Description of Warehouse.	Annual license fee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
4	72	19-4, Canal West Road ...	Sitanath Raha	Fire-wood ...	4 8 0
,,	73	19-H-9 ditto ...	Ram Chunder Das	Ditto ...	6 0 0
,,	74	19-H-8 ditto ...	Ramdoyal Shome	Ditto ...	5 8 0
,,	75	19-1 ditto ...	Satish Chunder Sen and Bhabatarini Ghose.	Ditto ...	5 8 0
,,	76	19-H-41 ditto ...	Sitanath Raha	Ditto ...	4 8 0
,,	77	18-H-2 ditto ...	Ram Churn Das	Wood ...	6 0 0
,,	78	15-H-3 ditto ...	Raichurn Ghose	Fire-wood ...	9 8 0
,,	79	19-H-17 ditto ...	Dabendra Nath Ker ...	Ditto ...	4 8 0
,,	80	15 and 16, Cornwallis Street ...	Poorna Chunder Dey & Co. ...	Timber ...	11 0 0
,,	81	3-H-3, Gas Street ...	Mofizuddy Mullick ...	Do. ...	4 8 0
,,	82	4 ditto ...	Gongaram Maity	Fire-wood ...	2 8 0
,,	83	5-3-H-1 ditto ...	Khodabux	Ditto ...	8 0 0
,,	84	6-H-2 ditto ...	Someeruddin Sircar ...	Ditto ...	8 0 0
,,	85	6-H-2 ditto ...	Khursad Fakeer Mahomed ...	Ditto ...	3 8 0
,,	86	3-H-89 ditto ...	Azahurally	Ditto ...	3 8 0
,,	87	2 ditto ...	Gopal Chunder Daw ...	Ditto ...	5 0 0
,,	88	114-H-1, Maniktala Street ...	Gagun Chunder Naik ...	Ditto ...	9 0 0
,,	89	13-H-20, Maniktala Road ...	Doorga Churn Dey ...	Ditto ...	9 0 0
5	90	258-16, Upper Circular Road ...	Kinkara Chunder Pal ...	Timber ...	11 0 0
,,	91	120-H-3 ditto ...	Chandi Churn Bose ...	Teak-wood ...	4 0 0
,,	92	31-1, Burtola Street ...	Shamsuddy Mullick ...	Ditto ...	8 0 0
,,	93	357 Upper Chitpur Road ...	Moti Tanti	Fire-wood ...	6 0 0
,,	94	357 ditto ...	Khudu Tanti	Ditto ...	3 8 0
,,	95	22, Durponarain Tagore's Street	Adum Khan	Ditto ...	8 0 0
,,	96	15, Durmahatta Street ...	Doliruddy Khan	Ditto ...	7 0 0
,,	97	22 ditto ...	Kerim Mullick	Ditto ...	7 0 0
,,	98	38 ditto ...	Shaik Ahmedally	Ditto ...	4 8 0
,,	99	61-H-1, 62-H-1 and 63-H-1, Durmahatta Street.	Issur Chunder Mukerji ...	Wood ...	72 0 0
,,	100	64-H-3 ditto ...	Tribinash Chunder Mitter carrying on business under the style of Ramgopal Mitter and sons.	Do. ...	62 8 0
,,	101	64-H-1 ditto ...	Ramkristo and Ram Mohun Shaw carrying on business in the name of Hurry Nath Shaw.	Do. ...	21 0 0
,,	102	64-H-1-2 ditto ...	Poorna Chunder Cowar and others.	Do. ...	40 0 0
,,	103	64-H-2 ditto ...	The Oriental Trading Co. ...	Do. ...	18 0 0
,,	104	65-H-6-1 ditto ...	Hiralal Sircar	Do. ...	8 0 0
,,	105	65-H-6-2 ditto ...	Koylas Chunder Biswas ...	Do. ...	4 8 0
,,	106	65-1-H-4-1 ditto ...	Radha Churn Pal	Do. ...	7 0 0
,,	107	65-1-H-5-1 ditto ...	Ramdas and Ramkanye Dey ..	Do ...	4 8 0
,,	108	65-1-H-6 and 65-1-H-7, Durmahatta Street.	Ram Chunder Chatterji and others.	Do. ...	26 0 0
,,	109	65-1-H-8 ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	8 0 0
,,	110	65-1-H-10 ditto ...	Nerodemohun Roy ...	Do. ...	15 0 0
,,	111	65-1-H-11 ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	11 8 0
,,	112	65-1-H-12 ditto ...	Gopal Chunder Sickdar ...	Do. ...	15 0 0
,,	113	65-1-H-13 ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	15 0 0
,,	114	65-1-H-15 ditto ...	Hiralal Sircar	Do. ...	16 8 0
,,	115	65-1-H-14-1 ditto ...	Ramgopal Sickdar *alias* Gopal Chunder Sickdar.	Do. ...	9 0 0
,,	116	65-1-H-14 ditto ...	Radha Churn Pal	Do. ...	6 0 0
,,	117	65-1-H-15-1 ditto ...	Amrito Lal Ghose	Do. ...	9 0 0
,,	118	65-1-H-16 ditto ...	Ram Chunder Chatterji and others.	Do. ...	7 8 0
,,	119	65-1-H-17 ditto ...	Shama Churn Sirkel ...	Do. ...	8 0 0
,,	120	65-1-H-18 ditto ...	Ramdas and Ramkanye Dey ...	Do. ...	9 8 0
,,	121	65-1-H-19-1 & 65-1-H-19-1, Durmahatta Street.	Koylas Chunder Biswas ...	Do. ...	10 8 0
,,	122	65-1-H-20 ditto ...	Kali Churn Shaw and others ...	Do. ...	10 0 0
,,	123	65-1-H-21 ditto ...	Dinobundhoo Shaw and others carrying on business under the style of Kalachand Shaw.	Do. ...	10 0 0
,,	124	65-1 H-3-1 ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	8 0 0
,,	125	65-1-H-3-2 ditto ...	G. C. Bose and Ram Chunder Chunder.	Do. ...	4 8 0
,,	126	65-1-H-3-3 ditto ...	Ramdas and Ramkanye Dey ...	Do. ...	3 8 0
,,	127	65-1-H-32 ditto ...	Russick Lal Nundy ...	Do. ...	3 8 0
,,	128	65-1-H-34 ditto ...	Radha Churn Pal	Do. ...	5 0 0
,,	129	65-1-H-35 ditto ...	Kali Churn Shaw and Hurry Nath Shaw.	Do. ...	5 0 0
,,	130	65-H-1, ditto ...	Thakurdas & Bhootnath Bera ...	Do. ...	5 0 0
,,	131	64-H-4 ditto ...	Kalachand Shaw and others ...	Do. ...	27 0 0
,,	132	65-1-H-36 ditto ...	Russick Lal Nundy ...	Do. ...	6 0 0
,,	133	65-1-H-36-1 ditto ...	Hurry Nath Shaw ...	Do. ...	7 0 0
,,	134	65-1-H-37 ditto ...	Girish Chunder Bose and Ram Chunder Chunder.	Do. ...	9 8 0
,,	135	65-1-H-38 ditto ...	Ditto	Do. ...	5 0 0

Ward No.	Serial No.	Locality of Warehouses.	Name of License-holders.	Description of Warehouse.	Annual license fee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
5	136	65-1-H-4 Durmahatta Street	Ram Chunder Chatterji and others.	Wood ...	5 0 0
„	137	65-1-H-39 & 65-1 H-39-1 Durmahatta Street.	Gopal Chunder Sickdar ...	Do. ...	21 8 0
„	138	65-1-H-41 Durmahatta Street	Grish Chunder Bose and Aviram Sett.	Do. ...	16 0 0
„	139	65-1-H-42 ditto ...	G. C. Bose and Rai Churn Biswas.	Do. ...	9 8 0
„	140	65-1-H-43 ditto ...	G. C. Bose and Harish Ch. Mitter.	Do. ...	14 0 0
„	141	65-1-H-44 ditto ...	G. C. Bose and Rai Churn Biswas.	Do. ...	13 8 0
„	142	65-1-H-45 ditto ...	Bhootnath and Thakurdas Bera	Do. ...	10 8 0
„	143	65-1-H-46 ditto ...	Rai Churn Biswas and G. C. Bose.	Do. ...	13 0 0
„	144	66-H-1 ditto ...	G. C. Bose and Rhedoynath Biswas.	Do. ...	26 0 0
„	145	66-H-2 ditto ...	Grish Chuder Bose and Poorna Chunder Biswas.	Do. ...	14 0 0
„	146	67-H-1 ditto ...	Hurry Nath Shaw and another	Do. ...	25 0 0
„	147	68-H-1 ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	17 8 0
„	148	68-H-1-½ ditto ...	Girish Chunder Bose and Sudhansu Mohun Mukhopadhya	Do. ...	18 0 0
„	149	69 ditto ...	Grish Chunder Bose ...	Do. ...	48 0 0
„	150	182-H-2 & 183-H 1 Durmahatta Street.	Grish Chunder Bose and others	Do. ...	31 8 0
„	151	186-H-1 Durmahatta Street	G. C. Bose and Rhedoynath Biswas.	Do. ...	23 8 0
„	152	184-H-1-1 ditto ...	Grish Chunder Bose ...	Do. ...	6 0 0
„	153	187-H-1-2 ditto ...	Ganendra Narain Dey ...	Do. ...	17 8 0
„	154	187-H-2 ditto ...	Amrito Lal Ghose ...	Do. ...	24 0 0
„	155	187-H-5 ditto ...	G. C. Bose and Harish Ch. Mitter.	Do. ...	48 8 0
„	156	187-H-6 ditto ...	Sashee Bhusun Bose ...	Do. ...	32 0 0
„	157	187-H-8 ditto ...	G. C. Bose and Aviram Sett ...	Do. ...	17 8 0
„	158	186-H-2 and 187-H-1 Durmahatta Street.	Grish Chunder Bose and Sudhansu Mohun Mookerjea.	Do. ...	27 0 0
„	159	187-H-7, Durmahatta Street	Sashee Bhusun Nundy ...	Do. ...	14 8 0
„	160	187-H-9 ditto ...	Grish Chunder Bose, Hurrish Chunder Mitter and Kedar Nath Bose.	Do. ...	27 8 0
„	161	187-H-9-3 & 187-H-9-4, Durmahatta Street.	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal ...	Do. ...	37 8 0
„	162	187-H-12, Durmahatta Street	Ramdas Gangooly	Do. ...	38 8 0
„	163	187-H-12-1 ditto ...	The Oriental Trading Co., Ld. ...	Do. ...	37 8 0
„	164	187-H-13 ditto ...	Upendra Nath Cowar ...	Do. ...	14 0 0
„	165	187-H-15 ditto ...	Ditto	Do. ...	22 8 0
„	166	187-H-16-2 ditto ...	Shamapada Chatterji ...	Do. ...	33 8 0
„	167	187-H-16-3 & 187-H-16-4, Durmahatta Street.	Dinobundhu Shaw and brothers carrying on business under the style of Kala Chand Shaw.	Do. ...	84 8 0
„	168	187-H-16, Durmahatta Street	Kedar Nath Banerji and Co. ...	Do. ...	27 0 0
„	169	66-1-H-38 ditto ...	Grish Chunder Bose and Aviram Sett.	Do. ...	7 8 0
„	170	15, Jora Bagan Street ...	Ambica Churn Roy	Fire-wood ...	4 8 0
„	171	15 ditto ...	Troylakhya Nath Ghose ...	Ditto ...	4 8 0
„	172	16 ditto ...	Shaik Sastoo	Ditto ...	5 0 0
„	173	16 ditto ...	Shaik Janabally	Ditto ...	2 8 0
„	174	25-H-7 & 25-H-8, Jora Bagan Street.	Ram Chunder Chatterji and Juggessur Sirker.	Wood ...	22 8 0
„	175	25-H-7 & 25-H-8, Jora Bagan Street.	Ramgopal Sickdar and Gopal Ch. Sickdar.	Do. ...	4 8 0
„	176	14, Nimtala Ghat Street ...	Ismail and Kasimuddy ...	Fire-wood ...	3 8 0
„	177	21 ditto ...	Asiruddy	Ditto ...	5 0 0
„	178	81, Pathuria Ghatta Street ...	Shaik Sirmahomed ...	Ditto ...	5 8 0
„	179	62-H-7, Strand Road ...	Messrs, Mullick and Co. ...	Wood ...	52 0 0
„	180	67-20-H-1 ditto ...	Sewbux Golaproy	Do. ...	122 0 0
„	181	67-21-H-3 ditto ...	Grish Chunder Bose and others	Do. ...	13 8 0
„	182	67-21-H-3 ditto ...	Ditto	Do. ...	40 8 0
„	183	67-23-H-2 ditto ...	Memraj Murlidhur Bagla ...	Do. ...	163 8 0
„	184	67-22 ditto ...	Rai Bhugwandas Bagla Bahadur	Do. ...	228 8 0
„	185	67-H-26 ditto ...	Mutty Lal Radhakissen ...	Do. ...	90 0 0
„	186	67-H-24 ditto ...	Megraj Khemka	Do. ...	31 8 0
„	187	67-H-24 ditto ...	Memraj Murlidhar Bagla ...	Do. ...	45 0 0
„	188	67-18 ditto ...	Ganendra Narain Dey ...	Do. ...	22 8 0
„	189	67-H-16 ditto ...	Ram Singh Punjabee ...	Do. ...	4 8 0
„	190	67-16, ditto ...	Grish Chunder Bose ...	Do. ...	79 0 0

Ward No.	Serial No.	Locality of Warehouses.	Name of license-holders.	Description of Warehouse.	Annual license fee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
6	191	67-16, 67-17 (67-17-H-2) and 67-18, Strand Road.	Bhickraj Sagormull ...	Wood ...	194 8 0
6	192	67-H-26, Strand Road ...	Bejoy Gopal Singha ...	Do. ...	49 8 0
„	193	85-H-6, Upper Chitpur Road...	Subadar Ahmed	Timber, etc.	7 8 0
„	194	133-a. Maniktala Street ...	Saroda Churn Porial ...	Straw ...	5 8 0
„	195	24-H-51, Raja Rajendro Mullik's Street.	Tincowrie Sen	Fire-wood ...	7 0 0
7	196	20, Armenian Street ...	Someeruddy	Ditto ...	6 0 0
„	197	58, Clive Street ...	Lahoory	Ditto ...	9 0 0
„	198	14, Roopchand Roy's Street ...	Shaik Bosiruddy	Ditto ...	4 8 0
8	199	225, Bow Bazar Street ...	Grish Chunder Mondul ...	Timber ...	31 8 0
„	200	236 ditto ...	Nundo Lal Cowar	Do. ...	17 8 0
„	201	5, Dharrumtolla Lane ...	Ainuddy	Fire-wood ...	8 0 0
9	202	151. Amherst Street ...	Boistub Churn Dey ...	Timber ...	12 8 0
„	203	133-H-1 ditto ...	Rajbullubh Chatterji ...	Do. ...	76 0 0
„	204	3-H ditto ...	Mosdin Goldar	Do. ...	4 8 0
„	205	137-H-2 ditto ...	Dibakur Chuckerbutty and Co.	Teak-wood ...	16 8 0
„	206	136-H-1 ditto ...	Rajbullubh Chatterji ...	Timber ...	10 0 0
„	207	167-H-1, Bow Bazar Street ...	Ashutosh Roy	Wood ...	11 8 0
„	208	167-H-5 ditto ...	Umesh Chunder Chunder ...	Timber ...	23 0 0
„	209	171-H-1 ditto ...	Naffar Chunder Kolay ...	Do. ...	17 0 0
„	210	199-H-1 ditto ...	Judu Nath Chatterji ...	Do. ...	27 8 0
„	211	207-H-1 ditto ...	Tariney Churn Singha carrying on business in the name of Mohesh Chunder Singha.	Do. ...	22 8 0
„	212	172 ditto ...	Kally Churn Dutt	Do. ...	7 0 0
„	213	170 ditto ...	Jadunath Mitter	Do. ...	21 8 0
„	214	137, Belliaghatta Road ...	Sreeram Chunder Mondul ...	Do. ...	14 0 0
„	215	141-1 ditto ...	P. P. Mukherjee and Co. ...	Do. ...	2 8 0
„	216	7 & 4, Upper Circular Road ...	Kedar Nath Ghose ...	Do. ...	24 8 0
„	217	7 & 8 ditto ...	Ditto	Do. ...	18 0 0
„	218	36 ditto ...	Dino Mistri	Straw ...	3 8 0
„	219	1, Canal West Road ...	Shama Churn Sen	Wood ...	7 8 0
„	220	2 ditto ...	Gogun Chunder Dey ...	Do. ...	9 0 0
„	221	6 ditto ...	Ofazuddy Khansama ...	Do. ...	5 0 0
„	222	14, Gas Street	Oriental Gas Company, Ld. ...	Gas ...	Nil
„	223	2, Harrison Road ...	Grish Chunder Bose ...	Wood ...	27 0 0
„	224	30, 31 and 33, Machooa Bazar Street.	Fazloo Rahaman	Straw, etc. ...	5 8 0
„	225	27-H-1, Mirzapur Street ...	Russick Lal Chatterji ...	Timber ...	32 0 0
„	226	28-H-1 ditto ...	Kshetter Chunder Banerji ...	Do. ...	40 8 0
„	227	28-1 ditto ...	Brojolal Addy	Teak-wood ...	19 8 0
„	228	28-H-3 ditto ...	Goyaram Chowdhry ...	Ditto ...	37 0 0
„	229	29 ditto ...	Harisatyum Mitter ...	Ditto ...	18 0 0
„	230	29-H-5 ditto ...	Shama Churn Hazra and Co. ...	Ditto ...	23 0 0
„	231	29-H-7 ditto ...	Jogendro Nath Shaw ...	Ditto ...	15 0 0
„	232	31-H-2 ditto ...	Baikanto Nath Chuckerbutty ...	Ditto ...	15 8 0
„	233	31-H-20 ditto ...	Radhabullubh Chatterji ...	Wood ...	11 0 0
„	234	63-H-1 ditto ...	Kalipada Mukherji ...	Do. ...	20 0 0
„	235	63 H-8 ditto ...	Russomoy Gangooly ...	Do. ...	14 8 0
„	236	63-H 5 ditto ...	Ashutosh Chatterji and others	Do. ...	19 0 0
„	237	63-H-2 ditto ...	Nundo Lal Mullick ...	Do. ...	20 8 0
„	238	63-H-6 ditto ...	Kally Churn Mookerjee ...	Timber ...	21 8 0
„	239	1 & 2, Old Boytokkhana Bazar Road.	Kedar Nath Ghose	Do. ...	18 0 0
„	240	3, 4, 8, 9 and 10, Old Boytokkhana Bazar Road.	Sreekanto Bhattacharji ...	Do. ...	20 8 0
„	241	5-H-1, Old Boytokkhana Bazar Road.	Ditto	Do. ...	9 0 0
„	242	11-H-1 ditto ...	Ditto	Wood ...	10 8 0
„	243	168-H-1 ditto ...	Ditto	Timber ...	24 0 0
„	244	2, Ramkanto Mistri's Lane ...	Rhishikesh Chatterji ...	Do. ...	9 0 0
10	245	5, 6, 10, 11, 12 and 13, Imambaree Lane.	C. Lazarus and Co. ...	Do. ...	60 0 0
„	246	36, Imambaree Lane ...	Shaikh Rohomut	Fire-wood ...	7 0 0
„	247	71, Mulonga Lane ...	Ajem Ojah	Ditto ...	9 0 0
11	248	121-H-1, Bow Bazar Street ...	Kalidas Sircar carrying on business in the name of Pitamber Sircar.	Timber ...	24 0 0
„	249	129 ditto ...	Rajonikanto Mall and Co. ...	Do. ...	22 8 0
„	250	132-H-1 ditto ...	Sircar, Banerjee and Co. ...	Do. ...	23 8 0
„	251	126-H ditto ...	Nilmoney Chakee	Wood ...	14 8 0
12	253	7, Mangoe Lane ...	Akhat Chinaman	Do. ...	27 0 0
„	254	7, Strand Road, South ...	Messrs. Ahmuty and Co. ...	Tar & varnish	121 8 0
„	255	40, Bentinck Street ...	Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn & Co.	Timber ...	60 0 0
13	256	3-H-12-1, Free School Street	Nasiruddy	Straw and hay	9 8 0
„	257	72, ditto ...	Samsuddy	Ditto ...	11 8 0
„	258	72, ditto ...	Shaikh Dewanally	Hay ...	11 8 0
„	259	3-H-7, Grant Street ...	Mohendra Nath Roy ...	Straw ...	18 0 0

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1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
13	260	3-H-1-1, Grant Street ...	Akhoy Ghose and others ...	Straw and hay	14 8 0
,,	261	3-H-2 and 3-H-3, ditto ...	Someeruddy and others ...	Ditto ...	69 0 0
,,	262	3-H-5, ditto ...	Samroo Shaw	Ditto ...	31 8 0
,,	263	3-H-6, ditto ...	Dhonraj Shaw	Ditto ...	27 8 0
,,	264	33-H-2, Jaun Bazar Street...	Becharam Pal	Wood ...	16 0 0
,,	265	133-H-8, ditto ...	Rajibally	Do. ...	9 0 0
,,	266	134-H-31, ditto ...	Taka Shaw	Hay ...	21 0 0
,,	267	134-H-45, ditto ...	Gobordhone Shaw	Do. ...	19 0 0
,,	268	134-1-H-29, ditto ...	Rutton Shaw	Straw ...	18 8 0
,,	269	133-1-H-52, ditto ...	Bhujoo Shaw	Hay ...	38 0 0
,,	270	122-1, ditto ...	Amullyadhan Pal & Co. ...	Wood ...	9 0 0
,,	271	131, ditto ...	Chamun Khan	Fire wood ...	6 0 0
,,	272	34, ditto ...	Uttum Churn Coondoo ...	Timber ...	12 8 0
14	273	93, Lower Circular Road ...	Akbar Goldar	Wood ...	10 8 0
,,	274	13, Munshi Dedarbux Lane ...	Sherally Khan	Fire-wood ...	6 0 0
,,	275	99, Ripon Street ...	Shaik Tareef	Straw ...	9 0 0
,,	276	106, ditto ...	Poorna Shaw	Fire-wood ...	3 8 0
,,	277	106, ditto ...	Dilan Shaw	Ditto ...	3 8 0
,,	278	80, Wellesley Street ...	Tincowrie Dutt	Timber ...	35 0 0
15	279	48, McLeod Street ...	Shaik Keramut	Fire-wood ...	3 0 0
,,	280	6, Ripon Street ...	Ugrin Shaw	Ditto ...	3 8 0
,,	281	6, ditto ...	Titar Shaw and others ...	Ditto ...	3 8 0
17	282	8, Loudon Street ...	Peary Lal Shaw	Straw and hay	3 8 0
19	283	10, Anandagopal Palit's Lane	Jadub Chunder Rakshit ...	Ditto ...	6 8 0
,,	284	17-1 & 18 ditto ...	Notober Das	Ditto ...	9 8 0
,,	285	2-1-H-1, Belliaghatta Road ...	Roma Nath Sikdar... ...	Ditto ...	1 0 0
,,	286	2-1-H-2, ditto ...	Kripasindhu Adhikari and others carrying on business as Jugo Mohun Biswas.	Ditto ...	4 8 0
,,	287	2 Belliaghatta Road ...	Sham Pandah	Ditto ...	1 8 0
,,	288	2-1-H-28 ditto ...	Dwarka Nath Sikdar ...	Ditto ...	2 0 0
,,	289	2-1-H-5 ditto ...	Rajendra Nath Dutt ...	Ditto ...	0 8 0
,,	290	2-1-H-7 & 2-1-H 8, Belliaghatta Road.	Dinonath Dey & Ramchunder Dey.	Ditto ...	4 0 0
,,	291	2-1-H-9-1, Belliaghatta Road ...	Shaik Mahomedally ...	Ditto ...	1 8 0
,,	292	2-1-H-9 ditto ...	Abdool Sobhan	Ditto ...	1 8 0
,,	293	2-1-H-12 ditto ...	Goomany Goledar	Ditto ...	1 0 0
,,	294	2-1-H-14 ditto ...	Ramchunder Chuckerbutty ...	Ditto ...	0 8 0
,,	295	3-15, 3-16 & 3-17, Belliaghata Road.	Kanye Nuskar	Ditto ...	4 8 0
,,	296	2-1-H-6, Belliaghatta Road ...	Raghoo Nath Naek ...	Ditto ...	1 8 0
,,	297	3-19 ditto ...	Hari Ojah	Ditto ...	1 8 0
,,	298	3-19 ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	1 8 0
,,	299	2-1-H-19 ditto ...	Khodabux Mollah	Ditto ...	1 8 0
,,	300	2-1-H-20 ditto ...	Essuf Meah	Ditto ...	0 8 0
,,	301	2-1-H-21 ditto ...	Raghoonath Naek and Bissumbhur Maity.	Ditto ...	1 8 0
,,	302	2-1-H-21-1 ditto ...	Essuf Meah	Ditto ...	1 8 0
,,	303	2-1-H-22 ditto ...	Khodabux Mollah	Ditto ...	1 8 0
,,	304	2-1-H-23 ditto ...	Dinonath Dey and Ramchunder Dey.	Ditto ...	1 0 0
,,	305	2-1-H-24 ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	1 0 0
,,	306	3-A-H-25 ditto ...	Dursatullah	Ditto ...	0 8 0
,,	307	2-1-H-26 ditto ...	Saboor Mullick	Ditto ...	1 0 0
,,	308	2-1-H-27 ditto ...	Rasoonally	Ditto ...	1 8 0
,,	309	2-1-H-28 ditto ...	Dwarka Nath Sickdar ...	Ditto ...	2 0 0
,,	310	3-A-H-29 ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	2 0 0
,,	311	2-1-H-29 ditto ...	Ramnath Sickdar	Ditto ...	1 8 0
,,	312	2-1-H-32 ditto ...	Kedar Nath Biswas ...	Ditto ...	1 0 0
,,	313	3-37 ditto ...	Bonomally Pandah ...	Ditto ...	1 8 0
,,	314	2-1-H-33 ditto ...	Nilmadhab Coondoo ...	Ditto ...	1 8 0
,,	315	2-1-H-34 ditto ...	Kedar Nath Biswas ...	Ditto ...	1 8 0
,,	316	2-1-H-35 ditto ...	Dinonath Dey and Ramchunder Dey.	Ditto ...	2 0 0
,,	317	2-1-H-36 ditto ...	Mathura Nath Sickdar ...	Ditto ...	1 0 0
,,	318	2-1-H-38 ditto ...	Rajbullub Mohapatro ...	Ditto ...	1 0 0
,,	319	3-13 ditto ...	Dinonath Dey & Ramchunder Dey.	Ditto ...	0 8 0
,,	320	1-H-1, Canal South Road ...	Radhakristo Chuckerbutty and others.	Ditto ...	15 8 0
,,	321	2-H-1, ditto ...	Ramchunder Gun	Fire-wood ...	8 0 0
,,	322	3-H-1, ditto ...	Juggessur Dey and Goburdhun Pal, Gomasta Ramsudhir Rana	Ditto ...	21 0 0
,,	323	4-H, ditto ...	Uma Churn Dalal	Ditto ...	7 0 0
,,	324	4-H-1, ditto ...	Soshibhusan Dey	Ditto ...	36 0 0
,,	325	7-H-1, ditto ...	Jadub Chunder Chakee ...	Ditto ...	8 0 0
,,	326	7-H-2, ditto ...	Juggessur Pal	Ditto ...	8 0 0
,,	327	8-H-1, ditto ...	Mohima Churn Dey ...	Ditto ...	20 8 0

Ward No.	Serial No.	Locality of Warehouses.	Name of License-holders.	Description of Warehouse.	Annual license fee. Rs. A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6
19	328	9-H-1, Canal South Road ...	Mohima Churn Dey ...	Fire-wood ...	13 8 0
,,	329	10-H-1, ditto ...	Nasir Goledar and others ...	Ditto ...	13 0 0
,,	330	11-H-1, ditto ...	Dwarka Nath Biswas ..	Ditto ...	13 0 0
,,	331	12-H-1, ditto ...	Nasir Goledar	Ditto ...	3 8 0
,,	332	12-1-H-1, ditto ...	Rampado Coondoo	Ditto ...	6 0 0
,,	333	14-H-1, ditto ...	Jogendra Nath Coondoo ...	Ditto ...	18 0 0
,,	334	14-1-H-1, ditto ...	Khitish Chunder Sircar ..	Ditto ...	15 0 0
,,	335	15-H-1, ditto ...	Bissessur Roy	Ditto ...	7 0 0
,,	336	16-H-1, ditto ...	Boikanto Nath Coondoo ...	Ditto ...	22 8 0
,,	337	18-1, ditto ...	Notoo Aheer	Ditto ...	2 8 0
,,	338	20-H-1, ditto ...	Umachurn Dalal	Ditto ...	8 8 0
,,	339	21-H-2, ditto ...	Satish Chunder Biswas and others	Ditto ...	2 8 0
,,	340	22-H-1, ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10 0 0
,,	341	22-H-2, ditto ...	Dwarkanath Biswas ...	Ditto ...	7 0 0
,,	342	23-H-1, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	3 0 0
,,	343	2, Convent Road ...	Hem Chunder Ghose ...	Ditto ...	4 8 0
,,	344	1, Foolbagan Road ...	Raghoo Nandan Shaw ...	Straw and hay	3 8 0
,,	345	8, Gooreepara Road ...	Law, Ghose & Co.	Timber ...	18 0 0
,,	346	1-H-1, Hareetola Road ...	Adhur Chunder Sircar ...	Fire-wood ...	15 8 0
,,	347	142-H-24, Lower Circular Road	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	8 0 0
,,	348	142-H-24, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	8 0 0
,,	349	154, ditto ...	Ram Chunder Paul... ...	Wood, &c. ...	15 0 0
,,	350	154, ditto ...	Abbas Ally	Ditto ...	15 0 0
,,	351	47, Middle Road, Entally ...	Nobokrishto Naug	Timber ...	9 0 0
,,	352	68-1, South Road, do. ...	Amulya Chunder Khan ...	Teak-wood ..	15 0 0
,,	353	68, ditto ...	Avinash Chunder Das ...	Timber ...	13 8 0
,,	354	18 ditto ...	Poorna Chunder Dey and Co. ...	Ditto ...	9 0 0
,,	355	10 ditto ..	K C. Das and Brothers ...	Ditto ...	8 8 0
20	356	2, Jaunnogore Road ...	Ramchunder Mohinder ...	Teak-wood ...	6 0 0
,,	357	2-H-3 ditto ...	Babujsun Goledar	Straw ...	6 0 0
,,	358	21-22, Tiljulla Butcher-khana Road.	Hemutally	Tallow ...	3 8 0
21	359	12, Chuckerbere Lane ...	Umachurn Bose	Do. ...	5 8 0
,,	360	220, Lower Circular Road ...	Mozahur Goledar	Do. ...	9 0 0
,,	361	47, Kurrya Road	Kadirbux Goledar	Fire-wood ...	5 0 0
,,	362	136, Russa Road, South ..	Harish Chunder Ghose ...	Timber ...	8 0 0
,,	363	78, Tollygunge Road ...	Pootee Bewah	Straw ...	3 8 0
,,	364	73, ditto ...	Nimchand Nundy	Do. ...	2 8 0
,,	365	72, ditto ...	Gobindo Chunder Das ...	Fire-wood ...	3 8 0
,,	366	74, ditto ...	Brajonath Das and Gobindo Chunder Banerji.	Ditto ...	4 8 0
,,	367	75, ditto ...	Audhur Chunder Sett ...	Straw ...	1 8 0
,,	368	76, ditto ...	Brojonath Bose	Do. ..	3 8 0
,,	369	77, ditto ...	Shibchunder Bose	Do. ...	3 8 0
,,	370	21, ditto ...	Sita Nath Chuckerbutty ...	Wood, &c. ...	3 8 0
,,	371	75, ditto ...	Audhur Chunder Set and others	Straw ...	4 8 0
22	372	76, Bacool Bagan Road ...	Kedar Nath Dutt	Timber ...	3 8 0
,,	373	4-H-1, Chawlputty Road ...	Dinonath Paul	Straw ..	7 0 0
,,	374	5-H-2, ditto ...	Mutty Lal Laha	Do. ...	6 8 0
,,	375	7, ditto ...	Kally Churn Dey and Kamini Dasi.	Do. ...	5 8 0
,,	376	50, ditto ...	Soshi Bhusun Dutt ...	Do. ...	4 8 0
,,	377	53-H-1, ditto ...	Radhakanto Bhattacharji ..	Do. ...	6 8 0
,,	378	54-H-1, ditto ...	Ramratan Chuckerbutty ...	Do. ...	6 8 0
,,	379	13, ditto ...	Dinonath Pal	Do. ...	2 0 0
,,	380	21, Chuckerbere Road, South ...	Resjudy Mullick	Fire-wood ...	9 0 0
,,	381	1, Halderpara Road ...	Sitanath Shaw	Ditto ...	4 0 0
,,	382	23, Kalighat Road ...	Jotadharee Moonshee ...	Teak-wood ...	4 0 0
,,	383	25-1 ditto ...	Promoth Nath Ghose ...	Timber ...	3 8 0
,,	384	48-H-5 ditto ...	Satish Chunder Cowar ...	Fire-wood and straw.	5 0 0
,,	385	8-H-1, Katua Khootee Road ...	Bosiruddin Goledar ...	Fire-wood ...	5 8 0
,,	386	9-H-4, ditto ...	Koylash Chunder Nundy ...	Ditto ...	5 0 0
,,	387	6, ditto ...	Shaik Enaetullah	Ditto ...	4 8 0
,,	388	6-1, ditto ...	Thakurdas Ghose	Straw ...	3 8 0
,,	389	3-1, Mudon Pal's Lane ...	Ram Chandra Nandi ...	Fire-wood ...	7 8 0
,,	390	9-H-5, ditto ...	Budruddin Goledar ...	Ditto ...	3 8 0
,,	391	15 & 15-1-H-1, ditto ...	Kristo Chunder Sircar ...	Timber ...	10 8 0
,,	392	31, ditto ...	Budruddin Goledar ...	Fire-wood ...	4 8 0
,,	393	36, ditto ...	Nehazuddy Goledar ...	Ditto ...	4 8 0
,,	394	36-H-1, ditto ...	Shaik Taleb Goledar ...	Ditto ...	4 8 0
,,	395	4, ditto ...	Banikanto Gangooly ...	Straw and hay	5 8 0
,,	396	61-1, Russa Road, North ...	Tripandessur Mitter ..	Teak-wood ...	12 0 0
,,	397	151, Russa Road, South ...	Gossaindas Shaw ...	Fire-wood ...	7 0 0
,,	398	8, Sumbhoonath Pandit's Street	Protap Chander Dutt ...	Straw ...	2 8 0
,,	399	1-H-1, Stand Road ...	Shaik Haniff ...	Fire-wood ...	6 0 0
,,	400	16-H-2, ditto ...	Audaitya Churn Maity ...	Straw ...	6 8 0

Ward No.	Serial No.	Locality of Warehouses.	Name of License-holders.	Description of Warehouse.	Annual license-fee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
22	401	28-1, Strand Road ...	Shamapodo Dutt ...	Straw ...	4 8 0
,,	402	29-H-1, ditto ...	Judhistir Mondul ...	Do. ...	5 8 0
,,	403	38, ditto ...	Audhur Chunder Shaw ...	Timber ...	4 8 0
,,	404	62-H-1, ditto ...	Kalachand Cowar ...	Straw ...	8 0 0
,,	405	63-H-2, ditto ...	Goyaram Mondul ...	Do. ...	8 0 0
,,	406	61, ditto ...	Mohendro Chunder Dutt ...	Wood ...	4 8 0
,,	407	87, ditto ...	Bissessur Chatterji ...	Fire-wood ...	4 8 0
,,	408	33, ditto ...	Borodakanto Sircar ...	Ditto ...	4 8 0
,,	409	12, Sakareepara Road ...	Keramutoolla and another ...	Ditto ...	4 8 0
,,	410	109, Tallygunj Road ...	Shamakally Dabi ...	Ditto ...	4 8 0
,,	411	109, ditto ...	Krishna Chunder Banerjee ...	Ditto ...	8 0 0
,,	412	110, ditto ...	Tulseemunjari Dabi ...	Ditto ...	2 0 0
,,	413	124, ditto ...	Sagore Dhara ...	Straw and wood.	4 8 0
,,	414	2-H-33, Ulfutbagan Road ...	Balaki Shaw ...	Straw ...	3 0 0
23	415	44, Chetla Road ...	Koylas Mirdya and another ...	Wood ...	2 0 0
,,	416	44, ditto ...	Okil Chunder Chuckerbutty ...	Wood and straw.	3 8 0
,,	417	66, ditto ...	Gopal Chunder Dey ...	Fire-wood ...	1 0 0
,,	418	7, Chetla Haut Road ...	Baburam Dutt ...	Ditto ...	2 8 0
,,	419	21-8, Gopalnagore Lane ...	Chunder Kanto Bose ...	Ditto ...	3 0 0
,,	420	21-22, ditto ...	Hari Churn Shaw and another ...	Ditto ...	6 8 0
,,	421	1-5, ditto ...	Sreenath Chunder ...	Ditto ...	4 8 0
,,	422	3-179, Kalighat Bridge Road ...	Amrito Lal Dhara ...	Ditto ...	2 0 0
,,	423	3-126, ditto ...	Kedar Nath Pal ...	Ditto ...	2 8 0
,,	424	72, Moyerpur Road ...	Ambika Churn Dey ...	Straw ...	4 8 0
25	425	144, Circular Garden Reach Road.	Ashadullah Goledar ...	Timber ...	4 8 0
,,	426	89-H-2, Diamond Harbour Road	Dinonath Banerji ...	Wood ...	12 0 0
,,	427	90-1-H-5, ditto ...	Troylockho Nath Dutt ...	Do. ...	9 0 0
,,	428	89-H-3, 89-H-4 & 90-H-2, Diamond Harbour Road.	Kali Churn Pal and others ...	Do. ...	18 0 0
,,	429	90-H-1, ditto ...	Kally Prosanno Sircar carrying on business under the style of Raj Chunder Sircar.	Do. ...	7 8 0
,,	430	90-1-H-2, ditto ...	Radhanath Ghose ...	Do. ...	7 8 0
,,	431	90-1-H-3, ditto ...	Audhur Chunder Dutt and another.	Do. ...	7 8 0
,,	432	1-2, Munshigunge Road ...	Omed Khan ...	Fire-wood ...	7 8 0
,,	433	1-3, ditto ...	Ainuddy ...	Do. ...	9 0 0
,,	434	4-H, ditto ...	Umasundari and Kaminisundari Dasi.	Do. ...	9 8 0
,,	435	4-6, ditto ...	Nerode Kumar Banerji ...	Do. ...	9 8 0
,,	436	4-8, ditto ...	Bhoobun Mohun Mondul ...	Do. ...	26 0 0
,,	437	6-1, ditto ...	Goluck Nath Mitter ...	Do. ...	11 8 0
,,	438	6-5, ditto ...	Nabokumar Haldar ...	Do. ...	9 8 0
,,	439	9-18, ditto ...	Dhannu Mullick ...	Straw ...	6 8 0
,,	440	12-5, ditto ...	Kedar Nath Chatterji ...	Wood ...	12 8 0
,,	441	12-6, ditto ...	Hem Chunder Chattapadhya ...	Fire-wood ...	9 0 0
,,	442	27, ditto ...	Haromoni Bewah ...	Straw ...	6 0 0
,,	443	33, ditto ...	Akshoy Kumar Sen carrying on business in the name of Behary Lal Sen.	Wood & straw	6 0 0
,,	444	33-2-H-9, ditto ...	Gobindo Chunder Das ...	Ditto ...	9 0 0
,,	445	33-2-H-5, ditto ...	Janokee Nath Shaw ...	Straw ...	9 0 0
,,	446	35-1, ditto ...	Mundar Shaw ...	Wood ...	6 0 0
,,	447	36, ditto ...	Umesh Chunder Banerji ...	Straw ...	4 8 0
,,	448	33, ditto ...	Hari Mohun Guha ...	Do. ...	4 8 0
,,	449	32, Puddopuker Street ...	Kherode Gopal Mookerjee and Co.	Timber ...	16 0 0
,,	450	86, ditto ...	Troylockho Nath Roy ...	Do. ...	13 8 0
,,	451	36, Ramcomul Mukerji's Street	Ramdoyal Sircar ...	Do. ...	3 0 0
,,	452	28-1, ditto ...	Narain Chunder Seal ...	Do. ...	9 8 0

List of Jute Warehouses licensed in 1898-99.

					Rs. A. P.
1	1	178 to 178-4, Upper Chitpur Road and 2 and 2-2, Ramkanto Bose's Street.	Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co....	Jute ...	243 0 0
,,	2	202-1, Upper Chitpur Road and 45, Doorga Churn Mukerji's Street.	Ambika Churn Mitter ...	Do ...	135 0 0
,,	3	206, Upper Chitpur Road ...	Kanye Lal Khan ...	Do. ...	97 8 0
,,	4	1, Chitpur Bridge Road ...	Messrs. George, Henderson and Co.	Do ...	105 0 0
,,	5	37-1, Canal West Road ...	Harish Chunder Dutt ...	Do. ...	86 0 0

Ward No.	Serial No.	Locality of Warehouses.	Name of License-holders.	Description of Warehouse.	Annual license fee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
1	6	39-1, Canal West Road ...	Soorjee Kumar and Gooroo Churn Shaw.	Jute ..	54 0 0
,,	7	39-2, ditto ...	Hurrish Chunder Dutt ...	Do. ...	90 0 0
,,	8	39-3, ditto ...	Kallysunker and Taruck Nath Coondoo	Do. ...	45 0 0
,,	9	5, Doorga Churn Mukerji's Street	Jugalkishore Agurwalla ...	Do. ...	103 8 0
,,	10	6, ditto ...	Doyal Chand Shaw ...	Do. ...	60 8 0
,,	11	7, ditto ...	Peary Mohun Biswas ...	Do. ...	27 0 0
,,	12	42 and 43, ditto ...	Dinobondhoo and Pranbondhoo Shaw Chowdry.	Do. ..	324 0 0
,,	13	41 and 41-1, ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	90 0 0
,,	14	7, Dhuniabagan Lane ...	Hyrish Chunder Bissonath Shaw	Do. ...	33 8 0
,,	15	5-1, Gopaul Chunder Newgee's Lane.	Sarodaprosad Mukerji ...	Do. ...	18 0 0
,,	16	16, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	18 0 0
,,	17	12, Gailiffe Street ...	Nilmadhub Sickdar and Jadub Chunder Sickdar.	Do. ...	36 0 0
2	18	1, Aheerectola Street ...	Thansingh Karumchand ...	Do. ...	90 0 0
,,	19	5, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	135 0 0
,,	20	169, ditto ...	Kissenchand Bhoomsing ...	Do. ...	225 0 0
,,	21	170, ditto ...	Brojohary and Poorna Chunder Dey Chowdry and Satish Chunder Pal Chowdry and others.	Do. ...	102 8 0
,,	22	172, ditto ...	Idol, Gopee Nath Jew, Sristeedhur Dey, *Sebaiet*.	Do. ...	90 0 0
,,	23	20, Bonomally Sircar's Street ...	Gooroo Churn Pal and others ...	Do. ...	31 8 0
,,	24	9, ditto ...	Poornanando Shaw ...	Do. ...	63 0 0
,,	25	247-48, Upper Chitpur Road ...	Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. ...	Do. ...	750 0 0
,,	26	77, Durmahata Street ...	Behary Pyne ...	Do. ...	81 0 0
,,	27	76-2, 80 and 80-1, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	187 0 0
,,	28	87 to 87-53, ditto ...	Hon'ble Raja Seit Lochmandas, C.I.E.	Do. ...	667 0 0
,,	29	135, ditto ...	Chandilal Sinha, Sarup Roy and others.	Do. ...	270 0 0
,,	30	134, ditto ...	Kanye Lal Khan ...	Do. ...	72 8 0
,,	31	138-39, ditto ...	Audaitya Churn Mondul and others.	Do. ...	27 0 0
,,	32	140-7 to 140-14, ditto ...	Monmohini Dasi ...	Do. ...	137 0 0
,,	33	143 and 143-1, ditto ...	Gooroogobindo Shaw ...	Do. ...	675 0 0
,,	34	144, ditto ...	The Secretary to the Port Commissioners.	Do. ...	360 0 0
,,	35	108, ditto ...	Mathoora Mohun Nundy ...	Do. ...	48 8 0
,,	36	81, ditto ...	Behary Lal Pyne ...	Do. ...	52 8 0
,,	37	1, Gailiffe Street ..	Messrs. George, Henderson and Co.	Do. ...	667 8 0
,,	38	1-1, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	135 0 0
,,	39	16, Haro Chunder Mullick's Lane.	Gooroo Churn Shaw ...	Do. ...	67 8 0
,,	40	24, ditto ...	Soorjee Kumar Biswas and others.	Do. ...	22 8 0
,,	41	4, Haro Chunder Mullick's Street.	Prolhad Chunder Shaw ...	Do. ...	60 0 0
,,	42	5, ditto ...	Jogobondhoo and Soshimohun Shaw Poramanick.	Do. ...	108 0 0
,,	43	6, ditto ...	Makundasoondari Dasi ...	Do. ...	68 0 0
,,	44	7 and 7-1, ditto ...	Jogendro Nath Chackerbutty ...	Do. ...	48 0 0
,,	45	9, ditto ...	Srimati Prosonno Moye Dasi ...	Do. ...	67 8 0
,,	46	10, ditto ...	Sitanath Shaw Chowdry ...	Do. ...	40 8 0
,,	47	11, ditto ...	Dwarka Nath Shaw ...	Do. ...	67 8 0
,,	48	12, ditto ...	Brojolal Roy and Benodelal Roy	Do. ...	261 0 0
,,	49	13, ditto ...	Aughore Nath Mozoomdar ...	Do. ...	87 8 0
,,	50	13-6, ditto ...	Biswanath and Luckinath Poramanick.	Do. ...	72 0 0
,,	51	14, ditto ...	Brojo Lal Roy, Radhica Lal Roy, Benode Lal Roy, Nanda Lal Roy and others.	Do. ...	139 8 0
,,	52	25, ditto ...	Gooroodas Coondoo Chowdry ...	Do. ...	90 0 0
,,	53	16, ditto ...	Harendro Kumar Roy Chowdry and others.	Do. ...	72 0 0
,,	54	19, ditto ...	Nilmadhub Shaw and others ...	Do. ...	162 0 0
,,	55	23, ditto ...	Radharamon Shaw	Do. ...	67 8 0
,,	56	27, ditto ...	Chundrashekhur & Radhikalal Shaw.	Do. ...	45 0 0
,,	57	28, ditto ...	Benodebehary Khan ...	Do. ...	54 0 0
,,	58	20 and 21, ditto ...	Soshcebhusan Shaw Chowdry ...	Do. ...	72 0 0
,,	59	6, Joy Mitter's Ghat Lane ...	Judoo Nath Coondoo and others	Do. ...	112 8 0

Ward No.	Serial No.	Locality of Warehouses.	Name of License-holders.	Description of Warehouse.	Annual license fee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
2	60	2-1, Joy Mitter's Ghat Lane ...	Kissory Mohun Roy ...	Jute ...	68 8 0
,,	61	15, Kashi Mitter's Ghat Street	Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. ...	Do. ...	63 0 0
,,	62	29, ditto ...	Fatickchand Mazoomdar ...	Do. ...	112 8 0
,,	63	27-2 and 28, Kashi Mitter's Ghat Street.	Kishory Mohun Roy ...	Do. ...	184 8 0
,,	64	17-1 and 18, Manick Bose's Ghat Street.	Noder Chund Shaw ...	Do. ...	46 0 0
,,	65	18-1, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	12 0 0
,,	66	36 and 36-1 to 36-7, ditto ...	Sreemati Kamini Dasi ...	Do. ...	115 0 0
,,	67	44, ditto ...	Dabendrodeb Das ...	Do. ...	126 0 0
,,	68	46, ditto ...	Nityanundo Shaw	Do. ...	122 0 0
,,	69	58, Nimtolla Ghat Street ...	Managing Agents, India Pressing Co., Ld.	Do. ...	364 8 0
,,	70	62, ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	750 0 0
,,	71	82, ditto ...	Judoonath Shaw Chowdry ...	Do. ...	180 0 0
,,	72	1, Noyan Sur's Lane ...	Nabitrisundari Dasi ...	Do. ...	63 0 0
,,	73	7, ditto ...	Sumbhoo Nath and Gobindo Nath Shaw Chowdry.	Do. ...	75 0 0
,,	74	8, ditto ...	Buddon Chunder and Gooroogobindo Shaw.	Do. ...	97 8 0
,,	75	9, ditto ...	Nabin Chunder Coondoo and Hari Nath Coondoo.	Do. ...	90 0 0
,,	76	3 to 3-3, Sovabazar Street ...	Rash Behary Shaw and others...	Do. ...	594 0 0
,,	77	5, ditto ...	Bissumbhur Mullick.	Do ...	187 8 0
,,	78	7, ditto ...	Chunder Shekhur and Sreekanto Shaw Poramanick ...	Do. ...	72 0 0
,,	79	10, ditto ...	Jullodpur Shaw and others ...	Do. ...	100 8 0
,,	80	12, ditto ...	Sarodaprosad Sur	Do. ...	45 0 0
,,	81	71-1, ditto ...	Dino Nath Shaw ...	Do. ...	54 0 0
,,	82	72, ditto ...	Damodur Poramanick and others	Do. ...	135 0 0
,,	83	78 and 79, ditto ...	Mohineykanto Shaw ...	Do. ...	189 0 0
,,	84	90, ditto ...	Sreeram Chunder Shaw and others.	Do. ...	180 0 0
,,	85	91 and 92, ditto ...	Audaitya Churn Mondul and others	Do. ...	135 0 0
,,	86	73, ditto ...	Dhaniram and Kashinath Shaw	Do. ...	193 8 0
,,	87	93 and 94, ditto ...	Lalbehary Sadhkhan ...	Do. ...	54 0 0
,,	88	95 and 96, ditto ...	Jaggut Mohun Shaw ...	Do. ...	180 0 0
,,	89	97, ditto ...	Sitanath Shaw Chowdhry ...	Do. ...	31 8 0
,,	90	98, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	225 0 0
,,	91	98-1, ditto ...	Jugobondhoo and Sarat Chunder Shaw Chowdhry.	Do. ...	67 8 0
,,	92	98-2, ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	225 0 0
,,	93	100, ditto ...	Audaitya Churn Mondul and others.	Do. ...	112 8 0
3	94	1, Budreedas' Temple Street ...	Gopee Mohun Roy ...	Do. ...	72 0 0
,,	95	4, ditto ...	Manick Chunder Coondoo ...	Do. ...	76 8 0
,,	96	6, ditto ...	Soorji Kumar and Gooroo Churn Shaw.	Do. ...	36 0 0
,,	97	19, ditto ...	Hurrish Chunder Dutt ...	Do. ...	22 8 0
,,	98	24, ditto ...	Gooroo Churn Shaw ...	Do. ...	45 0 0
,,	99	26, ditto ...	Trannath Banerji	Do. ...	36 0 0
,,	100	24-A, Canal West Road ...	Lalit Mohun and Brindaban Shaw.	Do. ...	54 0 0
,,	101	25, ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	40 8 0
,,	102	29, ditto ...	Gopee Mohun Roy ...	Do. ...	98 0 0
,,	103	29-1, ditto ...	Ditto	Do. ...	72 0 0
,,	104	31, ditto ...	Mohima Churn Coondoo ...	Do. ...	63 0 0
,,	105	32, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	54 0 0
,,	106	35-4-1, ditto ...	Taraprosonno Roy and others ...	Do. ...	73 8 0
,,	107	35-5, ditto ...	Parbutty Churn Roy and others	Do. ...	90 0 0
,,	108	55, Goureebaree Lane ...	Trannath Banerji ...	Do. ...	32 0 0
,,	109	58, ditto ...	Harish Chunder Dutt ...	Do. ...	54 0 0
,,	110	4, Halsee Bagan Lane ...	Lalit Mohun and Brindabun Ch. Shaw.	Do. ...	40 8 0
5	111	198, Durmahatta Street and 58, Strand Road.	Messrs. Ewing and Co., Agents, River Side Press Co., Ld.	Do. ...	283 0 0
,,	112				
,,	113	195, Durmahatta Street ...	Audaitya Churn Mondul and others	Do. ...	36 0 0
,,	114	202, ditto ...	Gobin Chand and Nabin Chand Dutt.	Do. ...	300 0 0
,,	115	26 and 27, Jorabagan Street ...	Peary Mohun Dutt ...	Do. ...	110 8 0
,,	116	28, ditto ...	Rameswar Aitch	Do. ...	73 8 0
,,	117	43, Nimtolla Ghat Street ...	Messrs. C. D. Mangus and Co.	Do. ...	225 0 0
,,	118	26 and 27-H-1-A, Strand Road	Managing Agents, I. G. S. N. Co., Ld.	Do. ...	230 8 0
,,	119	57, ditto ...	Judoonath Shaw Chowdry ...	Do. ...	130 8 0

Ward No.	Serial No.	Locality of Warehouse.	Name of License-holders.	Description of Warehouse.	Annual license fee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
5	120	67-27-H-1-B, Strand Road ...	Managing Agents, I. G. S. N. Co., Ld. ... "	Jute ...	230 8 0
"	121	67-5, ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	405 0 0
"	122	67-9-H-1, ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	333 8 0
"	123	67-9, ditto ...	Messrs. Macneill and Co., Agents, R. S. N. Co., Ld.	Do. ...	495 0 0
"	124	67-2 and 67 31-H-1, ditto ...	Messrs. Ewing and Co., Agents, River Side Press Co., Ld.	Do. ...	760 0 0
9	125	135, Belliaghatta Road ...	Messrs. George, Henderson and Co.	Do. ...	90 0 0
"	126	308, Upper Circular Road ...	The Manager, E. B. S. Railway	Do. ...	450 0 0
19	127	6, Goorepara Road ...	Messrs. Bird and Co. ...	Do. ...	150 0 0
25	128	9, Circular Garden Reach Road	" Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.	Do. ...	216 0 0

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 24th July 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 8·84, Kalna 8·79, Katwa 12·04, Raniganj 4·23. Weather cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of *aman* paddy going on briskly. No more rain is wanted at present. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa decreasing rapidly. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17 to 20	per rupee.
Kalna	15 to 17	
Katwa	17	
Raniganj	16	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·34, Rampur Hât 3·46. Weather rainy. Transplantation of paddy going on. Price of common rice at Sadar 18 seers and at Rampur Hât 17½ seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 1·03, Vishnupur 5·43. Weather hot with occasional light showers. Transplantation going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 17½ seers and at Vishnupur 17¼ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·60, Tamluk 5·79, Ghatal 5·79. Weather seasonable. Transplantation going on. Ghatal circuit embankment lands over-flooded. Cattle-disease reported from Salboni police-station. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 20	per rupee.
Tamluk	14¾	
Ghatal	14 to 18	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·26, Serampore 8·22, Jahanabad 10·92. Excessive rainfall has caused injury to jute and *aus*. Transplantation of winter paddy going on. Cattle-disease in Hooghly and subdivisions. Common rice sells from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·89, Ulubaria 5·71. Weather cloudy with heavy showers. Transplantation of *aman* retarded and seedlings damaged in places. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·30, Barasat 8·00, Basirhat 5·27, Diamond Harbour 2·88. Weather cloudy and rainy. Excessive rain has injured the standing crops. The low lands are flooded and *aman* seedlings have been destroyed in many places, especially in Diamond Harbour, where the prospects of the winter rice crop are not favourable. Weeding and transplanting operations are at a standstill except at Basirhat, where transplantation of *aman* is reported to be going on. Cattle-disease reported only from Basirhat subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13 to 15	per rupee.
Barasat	16	
Basirhat	18 13/16	
Diamond Harbour	15	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 8·71, Kushtia 9·77, Meherpur 8·96, Chuadanga 6·19, Ranaghat 7·20. Weather rainy and cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* commenced. Excessive rain damaging *aus* crop on low lands. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·63, Kandi 4·58, Jangipur 3·51. Weather cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* still going on. State of *bhadoi* good. Jute, indigo, and mulberry doing well. The recent rain has done some injury to the paddy plants in Sadar subdivision. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kandi	18¼	
Jangipur	18	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 8·36, Jhenida 9·24, Magura 7·40, Narail 6·61, Bangaon 5·57. Weather cloudy and rainy Weeding of paddy going on. Rain and insects damaging the paddy. Prospects of *aman* crop fair. Rivers are rising fast. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16 to 20	per rupee.
Jhenida	16	
Magura	17 to 19½	
Narail	18	
Bangaon	17 to 18	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 10·18, Bagirhat 4·85, Satkhira 11·13. Weather hot, cloudy, and rainy. Cultivation for and transplantation of *aman* going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Morelganj and Mollahat. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	19 to 23	per rupee.
Bagirhat	20	
Satkhira	15 and 20 (coarse *aus*).	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·27, Nator 4·82, Naugaon 4·31. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease reported from one village in Lalpur thana. Fodder and water available. Rice sells from 15 to 22 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 5·07. Weather seasonable. *Haimanti* paddy being transplanted. Cattle-disease reported from two thanas and two outposts. Fodder and drinking-water plentiful. Rice 17 to 20 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·44, Alipur Duars 1·88. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* and jute thriving well. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 7·83, Siliguri 3·61. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Haimanti* paddy and *bara marua* being transplanted; *bhutta*, *bhadoi*, and *chota marua* flourishing. *Terai*—*Haimanti* paddy being transplanted; jute, *bhadoi*, and sugarcane doing well. Prospects good. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10 to 12	per rupee.
Terai	16 to 18	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 24 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·33, Kurigram 1·00, Nilphamari 5·70. Weather rainy. Cutting of *aus* and jute going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease prevailing in some villages in thana Jaldhaka.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 2·99. Harvesting of *aus* and jute going on in places. Preparation of land for and transplantation of *aman* going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 16 to 22 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·89, Sirajganj 4·16. Weather cloudy and rainy. Lowland crops greatly damaged owing to excessive rainfall. Prospects otherwise good. Prices unchanged.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·59, Manikganj 2·88, Munshiganj 3·42, Narainganj 4·04. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Insects are still destroying paddy and jute in Sadar and Munshiganj subdivisions. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of rice stationary.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·64, Tangail 2·38, Kishorganj 1·13, Jamalpur 2·27, Netrokona 3·15. Weather dull and showery. Prospects of crops excellent. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water-supply ample. Common rice sells at 20 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·14, Goalundo 5·97, Madaripur 2·60. Weather cool: very rainy and damp. *Aus* and jute being reaped. Prospects of all crops very good. Common rice sells at 19 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 10·41. Weather showery. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells from 13 to 21 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·67, Brahmanbaria 1·18, Chaudpur 4·33. Weather stormy. Jute and *aus* paddy being cut. Some damage to paddy and jute reported from Chandpur subdivision. Average price of common rice 19 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 14·27, Feni 17·98. Prospects of standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 6·17. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aus* over. Fields being prepared for *aman*. Prospects fair. Prices steady. Water and fodder sufficient.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·37, Bikram 5·13, Barh 8·04, Hilsa 9·05, Dinapore 5·9, Bihar 5·74. Excessive and continuous rain has injured the *bhaddi* crops. The country is water-logged in places, and paddy seedlings have been slightly damaged. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 8·32, Jahanabad 2·22, Aurangabad 3·64, Nawada 5·86. Paddy seedlings ready for transplantation. Sunshine urgently wanted for weeding *bhadoi* crops. Common rice selling at 15½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·89, Buxar 1·18, Bhabua ·47, Sasaram 1·10. Transplantation of *marua* and paddy going on. Standing crops not doing well owing to continuous rain. Cattle-disease reported from seven villages in the Sasaram subdivision. Fodder and water abundant.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·52, Siwan 6·75, Gopalganj 3·46. Weather cloudy and rainy. Weeding of *bhadoi* crops and transplantation of paddy going on. Rain excessive. Young crops suffering Cessation of rain generally wanted. Average price of common rice 15·3 seers and of *makai* 24·13 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 1·91, Bettiah 3·17, Barharwa 5·46, Bagaha 1·39 Ramnagar 1·96. Prospects of paddy good. Transplantation still going on. *Makai* suffered much from excessive rain. Weeding virtually stopped. Sunshine much wanted. Price of common rice 13⅛ seers and of maize 22½ seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·22, Hajipur 9·37, Sitamarhi 1·68. *Bhadoi* crops being damaged by incessant rain. Sunshine urgently needed. Transplantation of rice going on where practicable. Prices are—Common rice 12 to 15 seers, wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 23 to 25 seers, *makai* 22½ seers, gram 21 to 23 seers, and *rahar* 21 to 22 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·42, Samastipur 3·45, Madhubani 1·37. Weather cloudy and rainy. *Bhadoi* crops damaged to some extent by excessive and continued rain. Cessation of rain is urgentiy needed to improve the *bhadoi* crops. Paddy being transplanted. Common rice selling at Sadar 13½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 9·22, Begusarai 13·24, Jamui 13·12. Weather very rainy. *Bhadoi* crops considerably damaged owing to excessive rainfall. Paddy being transplanted. Weeding retarded. Indigo being cut. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	13	per rupee.
Begusarai	12 to 14	
Jamui	15	

Bhagalpur.—Weather wet and cloudy. Rainfall at Sadar 9·44, Banka 11·71, Madhipura 5·03, Supaul 4·25. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops seriously damaged on account of heavy rain, especially in Banka. A break of sunny weather required much. Stray cases of cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells at Sadar 15 seers 2 chitaks per rupee.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·21, Kishanganj 3·06, Araria 7·79. Weather rainy. Standing crops doing fairly well. Early-sown *bhadoi* (*janera*) being harvested. Transplantation of *aghani* progressing. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 14 seers and at Kishanganj and Araria 15 seers per rupee.

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·36, Gajol 2·33. Weather cloudy with heavy showers of rain almost every day. Weeding of *bhadoi* paddy and jute continues. Some damage has been caused to the former by the sudden rise of the Ganges in thanas Kahammek and Manikchak. Winter rice being transplanted. Coarse rice selling at 18 seers per rupee. Fodder ample.

Sonthal Parganas.—General rain. Indian-corn suffering from excessive moisture. Paddy flourishing. Some cattle-disease in Rajmahal and Jamtara subdivisions. Fodder sufficient.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·33, Jajpur 2·14, Kendrapara 2·17, Banki ·87, False Point 1·19. Weather seasonable. *Sarad*, jute, and sugarcane growing. *Beali* in ear. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	S.	ch.	
Cuttack	17	1	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	19	11	
Banki	16	13	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·33. Sugarcane thriving. Reploughing of *sarad* going on. Rice sells from 16 to 24 seers per rupee in the interior, and 16 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Sadar ·26, Bisipara 2·67. Weather cloudy with occasional drizzling. Puddling of winter rice retarded for want of sufficient rain. *Bhadoi* and sugarcane doing well. Rice sells at 24 seers per rupee at Angul and 16½ seers at Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·33, Khurda ·51. Puddling of *sarad* has commenced in some places; elsewhere it is delayed for want of sufficient rain. Condition of *bâli*, *mandia*, and sugarcane good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease still continues in some parts. Price of common rice stationary.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·53, Giridih 4·00. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops injured by excessive rain in some thanas. Transplantation going on. Common rice sells from 14 to 18 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Transplantation of winter rice commenced. Prospects good. Rice sells at Ranchi 15 seers per rupee and in the interior from 16 to 21 seers per rupee. Health of cattle good. Fodder and water plentiful.

Palamau.—Rainfall 2·01. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of paddy commenced. *Makai*, *urid*, and *barai* injured somewhat by excessive rain. Sugarcane doing well. Rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·78, Gobindpur 4·57. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Topchanchi and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 18 seers and Gobindpur 16 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singbhum.—Rainfall 1·85. Prospects of crops good. Transplanting in progress. Rice sells from 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There has been general and heavy rain except in Orissa, where more is wanted. The transplanting of winter rice is generally in progress, but a break in the weather would be beneficial, especially for the low lands, and in some places seedlings have been damaged. The continuous heavy rain has done injury to the young autumn crops throughout the Patna Division and in parts of Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur, and South-West Bengal. The cutting of jute and early rice has begun in places in North and East Bengal. Sugarcane is doing well. Cattle-disease is reported from a few districts. Fodder is sufficient. Prices of common rice are reported to have slightly risen in a few districts, but are on the whole stationary.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 25th July 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT

IN THE

HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL

DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH JULY 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	12 8	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	16 0	17 4	11 10	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 12	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	13 12	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 4	17 8	17 8	14 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	13 0	17 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	12 8	..	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	...	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	10 8	...	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 8	9 0	14 8	15 0	11 0		...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 2	8 0	13 4	13 4	10 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	13 0	13 0	11 14	17 12	17 12	15 3	5 0	5 0	7 4	12 4	12 4	10 10	17 12	17 12	16 0
9	Nadia ...	17 12	17 12	12 4	29 1	29 1	...	7 4	7 4	6 2	15 9	15 9	11 1	...	...	..
10	Murshidabad ...	Jamali. 20 0 Gangajali. 18 0	19 0 16 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	14 8	14 0	10 0	18 8	16 8	13 8	...	...	...
11	Jessore ...	13 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	12 4	11 12	10 0	18 12	19 0	13 0	..	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	18 12	18 12	13 8	33 12	30 0	21 0	13 8	13 8	6 0	16 8	16 8	11 10	...	...	..
14	Dinajpur ...	13 0	19 0	12 6	t. 17-12-3	t. 17-12-3	...	12 0	11 4	9-9-3t	18 0	16 12	13 0	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	13 0	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	..
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 4	13 0	13 0	11 0	..	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	12 8	12 8	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	7 14	21 0	21 12	12 0	...	...	...
19	Pabna ...	18 12	18 12	12 12	35 0	35 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 4	16 8	11 4	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca ...	14 0	14 0	11 8	42 8	32 0	18 4	13 0	13 0	9 4	19 0	19 0	10 8	..	..	...
21	Mymensingh ...	13 8	13 8	13 8	10 0	10 0	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	23 0	21 0	...	49 0	53 0	...	7 0	5 8	5 6	19 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	11 0	15 12	15 12	11 4	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks; Katwa 10 seers 15 chittacks; Raniganj 10½ seers.
B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 8 seers; Tamluk 10½ seers; Ghatal 11 seers 7 chittacks.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 11 seers.
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅝ chittacks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chotia 11 seers; Barnaat 11 seers 6 chittacks; Baduria 10 seers 11 chittacks; Magrahat 10 seers 10 chittacks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 11½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 12 seers (panga); Meherpur 10 seers 13 chittacks (karkatch); Banaghat 11½ seers (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 10½ seers; Kandi 10½ seers; Jangipur 10 seers.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 10 seers; Magura 9½ seers; Narail 10 seers; Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

	BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Penicillaria typhoidea.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria Italica.*)		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14 8	15 5	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 8	10 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Gram, Chana, Chrola, Kadalay, or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*)			Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. C
22 0	21 0	15 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12
22 8	22 8	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	
15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12
16 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	
...	18 0	12 0	...	...		11 0	11 0	7
16 0	16 0	13 0	...		...	12 0	11 8	12
18 4	18 4	12 4	...	...	...	13 2	13 4	11
17 12	17 12	14 8	...	...	16 0	12 4	13 0	11
30 7	30 7	16 13		...	...	12 5	12 5	
32 0	28 0	18 0	...	..	...	13 0	13 0	
25 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	
20 0	20 0	10 14	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10
30 0	28 2	21 4		...	...	22 8	20 10	21
21 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	9.0-3 f.	11 4	
20 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10
13 0	13 0	11 0	24 0	26 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	6
20 0	20 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	7
22 8	22 8	17 4	...	...	...	16 2	16 14	
24 0	24 0	15 12	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10
16 0	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10
20 0	20 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10
26 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	...	
15 0	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th July 1899.

SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									DISTRICTS.	Number.	
			SALT.			UNSKILLED LABOUR—ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			SKILLED LABOUR—COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.					
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	BENGAL.		
A			Crushed.														
11 8	12 4	11	0 | 3 5 0	3 3 6	3 10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 4	6 0	14 0 to 16 0	13 4 to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
B			Karkatch.														
10 8	10 8	9	12 | 3 10 6	3 10 6	4 1 6	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Birbhum.	2	
C			Panga.														
10 0	10 0	10	0 | 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	4 8 to 5 0		5 0	4 8 to 5 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	Bankura.	3	
D			Panga.														
11 0	11 0	10	0 | 3 10 0	3 9 0	3 14 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 18 0	Midnapore.	4	
E			Crushed.														
10 0	10 0	10	0 | 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	15 0	11 4	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0 to 21 0	14 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 20 0	Hooghly.	5	
F																	
10 8	10 8	10	0 | 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	9 0 to 11 0	9 0 to 11 0	10 0	16 0 to 25 9	16 0 to 25 0	20 0 to 30 0	Howrah.	6	
G																	
11 0	11 0	10	8 | 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	10 0	9 6	9 6	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 22 8	15 0 to 22 8	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
			Panga.														
11 0	11 0	10	0 | 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	Calcutta.	8	
H			Panga.														
11 10	11 10	11	3 | 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Nadia.	9	
I			Karkatch.														
10 8	10 8	10	4 | 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0 and 6 0	5 0 and 6 0	5 0 and 6 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	Murshidabad.	10	
J			Panga.														
9 2	9 2	9	8 | 3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	9 6 to 10 8	9 6 to 10 8	6 0 to 7 8	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	10 0 to 15 0	Jessore.	11	
K			Panga.														
10 0	10 0	10	0 | 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	7 8 to 9 6	9 8 to 9 6	9 6 to 12 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	15 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	Khulna.	12	
L			Panga.														
9 12	9 12	9	0 | 3 13 4	3 13 4	4 4 0	3 0 to 7 8	3 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 8	4 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 20 0	5 0 to 20 0	7 8 to 20 0	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
			Panga.														
10 0	10 0	10	0 | 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 25 0	10 0 to 16 0	Dinajpur.	14	
M			Panga.														
10 0	10 0	9	12 | 3 11 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
N			Panga.														
8 0	8 8	8	0 | 4 12 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	10 0	12 0 to 30 0	12 0 to 30 0	Darjeeling.	16	
8 8	9 0	8	0 | 4 11 0	4 7 0	5 0 0												
O			Panga.														
9 0	9 0	9	0 | 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	7 8	7 0 to 8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0 to 30 0	Rangpur.	17	
10 5	8 1	9	0 | 3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	5 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	...	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Bogra.	18	
P			Panga.														
9 12	9 12	9	12 | 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	5 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	Pabna.	19	
Q			Panga.														
10 0	10 0	9	2 | 3 10 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
R			Panga.														
10 0	10 0	9	8 | 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 14 0	Mymensingh.	21	
S			Panga.														
10 0	10 0	9	0 | 3 12 0	3 14 0	4 2 0	9 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 10 0	15 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Faridpur.	22	
T			Panga.														
10 0	10 0	10	0 | 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	8 0	10 0 to 15 0	7 0	7 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0	12 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	Backergunge.	23	

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 10 seers ; Satkhira 11 seers.
L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 11 seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.
M. In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N. At Kurseong and Siliguri the retail price of salt (panga) is 8 seers per rupee.
O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers ; Kurigram 8 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers.
P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11¼ seers per rupee.
Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 7 chittacks ; Manikganj 9 seers ; Munshirhat 11 seers 6 chittacks ; Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kagmari 8 seers ; Netrokona 8 seers.
S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10¼ seers.
T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 5	18 2	9 8	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	9 0	15 9	14 8	10 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	19 0	20 8	17 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	14 0	30 0	35 0	21 0
28	Gaya ..	19 0	18 8	14 0	31 0	32 8	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	15 8	17 0	13 8	22 0	19 0	17 8
29	Shahabad ..	18 0 & 19 0	18 0 & 19 0	14 0 & 15 8	26 0 & 27 8	28 0	...	8 0 & 9 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 0	14 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 17 8	12 0 to 14 8	...	...	...
30	Saran ..	17 8	17 8	15 8	25 8	26 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	14 8	15 0	12 8	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	16 8	16 8	15 0	24 0	24 0	25 8	6 12	7 0	6 8	13 8	13 8	11 8	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	24 8	24 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	16 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	7 0	9 8	6 8	12 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ..	18 0	21 0	15 3½	...	32 0	23 1½	11 0	11 0	6 13½	12 0	13 0	11 8½	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	17 12	17 12	15 4	28 0	28 0	24 0	12 0	12 10	12 0	15 12	16 8	13 14	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	20 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	15 8	16 0	12 0	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	13 8	13 8	10 8	24 0	24 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	13 0		...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	15 2	15 2	9 3	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 3	16 7	16 7	12 8	...	...	...
40	Balasore ..	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...
41	Puri .	12 0	12 0	7 14	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	9 3	15 12	15 12	13 2	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ..	15 0	16 0	12 0	27 0	26 12	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 8	12 0	...	...	...
43	Ranchi ...	7 8 to 13 0	7 8 to 15 0	6 0 to 11 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	8 0 to 13 0	8 0 to 13 0	8 8 to 9 0	15 8 to 17 8	16 0 to 18 0	11 0 to 12 0	...	...	...
44	Palamau ...	16 14	14 10	15 3	23 10	23 10	23 10	14 10	14 10	12 6	15 12	15 12	12 15	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	14 0	14 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	...	12 8	12 8	9 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	16 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chandpur 9 seers ; Brahmanbaria 10 seers.
V. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8¼ seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10¾ seers ; Bihar 9½ seers ; Dinapore 10½ seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers ; Aurangabad 10 seers ; Nawada 9 seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers ; Bhabua 10 seers ; Sasaram 10½ seers.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 6 chittacks ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12¼ seers.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the Hajipur and Sitamarhi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 10 seers ; Madhubani 11 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th July 1899.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			Kangni or Kakun Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	20 0	13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20 0	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	17 8	...	...	...
...	...	...	28 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	23 10	23 10	20 4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...
26 0	28 0	19 0	35 0	45 0	21 0	25 0	18 0	23 0
26 0	27 0	19 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0
27 0	28 0	20 0 & 21 0	...	...	17 0	26 0	26 0	20 0
24 8	25 0	19 8	26 0	27 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	18 8
22 0	22 0	17 8	22 8	22 0	20 0	21 0	14 0	...
22 8	22 8	19 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	...
21 0	20 8	16 0	...	...	20 8	14 0	14 8	...
27 0	25 8	20 7½	23 0	23 0	17 3½	12 8	12 8	...
25 4	26 8	19 0	25 4	...	25 0	12 10	12 10	...
26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...
28 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...
20 0	20 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 8
Biri or kalai.								
18 6	18 6	14 7	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	15 12
Chhola.								
16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 8
Biri or kalai.								
16 0	16 0	13 0						
15 12	15 12	12 5	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...
20 0	20 8	16 0	22 0	23 0	14 8	12 0	12 0	...
15 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 17 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	8 8 to 9 8	9 0 to 10 0	12 0
20 4	20 4	20 2	22 8	22 8	18 9	15 3	15 3	14 11
19 8	18 8	15 8	...	...	20 0	13 0	13 0	...
14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th July 1899—(concluded).

SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									DISTRICTS.	Number.	
			SALT.			UNSKILLED LABOUR—ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			SKILLED LABOUR—COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.					
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.			
			Panga.												BENGAL—*concluded.*		
U																	
10 0	10 0	8 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	4 7 1½	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Tippera.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.
V			Panga.														
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	7 8	7 8	5 8	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 20 0	15 0	Noakhali.	25	
W																	
10 8	10 8	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	10 0 to 12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Chittagong.	26	
															BIHAR.		
X			Panga.														
11 0	11 0	11 0	3 7 6	3 7 6	3 9 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	7 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 8 0	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.
Y																	
10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	3 8 to 4 8	3 8 to 4 8	3 8 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Gaya.	28	
Z																	
10 8	10 8	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	5 8 to 6 0	5 8 to 6 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 8 to 10 0	5 8 to 10 0	5 8 to 10 0	Shahabad.	29	
a			Panga.														
10 12	11 0	10 8	3 14 0	3 10 0	3 12 9	3 12 to 4 11	3 12 to 4 11	3 12 to 4 11	4 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Saran.	30	
b																	
10 0	10 8	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	4 8	5 8 to 6 8	7 0	7 8	Champaran.	31	
c			Panga.														
11 0	11 4	11 0	3 10 0	3 8 9	3 10 6	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
d																	
10 8	10 8	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 12	3 12	4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	5 0	3 12 to 9 6	3 12 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	Darbhanga.	33	
e																	
10 0	10 0	10 8	3 8 3	3 8 0	3 12 0	4 0	4 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	5 0	7 8 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.
f			Panga.														
10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
g			Panga.														
10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 11 to 7 8	4 11 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
h			Karkatch.														
9 8	9 8	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
			Panga.														
10 0	10 0	9 8	3 12 0	3 11 0	4 4 0												
i			Karkatch.														
10 0	10 0	8 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	3 12 to 4 8	3 12 to 4 12	3 12 to 4 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 9	11 4 to 22 8	9 6 to 15 0	7 8 to 15 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
															ORISSA.		
j			Karkatch.														
10 12	10 12	10 12	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 18 12	7 8 to 18 12	7 8 to 18 12	Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.
k			Panga.														
11 6	11 8	11 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 9 6	5 0 to 6 9	5 10 to 6 9	5 0 to 6 9	4 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 6 0	9 6 to 15 0	9 6 to 15 0	9 6 to 15 0	Balasore.	40	
l			Karkatch.														
11 13	11 13	12 8	3 1 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	4 8	6 0	4 8	5 8	6 0	5 8	7 8 to 10 0	9 0 to 11 0	7 8 to 10 0	Puri.	41	
			Panga.												CHOTA NAGPUR.		
9 0	9 0	8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	6 8 to 9 0	6 8 to 9 0	6 8 to 9 0	Hazaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
			Panga.														
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 8 0	Ranchi.	43	
			Panga.														
8 7	8 5	8 7	...	...	...	6-1-6	6-1-6	6-1-6	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	Palamau.	44	
m			Panga.														
10 8	10 8	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	4 11	4 11	4 11	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 4 to 15 0	11 4 to 15 0	11 4 to 22 8	Manbhum.	45	
7 0	7 0	7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Singhbhum.	46	

e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 10¾ seers ; Jamui 10 seers.
f. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers ; Madhipura 9½ seers ; Supaul 10 seers.
g. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
h. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt (karkatch) is 9½ seers and panga 10 seers per rupee.
i. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10¼ seers ; Godda 9 seers ; Jamtara 11 seers ; Pakour 10 seers ; Rajmahal 10 seers.
j. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
k. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
l. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
m. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	2 1 0	2 2 0	2 6 0
2	Burdwan ...	2 12 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 5 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 6 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	2 6 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	5 11 3	5 11 3	6 10 0	2 5 0	2 6 6	3 8 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	3 2 3	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	4 3 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 3 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 12 0
7	Chittagong ...	3 0 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	2 10 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	2 14 0	2 0 0	1 14 6	2 3 6	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 11 6
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	2 13 9	2 13 9	3 1 3	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 10 8	1 9 6	1 10 0	1 11 9
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 5 3	3 3 0	3 5 3	2 8 6	2 6 9	2 14 3	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	1 6 9	1 6 9	1 10 9
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 3	3 6 3	3 12 9	2 2 9	2 2 9	2 14 6	2 6 0	2 6 0	3 13 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	4 7 0 to 4 11 0	2 4 9 to 2 9 0	2 3 6 to 2 8 0	3 5 0 to 3 10 0	3 1 0 to 5 6 6	2 10 0 to 5 6 6	3 10 0 to 6 10 6	2 8 6	2 8 6	2 13 6

Calcutta,
The 25th July 1899.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 0	1 13 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 3	1 10 3	2 8 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	1 12 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	4 0 0
1 5 0	1 1 0	1 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	1 6 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 9	1 11 9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 4 0	2 1 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 1 6	2 1 6	2 10 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0 to 2 10 6	2 6 0 to 2 8 0	3 1 0

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR — CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 3 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Black mustard. 4 4 0 / White mustard. 4 10 0 / Rape seed. 3 2 0	4 2 0 / ... / 3 4 0	4 8 0 / 5 4 0 / 3 8 0
...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0
1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0
1 2 0	0 14 0	1 13 6	1 14 6	2 3 0	...	3 8 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	3 12 0
1 11 3	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 9 0	...	1 9 6	3 2 9	3 3 0	...	4 3 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 6
...	...	...	1 11 6	1 11 6	2 5 6	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 3 6
...	...	...	4 4 0 to 4 11 0	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	4 0 0 to 4 11 0	3 1 0 to 4 11 0	3 1 0 to 3 5 0

0 STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	5 6 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 5 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	15 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	2 13 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	5 2 0	5 2 0	6 4 0	12 0 0	12 8 0	13 8 0	...	...	...
10 0	8 4 0	8 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	2 13 9	...	3 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 5 0	5 7 6	13 8 0	14 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
19 0	8 10 0	8 10 6	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 10 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 7 0 to 5 6 0	4 7 0 to 5 11 0	5 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
						Per 100 pieces—					
32 0 0	32 0 0	34 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	240 0 0	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 14 0
33 8 0	33 8 0	34 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhakhali.			Uncleaned hides, per piece—					
35 0 0	34 0 0	40 0 0	6 4 0 to 7 8 0	6 4 0 to 7 0 0	5 14 0 to 6 8 0	0 14 0 to 2 4 0	0 14 0 to 2 4 0	0 6 0 to 1 14 0	...	...	...
			Pulta.			Cleaned hides, per piece—					
						1 2 0 to 2 6 0	1 2 0 to 2 6 0	0 10 0 to 2 2 0			
46 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	6 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	42 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 12 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 6 0	...
38 0 0	36 0 0	40 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...
45 0 0	42 0 0	40 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	18 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
30 0 0	28 0 0	31 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
32 0 0	33 11 0	30 7 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 0 0	33 0 0	38 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	...
34 0 0 to 0 0	34 0 0 to 40 0 0	30 7 0 to 36 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 3 3	0 4 0	0 4

1292d

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th July 1899.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 9 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 2 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0 Panga.	3 7 0	1. Calcutta.
0 4 0	0 3 6	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 5 0	3 3 6 Crushed.	3 10 0	2. Burdwan.
0 5 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 8 0 to 4 12 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 10 0	3 9 0 Panga.	3 14 0	3. Midnapore.
0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	7. Chittagong.
...	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 5 0	3 7 6	3 7 6 Panga.	3 9 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 6	6 10 6	8 0 0	0 5 3	0 4 6	0 4 0	3 7 6	3 7 6 Panga.	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 6 3	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	10. Bhagalpur.
0 8 6	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 2 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 6 0	4 6 0 Panga.	4 6 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 16th to 22nd July 1899.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches		%			Inches.	
July	16th	118·6	Nil	29·558	82·1	85·4	7·8	77·6	79·9	0·992	79·0	99	WSW and WNW	70	1·36	Cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	17th	138·4	1·4	·521	81·4	85·6	9·4	76·2	79·3	·977	78·5	91	SW by W and WSW.	108	1·88	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	18th	146·3	0·8	·506	84·1	88·6	8·4	80·2	80·7	1·006	79·4	86	SW and SSW ...	74	Nil	Chiefly cloudy.
,,	19th	131·6	1·7	·537	84·6	88·3	6·9	81·4	81·2	1·019	79·8	86	SSW and SW ...	81	0·56	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
,,	20th	138·9	Nil	·524	82·7	85·6	6·6	79·0	80·5	1·013	79·6	90	SW and WSW ..	100	0·27	Cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	21st	88·7	,,	·543	80·7	82·6	4·4	78·2	79·4	0·990	78·9	94	WSW and SW by S.	111	0·96	Cloudy, o, g, d, p.
,,	22nd	123·4	,,	·622	81·5	86·2	8·8	77·4	79·3	·973	78·4	90	SW by S and SSW.	91	0·22	Cloudy, o, g, d, p.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·544
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·509
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	3·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	93·1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	82·4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·4
The extreme variation of temperature	12·4
The maximum temperature	88·6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	13
	%
The mean relative humidity	90
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 16th to 22nd July 1899	5·25
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·69
The total fall from 1st January to 22nd July 1899	49·37
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	30·11

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 24th July 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd July 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 22nd July 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 23rd July 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	520	60,875	983	219	20,780	272
Jute	10	7,750	117	7	4,350	76
Firewood	26	22,550	338	49	34,300	534
Other articles	618	1,96,707	2,566	532	1,46,111	1,895
Total ...	1,174	2,87,882	4,004	807	2,05,541	2,777

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of May 1899, as compared with the same month of previous year.

ARTICLES.	1899.		1898.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	709	104	1,267	267	813	1,534	.....	721
Cotton, raw	.....	23	.....	13	23	13	10	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	48	.....	87	.....	48	87	.....	39
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Piece-goods, European	148	.....	100	.....	148	100	48	.....
Ditto, Indian	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turmeric	7	95	8	37	102	45	57	.....
Alizarine and Aniline Dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat	.....	5	1	.....	5	1	4	.....
Rice in the husk	8	6	248	13	14	261	.....	247
Do. not in the husk	12	1,982	109	30	1,994	139	1,855	.....
Jawar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	10	1,483	23	91	1,493	114	1,379	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	64	1	4	64	5	59	.....
Raw								
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp and other fibres—								
Jute—								
Raw	.....	71	.....	66	71	66	5	.....
Gunny-bags and cloth	52	9	8	8	61	16	45	.....
Lac—								
Stick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirit of all kinds, including country spirit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine	4	.....	2	.....	4	2	2	.....
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, wrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	1	3	5	1	4	6	.....	2
Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
(b) Unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Wrought	15	.....	12	.....	15	12	3	.....
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel ...	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
Others	32	34	10	16	66	26	40	.....
Oils—								
Kerosine	188	5	107	24	193	131	62	.....
Castor	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Cocoanut	25	.....	20	.....	25	20	5	.....
Mustard and rape	53	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	53	.....
Others	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	35	.....	35
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	355	.....	139	355	139	216	.....
Rape and mustard	40	58	61	45	107	106	1	.....
Til or jinjili	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earth-nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and Pasteboard	31	.....	21	2	31	23	8	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	6	.....	5	.....	6	5	1	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Others	279	378	233	290	657	523	134	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	544	.....	405	42	544	447	97	.....

ARTICLES.	1899.		1898.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	.....	317	.....	217	317	217	100	.....
Pepper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ginger	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Chillies	3	21	1	20	24	21	3	.....
Cardamoms	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	9	52	8	15	61	23	38	.....
Stone and lime	46	28	19	17	74	36	38	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	48	.....	33	.....	48	33	15	.....
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	85	744	71	223	829	294	535	.....
Ballast stone	491	.....	270	.....	491	270	221	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber	52	1	23	.....	53	23	30	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	166	64	127	60	230	187	43	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
Wool—								
Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	154	168	41	249	322	281	41	.....
Total ...	3,297	6,078	3,368	1,880	9,375	5,248	5,173	1,046

CALCUTTA, *the 21st July 1899.*

T. SIDDLE,
Auditor.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 8 days of July 1899 on 1,712·25 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
	(a)	(a)		(b)	(c)				
Total traffic for the period ...	411,593	4,09,114 5 0	47,48,711 20	8,09,802 10 0	17,051 0 0	12,35,967 15 0	107,670	198,816	306,486
Or per mile of railway	.....	238 14 11	.....	472 15 2	9 15 4	721 13 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1½ weeks ...	411,593	4,09,114 5 0	47,48,711 20	8,09,802 10 0	17,051 0 0	12,35,967 15 0	107,670	198,816	306,486
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year ...	415,914½	3,89,431 11 10	51,23,452 0	9,90,294 7 3	23,833 15 9	14,03,560 2 10	117,973	216,454	334,427
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	228 6 4	.....	580 12 7	13 15 8	823 2 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 1½ weeks of previous year ...	415,914½	3,89,431 11 10	51,23,452 0	9,90,294 7 3	23,833 15 9	14,03,560 2 10	117,973	216,454	334,427

(a) The increase is due to movements of pilgrims and marriage parties, chiefly from stations in A. and B. districts.
(b) Deducted Rs. 32,864, being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the period.
(b) The decrease is chiefly in grain and seed traffic from stations in B. and C. districts.
(c) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts, nothing is included.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 8 days of July 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	(a)22,820	(a)5,387 2 0	10,155 30	333 0 0	11 0 0	5,731 2 0	1,233	131	1,364
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	242 5 5	.....	14 15 8	0 7 11	257 13 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1½ weeks ...	22,820	5,387 2 0	10,155 30	333 0 0	11 0 0	5,731 2 0	1,233	131	1,364
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year	32,929	7,826 1 1	10,521 20	420 9 0	5 0 3	8,251 10 4	1,514	70	1,584
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	.....	352 0 10	.....	18 14 8	0 3 7	371 3 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 12 weeks of previous year ...	32,929	7,826 1 1	10,521 20	420 9 0	5 0 3	8,251 10 4	1,514	70	1,584

(a) The decrease is due to the moon eclipse in the corresponding period of 1898.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 8 days of July 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	23,288	17,912 4 0	91,248 10	9,441 6 0	79 0 0	27,432 10 0	8,182	3,590	11,772
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	110 6 6	.....	58 3 1	0 7 10	169 1 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1½ weeks ...	23,288	17,912 4 0	91,248 10	9,441 6 0	79 0 0	27,432 10 0	8,182	3,590	11,772
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year	25,325	18,707 11 6	63,760 10	9,052 6 0	60 0 3	27,820 1 9	8,830	3,961	12,791
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	115 4 11	.....	55 12 9	0 5 11	171 7 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 12 weeks of previous year ...	25,325	18,707 11 6	63,760 10	9,052 6 0	60 0 3	27,820 1 9	8,830	3,961	12,791

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for 4 days ended 8th July 1899, on 65 miles open.*

	†Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	M. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	1,397	429 14 0	367 0	38 13 0	1 0 0	469 11 0	860	.....	860
Or per mile of railway	.....	6 9 10	.....	0 9 6	0 0 3	7 3 7	.....	.....	...
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 4 weeks ...	1,397	429 14 0	367 0	38 13 0	1 0 0	469 11 0	860	.....	860
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Distance from Luckeeserai to Wazirganj opened for traffic on and from 5th July 1899.
† Coaching traffic commenced from 6th July 1899.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B.-N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 27th May 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	752	266 3 3	10,698	141 1 0	2 12 0	410 0 3	300	168	468
Or per mile of railway	41·78	14 12 8	594·33	7 13 5	0 2 5	22 12 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11½ weeks of half-year	12,186	2,818 8 5	99,065	2,989 14 0	71 13 0	5,880 3 5	4,726	2,310	7,036
Total for 12½ weeks ...	12,938	3,084 11 8	109,763	3,130 15 0	74 9 0	6,290 3 8	5,026	2,478	7,504
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the first 8 days of July 1899 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the first 8 days of July	47,170	16,231 0 0	81,243 0	4,950 0 0	369 0 0	21,556 0 0	5,785	3,011	8,796
Per mile of railway per week	330	114 0 0	569 0	35 0 0	2 0 0	151 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ...	47,170	16,231 0 0	81,243 0	4,953 0 0	369 0 0	21,556 0 0	5,785	3,011	8,796
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year	50,953	16,179 0 0	68,937 0	4,255 0 0	1,070 0 0	21,504 0 0	5,486	3,531	8,987
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	317	101 6 0	429 0	26 0 0	7 0 0	134 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	50,953	16,179 0 0	68,937 0	4,255 0 0	1,070 0 0	21,504 0 0	5,486	3,531	8,987

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 8 days of July 1899 on 1,082 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the period on 1,082 miles open	146,400	(a)61,940	6,07,030	(b)82,930	(a)23,800	(a)1,68,670	29,290	(c)36,100	65,390
Or per mile of railway	135·30	57·25	561·03	76·64	22·00	155·89	.....	.....	.....
For previous Nil weeks of half-year	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1½ week ...	146,400	61,940	6,07,030	82,930	23,800	1,68,670	29,290	36,100	65,390
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 925 miles open	149,804	54,389	6,76,078	88,006	18,273	1,60,728	27,615	(d)33,360	60,975
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	161·95	58·80	730·90	95·21	19·75	173·76	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	149,804	54,389	6,76,078	88,006	18,273	1,60,728	27,615	33,360	60,975

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) Decrease is due to lesser traffic carried owing to rain.
(c) Includes 5,200 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) ,, 5,154 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

NOTE.—Sections of the line between Chand Diara Ghat and Bansdih Road and Aunrihar and Benares Cantonment closed from 15th June and 3rd July 1899 respectively owing to breaches. The earnings of 21 stations have been estimated in the Audit Office, as returns were not received in time.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 8 days of July 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 37 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,907	17,411 0 0	3,02,626 0	14,283 0 0	473 0 0	32,167 0 0	3,943	8,930	12,873
Or per mile of railway	73·00	43·97	697·52	32·99	1·09	76·05	9·96	20·62	30·58
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ...	28,907	17,411 0 0	3,02,626 0	14,283 0 0	473 0 0	32,167 0 0	3,943	8,930	12,873
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,520	15,086 0 0	3,26,395 0	14,657 0 0	306 0 0	30,049 0 0	3,888	6,292	10,180
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	96·90	53·15	1,113·98	50·02	1·04	104·18	13·69	21·47	35·15
Total to corresponding date of previous year	27,520	15,086 0 0	3,26,395 0	14,657 0 0	306 0 0	30,049 0 0	3,888	6,292	10,180

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 8th July 1899.			Receipts for week ending 9th July 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 8th July 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 9th July 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
433	32,167	78·05	293	30,049	104·18	433	4,14,085	...	293	3,68,974	...	45,111	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 37 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,511	14,650 0 0	2,48,746 0	11,141 0 0	520 0 0	26,291 0 0	3,975	7,501	11,476
Or per mile of railway	66·95	36·94	574·47	25·73	1·20	63·87	10·04	17·32	27·36
For previous 1 week of half-year	28,967	17,411 0	3,02,026 0	14,283 0 0	473 0 0	32,167 0 0	3,943	8,930	12,873
Total for 2 weeks ...	55,478	32,061 0 0	5,50,772 0	25,424 0 0	993 0 0	58,458 0 0	7,918	16,431	24,349
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,441	10,102 0 0	2,40,434 0	10,664 0 0	381 0 0	21,147 0 0	2,563	5,206	7,769
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	68·45	35·57	820·59	36·40	1·30	73·27	9·05	17·77	26·82
Total to corresponding date of previous year	46,961	25,188 0 0	5,66,829 0	25,321 0 0	687 0 0	51,196 0 0	6,457	11,498	17,955

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 15th July 1899.			Receipts for week ending 16th July 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 15th July 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 16th July 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
433	26,291	63·87	293	21,147	73·27	433	4,40,376	.....	293	3,90,121	.....	50,255	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 15th July 1899	12,642	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	12,617	0	0
Increase	25	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 15th July 1899	247	14	1
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	247	6	3
Increase	0	7	10
Receipts from 1st July to 15th July 1899	27,912	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	27,374	0	0
Increase	538	0	0

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CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
WEATHER and Crop Report for the week ending 31st July 1899	1303	CIRCULAR and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 29th July 1899	1309
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 23rd to 29th July 1899 ...	1308	Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1310

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 31st July 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·94, Kalna 2·95, Katwa 2·03, Raniganj 4·32. Weather cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* paddy continues. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa worse than in previous week. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kalna	15	
Katwa	16½	
Raniganj	16	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·70, Rampur Hât 2·49. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of paddy seedlings in progress. Price of common rice at Sadar 18 seers and at Rampur Hât 17½ seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 3·11, Vishnupur 1·56. Weather hot with occasional showers. Transplantation not yet finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Rice selling at Bankura 17½ seers and at Vishnupur 17¼ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·04, Contai 1·60, Tamluk 3·58, Ghatal 6·30. The whole of the Contai subdivision overflooded by excessive rain; fields still under water; water passing slowly; agricultural operations resumed on *jalpai* lands and high lands; prospects

not favourable in other subdivisions. Prospects of sugarcane, jute and flax good. Cattle-disease reported from Salboni police-station. Locusts appeared in some places in Pingla outpost. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Contai	16½	
Tamluk	12	
Ghatal	16	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·56, Serampore 3·24, Jahanabad 3·58. Some damage to jute and *aus* paddy caused by excessive rain. Transplantation of *aman* paddy continues on high lands. Common rice sells at 14 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·95, Ulubaria 2·60. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers. Transplantation of *aman* going on slowly on account of heavy rainfall. In places in Ulubaria, where seedlings were damaged, attempts are being made to grow new seedlings. Prospects fair, but depend a good deal on setting a break now. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·72, Barasat 3·31, Basirhat 2·17, Diamond Harbour 2·37. Weather cloudy with occasional rain. Transplantation of *aman* much retarded by heavy rain, especially in the Diamond Harbour subdivision, where also great quantity of seedlings have been destroyed. Cattle-pox reported from Baduria in the Basirhat subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13 to 16	per rupee.
Barasat	15½	
Basirhat	18	
Diamond Harbour	14½	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·54, Kushtia 3·41, Meherpur 3·10, Chuadanga 5·23, Ranaghat 4·05. Weather cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of *aman* continues. River rising fast. *Aus* crop on low lands being damaged by excessive rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·26, Jangipur 4·59. Weather hot *Bhadoi* is being reaped in some places. Indigo, mulberry, and sugarcane not doing well on account of excessive rain. General prospects of paddy good. Rain has done some injury to the crops. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells at Sadar 15 seers per rupee.

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·76, Jhenida 2·58, Magura 3·76, Narail 4·88, Bangaon 5·94. Weather cloudy and rainy. Weeding of paddy nearly completed. Insects and rain damaging the paddy. Prospects of crop not good. Rivers are rising fast. Cattle-disease reported from Bangaon subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	16	
Magura	17	
Narail	16	
Bangaon	17	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·51, Bagirhat 4·17, Satkhira 1·96. Weather hot and cloudy, with occasional rain. Cultivation for and transplanting of *aman* going on. Insects damaging paddy in the Sadar and Bagirhat subdivisions. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Bagirhat and Rampal. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	20	per rupee.
Bagirhat	17	
Satkhira	17½	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·61, Nator 6·43, Naugaon 8·7. Heavy rain and flood causing damage to *aus* and jute crops on low lands. Cattle-pox reported from two villages in thana Lalpur. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 16 seers 15 chitaks per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 9·17. Weather seasonable. *Haimanti* paddy being transplanted. Steeping of jute commenced. Cattle-disease reported from five thanas. Fodder and drinking-water plentiful. Common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·50, Alipur Duars 10·65. Weather hot and cloudy. Jute and *bhadoi* paddy are being cut in some places. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy still going on. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 16·80, Kalimpong 11·79, Siliguri 8·93. Weather seasonable. *Hills—Haimanti* paddy and *bara marua* being transplanted; *bhutta, bhadoi* paddy and *chota marua* progressing and promise well. *Terai—Jamira* paddy being reaped; *haimanti* paddy being transplanted; *bhadoi*, jute, and sugarcane doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Hills	11	per rupee.
Terai	17	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·77, Kurigram 5·19, Nilphamari 5·54, Gaibanda 7·23. Weather hot and rainy. Transplantation of winter rice and cutting of jute going on. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 17½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease prevailing in some villages in thana Jaldhaka.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 9·56. Cutting of *aus* and jute and transplanting of *aman* going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·77, Sirajganj 5·00. Weather rainy. Excessive rainfall has done some damage to the lowland paddy; otherwise prospects good. *Aus* being harvested. Price of common rice 16 seers 3 chitaks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·72, Manikganj 4·35, Munshiganj 3·30, Narainganj 3·33. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 9·88, Kishorganj 8·68, Tangail 1·28, Netrokona 9·99, Jamalpur 12·04. Weather rainy. Prospects of crops good. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water-supply ample. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	20	per rupee.
Kishorganj	20	
Netrokona	24½	
Tangail	17¾	
Jamalpur	16	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·45, Goalundo 4·38, Madaripur 4·82. Weather cool: very rainy and damp. *Aus* being reaped. Too much rain spoiling crops in the *beel* country. Prospects fair. Common rice sells at 18 seers a rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·03. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair except for insects in places. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·53, Brahmanbaria 3·35, Chandpur 7·44. Weather seasonable. Cutting of jute and *aus* paddy continues. *Aman* doing well. Slight damage to crops by insects reported in Chandpur. Average price of common rice 20 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 13·77, Feni 13·83. Prospects fair. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Cattle-disease (*damka*) reported from Chagalnaiya. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice — *aus* 19 seers and *aman* 16½ seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 12·57. Weather seasonable. *Aus* being reaped and *aman* cultivated. Prospects good. Common rice 15 seers per rupee. Water and fodder sufficient.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·14, Dinapore 3·07, Bikram 3·92, Hilsa 3·65, Barh 2·57, Bihar 3·68. The excessive rainfall during the month has caused much damage to the *bhadoi* crops. Almost all *diarah* lands have been flooded. No cattle-disease. Green fodder plentiful. Common rice in Patna sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Gaya 4·32, Jahanabad 2·59, Aurangabad 2·17, Nawada 1·27. Transplantation of paddy commenced. *Bhadoi* suffered much from incessant rain. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·39, Buxar 10·31, Bhabua 11·50, Sasaram 10·64. *Bhadoi* seriously damaged. Sugarcane has also suffered from continual rain. Paddy seedlings also slightly damaged in Buxar subdivision. Sunshine much wanted. Fodder and water abundant.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·70, Siwan 5·00, Gopalganj 7·35. Weather rainy and cloudy. Excessive rain damaging the prospects of *bhadoi* crops. Transplantation of paddy going on. Average prices—common rice 14·5 seers and *makai* 21·4 seers, against 13·3 seers and 19·9 seers, normal rates, respectively.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 7·78, Bettiah 18·98, Barharwa 5·47, Bagaha 13·30. *Bhadoi* crops considerably damaged by excessive rainfall. Weeding commenced during latter part of week. Paddy transplantation progressing; prospects good.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·87, Hajipur 1·79, Sitamarhi 4·73. *Bhadoi* crops being damaged by continuous rain. Paddy being transplanted where practicable. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 16 seers, barley 22½ seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 22 seers, and *rahar* 22 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Weather cloudy and rainy. Rainfall at Sadar 4·14, Samastipur 5·62, Madhubani 8·53. Some break in the rains since last two days. *Bhadoi* crops deteriorating for want of weeding, and they have been damaged by the heavy and continual rain. Cessation of rain is badly wanted. Common rice selling at Sadar 11 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 4·98, Begusarai 5·38, Jamui 10·55. Weather very rainy. Transplantation of *marua* and winter rice going on. *Bhadoi* crops seriously damaged by incessant rain. Cessation of rain urgently needed. Prices of food-grains slightly rising. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Monghyr	13	5	per rupee.
Begusarai	14	0	
Jamui	14	0	

Bhagalpur.—Weather wet and warm. Rainfall at Sadar 4·30, Banka 9·51, Madhipura 6·14, Supaul 7·82. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops not improved. Great damage reported from Banka. Fodder available. Prices rising.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·05, Kishanganj 8·83, Araria 9·52. Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Harvesting of early-sown *bhadoi* going on, though much impeded by heavy downpour. Transplantation of *aghani* continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar, Kishanganj and Araria 15 seers per rupee.

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·13, Chanchal 7·90, Shibganj 6·12, Gajol 5·81. Weather cloudy and rainy. *Bhadoi* paddy coming into maturity. Winter rice being transplanted. Low-land *bhadoi* crops greatly damaged by inundation. Ordinary rice selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather showery. Paddy flourishing. Indian-corn suffering from excessive moisture. Some cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Average prices—common rice 15 seers and Indian-corn 21½ seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar ·63, Jajpur 1·03, Kendrapara ·39, Banki ·29, False Point ·45. Weather seasonable. *Sarad*, jute, and sugarcane growing. *Beali* in ear. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	S.	ch.	
Cuttack	17	1	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	19	11	
Banki	17	15	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·93. Sugarcane thriving well. Weeding of *aus* paddy and reploughing of *sarad* paddy going on. Rice sells at 18 seers per rupee in the interior, and 16 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul ·50, Khondmals ·66. More rain wanted in both subdivisions for timely puddling and transplantation of paddy, which have been retarded. Common rice sells at Angul 24 seers and Khondmals 13½ seers per rupee.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·88, Khurda 3·39. Rain badly wanted for puddling of *sarad* and growth of *beali*, especially in Sadar subdivision. Condition of *mandia* and sugarcane good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease continues. Common rice sells as follows:—

	S.	ch.	
Puri	17	0	)
Khurda	17	1	> per rupee.
Interior of the district	18	2	)

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·28, Giridih 4·05. Weather seasonable. Transplantation in progress. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall ·73. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Transplanting in progress. Rice sells at Ranchi 15 seers per rupee and in the interior 18½ seers per rupee. Health of cattle good. Fodder and water plentiful.

Palamau.—Rainfall 1·36. Weather hot. Transplantation of paddy going on. *Makai* has suffered from rain. Other crops doing well. Rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·65, Gobindpur ·74. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Topchanchi and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 18 seers 5 chitaks and at Gobindpur 16 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singbhum.—Rainfall ·59. Prospects good. More rain wanted. Common rice sells at 17 seers 11 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—The rainfall during the week was general, and in parts of Bengal Proper and Bihar excessive. In Orissa more rain is still required. The excessive rain has continued to cause considerable damage to the *bhadoi* crops in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, and the early rice and jute in some parts of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions have suffered. Prospects are good in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, and fair in the Rajshahi Division. Cattle-disease still exists in several districts. Fodder is everywhere sufficient. Prices of common rice are reported to have risen in a few districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 1st August 1899.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 23rd to 29th July 1899.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
July	23rd	144·4	6·6	29·627	84·9	90·4	11·1	79·3	82·1	1·063	81·1	89	SSW ...	117	Nil	Partially cloudy, o.
,,	24th	147·2	1·6	·585	85·3	91·3	10·8	80·5	82·4	1·070	81·3	88	SSW and SW ...	148	0·07	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, t, p.
,,	25th	120·6	Nil	·562	81·8	85·7	7·1	78·6	79·8	0·994	79·0	91	WSW and calm	72	0·37	Cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	26th	101·1	,,	·609	80·3	83·1	6·3	76·8	78·8	·967	78·2	93	WSW, S by E, and variable.	61	0·31	Cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	27th	148·7	0·4	·672	83·9	90·0	14·4	75·6	81·7	1·060	81·0	91	SSW and SW by S.	71	0·08	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
,,	28th	147·7	3·4	·665	85·5	92·4	12·2	80·2	82·4	1·071	81·3	88	SW by S and SW	69	0·25	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p, t. ≺.
,,	29th	143·1	0·1	·652	83·6	91·1	14·9	76·2	80·7	1·010	79·5	87	Calm and variable	39	0·37	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·625
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·532
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		12·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		92·5
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		83·6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		83·1
The extreme variation of temperature		16·8
The maximum temperature		92·4
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		11
		%
The mean relative humidity		90
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		87
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 23rd to 29th July 1899		1·45
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		3·30
The total fall from 1st January to 29th July 1899		50·82
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		33·41

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; ≺, lightning.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 31st July 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 29th July 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 29th July 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 30th July 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	613	72,400	1,113	288	29,100	420
Jute	14	6,350	75	16	6,925	128
Firewood	37	26,000	388	32	24,775	375
Other articles	679	1,79,735	2,227	556	1,33,160	1,733
Total ...	1,343	2,84,485	3,803	892	1,93,960	2,656

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 1,712·25 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles R		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	To
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
	(a)	(a)		(b)	(c)				
Total traffic for the week ...	350,831	3,29,130 14 0	40,51,867 30	6,87,985 6 0	14,275 0 0	10,31,391 4 0	94,950	161,009	2
Or per mile of railway	.....	192 3 6	.....	401 12 10	8 5 5	602 5 9	.....	.....	
For previous 1½ weeks of half-year	411,593	4,09,114 5 0	47,48,711 20	8,09,802 10 0	17,051 0 0	12,35,967 15 0	107,670	198,816	3
Total for 2½ weeks ...	762,424	7,38,245 3 0	88,00,579 10	14,97,788 0 0	31,326 0 0	22,67,359 3 0	2,02,620	359,825	5
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	295,083½	3,00,052 14 4	40,71,128 10	7,46,020 7 2	19,065 7 3	10,65,138 12 9	90,778	156,721	24
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	175 15 7	.....	437 8 5	11 2 11	624 10 11	.....	.....	
Total for corresponding 2½ weeks of previous year ...	710,998	6,89,484 10 2	91,94,580 10	17,36,314 14 5	42,899 7 0	24,68,698 15 7	208,751	373,215	58

(a) The increase is in outward traffic, chiefly from stations in A and C districts, on account of *Ruth Jatra* and movements of marriage parties.
(b) Deducted Rs. 28,756, being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week.
(c) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts, nothing is included.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles Ru		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tot
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,991	4,073 8 0	6,571 0	232 9 0	7 6 0	4,313 1 0	1,071	117	1
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	210 3 10	.....	10 7 4	0 5 0	221 0 2	.....	.....	
For previous 1½ weeks of half-year	22,820	5,387 2 0	10,155 30	333 0 0	11 6 9	5,731 2 0	1,233	151	1
Total for 2½ weeks ...	42,721	10,060 10 0	16,726 30	565 9 0	18 0 0	10,044 3 0	2,304	248	2
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,922½	4,830 1 11	6,891 20	211 13 0	13 11 9	5,155 10 8	1,101	87	1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	217 4 6	.....	14 0 5	0 9 10	231 14 9	.....	.....	
Total for corresponding 2½ weeks of previous year ...	54,851½	12,656 3 0	17,413 0	722 6 0	18 12 6	13,407 5 0	2,615	157	1

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles R		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	To
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
	(a)	(a)							
Total traffic for the week ...	20,808	17,308 8 0	76,049 10	8,663 12 0	70 0 0	26,041 4 0	7,096	3,188	1
Or per mile of railway	.....	106 10 11	.....	53 6 4	0 6 11	160 8 2	.....	.....	
For previous 1½ weeks of half-year	22,288	17,912 4 0	91,248 10	9,441 6 6	79 9 0	27,432 10 0	8,182	3,609	1
Total for 2½ weeks ...	43,096	35,220 12 0	1,67,297 20	18,104 2 0	149 9 0	53,473 14 0	15,278	6,778	2
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,428	14,961 4 1	60,032 0	7,660 3 0	59 6 9	22,611 13 10	7,304	3,042	1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	91 13 7	.....	47 3 5	0 5 0	139 6 0	.....	.....	
Total for corresponding 2½ weeks of previous year ...	43,753	33,608 15 7	1,15,792 10	16,712 9 0	110 7 0	50,431 15 7	16,154	7,093	2

(a) The increase is chiefly in downward passenger traffic from Umballa and Kalka.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th July 1899, on *76·85 miles open.*

	†Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No. (a)	Rs. A. P. (a)	M. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	6,922	2,973 6 0	13,618 0	1,112 7 0	11 0 0	4,096 13 0	1,164	.....	1,164
Or per mile of railway	.....	38 11 1	.....	14 7 7	0 2 3	53 4 11	.....	.....	...
For previous ½ week of half-year	1,307	429 14 0	367 0	38 13 0	1 0 0	469 11 0	860	.....	860
Total for 14 weeks ...	8,319	3,403 4 0	13,985 0	1,151 4 0	12 0 0	4,566 8 0	2,024	.....	2,024
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Mean mileage worked for the week.
Miles 65 from Luckeeserai to Waziriganj opened for traffic from 5th July 1899.
,, 78·83 the entire length of the line opened for traffic from 10th July 1899.
(a) New railway opened from 6th July 1899.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	203,640	90,660 0 0	6,53,740 0	1,05,630 0 0	6,210 0 6	2,01,300 0 6	34,500	33,165	67,665
Or per mile of railway	244	108 0 0	784 0	126 0 0	1 0 0	*235 0 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year	240,660	1,06,800 0 0	6,82,540 0	1,07,080 0 0	6,560 0 0	2,20,440 0 0	37,770	35,835	73,605
Total for 2 weeks	444,290	1,96,860 0 0	13,36,280 0	2,12,110 0 0	12,770 0 0	4,21,740 0 0	72,270	69,000	141,270
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	189,996	80,391 0 0	7,74,305 0	1,17,104 0 0	8,300 0 0	2,05,795 0 0	34,434	31,723	66,157
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	232	98 0 0	947 0	143 0 0	3 0 0	244 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	440,153	1,88,294 0 0	17,13,900 0	2,45,822 0 0	17,575 0 0	4,51,691 0 0	76,881	72,861	149,742

* Excluding steamer earnings.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N.-B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 22nd July 1899 on 834 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	M. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	195,850	94,220 0 0	5,75,800 0	1,04,340 0 0	7,240 0 0	2,05,800 0 0	36,000	30,219	66,219
Or per mile of railway ...	235	113 0 0	690 0	125 0 0	1 0 0	*239 0 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	444,290	1,96,860 0 0	13,36,280 0	2,12,110 0 0	12,770 0 0	4,21,740 0 0	72,270	69,000	141,270
Total for 3 weeks ...	640,140	2,91,080 0 0	19,12,080 0	3,16,450 0 0	20,010 0 0	6,27,540 0 0	108,270	99,219	207,489
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	181,047	75,979 0 0	7,29,727 0	1,16,576 0 0	7,549 0 0	2,00,104 0 0	33,367	30,551	63,918
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	221	93 0 0	892 0	142 0 0	2 0 0	237 0 0	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	621,200	2,64,272 0 0	24,43,027 0	3,62,399 0 0	25,124 0 0	6,51,795 0 0	1,10,248	103,412	213,660

* Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	26,550	7,690 0 0	7,080 0	800 0 0	110 0 0	8,550 0 0	2,645	1,325	3,970
Or per mile of railway	309	89 0 0	82 0	9 0 0	1 0 0	99 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 1 week of half-year	28,290	8,850 0 0	9,700 0	1,160 0 0	140 0 0	10,120 0 0	3,050	1,400	4,450
Total for 2 weeks ...	54,840	16,440 0 0	16,780 0	1,960 0 0	250 0 0	18,650 0 0	5,675	2,725	8,400
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,676	6,473 0 0	25,098 0	1,691 0 0	69 0 0	8,233 0 0	2,352	2,304	4,656
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	264	75 0 0	298 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	53,491	15,400 0 0	58,407 0	3,021 0 0	265 0 0	19,376 0 0	5,372	5,304	10,676

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 22nd July 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	24,210	6,310 0 0	6,380 0	870 0 0	120 0 0	7,300 0 0	2,692	1,186	3,878
Or per mile of railway ...	282	73 0 0	74 0	10 0 0	2 0 0	85 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	54,840	16,440 0 0	16,780 0	1,960 0 0	250 0 0	18,650 0 0	5,675	2,725	8,400
Total for 3 weeks ...	79,050	22,750 0 0	23,160 0	2,830 0 0	370 0 0	25,950 0 0	8,367	3,911	12,278
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	22,139	6,535 0 0	22,172 0	1,412 0 0	77 0 0	8,024 0 0	2,399	2,333	4,732
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	257	76 0 0	258 0	16 0 0	1 0 0	93 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	75,630	22,025 0 0	80,579 0	5,033 0 0	342 0 0	27,400 0 0	7,771	7,637	15,408

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,980	710 0 0	1,330 0	100 0 0	10 0 0	820 0 0	320	660	980
Or per mile of railway	90	22 0 0	40 0	3 0 0	.....	25 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 1 week of half-year	3,180	780 0 0	1,250 0	100 0 0	.....	880 0 0	360	792	1,152
Total for 2 weeks ...	6,160	1,490 0 0	2,580 0	200 0 0	10 0 0	1,700 0 0	680	1,452	2,132
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 22nd July 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	*Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,470	590 0 0	1,020 0	90 0 0	.....	680 0 0	288	598	886
Or per mile of railway ...	75	18 0 0	31 0	3 0 0	.....	21 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	6,160	1,490 0 0	2,580 0	200 0 0	10 0 0	1,700 0 0	680	1,452	2,132
Total for 3 weeks ...	8,630	2,080 0 0	3,600 0	290 0 0	10 0 0	2,380 0 0	968	2,050	3,018
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Includes ballast train-miles, 424.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,430	380 0 0	3,390 0	400 0 0	40 0 0	820 0 0	220	790	1,010
Or per mile of railway	58	15 0 0	137 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	33 0 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 1 week of half-year	1,900	510 0 0	4,590 0	460 0 0	90 0 0	1,060 0 0	210	1,584	1,794
Total for 2 weeks ...	3,330	890 0 0	7,980 0	860 0 0	130 0 0	1,880 0 0	430	2,374	2,804
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 22nd July 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.*
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	1,410	380 0 0	2,650 0	380 0 0	30 0 0	790 0 0	280	1,422	1,702
Or per mile of railway ...	57	15 0 0	107 0	16 0 0	1 0 0	32 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	3,330	890 0 0	7,980 0	860 0 0	130 0 0	1,880 0 0	430	2,374	2,804
Total for 3 weeks ...	4,740	1,270 0 0	10,630 0	1,240 0 0	160 0 0	2,670 0 0	710	3,796	4,506
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Includes ballast train-miles 1,332.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 33·73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,800	660 0 0	8,470 0	790 0 0	20 0 0	1,470 0 0	335	†875	1,210
Or per mile of railway	53	20 0 0	251 0	23 0 0	.....	*43 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year	2,340	1,020 0 0	12,050 0	720 0 0	80 0 0	1,820 0 0	350	1,040	1,390
Total for 2 weeks ...	4,140	1,680 0 0	20,520 0	1,510 0 0	100 0 0	3,290 0 0	685	1,915	2,600
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,158	393 0 0	1,189 0	175 0 0	95 0 0	663 0 0	166	142	308
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	52	18 0 0	54 0	8 0 0	.....	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,789	970 0 0	2,940 0	359 0 0	246 0 0	1,566 0 0	379	325	704

* Excluding ferry.
† Includes ballast train-miles 410.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 22nd July 1899 on 33·73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. P. P.	Md. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	1,750	650 0 0	6,390 0	930 0 0	40 0 0	1,620 0 0	335	†1,047	1,382
Or per mile of railway ...	52	19 0 0	189 0	28 0 0	.....	*47 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	4,140	1,680 0 0	20,520 0	1,510 0 0	100 0 0	3,290 0 0	685	1,915	2,600
Total for 3 weeks ...	5,890	2,330 0 0	26,910 0	2,440 0 0	140 0 0	4,910 0 0	1,020	2,962	3,982
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,211	440 0 0	4,433 0	691 0 0	113 0 0	1,244 0 0	143	1,597	1,740
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	55	20 0 0	200 0	31 0 0	1 0 0	52 0 0	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	4,000	1,411 0 0	7,373 0	1,041 0 0	358 0 0	2,810 0 0	522	1,922	2,444

* Excluding ferry.
† Includes ballast train-miles, 672.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B.-N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 3rd June 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	982	187 2 0	13,380	324 10 0	3 0 0	514 12 0	46	26	72
Or per mile of railway	51·22	10 6 4	743·33	18 0 7	0 2 8	28 9 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12½ weeks of half-year	12,938	3,084 11 8	109,763	3,136 15 0	74 9 0	6,296 3 8	2,926	2,478	5,404
Total for 13½ weeks ...	13,920	3,271 13 8	123,143	3,461 9 0	77 9 0	6,804 15 8	2,972	2,504	5,476
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* 432 miles excess accounted for in week ending 6th May 1899 adjusted this week.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B.-N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 10th June 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,046	208 5 9	10,750	287 6 0	4 3 0	499 14 9	370	134	504
Or per mile of railway	58·11	11 9 2	597·22	15 15 5	0 3 9	27 12 4	.....	.....	...
For previous 13½ weeks of half-year	13,860	3,271 13 8	1,23,143	3,455 9 0	77 9 0	6,804 15 8	5,072	2,504	7,576
Total for 14½ weeks	14,906	3,480 3 5	1,33,893	3,742 15 0	81 12 0	7,304 14 5	5,442	2,638	8,080
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 15th July 1899 on 1,082 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,082 miles open	142,450	55,140	5,79,220	70,110	15,760	(a)1,41,010	25,691	(b)28,914	54,605
Or per mile of railway	131·64	50·96	535·32	64·80	14·56	130·32	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1½ weeks of half-year	146,400	61,940	6,07,030	82,930	23,800	1,68,670	29,290	36,106	65,396
Total for 2½ weeks	288,830	1,17,080	11,86,250	1,53,040	39,560	3,09,680	54,381	65,020	119,401
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	107,501	38,548	4,60,865	62,361	11,160	1,12,069	20,537	(c)25,865	46,402
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	116·22	41·67	498·23	67·42	12·07	121·16	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	257,305	92,937	11,36,943	1,50,427	29,433	2,72,797	48,152	59,165	107,317

(*a*) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(*b*) Includes 5,128 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(*c*) „ 4,158 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 22nd July 1899 on 1,082 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,082 miles open	131,500	(a)48,630	4,79,220	(b)85,550	(a)15,270	(a)1,19,440	24,978	(c)24,709	49,687
Or per mile of railway	121·53	44·94	442·90	51·34	14·11	110·39	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year	288,830	1,17,080	11,86,250	1,53,040	39,560	3,09,680	54,381	65,020	119,401
Total for 3½ weeks	420,330	1,65,700	16,65,470	2,08,590	54,830	4,29,120	79,359	89,729	169,088
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	106,752	39,152	4,89,612	60,841	11,956	1,11,949	28,832	(d)24,702	43,534
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	115·41	42·33	529·31	65·77	12·93	121·03	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	364,057	1,32,089	16,26,555	2,11,269	41,388	3,84,746	69,004	83,867	152,871

(*a*) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(*b*) Decrease is due to lesser traffic carried owing to heavy rain.
(*c*) Includes 4,990 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(*d*) „ 4,016 „ „ „

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 15th July 1899 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,633	11,507 0 0	39,392 0	3,148 0 0	206 0 0	14,861 0 0	5,041	3,001	8,042
Or per mile of railway	253	92 0 0	315 0	25 0 0	2 0 0	119 9 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year	47,170	16,231 0 0	81,243 0	4,956 0 0	369 0 0	21,556 0 0	5,785	3,011	8,796
Total for 2 weeks ...	78,803	27,738 0 0	1,20,635 0	8,104 0 0	575 0 0	36,417 0 0	10,826	6,012	16,838
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,498	10,751 0 0	57,103 0	3,223 0 0	57 0 0	14,031 0 0	4,231	2,793	7,042
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	236	86 0 0	457 0	26 0 0	.....	112 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	80,451	26,930 0 0	1,26,040 0	7,478 0 0	1,127 0 0	35,535 0 0	9,687	6,324	16,011

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 22nd July 1899	9,646	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	12,241	0	0
Decrease	2,595	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 22nd July 1899	189	2	2
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	240	0	4
Decrease	50	14	2
Receipts from 1st July to 22nd July 1899	37,558	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	39,615	0	0
Decrease	2,057	0	0

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1899	1317
Comparative returns of traffic carried on the canals in Bengal classed as Major Works and Minor Works and Navigation for the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898	1321
First forecast of the Sugarcane crop in Bengal, 1899 ...	1339
Working of the Indian Factories Act in Bengal during 1898	1347
Resolution on the Annual Report on the Government Cinchona Plantation and Factory in Bengal for the year 1898-99	1351
Resolution on the Triennial Report on the working of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for the years 1896, 1897-98	1354
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 7th August 1899	1361
PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and salt in the head-quarters station bazars of the districts of Bengal during the fortnight ending the 31st July 1899	1366
Stocks of rice in and around Calcutta	1374
Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of July 1899	1375
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 30th July to 5th August 1899 ...	1376
Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Brahmaputra for the month of June 1899	1377
Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of June 1899	1378
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 5th August 1899	1379
Eastern Bengal State Railway for the month of May 1899	1380
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1382

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, BENGAL, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1899.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURE.

Calcutta the 8th August 1899.

RESOLUTION No. 2630.

READ—

The Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1899.

Letter No. 55T.A., dated the 19th June 1899, from the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, submitting the above.

THE Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1899, which was due on the 1st of June reached this Government 23 days after the date fixed for its submission, or two months earlier than was the case last year. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Director of Land Records will find it possible to submit the report still more punctually in future. The report affords a clear and short account of

the important matters with which the Department has to deal; and the Statistical tables appended to it contain much valuable information in a convenient form.

2. *The Veterinary College.*—In the year under report the status of the Bengal Veterinary School was raised to that of a College, and the course of instruction was extended from two to three years. The institution has fairly earned this promotion by good work in the past; and the Lieutenant-Governor has every confidence that its future will justify the action of Government. Revised rules for the admission of the students, the regulation of their studies, and the admission of animals into the hospital attached to the college have, since the close of the year, been published under Government Notification No. 523T.—R., dated the 14th June 1899.

Though the number of students attending the college throughout the year under report was smaller than in previous years, the results of the annual examinations of the institution were most satisfactory. All the six students of the first-year class, and the 15 students of the second-year class, passed creditably and were promoted to the respective higher classes. At the prize distribution made by the Lieutenant-Governor at the college premises on the 25th March last, he had the pleasure of expressing his satisfaction at the excellence of the arrangements of the institution, the thoroughness of the instruction imparted to the students, and the rapid advance made by it within the short space of five years from the commencement of its existence.

3. *Stipends.*—Out of the 30 monthly stipends of Rs. 5 each annually allotted by Government, only four were awarded in class A, and 10 in class B of the college during the year under report. The remaining students were assisted, six by District Board Stipends, one by the Burdwan Raj Stipend, and one by the Shew Buksh Bagla Scholarship.

4. *The Managing Committee.*—The Managing Committee was strengthened by the addition of Mr. C. L. S. Russell, C.S., and Mr. Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur, and after the prize distribution, at which the Lieutenant-Governor commented on the small amount of interest shown in the college by Muhammadans, two other members, viz., the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Amir Hossein, C.I.E., and Maulvi Budruddin Haidar Khan Bahadur, were appointed. It is hoped that the addition of these gentlemen will induce the community to which they belong to turn their minds to a form of employment, which in other provinces has proved very attractive to them.

5. *The Veterinary Infirmary.*—There has been a large increase in the number of sick animals treated in the infirmary and in the income from fees for treatment and shoeing. There is still, however, much room for development, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that as further knowledge is gained of the advantages offered by the institution the public generally, and official bodies especially, will resort to it with increasing frequency and confidence.

6. *Veterinary Assistants.*—Of the 35 students who passed out of the institution as Veterinary Assistants from March 1896 to March 1898, 19 have obtained permanent appointments, 3 are in temporary employment, 10 have started private practice, 2 are studying medicine, and 1 only is out of employment present. It is clear from these figures that there is a considerable demand for veterinary assistants, which is likely to still further increase in the near future, and the students have the great encouragement of a practical certainty of immediate employment on completion of their curriculum.

7. *Veterinary Dispensaries.*—Altogether nine veterinary dispensaries were at work in this Province during the year under report. Those at Sitamarhi, Patna and Dumraon were established during 1897-98; and the remaining six at Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack, Balasore, Burdwan and Tippera were newly opened during the year. Preparations were also made for the opening of two more dispensaries at Dumka and Kanti, but these could not commence regular operations until after the close of the year. From the accounts given in the report of the working of these nine dispensaries, it appears that the Sitamarhi, Patna and Dumraon dispensaries were in good order, each of them showing a surplus of income over expenditure. The working of the Balasore and Cuttack dispensaries was also satisfactory, though their financial condition was not so sound as those of the three mentioned above. The Gaya and the

Muzaffarpur dispensaries were established too late in the year to make much progress. Considering that Burdwan was one of the few districts in Bengal which suffered very severely from the outbreak of cattle disease during the year, the amount of work done by the Veterinary Assistant, appointed by the District Board of that district, was very small. The arrangements of the Tippera dispensary are not satisfactory, and the attention of the District Board is invited to the matter.

In the letter with which this report was forwarded, the Director of Land Records emphasised the need these infant institutions are in, of the care of the Commissioners and District Magistrates. The Lieutenant-Governor fully agrees with him that the hearty help of those officers should be given, especially in the early years of the dispensaries.

8. *Outbreaks of contagious disease among cattle.*—Reports of the outbreaks of cattle disease in epidemic form were received from 29 districts during the year under report, but the services of Veterinary Assistants were required only in the districts noted on the margin. Their services clearly saved the peasantry much loss. The largest number of deaths was reported from Cuttack, where, out of 5,425 total deaths, 2,586 or 48 per cent. were from rinderpest alone. The disease, however, was most fatal in Chittagong where, out of 3,422 animals attacked with the disease, 3,253 or 95 per cent. are said to have died. Burdwan and Puri also suffered severely from the disease, and the latter from foot and mouth disease as well.

Burdwan.	Champaran.
Midnapore.	Shahabad.
24-Parganas.	Darbhanga.
Darjeeling.	Purnea.
Rangpur.	Monghyr.
Chittagong.	Puri
Saran.	Ranchi.
Palamau.	

During the year the Director of Land Records arranged with the Inspector-General of Police, that in order to give earlier intimation of the outbreak of cattle disease, the officers in charge of police-stations should send post-cards direct to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal. This was done for two or three months towards the end of the year and the arrangement was found to work well.

9. *Rinderpest experiments.*—Successful experiments were conducted during the year by Veterinary-Major Raymond, to demonstrate the value of serum injection as a preventive and a cure for rinderpest. Experiments were also conducted by him with rinderpest hides and hides of animals, which had died of malignant sorethroat, from which it appeared to be certain that no danger could arise from the exportation of such hides into foreign countries. The enquiries made in the previous year into the value of Köch's system of bile injection were also continued with favourable results.

10. *Operations under the Glanders and Farcy Act in North Bihar.*—The operations under the Glanders and Farcy Act, which were commenced in the three districts of Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur in the latter part of the year 1897-98, were continued throughout the year under report. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, has promised to submit a report when they are completed.

11. *Cattle-fairs, shows, &c.*—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Superintendent could not manage to visit personally more than two cattle-fairs in the Province, as compared with five in the previous year. This was due to his pressing duties in connection with the numerous scientific experiments carried on by him, and the high pressure at which both he and his college staff had to work throughout the year. Veterinary-Major Raymond recognises, however, the importance of this branch of his work, and will no doubt be able to devote more time to it in the present year.

12. *Horse and pony-breeding in Bengal.*—The enquiries which were instituted at the desire of Sir Alexander Mackenzie into the possibility of improving the breed of country ponies in Bengal, were conducted by Veterinary-Major Raymond throughout the year, and after its close he submitted to Government a report, in which he suggested that the operations should, in the first instance, be confined to the Bihar districts, Darjeeling and Sikkim, as being the most promising localities in the Province, and might then if desired be gradually extended to the districts of Lower Bengal, where the necessity for such operations is not so great at present. It has been decided to confine present experiments to two districts of Bihar.

13. *Cattle-breeding.*—Appendix XXIII to the report furnishes an interesting synopsis of the results of the attempts made during recent years to improve the breed of cattle in this Province. Though the results of the experiments have hitherto been generally successful, Veterinary-Major Raymond considers the methods which have been adopted to be of doubtful expediency. The Hissar bulls introduced into Bihar were not a success: and the number of really good bulls of the local breed in Bihar is limited. Hence, if their exportation to Bengal is persisted in, there is a danger of permanently injuring the stock. He, therefore, adheres to the opinion he has previously expressed that the best way to improve the breed of local cattle is to rear bulls for breeding purposes under the immediate supervision of the Bengal Civil Veterinary Department. The advisability of establishing farms where this could be done, at Pusa and at Sripur in the Hatwa Raj, is engaging the attention of Government.

14. *Financial and General.*—The receipts from fees and the Provincial share of the expenditure of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, during the year 1898-99 were Rs. 6,046-12-9 and Rs. 37,011-6-10 respectively, as against Rs. 4,988 and Rs. 27,310-3-11 during 1897-98.

Veterinary-Major Raymond was on tour for a period of 119 days, during the year under report. The Government of India having declined to meet the expenditure on account of the entertainment of a Personal Assistant for the Superintendent to carry on a portion of his duties during his absence on tour from Calcutta, this Government has been compelled to abandon the proposal for the present, or till the Provincial finances admit of the requisite expenditure.

The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to Veterinary-Major Raymond for the ability with which he has conducted the affairs of this Department during the year, and he congratulates him and his staff on the success which has attended them in developing the Veterinary College.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Government of Bengal,

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE CANALS IN BENGAL

CLASSED AS

MAJOR WORKS AND MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

For the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

MAJOR

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Orissa Canal

Particulars.	Demands.		Collections during the current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo.	1898-99.			1897	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Boats (private and Government).	10,215	1,23,785	1,36,312	5,728	1,74,384	1,64,169	1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.	978	71	1,049	761	129
Rafts ...	...	8,090	...	...			2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	1
							3. Dyes and tans	...	...	...	...	...
							4. Rice ...	15,488	22,907	38,395	16,042	43,221
Carrying operations.							5. Other food-grains.	7,064	630	7,694	3,290	1,469
							6. Hides and skins	9	945	954	10	634
							7. Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...
							8. Metals ...	539	456	995	3,566	3,673
Boating (Government).	443	35,982	36,332	93	47,553	47,110	9. Oils ...	3,268	36	3,304	4,004	141
							10. Oilseeds ...	1,406	2,784	4,190	572	242
							11. Provisions ...	1	49	50	...	2
Fines and sundries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12. Salt ...	365	3,804	4,169	432	3,384
							13. Spices ...	7,534	39	7,573	11,663	80
							14. Sugar ...	225	1,509	1,734	54	1,086
							15. Tobacco ...	7	98	105	...	94
Total ...	10,658	1,67,807	1,72,644	5,821	2,21,937	2,11,279	16. Building materials.	4,114	23,159	27,273	3,349	30,189
							17. Miscellaneous goods.	3,914	11,173	15,087	2,186	5,483
							18. Timber ...	1,149	2,247	3,396	341	1,454
Taldanda Canal System.	2,435	19,869	22,231	73	21,222	18,787	19. Firewood ...	266	1,563	1,829	256	745
							20. Bamboos ...	19	88	107	9	19
							21. Coal and coke	4,963	3,513	8,476	2,661	3,147
							22. Jute ...	8	875	883	...	457
Kendrapara Canal System.	7,219	86,394	88,313	5,300	1,23,799	1,16,580	23. Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
							Total Boat Traffic.	51,317	75,946	127,263	49,196	96,275
High Level Canal, Range I.*	886	57,311	57,798	399	71,811	70,925	Raft Traffic.					
								C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
							24. Timber in logs	214,554	392,127	606,681	146,3[illegible]	249,610
							25. Squared timber	...	...	...	...	...
High Level Canal, Range II.	114	3,079	3,148	45	3,668	3,554	26. Sleepers, broad-gauge.	...	...	...	...	...
							27. Sleepers, metre-gauge.	...	...	...	...	...
							28. Scantlings ...	...	...	...	...	...
High Level Canal, Range III.	...	813	813	...	1,119	1,119	29. Poles ...	...	...	...	...	...
							30. Firewood ...	...	7,825	7,825	...	...
							31. Bamboos ...	46,648	485,767	532,415	40,000	433,392
Jajpur Canal	4	341	341	4	318	314	32. Reeds ...	...	...	...	...	...
							Total Raft Traffic.	C. ft. 261,202	C. ft. 885,719	C. ft. 1,146,921	C. ft. 186,302	C. ft. 682,910
							Grand Total	Tons. 51,317 C. ft. 261,202	Tons. 75,946 C. ft. 885,719	Tons. 127,263 C. ft. 1,146,921	Tons. 49,196 C. ft. 186,302	Tons. 96,275 C. ft. 682,910
Total ...	10,658	1,67,807	1,72,644	5,821	2,21,937	2,11,279						

* The figures against this Canal include receipts from the Transport Service.

Calcutta;
The 7th August 1899.

RIGATION DEPARTMENT.

ORKS.

the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898.

	Tonnage.												Ton-mileage.												Value of goods.												Number of passengers.											
	1898-99.							1897-98.					1898-99.							1897-98.							1898-99.							1897-98.							1898-99.							1897-98.				
Total.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.		Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.		Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.		Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.		Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.		Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.		Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
890	69,968												1,743,126												12,18,680												2,341											
1	171,352												7,687,518												63,38,230												79,988											
...	89,764												1,906,396												18,75,995												613											
59,265	17,444												214,799												5,04,818												152											
4,789	4,844												95,412												95,318												51											
644	3,829												25,773												50,903												176											
...	51,743												1,364,316												10,76,980												2,485											
7,241	239,492												10,377,269												70,78,420												110,110											
4,145	121,978												2,501,111												18,79,110												391											
814	36,204												270,160												5,82,272												146											
2	93,496												136,745												1,06,380												39											
3,813	3,853												26,057												9,501												203											
11,743																																																
1,739																																																
94																																																
33,534																																																
7,668																																																
1,795																																																
1,001																																																
28																																																
5,808																																																
457																																																
...																																																
45,471																																																
C. ft.																																																
3,912																																																
...																																																
...																																																
...																																																
...																																																
...																																																
73,302																																																
...																																																
C. ft.																																																
99,214																																																
Tons.																																															
45,471																																															
C. ft.	357,181							546,766					11,673,018							14,274,658					1,00,85,914							1,17,13,163					89,320							119,37				
99,214																																																

A. H. C. MacCARTHY,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR WORKS.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Midnapore Canal for the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898.

Particulars.	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo.	1898-99.			1897-98.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Boats (private and Government).		1,01,666					1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.	1,044	55	1,099	1,273	71	1,344								
Rafts		2,863 2*					2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							3. Dyes and tans...	.....	549	549	.....	593	593								
	2,960		1,03,085	4,406	1,34,483	1,31,523	4. Rice ...	10	21,001	21,011	25	32,605	32,630								
							5. Other food-grains	16,899	16,245	33,144	12,088	31,149	43,237								
							6. Hides and skins	.....	103	103	.....	235	235								
							7. Liquors ...	8	.....	8	5	.....	5								
							8. Metals ...	480	261	741	711	195	906								
							9. Oils ...	2,466	...	2,466	3,019	1	3,020								
							10. Oilseeds ...	1,029	1,715	2,744	1,090	1,278	2,368								
Fines and sundries	.....	.....					11. Provisions ...	1,376	1,442	2,818	1,370	1,863	3,233								
							12. Salt ...	8,463	2	8,465	9,310	.....	9,310								
							13. Spices ...	679	26	705	666	.....	666								
							14. Sugar ...	835	876	1,711	1,099	1,744	2,843								
							15. Tobacco ...	443	13	456	613	26	639	375,879	454,977	6,390,799	7,915,874	1,11,73,776	1,47,94,919	2,181,181	239,065
							16. Building materials.	442	5,012	5,454	1,377	8,618	9,995								
							17. Miscellaneous goods.	3,712	5,132	8,844	4,364	6,624	10,988								
							18. Timber ...	329	1,005	1,334	328	432	760								
							19. Firewood ...	44	334	378	57	317	374								
							20. Bamboos ...	.....	1	1	.....	17	17								
							21. Coal and coke ...	5,252	16	5,268	7,838	29	7,867								
							22. Jute ...	.....	155	155	1	451	452								
							23. Treasure ...	.....	17	17	.....	17	17								
							Total Boat Traffic ...	43,611	53,960	97,471	45,234	86,265	1,31,499								

							RAFT TRAFFIC.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.											
							24. Timber in logs	8,554	30,518	39,072	3,420	51,332	54,752											
							25. Squared timber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
							26. Sleepers, broad-gauge.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
							27. Sleepers, metre-gauge.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
							28. Scantlings ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
							29. Poles ...	375	98,338	98,713	861	134,493	135,354											
							30. Firewood ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
							31. Bamboos ...	598	105,475	106,073	3,678	74,144	77,822											
							32. Reeds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
							Total Raft Traffic	9,527	234,331	243,858	7,959	259,969	267,928											
Total ...	2,960	1,04,531	1,03,085	4,406	1,34,483	1,31,523	GRAND TOTAL	Tons. 43,511 C. ft. 9,527	Tons. 53,960 C. ft. 234,331	Tons. 97,471 C. ft. 243,858	Tons. 45,234 C. ft. 7,959	Tons. 86,265 C. ft. 259,969	Tons. 131,499 C. ft. 267,928	376,879	454,977	6,390,799	7,915,874	1,11,73,775	1,47,94,919	2,161,181	293,065				

* Portion of tolls reported afterwards by the Executive Engineer.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th August 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR WORKS.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Hijili Tidal Canal for the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898.

Particulars.	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo.	1898-99.			1897-98.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Boats (private and Government).		72,043					1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.	432	...	432	443	...	443								
Rafts ...		168					2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	1	...	1	...	...	...								
	4,596		73,697	3,472	95,351	90,755	3. Dyes and tans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							4. Rice ...	139	52,020	52,159	246	68,911	69,157								
							5. Other food-grains	313	...	313	223	38	261								
							6. Hides and skins	2	42	44	...	29	29								
							7. Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							8. Metals ...	63	1	64	89	...	89								
							9. Oils ...	2,852	...	2,852	2,263	...	2,263								
							10. Oilseeds ...	478	...	478	696	19	715								
							11. Provisions ...	593	12	605	524	18	542								
							12. Salt ...	4,504	7	4,511	4,634	...	4,634								
							13. Spices ...	44	...	44	22	...	22								
							14. Sugar ...	2,215	15	2,250	1,505	...	1,505								
							15. Tobacco ...	2,392	...	2,392	2,404	2	2,406								
Fines and sundries.	...	362					16. Building materials.	1,429	591	2,020	1,283	598	1,881								
							17. Miscellaneous goods.	410	4,753	5,163	1,141	7,708	8,849	229,306	282,372	4,315,874	5,689,831	53,13,290	77,59,213	28,431	26,026
							18. Timber ...	166	84	250	193	39	232								
							19. Firewood ...	86	...	86	91	12	103								
							20. Bamboos ...	1	8	9	6	54	60								
							21. Coal and coke ...	2,546	...	2,546	2,931	...	2,931								
							22. Jute ...	...	1,336	1,336	...	280	280								
							23. Treasure ...	...	...	...	1	...	1								
							Total Boat Traffic	18,666	58,869	77,535	18,695	77,708	96,403								

							RAFT TRAFFIC.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.											
							24. Timber in logs	5,914	1,626	7,540	4,343	9,050	13,393											
							25. Squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							26. Sleepers, broad-gauge.	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							27. Sleepers, metre-gauge.	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							28. Scantlings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							29. Poles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							30. Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							31. Bamboos ...	14,215	1,125	15,340	16,075	3,816	19,891											
							32. Reeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							Total Raft Traffic	20,129	2,751	22,880	20,418	12,866	33,284											
Total ...	4,596	72,573	73,697	3,472	95,351	90,755	GRAND TOTAL	Tons. 18,666 C. ft. 20,129	Tons. 58,869 C. ft. 2,751	Tons. 77,535 C. ft. 22,880	Tons. 18,695 C. ft. 20,418	Tons. 77,708 C. ft. 12,866	Tons. 96,403 C. ft. 33,284	229,306	292,272	4,315,874	5,589,831	53,13,260	77,59,218	28,431	26,028

CALCUTTA;
The 7th August 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

MAJOR

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Sone Canal

Particulars.	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo.	1898-99.		
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Boats (private and Government).	779	86,115	93,051	303	65,821	65,042	1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.	1,014	44	1,058
Rafts		6,460					2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	16	60	76
							3. Dyes and tans ...	1	...	1
							4. Rice ...	526	5,811	6,337
							5. Other food-grains ...	36	7,423	7,459
							6. Hides and skins ...	18	254	272
							7. Liquors ...	...	...	...
Carrying operations.							8. Metals ...	291	16	307
							9. Oils ...	293	23	316
							10. Oilseeds ...	121	12,994	13,115
Boating (Government) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11. Provisions ...	...	...	...
							12. Salt ...	4,192	31	4,223
							13. Spices ...	190	12	202
							14. Sugar ...	186	1,238	1,424
Fines and sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15. Tobacco ...	1,209	57	1,266
							16. Building materials ...	1,600	1,642	3,242
							17. Miscellaneous goods	9,440	7,376	16,816
							18. Timber ...	1,777	3	1,780
							19. Firewood ...	91	1	92
							20. Bamboos ...	2,043	14	2,057
Total ...	779	92,575	93,051	303	65,821	65,042	21. Coal and coke ...	16,797	263	17,060
							22. Jute ...	2	...	2
							23. Treasure ...	...	...	...
							Total Boat Traffic ...	39,843	37,261	77,104
Patna Canal System ...	383	37,295	37,394	284	23,070	22,687	Raft Traffic.			
							24. Timber in logs ...	1	4	5
							25. Squared timber ...	...	254	254
Arrah Canal System ...	659	44,391	45,031	19	33,207	32,548	26. Sleepers, broad-gauge	...	391	391
							27. Sleepers, metre-gauge	...	...	...
							28. Scantlings ...	...	900	900
							29. Poles ...	...	6,434	6,434
Buxar Canal System ...	(—)263	10,889	10,626	...	9,544	9,807	30. Firewood ...	...	942	942
							31. Bamboos ...	15	9,792	9,807
							32. Reeds ...	...	...	...
							Total Raft Traffic ...	16	18,717	18,733
Total ...	779	92,575	93,051	303	65,821	65,042	Grand Total ...	39,859	55,978	95,837

Calcutta;
The 7th August 1899.

RRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

VORKS.

r the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898.

1897-98.			Tonnage.						Ton-mileage.						Value of goods.						Number of passengers.					
			1898-99.			1897-98.			1898-99.			1897-98.			1898-99.			1897-98.			1898-99.			1897-98.		
Up.	Down.	Total.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
578	53	631																								
28	104	132																								
2																										
1,537	...	2																								
539	983	2,520																								
2	3,098	3,637																								
...	289	291																								
377	...	...																								
143	44	421																								
68	236	379																								
8	4,812	4,880																								
5,194	...	8																								
224	50	5,244																								
42	78	302																								
1,747	891	933																								
1,620	138	1,885																								
1,387	7,377	8,997																								
1,719	7,573	18,960																								
59	114	1,833																								
1,829	44	103																								
5,850	10	1,839																								
...	645	6,495																								
...	...	...																								
	...	...																								
2,953	26,539	59,492	58,590	80,957	24,319	49,737	60,053	20,421	3,291,574	3,993,252	658,694	1,879,123	2,724,142	596,565	28,60,318	38,05,681	9,04,816	24,53,187	33,59,090	7,53,452	9,163	27,721	24,342	10,256½	27,688	8,426
7	22	28																								
...	38	38																								
...	277	277																								
...	27	27																								
...	1,078	1,078																								
...	3,714	3,714																								
...	959	959																								
19	7,643	7,662																								
...	...	...																								
26	13,757	13,783																								
979	40,296	73,275	163,866			130,216			7,943,520			5,199,830			75,70,815			65,65,729			61,226			46,370½		

A. H. C. MacCARTHY,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898.

Particulars.	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1898-99.			1897-98.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No	No.
							1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.	...	86	86	4	154	158								
							2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Boats (private and Government).		2,97,679					3. Dyes and tans ...	...	...	...	...	1	1								
							4. Rice ...	53	130,750	130,803	1,196	107,607	108,803								
Rafts		97					5. Other food-grains	12	6,723	6,735	56	3,319	3,375								
							6. Hides and skins	...	65	65	...	120	120								
							7. Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
	675		3,01,820	1,017	3,45,281	3,44,606	8. Metals ...	352	1,222	1,574	227	664	891								
							9. Oils ...	1,195	1,034	2,229	4,076	2,254	6,330								
							10. Oilseeds ...	62	7,187	7,249	32	6,778	6,810								
							11. Provisions ...	2,758	4,600	7,358	1,802	6,578	8,380								
							12. Salt ...	33,901	12,543	46,444	40,293	11,384	51,677								
							13. Spices ...	1	3,092	3,093	...	2,789	2,789								
Fines and sundries ...		4,386					14. Sugar ...	3	277	280	...	385	385								
							15. Tobacco ...	27	256	283	52	179	231								
							16. Building materials.	1,505	38,782	40,287	2,619	50,154	52,773								
							17. Miscellaneous goods.	4,556	46,753	51,309	4,816	46,133	50,949								
							18. Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							19. Firewood ...	...	76,425	76,425	16	90,509	90,525	691,866	781,129	6,169,765	6,730,480	3,92,12,907	4,89,54,907	14,605	19,949
							20. Bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							21. Coal and coke ...	19,728	1,251	20,979	21,035	755	21,790								
							22. Jute ...	3	91,851	91,854	64	154,124	154,188								
							23. Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Total, Boat Traffic	64,156	422,897	487,053	76,288	483,887	560,175								

							RAFT TRAFFIC.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.											
							24. Timber in logs ...	8,100	...	8,100	8,213	...	8,213											
							25. Squared timber...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							26. Sleepers, broad-gauge.	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							27. Sleepers, metre-gauge.	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							28. Scantlings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							29. Poles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							30. Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							31. Bamboos ...	...	14,625	14,625	...	12,750	12,750											
							32. Reeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
							Total Raft Traffic ...	8,100	14,625	22,725	8,213	12,750	20,963											
Total ...	675	3,02,162	3,01,820	1,017	3,45,281	3,44,606	GRAND TOTAL ...	Tons. 64,156 C. ft. 8,100	Tons. 422,897 C. ft. 14,625	Tons. 487,053 C. ft. 22,725	Tons. 76,288 C. ft. 8,213	Tons. 483,887 C. ft. 12,750	Tons. 560,175 C. ft. 20,963	998169	29178	6,169,765	6,730,480	3,92,12,907	4,89,96,407	1005	14.1	19,669			

CALCUTTA;
The 7th August 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Tolly's Nala for the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898.

Particulars.	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1898-99.			1897-98.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs	No.	No.
Tollage.							Boat Traffic.														
							1. Cotton, raw and manufactured														
Boats (private and Government) ...		72,700					2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured ...	...	113	113	...	117	117								
Rafts ...		121					3. Dyes and tans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							4. Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
	84		73,353	555	69,160	69,076	5. Other food-grains ...	8	68,987	68,995	58	51,285	51,343								
							6. Hides and skins ...	...	57	57	...	207	207								
							7. Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	1	1								
							8. Metals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							9. Oils ...	...	677	677	...	894	894								
							10. Oilseeds ...	11	1,115	1,126	40	1,764	1,804								
							11. Provisions ...	...	1,068	1,068	...	1,790	1,790								
Fines and sundries		1,003					12. Salt ...	40	2,647	2,696	54	1,867	1,921								
							13. Spices ...	2,324	4,914	7,238	1,372	4,448	5,820								
							14. Sugar ...	...	650	650	...	640	640								
							15. Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	22	22								
							16. Building materials. ...	75	680	755	69	755	824	241,295	285,928	2,047,672	1,921,520	99,61,773	1,00,9,001	31,318	27,230
							17. Miscellaneous goods ...	...	37,973	37,973	56	47,561	47,617								
							18. Timber ...	245	26,533	26,778	188	22,396	22,584								
							19. Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							20. Bamboos ...	58	7,520	7,578	40	11,061	11,101								
							21. Coal and coke ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							22. Jute ...	106	12,497	12,603	21	12,221	12,242								
							23. Treasure ...	...	646	646	...	1,363	1,363								
								...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Total Boat Traffic	2,876	166,077	168,953	1,898	158,392	160,290								

							RAFT TRAFFIC.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.											
							24. Timber in logs	17,742	3,247	20,989	8,991	10,074	19,065											
							25. Squared timber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
							26. Sleepers, broad-gauge.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
							27. Sleepers, metre-gauge.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
							28. Scantlings ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
							29. Poles ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
							30. Firewood ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
							31. Bamboos ...	.....	2,469	2,469	.....	1,932	1,932											
							32. Reeds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
							Total Raft Traffic ...	17,742	5,716	23,458	8,991	12,006	20,997											
Total ...	84	73,824	73,353	555	69,160	69,076	GRAND TOTAL	Tons. 2,876 C. ft. 17,742	Tons. 166,077 C. ft. 5,716	Tons. 168,953 C. ft. 23,458	Tons. 1,898 C. ft. 8,991	Tons. 158,392 C. ft. 12 006	Tons. 160,290 C. ft. 20,997	241,295	235,528	2,047,672	1,921,520	99,61,773	1,00,69,519	31,018	37,220				

CALCUTTA,
The 7th August 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Nadia Rivers for the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898.

Particulars.	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1898-99.			1897-98.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Boats (private and Government).		88,738					1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.	.....	5	5	1	8	9								
							2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Rafts		524					3. Dyes and tans	.....	31	31	24	101	125								
							4. Rice ...	2,609	9,030	11,639	3,684	4,431	8,115								
							5. Other food-grains	9,462	26,861	35,323	8,634	17,206	25,840								
							6. Hides and skins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
	130		88,756	656	88,693	88,563	7. Liquors ...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....								
							8. Metals ...	269	204	473	220	215	435								
							9. Oils ...	2,230	.....	2,230	3,883	10	3,893								
							10. Oilseeds ...	567	19,731	20,298	301	14,540	14,841								
							11. Provisions ...	1	2,683	2,684	52	3,835	3,887								
							12. Salt ...	9,886	36	9,922	11,222	11	11,233								
							13. Spices ...	.....	110	110	.....	347	347								
							14. Sugar ...	10	479	489	45	105	150								
							15. Tobacco ...	39	2,745	2,784	59	2,883	2,942								
Fines and sundries ...		20					16. Building materials.	2,541	544	3,085	2,539	1,616	4,155								
							17. Miscellaneous goods.	14,889	30,018	44,907	14,811	22,239	37,050	686,983	475,391	..	..	1,64,29,460	1,37,47,127	61,109	71,465
							18. Timber ...	21	29	50	14	66	80								
							19. Firewood ...	104	340	444	114	251	365								
							20. Bamboos ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1								
							21. Coal and coke ...	8,635	854	9,489	10,116	529	10,645								
							22. Jute ...	78	12,100	12,178	46	21,928	21,974								
							23. Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							Total Boat Traffic ...	51,342	104,800	156,142	55,766	90,321	146,087								

							Raft Traffic.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.								
							24. Timber in logs	...	780	780	32	11,435	11,467								
							25. Squared timber	270	18,715	18,985	410	15,095	15,505								
							26. Sleepers, broad-gauge.	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							27. Sleepers, metre-gauge.	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							28. Scantlings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							29. Poles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							30. Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							31. Bamboos ...	...	228,182	228,182	...	126,635	126,635								
							32. Reeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Total Raft Traffic...	270	247,677	247,947	442	153,165	153,607								
Total ...	130	89,232	89,756	656	88,693	88,563	Grand Total	Tons. 51,342 C. ft. 270	Tons. 104,800 C. ft. 247,677	Tons. 156,142 C. ft. 247,947	Tons. 55,766 C. ft. 442	Tons. 90,321 C. ft. 153,165	Tons. 146,087 C. ft. 153,607	686,983	475,391	...	...	1,64,29,460	1,07,47,127	61,109	71,465

CALCUTTA,
The 7th August 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Orissa Coast Canal for the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898.

Particulars.	Demands.		Collection during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1898-99.			1897-98.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Tollage.							Boat Traffic.														
							1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.	189	5	194	280	6	286								
							2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Boats (private and Government).		69,485					3. Dyes and tans...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Rafts ...		1,161					4. Rice ...	1,621	28,862	30,483	1,680	44,807	46,487								
							5 Other food-grains	206	73	279	100	20	120								
							6. Hides and skins	...	26	26	...	36	36								
	2,340		71,236	2,063	85,553	83,213	7. Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							8. Metals ...	34	1	35	77	4	81								
							9 Oils ...	2,043	41	2,084	2,356	21	2,377								
							10. Oilseeds ...	22	...	22	69	14	83								
							11. Provisions ...	320	130	450	414	139	553								
							12. Salt ...	3,176	142	3,318	3,149	156	3,305								
Fines and sundries	...	313					13. Spices ..	193	6	199	1	...	1								
							14 Sugar ...	1,056	8	1,064	1,199	25	1,224								
							15. Tobacco ...	1,753	8	1,761	1,551	11	1,562								
							16. Building materials.	694	181	875	833	43	876								
							17. Miscellaneous goods.	2,438	1,091	3,529	1,708	982	2,690	167,345	203,069	4,640,152	5,612,270	32,72,462	47,83,563	43,437	41,362
							18. Timber ...	11	230	241	25	233	258								
							19. Firewood ...	603	24	627	1,230	17	1,247								
							20. Bamboos ...	...	6	6	...	1	1								
							21. Coal and coke ...	2,669	1	2,670	3,519	70	3,589								
							22. Jute ...	1	412	413	1	346	347								
							23. Treasure ...	...	4	4	1	2	3								
							Total Boat Traffic ...	17,029	31,251	48,280	18,193	46,933	65,126								

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GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Summary of Comparative Returns of Traffic carried on the Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works and Minor Works and Navigation for the years ending 31st March 1899 and 1898.

Canal.	Demands.		Collections.		Total tonnage, up and down.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Orissa Circle.												
Taldanda Canal System	22,304	21,222	22,231	18,787	69,988	51,743	1,743,126	1,264,316	12,18,680	10,76,980	2,341	2,485
Kendrapara ditto	93,613	1,23,799	88,313	1,16,580	171,352	239,492	7,687,518	10,377,269	63,38,230	79,78,420	79,988	110,110
High Level Canal, Range I	58,197	71,811	57,798	70,925	89,764	121,978	1,906,390	2,201,111	18,75,965	18,79,110	613	391
Ditto, „ II	3,193	3,668	3,148	3,554	17,404	36,204	214,799	270,160	5,04,818	5,82,272	152	146
Ditto, „ III	813	1,119	813	1,119	4,844	93,496	95,412	136,745	95,318	1,06,380	51	39
Jajpur Canal	345	318	341	314	3,829	3,853	25,773	25,057	50,903	90,001	175	200
Total Orissa Circle ...	1,78,465	2,21,937	1,72,644	2,11,279	357,181	546,766	11,673,018	14,274,658	1,00,83,914	1,17,13,163	83,320	113,371
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore Canal	1,07,491	1,34,483	1,03,085	1,31,523	375,879	454,977	6,390,799	7,915,874	1,11,73,775	1,47,94,919	2,181,181	233,065
Hijili Tidal do.	77,169	95,351	73,697	90,755	229,306	282,272	4,315,874	5,689,831	53,13,290	77,59,218	28,431	26,026
Total South-Western Circle ...	1,84,660	2,29,834	1,76,782	2,22,278	605,185	737,249	10,706,673	13,605,705	1,64,87,065	2,25,54,137	2,209,612	259,091
Sone Circle.												
Patna Canal System	37,678	23,070	37,394	22,687	58,590	49,737	3,291,574	1,879,123	28,60,318	24,53,187	9,163	10,256½
Arrah ditto	45,050	33,207	45,031	32,548	80,957	60,058	3,993,252	2,724,142	38,05,681	33,59,090	27,721	27,688
Buxar ditto	10,626	9,544	10,626	9,807	24,319	20,421	658,694	596,565	9,04,816	7,53,452	24,342	8,426
Total Sone Circle ...	93,354	65,821	93,051	65,042	163,866	130,216	7,943,520	5,199,830	75,70,815	65,65,729	61,226	46,370½
Total Major Works ...	4,56,479	5,17,592	4,42,477	4,98,599	1,126,232	1,414,231	30,323,211	33,080,193	3,41,41,794	4,08,33,029	2,354,158	418,832½
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.												
Circular and Eastern Canals	3,02,837	3,45,281	3,01,820	3,44,606	691,866	781,129	6,169,765	6,730,480	3,92,12,907	4,89,54,907	14,605	19,649
Tolly's Nala	73,908	69,160	73,353	69,076	241,295	235,528	2,047,672	1,921,520	99,61,773	1,00,59,519	31,018	37,220
Nadia Rivers	89,412	88,693	88,756	88,563	686,983	475,391	.....	.....	1,64,29,460	1,67,47,127	61,109	71,465
Orissa Coast Canal	73,299	85,553	71,236	83,213	167,345	203,069	4,640,152	5,612,270	32,72,462	47,83,562	43,437	41,352
*Total Minor Works and Navigation ...	5,39,456	5,88,687	5,35,165	5,85,458	1,787,489	1,695,117	.....	.....	6,88,76,602	8,05,45,115	150,169	169,686

CALCUTTA;
The 7th August 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,

FIRST FORECAST OF THE SUGARCANE CROP IN BENGAL, 1899.

THE following is published for general information.

REVENUE DEPT., F. A. SLACK,
The 7th August 1899. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

FIRST FORECAST OF THE SUGARCANE CROP IN BENGAL, 1899.

Explanatory.—The following preliminary forecast of the area and outturn of the sugarcane crop in Bengal is issued under the recent orders of Government directing that two forecasts of this crop should in future be submitted in the place of the note on the crop that has hitherto been incorporated in the final note on the *rabi* harvest. This is the first separate note on the sugarcane crop published by this Department.

Estimates of the sugar produced from other sources than cane will be included in the final forecast of sugarcane to be issued in December next, as the juice of the date palm, which is the only other source of sugar in Bengal, is usually extracted in the winter, and no reliable estimate of the outturn can at present be made.

2. *Character of the season.*—Frequent showers fell in the early and latter parts of January, and the total rainfall for the month was above the average in all Divisions, except Orissa, where it was only half the normal. Rain fell in scattered showers at the beginning of February in most parts of the Province, and after a short spell of fine weather, again fell in heavy showers towards the close of the month in the south-eastern districts. The total rainfall for the month was, however, much below the normal in all parts of the Province, except East Bengal. In March the rainfall was less than the normal in all parts, except North Bengal. In April more than the average rain fell in all districts, excepting North Bengal, where it was slightly in defect. The rainfall in May was, on the average, below the normal in North Bengal and in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions, normal in the rest of Bihar, but much above the normal in Orissa and Lower Bengal. In June the rainfall was general, and largely above the normal in all parts of the Province, except Orissa, while the rainfall in July has also been unusually heavy. On the whole, the season has been favourable for the cultivation and growth of sugarcane, except in some of the districts of Lower Bengal, especially in Nadia, Khulna, Pabna, Bogra, and Noakhali, where the crop appears to have suffered from excessive rain. In Dacca the crop has been partially damaged by sugarcane disease.

3. *Area sown.*—In the note on the outturn of the *rabi* crops in Bengal, published in April last, the normal area under sugarcane in the Province was shown as 996,100 acres. The normal area has since been revised by some District Officers, in consequence of which the provincial total stands at 896,700 acres, showing a reduction of about 100,000 acres. Even this figure appears to be high, and the figures returned by some of the District Officers appear to represent maxima rather than normal areas.

The total area under sugarcane this year is estimated at 868,300 acres against 868,900 acres cultivated in 1898. These figures do not, however, illustrate the general extension of cultivation since last year, observable from a detailed examination of the district returns. This extension would have shown an increase of nearly 18,000 acres since 1898, had it not been counteracted by a reduction due to climatic causes alone in Nadia and Pabna, and to an unexplained drop of 6,900 acres in Manbhum. The figures for this district appear open to doubt.

4. *Outturn.*—From the statement appended to this note, it will be seen that an outturn above the normal is expected in 6 districts, while in 19 districts the outturn is estimated at the normal. In 7 other districts the estimate varies between 90 and 100 per cent., in 6 others between 80 and 90, and in the remaining 8 districts it falls below 80. Generally speaking, it would appear that the prospects of the sugarcane crop are good in the comparatively dry districts of Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and indifferent in the damper districts of Lower Bengal.

According to the returns of the District Officers, the outturn of the sugarcane crop in Bengal should be estimated at 96 per cent. of a normal crop against 90 per cent. estimated in 1898; but as there appears to be a tendency on the part of some District Officers to underestimate the outturn, it may be safely anticipated that the sugarcane crop for the Province will, as far as can be at present foreseen, yield about a normal outturn in the current year.

D. L. Roy,
Asst. Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agri., Bengal.

Countersigned.

P. C. Lyon,
Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agri., Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 2nd August 1899.

Preliminary forecast of the Sugarcane crop of Bengal, 1899.

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area in acres.	Approximate area sown last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area sown this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	27,400	27,400	27,400	100	100	Owing to seasonable rainfall, a normal outturn is anticipated.	
	Birbhum	9,000	6,000	7,000	40	90	The outturn is expected to be better than that of last year, owing to favourable weather. Sugar is not produced from other sources in this district.	
	Bankura	15,000	17,000	17,500	87	100	It is too early to make an accurate estimate of the outturn of the sugarcane crop now. The outturn may, however, be estimated at 100 per cent.	The Collector states that the estimates of sugar produced from the date-palm will be submitted later on.
	Midnapore ...	20,400	18,300	18,700	72	97	Owing to seasonable rainfall, the area brought under cultivation this year has been greater than that of last year and from the growth of the plants generally a normal outturn may be expected, provided no accident occurs in the meantime.	The Collector estimates 800 acres as the area covered by sugar crop other than cane and this year's outturn as 83 per cent.
	Hooghly	14,500	12,900	13,300	86	82	On account of seasonable rainfall a larger area has been sown with this crop than in the previous year. Prospects as yet are fair, the Subdivisional Officer of Jahanabad, however, fears that the crop will be damaged by the present excessive rains. Information regarding sugar produced from other sources will be furnished in the final report.	

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area in acres.	Approximate area sown last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area sown this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	4,500	4,000	4,000	107	107	Owing to the favourable rainfall, the outturn is expected to be above the average. The decrease in the area sown, as compared with the normal, is ascribed to insufficient rainfall when cultivation commenced. Accurate estimates of sugar produced from the date-palm and other sources cannot be furnished now.	
	Nadia	14,000	14,000	10,500	80	75	The decrease in the area sown, as well as in the outturn, is due to the unfavourable state of the weather during the sowing season and to excessive rainfall. The estimate of sugar produced from the date-palm will follow.	
	Murshidabad ...	17,000	16,800	17,000	76	100	The increase in area and outturn is due to the seasonable rainfall and to a sufficient store of water being available for early irrigation. No sugar is produced from any other sources in this district, but molasses are manufactured in some places from date juice, but there is no regular cultivation or garden of date-trees.	
	Jessore	15,000	11,500	14,800	67	82	.....	The Collector estimates this year's area under sugar crop other than cane as 20,000 acres and the outturn as 100 per cent.
	Khulna	3,100	3,300	3,100	88	81	The crop has been slightly damaged by the rains of the last two months.	The Collector states that the estimates of sugar produced from other sources will follow.

Rajshahi	Rajshahi	7,700	8,000	7,700	83	95	The figure in column 3 has been raised from 7,000 acres to 7,700 acres owing to the addition of a new tract to this district. Sugar produced from the date-palm is estimated at 1,200 maunds.	
	Dinajpur	24,000	24,500	30,000	100	100	Sugar is not produced in this district from other sources than cane.	
	Jalpaiguri ...	3,100	3,200	3,300	80	80	No sugar is produced from other sources than cane.	
	Darjeeling ...	400	400	400	75	100	A normal outturn is expected on account of the seasonable rainfall.	
	Rangpur	24,100	22,500	22,500	88	100	.....	The figures for area have been revised since the submission of the last rabi forecast.
	Bogra	12,000	12,000	12,000	110	100	Excessive rainfall in the early part of the season prevented timely weeding.	
	Pabna	66,000	60,000	52,500	70	60	Last year the cultivators sustained a heavy loss in this crop owing to the high flood. They did not consequently sow this crop in the low lands this year, hence the decrease in area. The continual heavy rain in May and June marred the prospects of the outturn. There is no regular cultivation of the date-palm. It is grown in gardens, and is not worth separately reporting on. Palm sugar is not seen in this district.	
Dacca	Dacca ...	25,000	26,800	26,800	86	79	The sugarcane crop was partially damaged in the subdivision of Munshiganj by a disease (*Trichosphæria Sacchari*).	
	Mymensingh ...	35,600	33,600	33,600	98	97	.....	
	Faridpur ...	42,000	42,000	42,000	88	100	The rainfall of this year has been very favourable to the growth of this crop, so a full average outturn is expected.	
	Backergunge ...	20,000	20,000	20,000	95	100	The sugarcane crop is normal both in area and outturn. It is impossible to give any figure for the area covered by date-palms, as they are not grown here in regular orchards, but are generally scattered among other crops or orchards of other trees. The outturn from the date-palm is nominal.	

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area in acres.	Approximate area sown last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area sown this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented out-turn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	14,000	11,400	12,800	93	90		
	Noakhali ...	900	700	600	82	69	Cultivation of sugarcane is said to be decreasing in the Feni subdivision. The low outturn is due to early heavy rainfall. Sugar is not produced from other sources in this district.	The figures for area have been revised since the submission of the last rabi forecast.
	Chittagong ...	5,000	5,700	5,700	50	95	No sugar of any kind is manufactured in this district.	
Patna	Patna	3,000	3,300	3,200	100	100		
	Gaya	20,000	30,600	30,000	100	100	No sugar is produced from any other sources in this district.	
	Shahabad ...	35,000	36,000	36,000	67	100	A normal outturn is expected on account of the favourable rainfall.	
	Saran	40,000	40,000	42,000	100	110	This has been a favourable year to the crop owing to the timely rainfall. The cheap prices of foodcrops and the high price of raw sugar have also increased the cultivation. The normal area has been revised with reference to the survey figures.	
	Champaran ...	13,000	13,000	13,000	80	100	The season is favourable for this crop, and the outturn is expected to be a normal one. No sugar is produced in this district from other sources than cane.	

	Muzaffarpur ..	8,400	8,500	8,500	100	100	The area shown against sugarcane in the estimate of outturn of *rabi* crops, 1898-99, was inclusive of the area under other sugar crops, as there was only one heading "Sugarcane" in that estimate. The correct figure under sugarcane alone is shown here. The area under date-palm is 600 acres, and the estimated outturn is 100 per cent.
	Darbhanga ...	73,900	72,900	73,200	104	104	
	Monghyr ...	6,200	6,200	6,100	73	93	Sugar is not produced from any other sources in this district. The figures both of area and outturn are subject to revision in the final forecast.
	Bhagalpur ...	63,700	63,700	63,700	106	106	Timely rainfall accounts for the favourable return.
Bhagalpur ...	Purnea	13,000	14,500	14,500	98	97	Continuous and excessive rain in Kishenganj accounts for the low estimate shown in column 7. In the Sadar and Araria subdivisions a full crop is expected. Sugar is not produced here from date-palms.
	Malda	6,000	14,500	4,200	75	67	
	Santhal Parganas	16,700	16,700	16,700	98	102	Owing to timely rainfall, the outturn is expected to be slightly above the normal.
	Cuttack	5,000	4,600	4,460	100	104	Seasonable rainfall at the sowing time has raised the estimated outturn above the normal.
	Balasore	4,400	2,300	4,400	88	100	A normal outturn is expected owing to seasonable rains.
Orissa ...	Angul	2,000	2,000	2,000	100	100	The season has been favourable to the sugarcane crop, and an average outturn is expected.
	Puri	3,500	4,000	3,000	75	75	The decrease in the area as compared with that of last year may be attributed partly to the unfavourable weather at the sowing time and partly to the cultivators' want of means to grow this crop, which is more expensive than all other crops grown in this district. The outturn has been estimated at 75 per cent. only on the assumption that there will be timely and well-distributed rainfall.

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area in acres.	Approximate area sown last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area sown this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represent out-turn last year (1898) ?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899) ?	Remarks by District Officer.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh ...	32,100	32,100	32,100	100	100		
	Ranchi	200	200	300	90	100	Sugarcane is grown here to a small extent, and is of a very inferior quality. The outturn this year is expected to be better than last year's.	
	Palamau	100,000	93,900	94,700	85	100		
	Manbhum ...	20,000	19,100	13,900	90	80	Sugar is not produced from any other sources than cane in this district.	The Deputy Commissioner will be asked for an explanation of the sudden drop in cultivation. The figures for previous years were probably found open to doubt.
	Singhbhum ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	100		
	Total Bengal ...	895,700	898,900	868,900	90	95		

WORKING OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT IN BENGAL DURING 1898.

No. 2466.—The 7th August 1899.—The following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 2250, dated Calcutta, the 26th July 1899.

From—F. A. SLACK, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, General Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to submit the Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, XV of 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, in Bengal, during the year 1898. The prescribed statements, Forms I and II, are appended.

2. *Number of factories and system of work.*—The total number of factories actually at work at the end of the year 1897 was 167. Sixteen factories were brought under the Act during the year under report, viz., 3 in the 24-Parganas, 1 in Hooghly, 1 in Howrah, 8 in Dacca, 2 in Purnea, and 1 in Cuttack. At the same time 2 factories in Howrah were removed from the list, and 1 in Jessore remained closed during the year. The total number of factories actually at work at the close of the year 1898 was therefore 180. In 88 factories work was carried on by shifts or sets; in 73 by midday stoppages; in 4 by a combination of shifts and midday stoppages; and in 14 by other means. There is one factory in Dacca, not at work at the close of the year, for which no return was received. The number of factories exempted from the rule requiring a Sunday or weekly holiday was 33 as against 28 in the previous year. The average daily number of operatives in the mills aggregated, men, women and children, 165,027 against 166,828 in 1897. The details for both years are given in the table below. To it have been added, for the purposes of illustrating the growth of factories in Bengal, the figures for 1893:—

	1898.	1897.	1893.
Calcutta	4,892	5,853	5,343
Burdwan	3,119	2,748	2,459
Midnapore	82	151	98
Hooghly	18,650	19,184	12,913
Howrah	39,400	39,023	28,144
24-Parganas	80,879	80,983	72,833
Nadia	65	74	90
Jessore	.....	.....	78
Rajshahi	456	536	384
Darjeeling	110	107	100
Rangpur ...	848	773	572
Pabna*	119	4,056	3,572
Dacca	6,871	4,784	5,973
Patna	330	331	253
Shahabad	818	808	904
Saran	1,113	661	273
Darbhanga	751	604	379
Monghyr	5,226	5,300	4,898
Bhagalpur	460	386	449
Purnea	100	.....	.....
Cuttack	368	216	258
Chittagong	370	250	.....
Total ...	165,027	166,828	139,973

* A large factory at Serajganj was destroyed by the recent earthquake, and the business was re-opened on new premises erected near Calcutta.

If the returns have been accurately furnished, the plague scare of 1898 produced no serious diminution of labour at the factories except in the city of Calcutta Proper. The managers had just cause for anxiety, but the effects seem to have been much smaller than was at the time believed.

The Special Inspector of Factories reports that electricity as an illuminant has become quite general in the large mills and in a few workshops; but that as a motive power it is little used.

The question of the closing of jute mills early on Saturdays was considered during the year, and a special report was submitted to the Government of India on the subject. The mill-owners agreed to close their mills entirely on Saturdays for six months, commencing from the 1st April 1899, an arrangement which happily obviated the necessity of future consideration of the conflicting proposals on the subject. Subsequently, however, to the great regret of all concerned, this agreement was abandoned by the contracting parties; and the matter stands exactly where it did. * * * *

3. *Inspections.*—Ten factories were inspected once, 12 factories twice, 41 thrice, and 114 more than three times. Three factories in the district of Dacca, viz., the jute presses of Mr. J. Nicholas, Tanbazar, and of Messrs. Alexander and Company, Sital Lakhya, and the jute factory of Messrs. Watt Brothers and Company, Madanganj, were not inspected. An explanation of the omission to inspect these factories will be called for. It is reported that the results of inspections were generally satisfactory, and that the suggestions of the inspecting officers as regards sanitary arrangements, fencing of machinery, and other matters were, as a rule, readily attended to by the mill managers.

4. *Sanitary arrangements and ventilation.*—The sanitary condition of the factories and the sanitary arrangements in them continued to be generally satisfactory. Factories were, as a rule, well ventilated, and proper steps were taken by mill managers to keep them clean.

5. *Quarters for operatives.*—There is still much that is unsatisfactory in the reports received this year. The Superintendent, Campbell Hospital, made certain remarks with regard to the overcrowded and insanitary condition of the bustis in Cossipore-Chitpur. The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, to whom the matter was referred, reports, however, that he visited some of these bustis where cases of plague had occurred, and was generally satisfied with their cleanliness. The Civil Medical Officer of Serampore states that the mill hands there are mostly low-class up-country people who habitually neglect all rules of sanitation, with the result that their bustis become hot-beds of disease. Similarly, the Magistrate of Howrah writes that the mill operatives, chiefly from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces, live in ill-ventilated huts specially set apart for them. They cluster in hundreds on undrained sites, and are a source of danger to others. These men are for the most part drawn from country villages where rules of sanitation are unknown; and it is not strange that they should keep to the rustic methods to which alone they are accustomed. On the other hand, all the best mills in the neighbourhood of Calcutta have constructed excellent quarters for their coolies. They find it profitable to do so. Even rustics of the Upper Provinces prefer clean, tidy, healthy dwellings, if they can get them, and the mill which provides these will always command the best supply of the best labour. For this reason, that good housing of the mill hands is to the true interest and advantage of the mills themselves, the Lieutenant-Governor has the hope that the example of the better mills will quickly spread. Meanwhile the Magistrates of Howrah and Serampore will use all their influence to that end.

6. *Vaccination of operatives.*—As a rule no one is admitted into a factory unless he has been vaccinated. Why the practice is not invariably insisted on appears from the following remarks of the Magistrate of Howrah:—

"The up-country part of the population is, however, averse to vaccination, and unprotected persons are everywhere sufficiently numerous to be a great source of danger when small-pox appears. Attempts to get managers of factories to use their influence in this matter have not, as a rule, been successful. It appears to me that there is a great and, I think, excessive tenderness on the part of managers in doing anything to arouse the prejudices of their employés, and this has undoubtedly been increased by the scares involving a temporary loss of labour which have occurred in recent years. In some respects it seems to me that this is pushed beyond the limits of real prudence. I mean that the employés learn to count on getting their own way and that future trouble is thereby stored up"

7. *Water-supply.*—The water-supply in most factories, though drawn from various sources was, as reported last year, generally satisfactory.

8. *General health of the operatives.*—The general health of the operatives was good during the year. A few cases of cholera occurred at the Pottery Works of Messrs. Burn and Company at Raniganj, and in the Narayanganj cooly lines in the district of Dacca; but these occurrences were not due to any negligence on the part of the managers to adopt precautionary steps. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division has made the following observations on this subject:—

"The general health of the operatives was, on the whole, good. During the latter half-year, malarial fever prevailed in some quarters. There was an outbreak of low malarial fever at the Budge-Budge and the Clive Jute Mills. Dr. Comley, who was especially appointed to report about this, considered that the prevalence of the disease was for the most part due to the insanitary condition of the bustis near those mills. He suggested certain remedies, and steps are now being taken for the improvement of the bustis on the lines suggested."

9. *Wages and general condition of the operatives.*—There was no material change during the year under review in the rates of wages paid to different classes of operatives, which are generally higher than those prevailing for agricultural labour in the neighbourhood. It is, however, to be borne in mind that the coolies recruited from the North-Western Provinces and Bihar come here to save the greatest sum of money in the shortest time. They rigidly limit their expenditure to the lowest sum necessary to support, not health, but life. They live in the meanest huts, and eat the worst food, because these are the cheapest. Hence there is no necessary connection between the wages received by them, and their physical condition. Last year it was stated that the condition of the operatives in the Kajla Silk Filature was poor, though the rate of wages paid was fair. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division reports that during the year under report the operatives in this factory received good wages in comparison with those received by labourers employed on other works. Their condition is reported to have been tolerable.

10. *Employment of women and children.*—The rules regarding the employment of women and children were duly observed. Light work such as spinning, weaving, &c., was given to them. Women and children were employed in large numbers in jute and cotton mills and presses, where the system of work was carried on mainly by shifts or sets, with intervals of rest and general and occasional holidays. Special care was taken not to admit children of doubtful ages until they were examined and passed by the certifying surgeons. Accidents to children in cleaning the machinery when it was in motion were very few, and these were due to disobedience of the factory rules.

With regard to the improper employment of children, Mr. Duke, Magistrate of Howrah, on two or three occasions detected children under age working in certain jute mills. The excuse invariably was that their presence was unauthorised; that they had come with food for their parents. He remarks that it is against the interest of the managers to enrol children in their books as workers until they are worth the pay of their class; hence there is a strong temptation to let them hang about the mills and pick up the necessary knowledge beforehand. He suggests as the best remedy the absolute prohibition of the presence of such children in rooms in which work is going on—a prohibition perhaps hardly required by the present dimensions of the evil.

The Special Inspector has made the following remarks on this subject:—

"As several fatal accidents have happened in jute mills to women working at the softeners, I think it would not unduly hamper the managers if women were forbidden to work at these machines, at least at the feed-end: the work is decidedly arduous, and bangles on their arms and wrists, and anklets on the feet, have, on several occasions, been the direct cause of fatal accidents. In the majority of mills only men are employed for this work."

The fatal accidents to women in jute mills were this year very numerous, and these remarks will be commended to the managers of all jute mills.

11. *Fencing of machinery.*—The machinery in the factories is generally reported to have been properly fenced. The following remarks are quoted from the report of the Special Inspector of Factories:—

"It will be seen from the list of fatal accidents that several have occurred again at the jute-softener. I have always considered this machine one of the most dangerous to work at, and years ago recommended that automatic travelling tables should be fitted at both ends,

and thus avoid the necessity of placing the jute by hand near the rollers. I inquired into the cause of the last accident at this machine, which occurred at the Sibpur Jute Mill, and it appears that the woman allowed jute to become entangled with her foot. I calculate that six or eight seconds must have elapsed before her foot entered the rollers, and had any of the workers about (and there were numbers of them) thrown over the lever to stop the machine, no accident would have happened; but it transpired that many hearing her screams rushed away, and those that came to her assistance simply pulled at her: not one having the sense to throw over the lever. I do not think anything further can be done to guard the machine, but, as already suggested, women might be forbidden to work at the 'softener.'

"A fatal accident occurred at the Bengal Spinning and Weaving Mill, whereby the oil-man lost his life when oiling the bearings of the first-motion pulley. I regret that I did not specially specify a guard to be placed near this bearing, as I had always considered such places dangerous. I note from my back inspection report the following passage, with reference to this factory, dated 12th May 1896:—

'Nothing has been done to place a hand-rail from the engine-room to the first and second-motion pulleys, the bearings of which have to be oiled and examined by walking along a narrow plank saturated with oil: any slip might result fatally.'

"At my subsequent inspections hand-rails had been erected, but an additional guard in this place would have been some help when oiling, although in large steamers the engineers are compelled to oil the engines with less guards than mill engines are provided with, and frequently in very rough weather."

12. *Accidents.*—The number of accidents that occurred during the year was 553 as against 651 and 493 during the two preceding years. Two hundred and seventy-nine were of a serious nature, and 246 were of a slight nature; and 28 proved fatal, nine more than in any previous year.

The following is a list of the more notable of the fatal accidents:—

(1) One man was killed by being jammed when shunting wagons on the East Indian Railway workshop.

(2) A girl (four years of age) was found dead under a bundle of twist yarn at the Baranagore Mill (North).

(3) A man was killed at the Khardah Mill working at the jute-softener: his arm was torn out at the shoulder.

(4) A woman was killed at the jute-softener in the Clive Jute Mill: the jute became entangled in a bracelet she wore, and drew her arm into the rollers.

(5) One man was killed at the softener machine in the Shamnagore Jute Mill.

(6) A man was killed at the Victoria Jute Mill; jute having lapped his body, he was drawn into the jute-softener.

(7) A woman engaged in feeding the softener at the Sibpur Jute Mill got some jute entangled round her foot, and the leg was drawn into the rollers.

(8) One man died at the Bally Mills from scalds he received by opening the man-hole of a boiler (for boiling grass or rags) before all the steam had been exhausted.

(9) An oil-man was killed at the Sibpur Jute Mill when engaged in oiling the mill engine: he was knocked over by the crank and crushed.

(10) One man (a prisoner) in the Bhagalpur Jail was killed in endeavouring to replace a belt on the pulley: he was caught by the belt and carried round the shaft.

(11) One man was killed at the Dunbar Cotton Mill by replacing a belt: he was carried round the shaft and received injuries, from which he died.

(12) The oil-man at the Bengal Spinning and Weaving Company was killed when oiling the first-motion pulley shaft: the ropes must have caught some loose clothing and severed the legs from the body.

(13) One man was killed by a fall when oiling a shaft at the Ganges Jute Mill.

(14) A woman was killed in the Howrah Mill by a trolly accidentally knocking her down and running over her.

(15) } These men were killed at the Mathematical Instrument Department on 16th February 1898, by an explosion of gas. The men were searching for an escape of gas, and finding a small locked godown smelling strongly of gas, went inside and struck a light causing the explosion. Ventilators have since been put in.
(16) }
(17) }

13. *Prosecutions* —There were three prosecutions under the Factory Act during the year under report. The proprietors of the Jheel Press at Cossipore in the 24-Parganas were prosecuted under section 15 (*g*) of the Factories Act for neglecting to keep their latrine in a cleanly state and on conviction, they were fined Rs. 50. The Manager of the Sura Jute Mill in the same district was prosecuted under section 15 (*i*) of the Act for neglecting to send notice of an accident either to the Magistrate or to the Police. On conviction, he was fined Rs. 32. The Manager of the Magra Bone Factory in the district of Hooghly was prosecuted for neglecting to give the notice required by section 14 of the Factories Act, and on conviction was fined Rs. 40.

"RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION AND FACTORY IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1898-99."

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 5th August 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 4557Mis.

READ—

The Report on the Government Cinchona Plantation and Factory in Bengal for the year 1898-99.

Read also—

The Report for 1897-98 and the Resolution of Government recorded thereon.

THE rainfall for the year was normal. The low temperature which prevailed in January 1899, did considerable injury to the nursery beds of the Mungpoo Division, and the mortality among the seedling plants was so great that the proposed extension of the plantation for the coming year will have to be considerably curtailed. The number of trees uprooted at the plantation for their bark was 469,440 against 245,109 in the previous year, while 170,136 young trees were planted out. The result of the year's operations was that the total number of living plants (excluding the nursery stock, which amounted to 138,080) at the close of the year was 2,179,245.

2. The crop of the year amounted to 236,098 lbs. of dry bark, all of which was obtained from the trees uprooted in the Government plantations in Sikkim. The bulk of the bark was of the quinine-producing sort, and, with the exception of 1,003¾ lbs. supplied to medical depôts or sold to Government officers and to the public, the whole crop was, as usual, made over to the cinchona factory for manufacture into quinine and febrifuge. Besides the bark obtained from cropping, 131,615 lbs. of bark were purchased from private plantations in Sikkim and Southern India. The Superintendents of Cinchona Cultivation, Bengal and Madras, met at a conference to consider the question of the relationship of the Bengal and Madras factories, respectively, towards the bark market in Southern India, and a definite understanding was come to regarding future purchases of bark in that locality.

3. The outturn of the factory was 10,335 lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 3,921 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge against 10,149 and 4,075 lbs., respectively, in

1897-98. The following statement compares the issues of the year with those of the preceding year:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Sulphate of quinine.	Cinchona febrifuge.	Sulphate of quinine.	Cinchona febrifuge.
1	2	3	4	5
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
To Medical Depôt, Calcutta	1,739 0	500 0	1,535 0	400 0
Ditto, Mian Mir ...	2,851 8	500 0	2,165 0	.....
To Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal (for District Medical Officers, Bengal).	.....	100 0	.....	60 0
To Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal (for jails and lock-ups in Bengal).	2 0	.....	5 0	1 0
To Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal (for making into pice-packets at Alipore Jail).	2,200 0	.....	2,200 0	.....
To Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal (for compensation for loss of weight in conversion into pice-packets).	22 0	.....	22 0	.....
To Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh (for making into pice-packets at Aligarh Jail).	800 0	.....	50 0	.....
To Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh (for compensation for loss of weight in conversion into pice-packets).	8 0	.....	0 8	.....
Sold to Government officers, dispensaries, and medical missions, &c.	3,314 $2\frac{2}{16}$	.....	2,785 $14\frac{1}{8}$	.....
Sold to Government officers and to the general public.	.....	2,297 4	.....	2,528 8
Given as samples	2 $7\frac{1}{14}$	1 0	3 $2\frac{1}{8}$	4 4
Total ...	10,939 $2\frac{2}{16}$	3,398 4	8,766 $8\frac{1}{8}$	2,993 12

The decrease in the issues of sulphate of quinine is due to a diminished demand on the part of the medical depôts in the Bengal and Punjab Commands, to the transfer to the Madras factory of the obligation to supply the North-Western Provinces with the drug, and to the falling off in the demand by Government officers and medical missions for distribution to the poor. The decrease of $404\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in the issues of cinchona febrifuge is attributed to the fact that Government officers took smaller supplies than in the previous year. The stock of sulphate of quinine in hand at the close of the year was greater by 1,569 lbs. than it was at the close of the year 1897-98.

4. The following statement compares the receipts from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation during the last two years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
By sale for cash	73,220	73,327
By credit from the medical depots and Port Blair.	60,548	52,871
By credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.	1,000	600
By credit from the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal—		
For jails	30	95
For pice-packets	30,800	31,900
By credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	11,200	725
Total ...	1,76,798	1,59,518

5. The expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 58,472 against Rs. 66,509 in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly in the temporary establishment and in the salaries of European assistants. The amount spent on account of the factory fell from Rs. 89,278 to Rs. 65,468. Of this reduction however, Rs. 25,756 was due to smaller purchases of bark in Madras, and the Superintendent points out that this cannot be regarded as a true saving as it would have been to the advantage of the factory to spend the full allotment of half a lakh.

6. The cash receipts show a surplus over cash expenditure of Rs. 35,579; but, owing to the fall in the price of bark, there has been a large decrease in the value of the stock in hand; and Dr. Prain estimates the net profits at Rs. 10,879 as against Rs. 11,632 last year. Under the circumstances this must be held to be satisfactory.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Major Prain, and also Mr. R. Pantling, the Deputy Superintendent of the Cinchona Plantations, for their efficient management of the plantation and factory during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE TRIENNIAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1896, 1897-98.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 7th August 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 3994Medl.

READ—

The Triennial Report on the working of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for the years 1896, 1897 and 1898.

Read also—

The Triennial Report for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895, and the annual returns for 1896 and 1897 and the Resolutions recorded upon them.

THE Triennial Report was due to Government on the 1st of May and was submitted on the 3rd of July. It is explained that the delay is due to the necessarily large volume of statistics required and the difficulty of obtaining correct figures from the local officers.

2. *Number of Dispensaries.*—The number of dispensaries rose from 450 in 1895 to 492 in 1898. There is a gratifying increase in the number of Local Fund dispensaries, which have increased from 215 to 289 during the period under review. To this total the District Board of Backergunge contributed no less than 14 new dispensaries. In the same district a system of medical relief was inaugurated which Colonel Hendley rightly regards as being almost as important as the opening of new dispensaries. This is the bringing of medical aid to the homes of the people by entrusting simple medicine chests to the headmen of villages remote from dispensaries. Another system favourably noticed by Colonel Hendley is that by which a medical officer visits certain centres at short fixed intervals. This system has been worked with success in Ranaghat by private agency, and is said to be employed extensively in the more sparsely populated parts of Russia. Both systems seem well suited to Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals can arrange to give them a more extended trial.

3. *Administration.*—An unsatisfactory feature of the administration noticed in the last report was the inferiority of the subordinate medical staff relatively to that of other provinces. During the past three years important steps have been taken towards remedying this, both by improving supervision and by the introduction of several necessary reforms. Of these the most noticeable is the improvement in the position and prospects of Civil Assistant Surgeons. Seven Civil Surgeoncies have recently been allotted to this class of medical officers, and a senior grade on Rs. 300 per mensem has been created. Unemployed pay, which was felt as a serious hardship, has also been abolished. These changes should go far towards increasing the attractiveness of this branch of the service.

In the matter of the medical education of Hospital Assistants an important advance has been made by extending the course of instruction in vernacular medical schools from three to four years, with the special object of including medico-legal work in the curriculum.

It was noted in the last resolution as a serious defect in medical administration that the power given to the supporters of private dispensaries of engaging any medical men they chose often led to the appointment of unsatisfactory persons. This has since been remedied by making all such appointments subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. Colonel Hendley is now of opinion that still more power in this respect should be put into the hands of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, and that he should be given authority to remove any man whom he considers incompetent, and to veto the removal of any incumbent. It may, however, be doubted whether the

advantages to be gained by a more efficient and centralised control would not be more than counterbalanced by the alienation of sympathy and interest of those who support the institutions, and who would feel that their powers and rights had been impaired. Another change which has been made is the fixing of an average rate of contribution from local bodies for the loan of Government Medical Officers. Instead of paying the actual grade pay of the officer appointed—a charge which often weighed heavily on their resources when a senior officer was appointed to a poor dispensary or was promoted while in charge of it—they are now required to pay a fixed contribution irrespective of the grade of the officer in charge. The advantages of this change are obvious, and the system has worked excellently in practice.

4. *Inspections.*—The number of inspections of outlying dispensaries by Civil Surgeons rose from 391 in 1896 to 409 in 1897 and 420 in 1898. Colonel Hendley has paid particular attention to the question of inspections and has treated the subject in a thoroughly practical manner. While reducing where necessary the number of inspections previously prescribed, he has taken great pains to ensure that inspections shall in all cases be thorough, and such as will be of practical assistance to the Civil Surgeons' subordinates. Since his appointment in April 1898, Colonel Hendley has himself visited nearly all the important civil stations in Bengal, and subsequently to the amalgamation of the Sanitary Commissioner's office with that of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, he has had the benefit of Major Dyson's assistance in this branch of work.

5. *Management by local bodies.*—The number of dispensaries managed by local bodies during the last three years was as follows:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Municipalities	122	123	125
District Boards	138	153	157
Joint	1	2	3

In the last Triennial Report the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals had to complain that local bodies generally showed a want of interest with regard to the management of dispensaries. Colonel Hendley now reports an improvement in this respect. He has, however, still some complaints to make, of which the most important is given as follows in his own words:—

"Municipal contribution towards the maintenance of dispensaries is fitful, and is regulated in accordance with the amount of private subscriptions, &c.; that is to say, if the income of a dispensary from these and other sources is sufficient just to meet its bare requirements, the Municipality expends nothing from municipal funds upon it. No great improvement or reform can be hoped for unless it is laid down that, no matter whatever the income from local sources may be, the municipalities must contribute a certain percentage of their income towards the maintenance, improvement, etc., of the medical charities under their care, or that they must meet all ordinary charges, leaving most extensions and all those extra expenses which go to make up the success of a medical institution to the charity of the public."

The Inspector-General has already submitted proposals to Government on this point, and the matter has been separately considered and orders passed. While fully sympathising with Colonel Hendley's laudable desire to remove the deficiencies in dispensary administration which do no doubt exist, the view of the Lieutenant-Governor is that the proper remedy is to be found, not in fixing a minimum for all municipalities, whose needs and resources must vary according to their circumstances, but in watching individual cases of neglect, and in stimulating expenditure in such cases by bringing them to the notice of the local officers. To adopt Colonel Hendley's proposal would be to check the flow of private charity by declaring that it shall in no case whatever suffice. It is to be observed that additional motive power in this matter has been given to municipal expenditure on medical charities by the amendment in 1896 of section 69 of the Municipal Act, under which medical expenditure is now under the control of the Commissioner. That municipalities are on the whole not backward relatively in contributing to dispensaries is shown by the fact that in 1897-98 the municipalities of the North-Western Provinces with a total income of nearly 45 lakhs contributed Rs. 60,000 to dispensaries, while in Bengal out of an income of 38 lakhs municipalities contributed Rs. 1,86,000. Moreover, the figures given in paragraph 12 of Colonel

Hendley's report show that the proportion of patients treated in municipal dispensaries to the population of the municipalities themselves is 48·61 per cent.—a fact which clearly indicates that the area of municipal charity extends far beyond municipal limits. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure that municipalities are on the whole fully sensible of their obligations in the matter of medical charity, and has no doubt that, as opportunity serves, there will be still further advancement in this important duty.

6. *Patients.*—The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in dispensaries during the period under review as compared with the figures of the three previous years is as follows:—

Year.	Patients.			Population excluding Calcutta.	Ratio per cent. of total treated to population.
	Indoor.	Out-door.	Total treated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1896	47,109	2,637,501	2,684,610	70,665,428	3·79
1897	55,644	2,778,468	2,834,112		4·01
1898	42,086	2,837,759	2,879,545		4·07

The increase in the number of outdoor patients in 1898 is particularly satisfactory, inasmuch as it occurred in an exceptionally healthy year and one in which the fear of plague measures might have been expected to deter the people from having recourse to Government dispensaries. In other provinces the attendance shows a large falling off, which is ascribed mainly to this cause, and the fact that the contrary was the case in Bengal is testimony to the increasing popularity of the dispensaries and to the confidence felt by the people in their administration.

The following table shows the comparative attendance in Bengal and other provinces:—

Province.	Number of dispensaries.	Area of the provinces in square miles.	Square miles per dispensary.	Population of the province.	Population per dispensary.	Number of patients treated.	Number of patients per dispensary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal	487	151,543	311	70,665,427	145,103	2,879,845	5,913
Bombay	337	125,144	371	18,901,123	56,086	1,710,219	5,074
Madras	496	141,189	280	35,630,440	71,835	4,048,329	8,161
Central Provinces	121	71,582	591	9,501,401	78,524	1,512,489	12,499
Punjab	265	110,667	417	20,866,913	78,720	3,241,543	12,232
North-Western Provinces ...	331	107,507	324	46,905,055	141,707	3,635,480	10,983
Burma	99	171,430	1,731	7,605,560	76,820	754,458	7,620

As has been noted in previous reports, a principal cause of the comparatively low attendance in Bengal is the number and popularity of the local kobirajes and hakims, whose paid service are largely preferred by the people to the gratuitous services of the dispensaries. So far as this is evidence of the prosperity and independence of the population of Bengal, and of their reluctance to avail themselves of charitable assistance when they are able to help themselves, it is a matter for satisfaction rather than regret. Colonel Hendley expresses himself as not unmindful of the claims of private practitioners, and rightly disclaims all idea of competing with them. At the same time he considers that the charitable dispensaries have not yet reached all those for whom they are intended, and ascribes the reluctance to attend of those who would otherwise do so as in part due to the low standard of accommodation and the want of additional comforts in them. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals does not lose sight of the fact that the proportionate expenditure on patients is considerably higher in Bengal than in most other provinces, and his remarks on this subject contained in a circular addressed by him to all Civil Surgeons deserve quotation. They are as follows:—

"In nine cases out of ten it is not so much to want of money as to want of persistance and ingenuity that the bad condition of our hospitals is to be attributed. A good Surgeon

who is possessed of tact, skill and enthusiasm, as a rule, will soon be able to indoctrinate others with some of his zeal, and at all events be able to make a number of small improvements which will add to the popularity of his dispensary and increase the comfort of the people under his care. It does not take much money to put up a few pictures in a ward; to whitewash the lower panes of a window so as to prevent passers-by from looking into the room; to make a pathway across a swampy compound; to erect screens so that women may be seen in privacy, to cleanse walls and floors, nor does it lower the Hospital Assistant's dignity or even his influence to be courteous to all and polite to women or kind to children."

There can be no question as to the soundness of these eminently practical remarks, and no doubt that the method suggested in them must do much towards raising the attendance in the Bengal dispensaries to its proper level. The Lieutenant-Governor earnestly commends them to the officers in charge of dispensaries and hospitals throughout the province. These may seem small matters; but it is these little acts of consideration and thoughtfulness for the comfort of the patient, that add, out of all proportion to their apparent value, to the attractiveness of a hospital.

7. *Indoor patients.*—The number of dispensaries which offered indoor relief, the number of beds provided, and the daily average of indoor patients is as follows:—

	Dispensaries for indoor patients.	Number of beds provided.	Daily average of indoor patients.
1	2	3	4
1896 ...	192	3,057	1,898
1897 ...	201	3,247	2,227
1898 ...	203	3,314	1,868

The decrease in 1898 was due to the plague scare. The reasons noted by Colonel Hendley for the comparatively low general attendance at dispensaries have particular force as regards indoor attendance. Special attention has been given to the questions of providing pauper wards and of attaching to dispensaries free quarters for the relatives of patients, both of which were noted on in the last triennial Resolution. In accordance with the remarks therein contained, enquiries have been made into both matters. As regards the provision of pauper and moribund wards, it is pleasant to note that great advances have been made, and that all the improvements of which finances would permit have been provided. Want of funds, however, has prevented much being done towards providing accommodation for relatives of patients. Until much more has been effected to increase the comforts of the patients themselves, those of their relatives must for the present remain in the background. The question of abolishing indoor treatment in outlying dispensaries where in-patients cannot be treated as they should be, has been considered and rejected, on the ground that any indoor accommodation is better than none, and that where defects exist, the defects themselves, and not the boon conferred by indoor treatment, should be got rid of.

8. *Diseases treated.*—The following table shows the number of cases of the principal diseases treated at dispensaries during the three years under review, with the corresponding total mortality among the general population:—

	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Malarial fevers.	Diseases of the spleen.	Skin diseases.	Eye and ear diseases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cases treated, 1896—98 ...	515	37,659	4,58,201	15,70,880	3,17,563	11,75,170	6,38,306
Total mortality among general population during 1896—98	47,312	4,88,091	1,38,912	48,58,846	.....	.....	.....

These statistics have been obtained from the collation of figures in the now amalgamated offices of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and the Sanitary Commissioner, and have been corrected from the later figures received in the separate report of the latter on sanitation. It will be seen that only a very small percentage of cholera and small-pox cases are taken to dispensaries for treatment. The largest number of admissions, as is natural, is due to malarial fevers. In this connection it is noticeable that during the period under review the quantity of quinine sold at post offices fell from 31,867 packets in 1896 to 27,905 in 1897 and 24,295 in 1898. This subject is engaging the special attention of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

9. *Surgical operations.*—The division of operations into "major" and "minor" which was followed in previous reports has now been abolished under the orders of the Government of India. The consensus of professional opinion in the province is that the present system of classification is in several ways defective, and that opinion is now being considered by the Government of India. The progress made during the last three years is shown by the following statement:—

	Number of operations.
1896	124,067
1897	135,505
1898	137,123
Average 1893 to 1895	105,740

Large as has been the increase in the number of operations during the present period, it still remains far below that in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. Colonel Hendley does not accept the explanation which is frequently given that the inhabitants of Bengal are averse to surgical operations, and ascribes the comparatively low figures in Bengal to lack of attention on the part of medical subordinates to this branch of work. The remarks contained in his circulars and inspection notes which are annexed to the report show that he has given special attention to this subject, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await the results with interest.

In the selected list of surgical operations performed by individual officers, the list is headed among Civil Surgeons by Major T. R. Macdonald, I.M.S., with 419 operations, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Tomes, I.M.S., with 413, and Lieutenant-Colonel Macrae, I.M.S., with 406. Among Civil Assistant Surgeons Babu Bepin Vehary Gupta stands first with 482, and among Civil Hospital Assistants Babu Nibaran Chunder Sen and Babu Basanta Kumar Chakerbati performed 136 and 101 respectively.

10. *Class and sex of patients.*—The sexes of patients treated during the period under review are given as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1896 ...	1,603,533	423,238	6,57,839	2,684,610
1897 ...	1,711,742	458,670	6,63,700	2,834,112
1898 ...	1,762,033	462,412	6,55,400	2,879,845
Total ...	5,077,308	1,344,320	1,976,939	8,398,567
Total for 1893, 1894, and 1895 ...	3,901,382	1,060,813	1,729,562	6,691,757

The continuous rise in the number of females is particularly satisfactory, and shows clearly the increasing confidence of the people in the dispensaries. The proportion of females is slightly lower in 1898 than in the previous year, owing to the credence given to rumours that Government plague measures in some way affected the honour and safety of women. Even in this year, however, there is an increase in the total numbers treated. The number of Hindus treated in 1898 was 1,735,605 as against 1,059,108 Musalmans.

11. *Finance.*—The following table compares the income and expenditure of the dispensaries for the last three years:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4
Income.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cash balance on 1st January	25,497 3 10	27,048 13 5	42,428 15 11
From Government—			
As salaries—			
Medical officers	45,810 9 4	48,157 9 3	61,370 8 2
Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	6,316 9 9	7,150 15 7	7,832 1 7
As registers and forms	4,655 0 7	5,413 8 10	5,979 11 4
As European medicines	1,850 7 8	2,545 3 2	2,756 1 8
For diet, including police cases	4,556 9 9	6,331 3 1	6,523 2 2
Sale of medicines supplied by Government ...	.....	.....	.....
Special allowances given by Government ...	7,715 10 1	14,188 3 2	12,844 5 10
Total ...	70,904 15 2	83,786 11 1	97,305 14 9
From local or other funds—			
Local funds	2,24,444 2 5	2,59,516 11 5	2,47,107 9 2
Municipal funds	2,04,291 12 7	2,23,452 7 5	1,86,124 7 1
Interest on investment	39,484 13 10	34,267 8 9	45,240 9 4
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits ...	26,833 12 5	37,804 3 4	23,129 1 7
Subscriptions—			
From Europeans	21,578 5 3	26,684 8 6	23,416 9 10
Do. Natives	2,30,699 6 4	2,24,641 12 9	2,34,974 10 8
For diet (by paying patients, &c.)	1,930 9 7	1,713 3 1	1,611 1 9
From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	683 2 3	1,465 4 6	464 11 3
Miscellaneous receipts	8,971 12 6	10,197 6 2	12,669 13 3
Total income ...	8,55,320 0 2	9,30,578 10 5	9,14,473 8 7
Expenditure.			
Paid by Government—			
As salaries—			
Medical officers	46,428 9 4	48,290 7 8	61,580 8 2
Nursing establishment	.....	.....	.....
Inferior dispensary establishment—			
Compounders, dressers, &c.	3,292 2 8	3,577 14 5	3,376 11 5
Menial servants	3,204 5 1	3,894 13 2	4,555 6 2
Paid from local sources—			
As salaries—			
Medical officers	2,44,262 3 11	2,55,719 15 9	2,57,871 7 3
Nursing establishment	5,543 15 8	6,299 13 3	4,121 4 5
Inferior dispensary establishment—			
Compounders, dressers, &c.	54,757 3 10	58,569 4 2	59,878 1 7
Menial servants	58,623 0 8	65,551 2 11	64,970 7 5
On bazar medicines	19,842 6 9	20,028 8 0	18,696 6 7
,, Europe medicines	1,15,446 14 1	1,20,398 14 2	1,30,493 12 11
,, diet	78,222 8 5	1,06,680 10 8	80,605 12 10
,, miscellaneous charges (including registers supplied by Government).	60,025 5 6	69,264 7 5	67,845 3 4
On buildings or repairs	97,905 11 2	1,07,714 2 5	84,436 3 4
Invested during the year	41,818 4 1	24,212 5 0	30,967 11 5
Total expenditure ...	8,29,372 11 2	8,90,202 7 0	8,69,399 0 10
Cash balance on 31st December ...	25,947 5 0	40,376 3 5	45,074 7 9

The main sources of income are of course contrbutions from local funds and private subscriptions. Of these, the former has already been noticed. As regards subscriptions, Colonel Hendley now renews a suggestion previously made by Dr. Harvey in 1894, that subscriptions for special objects tending to

the improvement of comfort in dispensaries should be kept distinct from the fund administered by the local managing authorities, and should be administered solely by the Civil Surgeons.

He bases this proposal on the fact that in many cases private subscriptions to a dispensary show a falling off after it has been taken over by a Municipality, the reason given being that people are unwilling to pay twice, once in the form of subscriptions, and once in the form of taxation, for the same charity, and that they consider that their subscriptions, intended by them for a special charitable purpose, are merely applied to the relief of local taxation. Colonel Hendley's proposal has been separately submitted, and is now engaging the attention of Government.

In the meantime it may be remarked that though in some cases there has undoubtedly been a falling off in subscriptions of the nature indicated, still their total amount in 1898 was higher than it has ever been before, and aggregated in that year over 2½ lakhs. The income derived from subscriptions in the North-Western Provinces is slightly over 1 lakh; and after making all due allowances for the difference that exists between the two provinces in wealth and population, it cannot be said that the standard of charity in Bengal is unduly low. On one point in this connection the Lieutenant-Governor is altogether unable to agree with the Inspector-General. Referring to the maintenance of private dispensaries by wealthy individuals, Colonel Hendley says:—

"These are not charitable institutions, but such as it is either incumbent on such persons from their position to maintain for their tenants, servants, or employés, or which they desire to keep up for their own convenience. In all these cases the individual is under the same obligation as, and takes the place of, Government. The inclusion of such expenditure under the heading of 'Subscriptions' is likely to lead to a false impression of the amount of charity which prevails in the province."

The Lieutenant-Governor cannot share this view. He has frequently had much pleasure in publicly acknowledging the munificence of the landed nobility and wealthy classes in this respect, and would on no account wish to convey to them the impression that their generous donations are not received in the spirit in which they are offered. Charity is, it is true, an obligation incumbent upon all alike, but all do not equally appreciate the obligation, and the greater credit is due to those who do.

Deducting the amount invested there was an increase of expenditure of Rs. 66,953 in 1896 and of Rs 78,435 in 1897, and a decrease of Rs. 27,558 in 1898. Under the head of "Diet" there was an increase of Rs. 9,484 in 1896 and of Rs. 28,458 in 1897, and a decrease of Rs. 26,094 in 1898. The variations are accounted for by the famine of 1896-97.

The amount spent on European medicines rose by Rs. 1,743 in 1896, by Rs. 4,952 in 1897 and by Rs. 10,094 in 1898. The large increase in 1898 was due to the purchase of new surgical implements and appliances. The system introduced in 1894 of obtaining the supply of medical stores from Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidge and Company, of London, and tinctures and other preparations from Calcutta has been generally approved by Civil Surgeons, but has not led to the decrease in expenditure which was anticipated in the last Resolution.

12. The office of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals was held during the three years by Colonel G. C. Ross, from 1st to 27th January 1896 and from 9th May 1896 to 2nd February 1897; by Colonel G. Hutcheson, from 28th January 1896 to 8th May 1896; by Colonel B. Franklin, from 3rd February 1897 to 27th March 1897; by Colonel J. H. Newman, from 30th March 1897 to 9th April 1898; and by Colonel T. H. Hendley from 10th May 1898 to date.

The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Colonel Hendley and his predecessors for the care and attention that they have bestowed upon the administration of dispensaries, and to Colonel Hendley in particular for the present very interesting report. The Lieutenant-Governor also wishes to express his appreciation of the work done by the Civil Surgeons and the subordinate medical staff, whose skill and energy have led to the general improvement which has been made in the period under review, and on whom Sir John Woodburn relies for its continuance in the future.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 7th August 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·91, Kalna 3·37, Katwa 3·89, Raniganj 1·21. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* paddy continues briskly. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa decreasing. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17½	per rupee.
Kalna	15⅝	
Katwa	16	
Raniganj	15¼	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·49, Rampur Hât ·92. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of paddy nearly over. Sugarcane not doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers and at Rampur Hât 17 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 1·67, Vishnupur ·49. Weather very hot and generally cloudy. Transplantation of rice almost over. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice is selling at 17¾ seers at Bankura and 17⅝ seers at Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·69, Contai 1·09, Tamluk 1·29, Ghatal 1·85. Prospects of sugarcane, jute and flax favourable, and of *aus* in the Sadar subdivision. Transplantation of winter paddy going on briskly. It is retarded in Sabang and parts of Tamluk and Contai, fields being under water. In Contai rain having stopped, much of excessive water has been drained off and transplanting of rice resumed. Grass-hoppers reported from Debra, and cattle-disease from Salbani. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Contai	17	
Tamluk	13½	
Ghatal	17	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·14, Serampore 1·28, Jahanabad 1·84. Transplantation of *aman* paddy continues. Jute and *aus* reported to have been damaged in places by excessive rain. Common rice sells at 14 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·84, Ulubaria 2·30. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Some newly-transplanted seedlings reported to have been damaged by excessive rainfall in thana Amta. Prospects fair. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·43, Barasat 2·10, Basirhat 1·49, Diamond Harbour ·87. Weather hot. Prospects of standing crops still unchanged. Transplantation of *aman* is going on on high lands and on the lands whence the water has subsided. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	13 to 17	0	per rupee.
Barasat	15	8	
Basirhat	18	4½	
Diamond Harbour	14	8	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·43, Kushtia 1·45, Meherpur ·53, Chuadanga ·71, Ranaghat 3·33. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* still going on. Harvesting of *aus* has commenced in places. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	15	2	per rupee.
Kushtia	17	0	
Meherpur	14	8	
Chuadanga	14	12	
Ranaghat	14	10	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·24, Jangipur 3·02, Kandi 2·87. Weather hot. Harvesting of *bhadoi* is going on. Transplantation of *aman* still continues. Indigo and mulberry doing well. Sugarcane is not doing well. Paddy is reported to be under water in some places on account of excessive rain and floods. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	18¼	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·27, Jhenida 2·30, Magura 2·67, Narail 1·04, Bangaon 1·79. Weather cloudy and rainy at intervals. Harvesting of *aus* paddy has commenced in some places. Transplantation of *aman* paddy going on. Prospects of crops tolerable. Insects are gradually disappearing. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	16	
Magura	18	
Narail	15	
Bangaon	15	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·30, Bagirhat 3·12, Satkhira 2·31. Weather hot and cloudy, with occasional rain. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Insects still damaging paddy to some extent. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Rampal. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	18	9	per rupee.
Bagirhat	18	0	
Satkhira	17	8	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·64, Nator 2·18, Naugaon 2·02. Prospects of standing crops reported fair, but heavy rain and floods causing damage to *bhadoi* and jute crops. Cattle-disease reported from one village in thana Lalpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 2·25. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy and steeping of jute progressing. Cattle-disease reported from two thanas. Fodder and drinking-water plentiful. Common rice 17½ seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 9·04, Alipur Duars 5·60. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy and cutting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute still going on. Prospects favourable. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 3·04, Kalimpong 2·84, Siliguri 6·35. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Bhutta*, *chota marua*, and *bhadoi* paddy progressing; *haimanti* paddy and *bara marua* being transplanted. *Terai*—*Jamira* paddy being reaped; *haimanti* paddy being transplanted; *bhadoi*, jute, and sugarcane being cut. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	11	per rupee.
Terai	17	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·76, Gaibanda 1·19, Nilphamari 2·36, Kurigram 2·33. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of winter rice and cutting of jute going on. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 17½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease prevailing in some villages in thana Jaldhaka.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 2·95. Cutting of *aus* and jute and transplanting of *aman* continue. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·23, Sirajganj 2·81. Weather hot and rainy. Prospects of crops good. Price of common rice 16½ seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·59, Manikganj ·17, Munshiganj ·37, Narainganj ·36. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·52, Goalundo ·61. Weather seasonable. *Aus* being reaped. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar ·08. Weather hot. Prospects of crops fair except for insects in places. Sowing of *aman* paddy continues. Common rice sells at 16½ seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·45, Brahmanbaria 1·57, Chandpur ·79. Weather seasonable. Cutting of jute and *aus* paddy continues. *Aman* paddy doing well. Insects have disappeared. Average price of common rice 19 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·10, Feni 3·11. Prospects fair. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Slight cattle-disease reported from Chagalnaiya. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice, *aman* 17 seers and *aus* 19 seers per rupee

Chittagong.—Rainfall ·61. Weather seasonable. *Aus* being reaped and *aman* cultivated. Prospects good. Common rice 15 seers per rupee. Water and fodder sufficient.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·69, Bihar ·38. Barh ·59, Dinapore 1·01, Bikram 2·12, Hilsa ·75. Transplantation of paddy going on. Water gradually subsiding. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·15, Jahanabad ·86, Aurangabad ·05, Nawada ·82. Transplantation of paddy continues. *Bhadoi* seriously damaged Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·58, Buxar 1·09, Bhabua nil, Sasaram 1·42. *Bhadoi* nearly all damaged. Sunshine has done good to the remaining crop in the Buxar subdivision. Twenty-two cases of cattle-disease reported from the Sasaram subdivision. Fodder and water abundant.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·90, Siwan 1·46, Gopalganj 1·38. Weather bright and clear. Transplantation of paddy going on. Prospects of *bhadoi* slightly improved by fine weather. Average prices—common rice 13·15 seers and *makai* 21·11 seers per rupee.

Champaran. Rainfall at Motihari 1·14, Bettiah 5·60, Barharwa 3·30, Bagaha 6·84, Ramnagar 8·16. Excessive rain continued to damage *bhadoi* crops Lowland crops are under water in places. Transplantation of paddy progressing rapidly. Weeding of *bhadoi* going on. Price of common rice 13½ seers and of maize 22 seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·15, Hajipur 1·22, Sitamarhi 2·92. Transplantation of paddy going on. *Bhadoi* crops damaged by incessant rain. Prices are—Common rice 11 seers, wheat 16 seers, barley 20 seers, *makai* 20 seers, gram 18 seers, and *rahar* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·50, Samastipur 1·25, Madhubani 2·41. Weather sultry and cloudy with occasional showers of rain. Transplantation of paddy is still in progress. Weeding of *bhadoi* crops going on. The cessation of the continuous rain has been beneficial. Common rice selling at Sadar 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr ·67, Begusarai ·50, Jamui 3·24. Weather hot with occasional showers. Transplantation of winter rice going on. Harvesting of *makai* commencing. *Bhadoi* crops almost ruined by excessive rain Continued break in the rains may possibly help to a partial revival. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Monghyr	...	...	...	12	per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	13	
Jamui	...	...	...	13	

Bhagalpur.—Weather generally sunny. Rainfall at Sadar ·03, Banka 1·09, Madhipura 2·69, Supaul 5·34. The break in the rains, if continued, is likely to improve the *bhadoi* prospects. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder plentiful. Stray cases of cattle-disease reported. Prices rising.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·18, Kishanganj 1·86, Araria 2·85. Weather seasonable. The break in the rains has much benefited the paddy on low lands and facilitated the harvesting of early-sown *bhadoi* and jute. Winter rice being transplanted No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15	per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	...	15	
Araria	...	...	...	16	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·88, Shibganj ·88, Gajol 3·42. Heavy rain and flood causing damage to low land *bhadoi* paddy. Winter rice being transplanted. Price of common rice 16 seers per rupee. Fodder for cattle sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather hot and sultry. Prospects of paddy good. *Makai* much damaged. Some cattle-disease. Average price of common rice 14¾ seers and of Indian-corn 21½ seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·09, Jajpur 1·10, Kendrapara 4·29, Banki 1·09. Weather hot and seasonable. *Sarad*, jute, and sugarcane growing. *Beali* in ear and being damaged by insects in some places. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				S.	ch.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	16	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	17	1	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	19	11	
Banki	...	...	...	17	15	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·98. Sugarcane thriving well. Re-ploughing of *sarad* going on. Rice sells at 18 seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul 1 inch, Bisipara 4·46. More rain urgently needed in Angul, where field-work has been retarded. In Khondmals the last week's rain has done much good. Common rice sells at 24 seers per rupee at Angul and 15 seers at Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·08, Khurda 3·92. More rain badly wanted. Puddling of *sarad* much delayed. *Beali* damaged to some extent in the Sadar subdivision. State of *mandia*, sugarcane, and other miscellaneous crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease continues in some parts. Price of common rice stationary.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·03, Giridih ·96. Weather hot. Transplanting in progress. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall ·31. Weather hot and fair. Transplanting of paddy retarded. Rain badly wanted. Rice sells at Ranchi 14 seers per rupee and in the interior 18 seers. Health of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall ·37. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of paddy and *bhadoi* (except *makai*) good. No cattle-disease. Rice selling at 15 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·14, Gobindpur 1·64. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Chas, Gobindpur and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 17 seers and at Gobindpur 15 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 2·77. Rain generally sufficient except in Kolhan. Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There has been general but comparatively moderate rain during the week. A break has now set in and has been very beneficial to the transplantation of winter rice. In parts of Orissa and Ranchi, however, the transplantation is retarded for want of sufficient rain. The *bhadoi* crops in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions have been seriously damaged, and the present break may help to a partial revival only. Reports of the sugarcane crop are good except in parts of Lower Bengal, where it has suffered from excessive rain. The harvesting of early rice and jute is going on. Cattle-disease continues in some districts. Fodder is generally abundant. There was a rise in the price of common rice in the districts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur; elsewhere it was practically stationary.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 8th August 1899.

THE following statement is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPT.,
The 7th August 1899.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, &c., in th

Prices per maund of 4

No.	MARTS.	Rice, best sort.	Common rice (*mota chaul*).	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).	Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Gram, chana, cholla, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Indian-corn or maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar dal or Thur Cadjan pea (*Cajanus Indicus*).	Linseed.	Mustard and rape seed.	Til or jinjili seed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	5 1 8	3 4 4	3 1 5	2 4 1	2 2 0	2 10 5	...	2 7 1	1 11 11	3 3 4	4 0 5	3 15 2	3 15 10
2	Burdwan ...	3 10 3	2 12 3	3 2 6 (b)	...	...	...	...	2 7 2	...	3 2 4	...	3 12 6	...
3	Midnapore	3 7 4	2 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9 8	Black mustard 4 8 10; White mustard (d) 4 13 10; Rapeseed 3 4 5	...
4	Pabna ...	6 5 0*	2 10 4	2 12 6	...	...	...	...	2 6 6	...	2 3 1	3 6 10	3 10 10	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 15 6	2 15 3	3 10 6	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	1 13 4	4 8 2	...	4 1 1	...
6	Dacca ...	3 10 9	2 12 3	2 15 3	1 8 8	...	...	...	2 11 4	...	3 0 2	...	...	...
7	Chittagong	3 14 10	3 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 10	...	4 4 6 (i)	...	3 14 10	...
8	Patna ...	3 0 0	2 4 4	2 3 2	1 6 8	1 8 7 (j)	...	1 3 0 (k)	1 11 4	1 6 1	1 11 6 (f)	3 2 0	3 6 4	3 6 10
9	Muzaffarpur	5 7 7	2 15 7	2 8 8	1 10 4 (e)	...	...	1 8 5 (h)	1 14 7 (a)	1 11 4	2 12 6	...	...	...
10	Bhagalpur	3 4 5	2 8 9	2 7 8	1 9 0	...	...	...	1 15 4	1 5 4	2 2 1	3 12 0	3 10 10	...
11	Cuttack ...	3 8 9	2 3 1	3 7 6	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 6 9	...	2 1 0	...	4 1 0	3 6 10
12	Ranchi ...	4 3 2	2 12 8	4 10 3	2 10 11	...	...	...	2 12 2	...	4 4 1	3 1 0	3 4 4	...

* The price shown is for the best kind of table rice which is imported.

(*a*) Average of prices returned for 14 fortnights only.
(*b*) Ditto ditto for 15 ditto.
(*c*) Ditto ditto for 1 fortnight only.
(*d*) Ditto ditto for 20 fortnights only.
(*e*) Ditto ditto for 22 ditto.
(*f*) Ditto ditto for 23 ditto.
(*g*) Ditto ditto for 2 ditto.

DEPT. OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL;
The 17th June 1899.

undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1899.

standard seers.

Sugar (raw).	Cotton, cleaned.	Jute.	Ghi (clarified butter).	Tobacco leaf.	Hides (cow).	Grass.	Straw.	Juar stalks.	Iron.	Firewood.	Salt.	Marts.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
					Per 100 pieces.							
5 1 4	16 2 0	4 9 10	33 9 4	6 0 8	245 0 0	(a) 0 13 7	(a) 0 11 3	...	5 6 11	0 7 0	Panga. 3 6 4	1. Calcutta.
5 2 2	15 2 0	...	32 5 0	...	...	...	(a) 0 5 5	...	(c) 6 0 0	0 8 0	Crushed. 3 6 10	2. Burdwan.
5 6 10	18 0 0	...	(e) 35 12 4	Madhukhali. (f) 5 12 1 Pulta. 7 7 7	Per piece uncleaned 1 6 10 Cleaned. 1 11 2	...	(a) 0 2 9	...	4 5 8	0 3 10	Panga. 3 10 5 Crushed. (g) 3 7 6	3. Midnapore.
4 3 9	22 13 4	3 11 0	48 4 0	7 3 3	...	...	0 13 2	...	7 8 0	0 4 0	Panga. 3 14 3	4. Patna.
5 12 8	...	3 7 10	36 4 0	6 15 10	...	(h) 0 5 9	(h) 0 7 6	...	6 9 0	(e) 0 5 3	Panga. 4 0 8	5. Rangpur.
					Per maund.							
5 13 4	...	3 12 3	40 4 0	6 7 4	25 0 0	(a) 0 4 0	...	...	5 0 0	0 5 0	Panga. 3 11 6	6. Dacca.
5 5 3	13 7 8	...	40 4 0	10 0 8	20 0 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	Panga. 3 9 7	7. Chittagong.
3 3 8	12 15 8	3 1 6	39 0 8	3 0 0	...	0 4 6	(i) 0 4 7	...	3 0 0	0 5 2	Panga. 3 8 4	8. Patna.
(m) 3 5 10	...	...	31 8 9	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	8 0 4	0 4 0	Panga. 3 11 4	9. Muzaffarpur.
3 13 9	15 14 3	...	34 6 9	4 7 6	...	...	...	...	5 2 2	0 5 11	Panga. 3 12 9	10. Bhagalpur.
5 3 8	24 8 0	...	34 13 6	4 10 0	25 0 0	(n) 0 8 11	(n) 0 7 5	...	4 8 0	0 4 7	Karkach. 3 1 1	11. Cuttack.
					Per piece.							
4 10 9	18 10 10	...	34 12 3	10 8 0	(e) 1 1 9	0 3 1	Not fixed.	...	5 11 0	0 4 0	Panga. 4 4 1	12. Ranchi.

(h) Average of prices returned for 13 fortnights only.
(i) Ditto ditto for 4 ditto.
(j) Ditto ditto for 19 ditto.
(k) Ditto ditto for 5 ditto.
(l) Ditto ditto for 17 ditto.
(m) Ditto ditto for 12 ditto.
(n) Ditto ditto for 11 ditto.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burdwan Division. 1	Burdwan ...	19 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 14	16 0	16 8	12 0	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	9 12	18 0	18 0	12 12	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	13 12	13 12	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 4	17 8	17 8	14 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	16 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	13 0	...	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 8	...	15 0	10 13	...	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	9 0	15 0	14 8	10 12	...	...	...
Presidency Division. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 4	8 0	12 1	13 4	10 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	12 4	13 0	11 4	17 12	17 12	14 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 4	12 4	10 10	17 12	17 12	16 0
9	Nadia ...	16 0	17 12	12 4	29 1	29 1	13 5	7 4	7 4	6 2	14 14	15 9	11 3	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	Jamali. 18 0 / Gangaj 16 0	Jamali. 20 0 / 18 0	13 0	30 0	32 0	22 0	12 0	14 8	10 0	15 0	18 8	13 4	...	...	...
11	Jessore ...	13 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	12 8	12 4	10 0	16 0	18 12	12 0	...	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...
Rajshahi Division. 13	Rajshahi ...	18 12	18 12	13 8	33 0	33 12	21 0	12 12	13 8	6 0	15 0	16 8	11 10	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	14 12	13 0	12 12	17-12-3 t.	17-12-3 t.	...	11 4	12 0	9-9-3t	16 12	18 0	13 0	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	12 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 4	13 0	13 0	10 8	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	14 0	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	7 0	15 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 15	18 0	21 0	12 12	...	...	...
19	Pabna ...	18 12	18 12	12 12	35 0	35 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	15 12	17 4	12 0	...	...	...
Dacca Division. 20	Dacca ...	14 0	14 0	11 8	42 8	42 8	18 4	12 0	13 0	9 4	19 0	19 0	10 8	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	13 8	13 8	13 8	10 0	10 0	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	26 0	23 0	...	51 0	49 0	...	7 0	7 0	5 6	19 0	19 0	10 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	15 12	15 12	11 4	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga or karkatch); Katwa 10 seers 15 chittacks (karkatch); Raniganj 10½ seers (panga).
B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers; Tamluk 10½ seers; Ghatal 11 seers 7 chittacks.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10¾ seers
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅜ chittacks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10 seers 3 chittacks; Baraset 11¼ seers; Baduria 10 seers 11 chittacks; Magrahat 10 seers 10 chittacks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 11½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 12 seers (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 12¼ seers (crushed).
I. At Lalbagh the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 10 seers; Magura 9¾ seers; Narail 10 seers; Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks.

istricts of Bengal on the 31st July 1899.

Salt.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. Salt.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
			Crushed.					
8 11 8	11 0		3 3 0	3 5 0	3 10 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
			Karkatch.					
8 10 8	9 12		3 10 6	3 10 6	4 1 6	Birbhum.	2	
			Panga.					
0 10 0	10 0		4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
			Panga.					
11 0	10 0		3 8 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Midnapore.	4	
			Crushed.					
0 10 0	10 0		3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
8 10 8	10 0		3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Howrah.	6	
			Panga.					
0 11 0	10 8		3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
			Panga.					
0 11 0	10 0		3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	Calcutta.	8	
			Panga.					
0 11 10	11 3		3 7 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	Nadia.	9	
			Karkatch.					
2 10 8	10 4		3 10 0	3 8 0	3 15 0	Murshidabad.	10	
3 9 2	9 2		3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Jessore.	11	
			Panga.					
0 10 0	10 0		3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
			Panga.					
2 9 12	9 0		3 13 4	3 13 4	4 4 0	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
			Panga.					
0 10 0	10 0		4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Dinajpur.	14	
			Panga.					
0 10 0	10 0		3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
			Panga.					
8 0	8 0		4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 0			
			Rora.			Darjeeling.	16	
8 8	8 0		4 10 0	4 11 0	5 0 0			
			Panga.					
0 9 0	9 0		4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
			Panga.					
10 5	9 15		3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 4	Bogra.	18	
			Panga.					
9 12	9 12		3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
			Panga.					
0 10 0	10 8		3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
			Panga.					
0 10 0	9 5		4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
0 10 0	9 8		3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
			Panga.					
0 10 0	10 0		3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

per rupee are :—Bagerhat 9 seers ; Satkhira 11½ seers.
per rupee are :—Nator 14 seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.
is 8 seers per rupee.
ng 8 seers per rupee.
ns the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
seers per rupee.
the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers ; Manikganj
adim 11 seers 6 chittacks.
t per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kagmari

per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10½ seers.
per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

1368

Kanosi or Kakur, Italian millet, (Setaria Italica.)		Gram, Channa, Chhola, Kadalay, or Burasa. (Cicer arietinum.)	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	14 8
...	...	...	29 0
...	...	...	30 0
...	...	...	16 0
...	...	...	24 0
...	...	...	22 8
...	...	...	20 0
...	...	...	13 0
...	...	...	20 0
...	...	...	24 0
...	...	...	30 0
...	...	...	20 0
...	...	...	25 0
...	...	...	26 8
...	...	26 10	30 7
10 0	9 2	16 0	17 12
...	...	...	19 0
...	...	...	16 0
...	...	...	...
...	...	20 0	16 0
...	...	15 0	12 0
...	...	22 8	22 8
...	...	22 0	22 0
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
13 0	14 8	12 4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st July 1899.

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	A 11 8	11 8	11 0 | 3 3 0 Crushed.	3 5 0	3 10 0		Burdwan.	1	BURDWAN DIVISION.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	B 10 8	10 8	9 12 | 3 10 6 Karkatch.	3 10 6	4 1 6		Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	C 10 0	10 0	10 0 | 4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	12 8	13 8	...	D 11 4	11 0	10 0 | 3 8 0 Panga.	3 10 0	3 14 0		Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	10 8	11 0	7 0	E 10 0	10 0	10 0 | 3 12 0 Crushed.	3 12 0	3 12 0		Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	F 10 8	10 8	10 0 | 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0		Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	13 8	13 2	11 0	G 11 0	11 0	10 8 | 3 6 0 Panga.	3 6 0	3 8 0		24-Parganas.	7	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.
...	...	16 0	12 4	12 4	11 4	11 0	11 0	10 0 | 3 6 0 Panga.	3 6 0	3 7 0		Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	H 11 10	11 10	11 3 | 3 7 0 Panga.	3 7 0	3 9 0		Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	16 0	13 0	..	I 10 12	10 8	10 4 | 3 10 0 Karkatch.	3 8 0	3 15 0		Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	J 9 2	9 2	9 2 | 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0		Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	K 10 0	10 0	10 0 | 3 12 0 Panga.	3 12 0	3 12 0		Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	22 0	L 9 12	9 12	9 0 | 3 13 4 Panga.	3 13 4	4 4 0		Rajshahi.	13	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.
...	...	...	9-9-½ t.	9-9-3 t.	...	10 0	10 0	10 0 | 4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	M 10 0	10 0	10 0 | 3 11 0 Panga.	3 11 0	3 11 0		Jalpaiguri.	15	
24 0	24 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	N 8 0	8 0	8 0 | 4 12 0 Panga.	4 12 0	5 0 0		Darjeeling.	16	
						8 8	8 8	8 0 | 4 10 0 Rora.	4 11 0	5 0 0				
24 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 4	O 9 0	9 0	9 0 | 4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	10 5	10 5	9 15 | 3 13 4 Panga.	3 13 4	4 2 4		Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	P 9 12	9 12	9 12 | 3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	3 14 0		Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 2	Q 10 0	10 0	10 8 | 3 10 0 Panga.	3 10 0	3 12 0		Dacca.	20	DACCA DIVISION.
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	R 10 0	10 0	9 8 | 4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0		Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	S 10 0	10 0	9 8 | 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0		Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	T 10 0	10 0	10 0 | 3 10 0 Panga.	3 10 0	3 12 0		Backergunge.	23	

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 9 seers ; Satkhira 11½ seers.
L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 14 seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.
M. In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N. Retail price of salt at Siliguri and Kurseong 8 seers per rupee.
O. In the Gaibanda and Niphamari subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers ; Manikganj 9 seers ; Munshirhat 11 seers ; Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kagmari 8 seers; Netrokona 8 seers.
S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10½ seers.
T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 13	18 5	10 0	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	11 0		...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	18 0	19 0	17 0	21 0	28 0	23 0	13 0	15 0	11 8	15 0	17 0	14 0	28 0	30 0	24 0
PATNA DIVISION. 28	Gaya ...	18 0	19 0	14 8	32 0	31 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	15 8	13 8	20 0	22 0	18 8
PATNA DIVISION. 29	Shahabad ...	17 8 & 18 0	18 0 & 19 0	14 0	23 0	26 0 & 27 8	...	8 0 & 10 0	8 0 & 9 0	7 0	12 8 & 14 0	14 0 & 16 0	12 0	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 30	Saran ...	17 8	17 8	16 0	24 0	25 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 8	12 8	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 31	Champaran ...	16 8	16 8	15 0	24 8	24 0	25 8	6 8	6 12	7 0	13 0	13 8	11 8	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 32	Muzaffarpur ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 8	24 8	23 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 33	Darbhanga ...	16 0	16 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	8 8	7 0	6 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	17 0	18 0	16 4½	...	...	...	9 8	11 0	7 5½	10 10	12 0	11 4½	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 35	Bhagalpur ...	17 12	17 12	15 4	26 8	28 0	24 2	10 12	12 0	11 2	13 14	15 12	13 14	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 36	Purnea (Kasba)	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 37	Malda (English Bazar).	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 8	12 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 38	Sonthal Parganas.	13 0	13 8	11 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	17 8	17 0	13 0		...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	15 2	15 2	9 3	...	...	...	10 8	10 5	9 3	16 7	16 7	13 2	...	...	...
ORISSA DIVISION. 40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	...		...
ORISSA DIVISION. 41	Puri ...	12 7	12 0	7 14	...		...	7 14	7 14	8 0	17 12	15 12	13 2	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	15 0	15 0	10 8	24 0	27 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	15 8	12 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 43	Ranchi ...	7 8 to 13 0	7 8 to 13 0	6 0 to 11 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	8 0 to 13 0	8 0 to 13 0	8 8 to 9 0	16 0	15 8 to 17 8	11 0 to 12 0	..	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 44	Palamau ...	15 12	16 14	15 3	23 10	23 10	24 0	14 10	14 10	12 15	15 12	15 12	14 1	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 45	Manbhum ...	15 8	14 0	12 0	20 0	25 0	...	11 8	12 8	9 0	16 8	18 0	13 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 46	Singhbhum ...	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chandpur 9 seers ; Brahmanbaria 10 seers.
V. At Foni Hát the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10½ seers ; Bihar 9½ seers ; Dinapore 10¼ seers.
Y. In the Jahanabad and Aurangabad subdivisions the price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar return not received ; Bhabua 10 seers ; Sasaram 10½ seers.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 6 chittacks ; Gopalganj 12 seers 6 chittacks.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10 seers ; Sitamarhi 9¾ seers.
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 10 seers ; Madhubani 10 seers 6 chittacks.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th August 1899.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0
...	...	...	32 0	28 0	32 0
...	...	...	23 10	23 10	20 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria Italica.*)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 8
20 0	19 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	19 8
16 0	14 0	10 0	24 8	26 0	19 0
...	...	...	22 0	27 0	20 0
15 8	15 8	8 0	22 0	24 8	19 8
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0
...	...	...	22 0	22 8	19 0
...	...	...	20 8	21 0	16 0
...	...	...	21 4	27 0	19 15
...	...	...	22 12	25 4	19 0
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	20 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 8
			Biri or kalai.		
...	...	...	18 6	18 6	14 7
			Chhola.		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0
			Biri.		
			16 0	16 0	13 0
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	12 0
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	16 0
...	...	...	15 0	15 0 to 16 0	13 0
...	...	...	21 15	20 4	22 0
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	15 0
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st July 1899—(concluded).

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—*concluded.*		
												Panga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	U 10 0	10 0	8 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	4 7 1½	Tippera.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.
									Panga.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	V 9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Noakhali.	25	
									Panga.					
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	W 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.	26	
												BIHAR.		
						X			Panga.					
31 0	35 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 7 6	3 9 0	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.
						Y								
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28	
						Z								
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Shahabad.	29	
						a			Panga.					
25 0	26 0	20 0	12 0	15 0	...	10 12	10 12	10 8	3 11 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
						b								
22 0	22 8	20 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Champaran.	31	
						c			Panga.					
26 0	23 0	21 4	14 0	14 0	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
						d								
...	...	20 0	13 0	14 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Darbhanga.	33	
									Panga.					
...	23 0	...	12 12	12 8	...	e 10 0	10 0	9 15½	3 8 3	3 8 3	3 14 3	Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.
						f			Panga.					
20 0	25 4	28 0	12 10	12 10	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
						g			Panga.					
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
						h,			Karkatch.					
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
						10 0	10 0		Panga.					
								9 8	3 14 0	3 12 0	4 0 0			
						i			Karkatch.					
22 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	Santhal Perganas.	38	
												ORISSA.		
						j			Karkatch.					
...	...	...	22 5	22 5	15 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.
						k								
...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	11 6	11 4	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 9 6	Balasore.	40	
						l			Karkatch.					
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	12 12	11 13	12 8	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	Puri.	41	
												CHOTA NAGPUR.		
									Panga.					
22 8	22 0	14 0	17 0	12 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 6 0	Hazaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
			8 8	8 8					Panga.					
...	18 0	16 0	to 9 8	to 9 8	12 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Ranchi.	43	
23 10	22 8	18 8	16 5	15 3	...	8 8	8 7	9 0	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
						m			Panga.					
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 11 seers ; Jamui 10 seers.
f. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers ; Madhipura 9 seers ; Supaul 10 seers.
g. In the Kishanganj and Araria (Basantpur) subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
h. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
i. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers ; Godda 8 seers ; Jamtara 11 seers ; Pakour 10½ seers ; Rajmahal 11 seers.
j. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
k. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
l. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
m. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	2 0 0	2 1 0	2 8 0
2	Burdwan ...	2 13 0	2 12 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	3 5 0	2 1 0	2 0 0	3 6 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ..	5 11 3	5 11 3	6 10 0	2 9 6	2 6 0	3 5 3	2 2 0	2 2 0	3 2 3	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 4 0	4 0 0	5 12 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 0 0	2 14 0	4 1 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	3 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 3 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 12 0
7	Chittagong ..	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ..	2 13 0	2 10 0	3 7 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 10 6	2 3 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 11 6
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	3 1 3	2 13 9	3 5 4	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 8 0	1 11 9	1 9 6	1 11 9
10	Bhagalpur ..	3 11 9	3 5 3	3 9 6	2 14 3	2 8 6	2 13 9	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 9 6	1 8 0	1 6 9	1 10 6
11	Cuttack ...	2 6 3	3 6 3	3 12 9	2 2 9	2 2 9	2 14 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	3 13 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	4 7 0 to 4 11 0	2 6 0 to 2 10 0	2 4 9 to 2 9 0	3 5 0 to 3 10 0	3 8 0 to 5 6 6	3 1 0 to 5 6 6	4 4 0 to 6 10 6	2 3 6	2 3 6	2 13 6

CALCUTTA,
The 7th August 1899.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 0	1 11 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 3	1 10 3	2 8 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0
1 6 0	1 5 0	1 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 6	1 11 9	1 13 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 9 0	2 1 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 1 6	2 1 6	2 10 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 8 0 to 2 10 6	3 1 0

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR—CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	2 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 3 0	...	...	...	4 1 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Black mustard. 4 4 0 to 4 4 0 / White mustard. 4 12 0 to 4 10 0 / Rape seed. 3 2 0 to 3 2 0	Black mustard. 4 4 0 to 4 4 0 / White mustard. 5 4 0 to 5 4 0 / Rape seed. 3 8 0 to 3 8 0	Black mustard. 4 4 0 to 4 4 0 / White mustard. 5 4 0 to 5 4 0 / Rape seed. 3 8 0 to 3 8 0
...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 14 0
1 5 6	1 2 0	1 13 0	2 8 0	1 14 6	...	3 6 6	3 8 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	3 10 0	3 12 0
2 8 0	1 11 3	1 13 9	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 0 0	1 9 0	1 6 9	3 2 0	3 2 9	...	4 0 0	4 8 0	3 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 0
...	...	...	1 11 6	1 11 6	2 5 6	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 3 6
...	...	...	4 4 0 to 4 11 0	4 4 0 to 4 11 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 10 0 to 4 9 0	4 0 0 to 4 11 0	3 1 0 to 3 13 0

STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	5 6 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 5 0	12 8 0	13 0 0	15 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	19 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	2 14 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	5 2 0	5 2 0	6 0 0	11 8 0	12 0 0	13 8 0	...	...	...
3 0 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	2 13 9	2 13 9	3 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	13 8 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 6	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 10 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 7 0 to 5 11 0	4 7 0 to 5 6 0	5 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
32 0 0	32 0 0	34 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 12 3
						Per 100 pieces—					
33 0 0	33 8 0	34 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhakhali.			Uncleaned hides, per piece—					
			6 8 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 6 0			
32 0 0						to 2 4 0	to 2 4 0	to 1 14 0			
to	35 0 0	40 0 0	Pulta.			Cleaned hides, per piece—			...	...	...
33 8 0			7 8 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 10 0			
						to 2 6 0	to 2 6 0	to 2 2 0			
48 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	37 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	...
33 0 0	38 0 0	40 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...
						per maund.					
45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
						per maund.					
32 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
30 7 9	32 0 0	30 7 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	33 12 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	...
						per maund.					
30 7 6	34 0 0	32 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 2
to	to	to	to	to	to						
36 0 0	40 0 0	36 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	per piece.					

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st July 1899.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	
0 9 0	0 9 0	0 11 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0 Panga.	3 7 0	1. Calcutta.
0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 3 0	3 5 0 Crushed.	3 10 0	2. Burdwan.
0 8 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 8 0 to 4 12 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 10 0 Panga.	3 14 0	3. Midnapore
0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 7 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0 Panga.	3 12 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	7. Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 0	3 8 0	3 7 6 Panga.	3 9 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 6	6 10 6	8 0 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 4 0	3 10 0	3 7 6 Panga.	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	0 6 3	0 5 9	0 6 3	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	3 14 0	10. Bhagalpur.
0 8 6	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 2 0	11. Cuttack
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0 Panga.	4 6 0	12 Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 561 Statistics.—The following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during August 1899.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—												
	1st week of August 1898.	1st week of Sept. 1898.	1st week of Oct. 1898.	1st week of Nov. 1898.	1st week of Dec. 1898.	1st week of Jan. 1899.	1st week of Feb. 1899.	1st week of March 1899.	1st week of April 1899.	1st week of May 1899.	1st week of June 1899.	1st week of July 1899.	1st week of August 1899.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ballaghata	4,73,000	3,27,000	2,53,500	1,77,000	1,88,000	2,12,000	2,41,000	6,20,000	6,53,000	7,18,000	8,11,000	7,73,000	4,71,000
Ultadanga	46,500	60,500	63,500	64,000	43,000	46,500	55,500	73,000	75,500	77,500	77,000	70,000	55,000
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	2,31,400	2,08,500	2,58,000	2,97,500	2,69,000	2,83,500	2,95,000	3,26,000	3,48,500	3,33,500	3,16,500	3,00,500	2,97,000
Fathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,100	2,000	2,900	2,500	2,000	1,900	2,600	3,300	4,600	3,800	3,700	3,000	2,900
Tallyaunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,11,000	1,10,400	1,03,300	1,09,900	90,900	1,32,000	1,38,700	1,75,000	1,99,000	1,85,500	1,89,000	1,73,000	1,74,300
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	57,300	75,000	81,000	83,500	60,500	95,700	1,09,000	1,27,200	1,42,000	1,38,000	1,24,500	95,500	87,000
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	2,027	3,455	1,533	17,398	19,596	52,657	14,256	18,776	1,287	1,594	1,872	869	1,131
Total ...	14,13,327	13,36,855	12,53,733	12,41,798	11,62,996	13,14,257	13,46,056	18,33,276	19,15,887	19,47,594	20,23,572	19,06,869	15,75,331
On Railway premises on both sides of the river ‡	12,565 (on 3rd August 1898.)	5,394 (on 3rd Sept. 1898.)	8,298 (on 3rd October 1898.)	5,166 (on 3rd Nov. 1898.)	18,838 (on 3rd Dec. 1898.)	22,394 (on 3rd Jan. 1899.)	16,348 (on 3rd Feb. 1899.)	25,062 (on 3rd March 1899.)	19,294 (on 3rd April 1899.)	5,438 (on 3rd May 1899.)	4,688 (on 3rd June 1899.)	838 (on 3rd July 1899.)	1,563 (on 3rd August 1899.)
On boats not yet unloaded—													
By Port Commissioners' returns.	21,739 (1st to 3rd August 1898.)	20,587 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1898.)	25,328 (1st to 3rd October 1898.)	26,856 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1898.)	33,350 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1898.)	37,842 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1899.)	63,148 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1899.)	47,082 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	43,850 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	24,983 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	28,190 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	29,576 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	33,147 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)
By Canal returns	7,225 (1st to 3rd August 1898.)	22,450 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1898.)	34,504 (1st to 3rd October 1898.)	43,369 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1898.)	29,191 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1898.)	81,558 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1899.)	1,02,388 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1899.)	92,706 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	41,311 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	30,944 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	29,097 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	23,356 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	38,400 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	14,54,856	13,85,286	13,21,953	13,22,139	12,44,375	14,56,051	15,27,940	19,88,126	20,20,342	20,09,259	20,86,147	19,51,639	16,48,471

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 8th August 1899.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of July 1899.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·543		
The average pressure of July from 24 years' registers ...	29·537		
The highest pressure in the month	29·789	31st	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·353	6th	16
The range of pressure	0·436		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	57·3		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	413·1		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	83·5		
The average temperature of July from 24 years' registers ...	83·5		
The highest temperature in the month	93·2	1st	
The lowest temperature in the month	75·6	27th	
The range of temperature during the month	17·6		
The mean daily range of temperature	10·2		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	14·9	29th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	89		
The average humidity of July from 24 years' registers ...	85		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	1·018		
The average vapour tension of July from 9 years' registers ...	1·002		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	8·32		
The average cloud proportion of July from 22 years' registers ...	7·94		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	21·47		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	20·13		
The average fall of July from 48 years' registers ...	12·84		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	4·12	7th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	28		
The average number of rainy days in July from 24 years' registers	25		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	⊖ 136·0		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	47·4		
The greatest sun temperature	152·7	4th and 5th.	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	60·3	4th.	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	78·2		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	0·5		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	2·4	1st and 18th.	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	100·7		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	208·0	14th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	15·0	14th, 11 to noon and 4 to 5 P.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 17, N.E. 19, E. 22, S.E. 37, S. 151, S.W. 271, W. 142, N.W. 31, Calm 54.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·6° higher; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew Standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 7th August 1899.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 30th July to 5th August 1899.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
July	30th	142·4	3·6	29·677	83·4	89·4	12·2	77·2	80·2	0·990	78·9	87	SSE and Calm ...	22	0·01	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, d.
,,	31st	147·3	8·4	·735	83·6	83·4	10·2	78·2	80·1	·984	78·7	86	S and SSE ...	81	0·34	Partially cloudy, d, p.
Aug.	1st	142·2	10·0	·672	84·9	90·2	11·1	79·1	81·0	1·007	79·4	84	S by W and SSW	108	0·07	Chiefly clear, d.
,,	2nd	154·5	4·4	·606	86·1	91·7	10·3	81·4	82·7	1·074	81·4	86	SSW and S by W	78	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
,,	3rd	149·2	5·7	·626	86·9	92·4	10·4	82·0	83·5	1·105	82·3	87	S by W and SSW	116	,,	Chiefly cloudy, o, t.
,,	4th	142·7	3·9	·621	87·4	92·3	10·1	82·2	84·1	1·127	82·9	87	SSW ...	77	,,	Chiefly cloudy.
,,	5th	136·2	Nil	·571	86·6	92·1	12·7	79·4	83·9	1·127	82·9	90	SSW and calm ...	43	1·13	Cloudy, o, p, lr.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·644
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·577
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	36·0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	91·7
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	85·6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	82·9
The extreme variation of temperature	15·2
The maximum temperature	92·4
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	10
	%
The mean relative humidity	87
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	87
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 30th July to 5th August 1899	1·55
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	·39
The total fall from 1st January to 5th August 1899	52·37
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	37·00

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; t, thunder; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; lr, lightning reflection.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 7th August 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of June 1899.

Date.		River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.	
	Miles.	98		134	48	90		177	87	257	110	361	94	471	90	691	120						
	Distance.	From Allahabad ...		From Allahabad ...	From Mirzapur ...	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Below zero.		Below zero.		Below zero.								Below zero.									
1st	... ...	0·83	205·39	0·00	196·80	1·50	167·55	7·90	143·13	3·42	105·27	3·17	71·17	0·89	41·10	12·92	21·86	1·75	35·49	4·60	8·90	19·60	167·76
2nd	... ...	0·83	205·39	0·00	196·80	3·58	165·47	8·10	142·13	3·42	105·27	3·59	71·59	0·71	41·29	13·09	21·94	1·83	35·57	4·15	8·45	18·30	167·06
3rd	... ...	0·75	205·47	0·00	196·80	3·50	165·55	8·20	142·43	3·42	105·27	3·75	71·75	0·38	41·62	13·08	22·02	2·00	35·74	4·15	8·45	18·30	167·06
4th	... ...	0·67	205·55	0·00	196·80	3·42	165·63	8·30	142·53	3·42	105·27	3·67	71·67	0·27	41·73	13·08	22·02	2·25	35·99	4·25	8·55	18·60	167·36
5th	... ...	0·67	205·55	0·00	196·80	3·33	165·72	8·40	142·63	3·42	105·27	3·92	71·92	0·10	41·90	13·00	21·94						
														Above zero.									
6th	... ...	0·67	205·55	0·00	196·80	3·25	165·80	8·50	142·73	3·42	105·27	4·17	72·17	0·00	42·00	13·00	21·94	2·42	36·16	4·50	8·80	19·30	168·06
7th	... ...	0·50	205·72	0·00	196·80	3·17	165·88	8·60	142·83	3·33	105·18	4·33	72·33	0·08	42·08	13·17	22·11	2·67	36·41	4·15	8·45	20·40	169·16
8th	... ...	0·50	205·72	0·00	196·80	3·08	165·97	8·80	143·03	3·42	105·27	4·50	72·50	0·12	42·12	13·50	22·44	2·92	36·66	4·30	8·60	21·40	170·16
				Above zero.																			
9th	... ...	0·50	205·72	0·17	196·97	3·00	166·05	9·00	143·23	3·42	105·27	4·58	72·58	0·27	42·27	14·17	23·11	2·92	36·66	4·00	8·30	22·90	171·66
10th	... ...	0·42	205·80	0·25	197·05	2·92	166·13	9·00	143·23	3·42	105·27	4·75	72·75	0·44	42·44	15·08	24·02	3·00	36·74	4·30	8·60	23·80	172·56
11th	... ...	0·25	205·97	0·67	197·47	2·83	166·22	9·20	143·43	3·50	105·35	4·92	72·92	0·69	42·69	15·33	24·27	3·12	36·86	4·40	8·70	24·20	173·06
		Above zero.																					
12th	... ...	0·17	206·39	1·00	197·80	2·75	166·30	9·50	143·73	3·50	105·35	5·08	73·08	0·79	42·79	15·67	24·61	3·25	36·99	4·50	8·80	25·00	173·76
13th	... ...	0·13	2 6·55	1·25	198·05	2·58	166·47	9·60	143·83	3·50	105·35	5·67	73·67	0·95	42·95	16·00	24·94	3·50	37·24	4·35	8·65	25·50	174·26
14th	... ...	0·50	206·72	1·25	198·05	2·50	166·55	10·00	144·23	3·50	105·35	6·17	74·17	1·10	43·10	16·17	25·11	3·67	37·41	4·15	8·45	25·60	174·06
15th	... ...	0·67	206·89	1·75	198·55	2·33	166·72	10·00	144·23	3·75	105·60	6·83	74·83	1·25	43·25	16·25	25·19	4·25	37·99	5·00	9·30	25·60	174·36
16th	... ...	0·92	207·14	1·75	198·55	1·75	167·30	10·20	144·43	3·83	105·68	7·33	75·33	1·44	43·45	16·33	25·27	4·92	38·66	5·45	9·75	25·60	174·56
17th	... ...	1·33	2 7·55	2·00	198·80	1·58	167·47	10·30	144·53	4·08	106·93	7·67	75·67	1·60	43·60	16·50	25·44	5·50	39·24	6·45	10·75	25·40	174·16
18th	... ...	1·83	208·05	2·50	199·30	0·33	168·72	10·30	144·53	4·08	106·93	7·83	75·83	2·00	44·00	16·50	25·44	5·83	39·57	6·55	10·85	25·00	173·76
						Above zero.																	
19th	... ...	2·08	208·30	3·50	200·30	2·00	171·05	10·30	144·53	4·17	106·02	8·08	76·08	2·50	44·50	16·50	25·44	6·17	39·91	6·80	11·18	24·60	173·36
20th	... ...	3·83	210·05	3·50	200·30	3·08	172·13	10·70	144·93	4·25	106·10	8·42	76·42	3·04	45·04	16·58	25·52	6·33	40·07	8·20	12·30	24·50	173·06
21st	... ...	5·17	211·39	4·17	200·97	3·00	172·05	11·50	145·73	4·50	106·35	8·50	76·50	3·50	45·50	16·58	25·52	6·29	40·03	7·90	12·20	24·40	173·16
22nd	... ...	5·67	211·89	5·00	201·80	2·75	171·80	12·30	146·53	5·50	107·35	8·67	76·67	4·00	46·00	16·67	25·61	6·21	39·95	7·80	12·10	24·80	173·56
23rd	... ...	5·83	212 05	5·33	202·13	2·42	171·47	12·40	146·63	5·92	107·77	8·92	76·92	4·39	46·39	16·75	25·69	6·29	40·03	7·30	11·60	25·30	174·06
24th	... ...	6·00	212·22	5·33	202·13	2·33	171·38	13·20	147·43	6·50	108·35	9·08	77·08	4·89	46·89	16·75	25·69	6·37	40·11	7·40	11·70	26·10	174·86
25th	... ...	6·00	212·22	5·58	202·38	2·75	172·80	13·60	147·83	7·75	109·60	9·58	77·58	5·21	47·21	17·00	25·94	6·37	40·11	7·40	11·70	27·40	176·16
26th	... ...	6·42	212·64	6·00	202·80	3·00	174·05	14·20	148·43	8·50	110·35	10·58	78·58	5·60	47·60	17·25	26·19	7·42	41·16	7·70	12·00	28·50	177·26
27th	... ...	6·92	213·14	6·00	202·80	3·00	174·05	15·00	149·23	8·83	110·68	11·25	79·25	5·96	47·96	17·67	26·61	8·33	42·07	7·90	12·20	29·40	178·16
28th	... ...	8·09	214·28	7·00	203·80	6·83	175·88	16·00	150·23	8·83	110·68	12·25	80·25	7·00	49·00	18·00	26·94	9·50	43·24	10·70	15·00	29·40	178·16
28th	... ...	16·92	223·14	12·00	208·80	7·42	176·47	17·10	151·33	11·08	112·93	13·58	81·58	8·10	50·10	18·17	27·11	10·50	44·24	12·50	16·80	29·60	178·36
29th	... ...	23·00	229·22	19·00	215·80	12·83	181·88	17·10	151·33	11·08	112·93	13·58	81·58	8·10	50·10	18·17	27·11	11·50	45·24	13·20	17·50	29·70	178·46
30th	... ...	25·50	234·72	25·00	221·80	18·50	187·55	19·40	153·63	11·50	113·35	14·25	82·25	9·00	51·00	18·17	27·11						

CALCUTTA,
The 8th August 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of June 1899.

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.								Rainfall, 1899-1900.		Rainfall, 1898-99.		REMARKS.
								Long-term leases.	Season leases.						GRAND TOTAL.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
									Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
ORISSA	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,342	170	.....	.....	160	13,944	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13,946	8·88	23·75	6·56	10·26	Kulsai.
		Ditto, 2nd ,,	566	139	.....	.....	.....	23,057	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,087	5·23	13·53	5·19	9·25	Balia.
		Machgaon	776	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·68	13·98	5·15	10·15	Jagatsingpur.
		Kendrapara	1,067	230	6	.....	.....	43,969	1,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,280	45,249	10·90	28·40	8·76	13·65	Kendupatna.
		Gobri	373	47	31	.....	.....	3,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,484	13·62	30·50	3·38	7·50	Marshaghai.
		Do. Extension	648	24	5	.....	.....	3,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,255	7·74	21·71	7·11	12·65	Kendrapara.
		Patamundi	885	64	39	296	.....	12,259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,259	7·21	19·30	5·29	8·06	Ichapur.
		High Level, Range I	608	136	39	7,814	1,857	20,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,289	11·35	23·43	10·69	14·67	Nurfang.
		Ditto, do. II	727	16	16	.....	2,101	2,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	20,300	12·03	22·30	8·33	12·03	Janapur.
		Jajpur Canal	700	.....	.....	67	40	8,709	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,995	No gauge.				
	Balasore	High Level, Range III	727	139	139	936	16,695	28,782	.....	.....	57	.....	12	69	8,778	9·16	20·33	5·28	7·89	Jajpur.
		Total	.....	.....	.....	9,113	20,853	160,773	1,282	.....	144	.....	208	352	29,134	8·83	23·10	6·03	11·84	Akhoyapada.
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157,051	1,466	6,396	291	.....	231	1,714	168,487	.....	.....	.....	.....	
											233	.....	164	8,259	165,319	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	11·86	.....	.....	.....	61,789	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,789	13·28	22·81	15·64	18·76	16 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	6·86	.....	.....	5	6,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,507	13·19	25·75	9·45	14·28	6 ,, ,,
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	69,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SONE	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	787	101	3,619	5,128	11,428	.....	.....	*	.....	357	357	11,785	11·17	11·92	4·11	4·70	
		Buxar	1,296	173	84	21,256	22,213	61,715	1,694	.....		.....	5,469	6,593	68,308					
		Arrah	3,000	469	346	40,873	48,310	117,575	353	.....		.....	13,804	14,157	131,732	7·50	12·05	5·44	6·24	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,406	171	77	485	738	1,491	.....	.....		.....	24	24	1,515	9·40	13·65	2·79	4·80	
		Patna				17,359	22,331	51,662	.....	.....		.....	2,437	2,437	54,099					
		Total	.....	.....	.....	83,492	98,720	243,871	1,447	.....	.....	.....	22,121	23,568	267,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288,534	1,871	.....	.....	.....	22,167	24,038	312,572	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	92,605	119,573	474,337	2,729	.....	291	.....	22,353	25,282	499,619	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	513,472	3,337	6,396	233	.....	22,331	32,297	545,769	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th August 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 5th August 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 5th August 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 6th August 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	679	80,025	1,227	253	22,445	290
Jute	20	17,550	169	16	8,650	154
Firewood	71	51,900	782	29	21,325	324
Other articles	617	1,72,615	2,088	578	1,22,457	1,588
Total ...	1,387	3,22,090	4,266	876	1,74,877	2,356

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of May 1899, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	4,326	13,621	4,312	8,025	17,947	12,337	5,610	.....
Cotton, raw	1	503	47	427	504	474	30	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	354	.....	272	.....	354	272	82	.....
Ditto, Indian	168	68	204	95	236	299	.....	63
Piece-goods, European	2,527	8	1,621	4	2,535	1,625	910	.....
Ditto, Indian	32	.....	27	.....	32	27	5	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	11	21	7	24	32	31	1	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	98	4	55	1	102	56	46	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	18	.....	16	.....	18	16	2	.....
Turmeric	40	950	44	450	209	494	565	.....
Alizarine and aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	9	7	17	7	16	24	.....	8
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	43	4,022	40	1,141	4,065	1,190	2,875	.....
Paddy	2,389	7,879	2,205	7,292	10,168	9,497	671	.....
Rice	4,683	6,211	1,978	1,386	10,894	3,364	7,530	.....
Jowar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	2,929	12,288	1,558	2,725	14,317	4,283	10,034	.....
Others	23	258	58	100	281	158	123	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....						
Raw	47	777	53	558	902	611	291	.....
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....						
Raw	7	71						
Horns	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
Hemp and other fibres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—								
Raw	102	11,016	47	8,892	11,118	8,939	2,179	.....
Gunny-bags and cloth	1,259	469	1,075	632	1,728	1,707	21	.....
Lac—								
Stick	.....	—11	.....	10	—11	10	.....	
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	15	.....	7	.....	15	7	8	.....
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	33	1	29	.....	34	29	5	.....
Spirits of all kinds, including country spirits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines	82	.....	63	.....	82	63	19	.....
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, wrought	11	7	3	.....	18	3	15	.....
Brass, do.	79	86	112	52	165	164	1	.....
Iron and steel { cast	46	11						
Iron and steel { unwrought	100	.....	1,112	77	1,565	1,189	376	.....
Iron and steel { wrought	912	86						
Iron and steel { manufactures of	307	103						
Others	—527	62	75	267	—455	342	.....	507
Oils—								
Kerosine	10,830	145	4,950	88	10,975	5,038	5,937	.....
Castor	8	.....	4	.....	8	4	4	.....
Cocoanut	146	.....	8	.....	146	8	138	.....
Mustard and rape	228	6	203	6	273	209	64	.....
Others	39	.....						
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	1,792	.....	925	1,792	925	867	.....
Rape and mustard	543	3,964	344	1,158	4,507	1,502	3,005	.....
Til or jinjili	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	2	13	.....	15	.....	15
Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Others	31	46	40	34	77	74	3	.....
Opium	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Paper and pasteboard	136	359	107	155	495	262	233	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	97	3	41	7	100	48	52	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	1,216	1,136	1,025	699	2,352	1,724	628	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	39	.....	.....	39	.....	39	1,231
	140	.....	1,371	.....	140	1,371	.....	
Other sorts	2,561	229	311	7	2,790	318	2,472	.....
Salt	7,525	103	5,658	173	7,628	5,831	1,817	.....

STAPLES.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	6	.....	3	.....	6	3	3	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	18	.....	14	18	14	4	.....
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Muga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eadi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	487	595	221	429	1,082	650	432	.....
Pepper	30	.....	50	.....	30	50	.....	20
Ginger	5	226	4	31	231	35	196	.....
Chillies	100	210	155	190	310	345	.....	35
Cardamoms	.....	22	.....	11	22	11	11	.....
Others	130	520	94	440	650	534	125	.....
Lime and lime-stone	3,557	2,132	1,187	464	5,689	1,651	4,038	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	334	11	243	2	345	245	100	.....
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,407	1,479	1,296	632	2,976	1,928	1,048	.....
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	2,477	2	1,314	2,477	1,316	1,161	.....
Timber	233	188	332	222	421	554	.....	133
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	244	4,349	78	2,708	4,593	2,786	1,807	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	9	.....	.....	11	9	11	.....	2
Other sorts								
Wool, raw	.....	100	.....	162	100	162	.....	62
Wool, manufactured—								
Carpets and rags	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	4	.....	3	.....	4	3	1	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	7,446	3,399	6,654	2,967	10,845	9,021	1,824	.....
Total	56,715	82,082	38,815	45,027	138,797	83,842	57,354	2,399

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd August 1899.*

H. STUART,
Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd July 1899 on 1,712·25 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
	(a)	(b)		(c)	(d)			
Total traffic for the week ...	332,645	3,20,827 1 0	34,79,223 0	5,96,725 9 0	14,647 0 0	9,32,199 10 0	94,246	153,189
Or per mile of railway	.....	187 5 11	.....	348 8 1	8 8 10	544 6 10	.....	.....
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year	762,424	7,38,245 3 0	88,00,579 10	14,97,788 0 0	31,226 0 0	22,67,359 3 0	203,630	350,825
Total for 3½ weeks ...	1,095,069	10,59,072 4 0	1,22,79,802 10	20,94,513 9 0	45,873 0 0	31,99,558 13 0	296,866	515,014
Comparison.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	310,863	2,89,030 15 9	35,45,114 20	6,98,008 9 4	26,733 9 8	10,13,773 2 9	88,991	155,469
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	169 8 2	.....	409 5 11	15 10 10	594 8 11	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 3½ weeks of previous year ...	1,021,861	9,78,515 9 11	1,27,39,694 30	24,34,323 7 9	69,633 0 8	34,82,472 2 4	297,742	528,684

(a) The increase is in outward traffic, chiefly from stations in A, C and D districts, on account of "Ooita Ruth Jattra" and movements of pilgrims and marriage parties.
(b) Deducted Rs. 28,756, being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week.
(c) The decrease is chiefly in upward coal from Giridih and in grain and seed traffic to Calcutta stations.
(d) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts, nothing is included.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd July 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
	(a)	(a)						
Total traffic for the week ...	23,085	4,909 3 0	8,866 10	288 15 0	7 0 0	5,205 2 0	1,072	116
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	220 13 5	.....	13 0 0	0 5 0	234 2 5	.....	.....
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year	42,721	10,060 10 0	16,726 30	565 9 0	18 0 0	10,644 3 0	2,304	248
Total for 3½ weeks ...	64,806	14,969 13 0	25,593 0	854 8 0	25 0 0	15,849 5 0	3,376	364
Comparison.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,213½	4,112 4 0	8,602 10	296 4 0	6 8 0	4,415 0 0	1,128	60
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	184 15 9	.....	13 5 3	0 4 8	198 9 8	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 3½ weeks of previous year ...	73,065	16,768 7 0	26,015 10	1,028 10 0	25 4 0	17,822 5 0	3,743	217

(a) The increase is due to "Ooita Ratha Jattra" festival.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd July 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	18,749	15,635 0 0	64,839 0	7,316 7 0	70 0 0	23,021 7 0	6,650	3,184
Or per mile of railway	.....	96 5 11	.....	45 1 6	0 6 11	141 14 4	.....	.....
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year	43,096	35,220 12 0	1,67,297 20	18,104 2 0	149 0 0	53,473 14 0	15,278	6,778
Total for 3½ weeks ...	61,845	50,855 12 0	2,32,136 20	25,420 9 0	219 0 0	76,495 5 0	21,934	9,961
Comparison.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,105½	14,778 13 10	65,225 30	8,468 13 0	48 11 3	23,296 6 1	7,315	2,844
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	91 1 6	.....	52 3 2	0 4 10	143 9 6	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 3½ weeks of previous year ...	63,859½	48,387 13 5	1,79,018 0	25,181 6 0	159 2 3	73,728 5 8	23,449	9,547

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd July 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	†Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	M. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,297	5,067 11 0	11,608 0	1,071 13 0	8 0 0	6,147 8 0	1,113	.....	1,113
Or per mile of railway	.....	64 4 7	.....	13 9 7	0 1 7	77 15 9	...	...	...
For previous 1½ week of half-year	8,319	3,403 4 0	13,985 0	1,151 4 0	12 0 0	4,566 8 0	2,024	.....	2,024
Total for 2½ weeks ...	17,616	8,470 15 0	25,593 0	2,223 1 0	20 0 0	10,714 0 0	3,137	.....	3,137
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of prevous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 29th July 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	195,070	1,06,540 0 0	7,65,970 0	1,40,150 0 0	35,560 0 0	2,82,250 0 0	35,036	34,299	69,335
Or per mile of railway	234	128 0 0	918 0	168 0 0	32 0 0	*328 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	640,140	2,91,080 0 0	19,12,080 0	3,16,450 0 0	20,010 0 0	6,27,540 0 0	108,270	99,219	207,489
Total for 4 weeks ...	835,210	3,97,620 0 0	26,78,050 0	4,56,600 0 0	55,570 0 0	9,09,790 0 0	1,43,306	133,518	276,824
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	177,669	80,170 0 0	8,58,024 0	1,42,043 0 0	34,329 0 0	2,56,542 0 0	33,654	32,273	65,927
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	218	98 0 0	1,049 0	174 0 0	31 0 0	303 0 0	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	798,870	3,44,442 0 0	23,01,651 0	5,04,442 0 0	59,453 0 0	9,08,337 0 0	1,43,902	135,685	279,587

* Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 29th July 1899 on 86 miles.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	20,610	7,290 0 0	6,760 0	730 0 0	110 0 0	8,000 0 0	2,693	1,337	4,030
Or per mile of railway	240	84 0 0	79 0	9 0 0	1 0 0	94 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	79,050	22,750 0 0	23,160 0	2,830 0 0	370 0 0	25,950 0 0	8,367	3,911	12 278
Total for 4 weeks ...	99,660	29,970 0 0	29,920 0	3,560 0 0	480 0 0	34,010 0 0	11,060	5,248	16,308
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,915	7,172 0 0	23,485 0	1,806 0 0	546 0 0	9,524 0 0	2,390	2,367	4,706
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	266	84 0 0	273 0	21 0 0	6 0 0	111 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	98,544	29,197 0 0	1,04,064 0	6,839 0 0	888 0 0	36,924 0 0	10,170	10,004	20,174

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 29th July 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.*
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,360	590 0 0	630 0	60 0 0	.....	650 0 0	280	712	992
Or per mile of railway	72	18 0 0	20 0	2 0 0	.....	20 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	8,630	2,080 0 0	3,606 0	290 0 0	10 0 0	2,380 0 0	968	2,050	3,018
Total for 4 weeks ...	10,990	2,670 0 0	4,230 0	350 0 0	10 0 0	3,030 0 0	1,248	2,762	4,010
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 530.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 29th July 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.*
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,030	310 0 0	1,910 0	140 0 0	30 0 0	480 0 0	180	898	1,078
Or per mile of railway	42	12 0 0	77 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	19 0 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	4,740	1,270 0 0	10,630 0	1,240 0 0	160 0 0	2,670 0 0	710	3,796	4,506
Total for 4 weeks ...	5,770	1,580 0 0	12,540 0	1,380 0 0	190 0 0	3,150 0 0	890	4,694	5,584
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 728.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 29th July 1899 on 33·73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,640	650 0 0	5,519 0	900 0 0	40 0 0	1,590 0 0	370	†790	1,160
Or per mile of railway	49	19 0 0	163 0	27 0 0	.....	*45 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	5,890	2,330 0 0	26,910 0	2,440 0 0	140 0 0	4,910 0 0	1,020	2,962	3,982
Total for 4 weeks ...	7,530	2,980 0 0	32,429 0	3,340 0 0	180 0 0	6,500 0 0	1,390	3,752	5,142
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,269	432 0 0	2,379 0	327 0 0	106 0 0	865 0 0	159	669	828
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	37	19 0 0	108 0	15 0 0	1 9 0	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,269	1,843 0 0	9,752 0	1,368 0 0	465 0 0	3,676 0 0	681	2,591	3,272

* Excluding coaching ferry.
† Includes ballast train-miles 480.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 22nd July 1899 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,033	12,676 0 0	32,822 0	3,166 0 0	256 0 0	16,098 0 0	5,641	2,635	7,676
Per mile of railway	240	102 0 0	263 0	25 0 0	2 0 0	129 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	78,803	27,738 0 0	1,20,635 0	8,104 0 0	575 0 0	36,417 0 0	10,826	6,012	16,838
Total for 25 weeks ...	108,836	40,414 0 0	1,53,457 0	11,270 0 0	831 0 0	52,515 0 0	15,867	8,647	24,514
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,751	10,149 0 0	62,689 0	2,949 0 0	38 0 0	13,136 0 0	4,039	3,151	7,190
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	222	81 0 0	502 0	24 0 0	.....	105 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	108,201	37,079 0 0	1,88,729 0	10,427 0 0	1,164 0 0	48,670 0 0	13,726	9,425	23,201

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B.-N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 17th June 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	994	196 8 9	7,389	225 12 0	1 13 0	424 1 9	369	135	504
Per mile of railway	55·22	10 14 9	410·50	12 8 8	0 1 7	23 9 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 14½ weeks of half-year	14,906	3,480 3 5	1,33,893	3,742 15 0	81 12 0	7,304 14 5	5,442	2,638	8,080
Total for 15½ weeks ...	15,900	3,676 12 2	1,41,282	3,968 11 0	83 9 0	7,729 0 2	5,811	2,773	8,584
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 29th July 1899 on 1,082 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,082 miles open	117,750	43,350	3,66,380	40,670	12,400	(a)96,420	25,567	(b)24,736	50,303
Per mile of railway	108·83	40·06	338·51	37·59	11·46	89·11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year	420,330	1,65,700	16,66,470	2,36,630	54,830	4,29,120	79,359	89,729	169,088
Total for 4½ weeks ...	538,080	2,09,050	20,31,850	2,49,260	67,230	5,25,540	1,04,926	1,14,465	219,391
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	120,427	47,539	6,30,811	72,425	20,414	1,40,378	22,263	(c)26,388	48,651
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	130·19	51·39	681·96	78·30	22·07	151·76	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	406,484	1,79,628	22,57,366	2,83,693	61,803	5,25,124	91,267	1,10,255	201,522

(a) Decrease is due to lesser traffic carried owing to heavy rain.
(b) Includes 5,210 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) ,, 4,328 ,, ,, ,,

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd July 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 37 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,333	12,151 0 0	2,69,746 0	12,089 0 0	295 0 0	24,535 0 0	3,247	7,331	10,578
Or per mile of railway	53·87	30·68	622·97	27·92	0·68	59·28	8·20	16·93	25·13
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	55,418	32,041 0 0	5,50,772 0	25,424 0 0	933 0 0	58,458 0 0	7,918	16,[illegible]	24,[illegible]
Total for 3 weeks ...	76,751	44,192 0 0	8,20,518 0	37,513 0 0	1,288 0 0	82,993 0 0	11,165	23,762	34,927
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,220	10,404 0 0	2,32,746 0	10,711 0 0	319 0 0	21,434 0 0	2,995	4,630	7,625
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	67·68	36·63	794·35	36·55	1·09	74·27	10·55	15·80	26·35
Total to corresponding date of previous year	66,181	35,593 0 0	7,99,575 0	36,031 0 0	1,006 0 0	72,630 0 0	9,452	16,128	25,580

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 22nd July 1899.			Receipts for week ending 23rd July 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 22nd July 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 23rd July 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
433	24,535	59·28	293	21,434	74·27	433	4,64,911	.....	293	4,11,555	.....	53,356	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 29th July 1899	12,565	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	14,459	0	0
Decrease	1,894	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 29th July 1899	246	6	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	283	8	2
Decrease	37	2	2
Receipts from 1st July to 29th July 1899	50,123	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	54,074	0	0
Decrease	3,951	0	0

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REGISTERED No. 20.]

No. 33 of 1899.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

CONTENTS.

	Page.
PROCEEDINGS of the meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, held on Saturday the 5th August 1899	1387
Resolution on the Annual Reports on the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for the year 1898 ...	1395
Resolution on the Final Report of the Settlement of the Jaipur Government Estates	1398
Resolution on the Final Report of the Settlement of Chars Lakhi and Badu in the district of Noakhali	1403
Resolution on the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for the year 1898	1408
Working of the Fire Brigade in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in the Municipality of Howrah for the year 1898-99	1414
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 14th August 1899	1419
RESULTS of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 6th to 12th August 1899 ...	1423
Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal for the month of July 1899	1424
Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in July 1899	1426
Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of June 1899	1436
Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major and Minor works for the month of June 1899	1438
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 12th August 1899...	1439
East Indian Railway for the month of June 1899 ...	1440
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1442

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 5th August, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. R. B. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. C. W. BOLTON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble MR. E. N. BAKER.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. F. F. HANDLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACK.
The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble MR. T. W. SPINK.
The Hon'ble RAJA SHASHI SHAKHARESWAR ROY BAHADUR, OF TAHIRPUR.
The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. D. F. MACKENZIE.
The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.
The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND, the Hon'ble MR. HANDLEY, the Hon'ble MR. SLACK, the Hon'ble MR. APCAR, the Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, the Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN and the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE took their seats in Council.

THE LALBAG SUB-DIVISION.

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR OF NASHIPUR asked :—

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the inconveniences felt by the people residing within the jurisdiction of the old sub-division of Lalbag in the district of Murshidabad owing to the abolition of the said sub-division and to the transfer of the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the thanas of Kalaynganj, now called Nabagram, and Sagardighi to the Kandi and Jangipur sub-divisions respectively, and to the orders recently passed by the District Magistrate withdrawing the powers hitherto been exercised without interruption for over four years by the Honorary Magistrates of Lalbag authorized to sit singly to take cognizance of offences on complaints and Police reports? Has the Government any intention to restore the Lalbag sub-division, and, if not, will the Government be pleased to re-transfer the jurisdiction over the thanas of Nabagram and Sagardighi to the Lalbag civil and criminal courts and to appoint a City Magistrate at Lalbag, or to order the Magistrate of Murshidabad to cancel the orders above referred to?

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON replied :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor took the opportunity of enquiring locally into the matter referred to by the Hon'ble Member during his recent visit to Murshidabad, and has come to the conclusion that the restoration of the Lalbag subdivision is the most suitable arrangement. Steps will accordingly be taken to re-establish the subdivision, with jurisdiction over the area formerly attached to it."

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF ROAD CESS.

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR OF NASHIPUR, said :—

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the income derived from road cess and the expenditure incurred from that fund, item by item, in respect of the several districts of Bengal for every year from 1892-93 to 1897-98?

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER replied :—

"I lay on the table a statement showing the income from Road Cess in each district for each of the years 1892-93 to 1895-96.

"As regards expenditure 'incurred from that fund' the question is not clearly understood. Under section 109 of the Cess Act of 1880, the receipts from Road Cess, after payment of the costs of assessment and collection, are payable to the District Fund, and there is no expenditure incurred specifically against them.

"If the Hon'ble Member requires details of expenditure on public works incurred by District Boards, the figures will be collected, but the operation may take some time."

Statement of Road Cess Income and Road Cess Expenditure of the District Boards in Bengal from 1892-93 to 1895-96.

Name of District.	Receipts of Road Cess during the year, after deducting the cost of collection and revaluation.				Total Cess expenditure, *i. e.*, expenditure on objects included in section 109, Act IX of 1880, including repayment of loans with interest.			
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	1,25,412	1,27,692	1,28,845	1,15,779	1,88,084	1,65,793	1,63,142	1,83,900
Birbhum ...	50,351	50,137	65,602	70,287	52,862	44,720	63,712	66,553
Bankura ...	35,224	36,128	34,200	41,600	38,357	43,499	38,637	39,386
Midnapore ...	1,71,736	1,83,201	1,93,903	1,72,427	1,67,195	1,63,529	2,02,914	2,35,564
Hoogbly ...	85,535	80,194	81,593	89,615	89,501	75,192	1,05,390	1,09,494
Howrah ...	42,858	42,301	37,649	40,407	39,328	47,276	47,072	47,273
Presidency Division.								
24-Parganas ...	1,09,864	1,13,613	1,10,857	1,10,029	2,22,498	2,14,936	2,14,503	2,17,236
Nadia ...	58,021	69,088	77,190	70,930	68,396	67,518	87,502	82,287
Murshidabad ...	62,257	68,827	69,563	65,186	72,682	78,825	95,225	68,672
Jessore ...	80,352	86,496	83,878	77,655	1,32,775	1,19,113	1,25,840	1,19,726
Khulna ...	61,362	61,724	70,079	72,643	85,344	67,565	83,697	76,558
Rajshahi Division.								
Rajshahi ...	80,882	91,323	98,295	95,189	86,715	78,631	78,727	83,905
Dinajpur ...	91,394	82,184	83,149	88,376	1,74,410	1,58,727	1,60,015	1,40,958
Jalpaiguri ...	54,051	44,935	43,250	53,249	1,45,492	1,59,537	1,14,533	95,885
Rangpur ...	1,23,472	1,16,766	1,17,362	1,16,851	1,19,505	1,01,183	97,737	1,24,796
Bogra ...	50,148	49,033	60,827	58,162	52,873	40,909	56,261	77,434
Pabna ...	52,337	57,662	59,276	60,420	51,780	58,028	48,272	59,999
Dacca Division.								
Dacca ...	1,02,342	81,062	91,575	99,213	96,577	94,059	89,117	91,787
Mymensingh ...	1,65,067	1,69,400	1,62,423	1,56,879	1,92,025	1,47,965	1,56,799	2,00,293
Faridpur ...	52,636	47,924	58,626	59,819	71,424	67,935	55,376	68,039
Backergunge ...	96,556	1,27,359	95,459	1,75,335	96,992	1,36,308	1,35,150	1,55,100
Chittagong Division.								
Tipperah ...	1,04,408	91,340	1,04,959	95,706	52,377	71,011	64,253	48,199
Noakhali ...	76,204	66,832	76,614	76,648	97,348	81,468	64,834	94,300
Chittagong ...	82,270	82,202	78,479	75,186	85,214	49,339	87,390	99,340
Patna Division.								
Patna ...	1,79,475	1,77,020	1,62,376	1,59,993	2,48,836	1,94,285	1,57,680	1,17,389
Gaya ...	2,44,780	2,00,983	2,15,107	1,90,155	2,19,673	2,91,288	1,81,805	2,37,736
Shahabad ...	1,75,448	1,66,345	1,62,688	1,70,122	1,53,006	2,83,411	1,67,536	1,46,049
Saran ...	1,83,378	1,75,124	1,51,566	1,81,429	1,57,559	1,59,198	1,97,044	1,76,557
Champaran ...	79,325	99,608	80,165	82,346	78,215	80,186	87,493	83,883
Muzaffarpur ...	2,12,680	1,83,763	1,85,333	1,94,483	1,90,277	2,29,433	2,04,284	2,35,231
Darbhanga ...	1,96,742	1,98,166	1,95,615	1,91,520	5,06,988	2,01,853	2,20,186	2,18,027
Bhagalpur Division.								
Monghyr ...	1,46,550	1,35,969	1,28,632	1,29,545	1,06,609	1,46,526	1,55,386	1,52,550
Bhagalpur ...	1,28,823	1,19,760	1,31,554	1,17,595	2,07,767	1,08,070	1,03,888	1,62,236
Purnea ...	87,680	1,07,150	99,003	99,047	98,280	84,348	1,04,700	91,235
Malda ...	26,557	32,490	30,576	30,627	29,690	37,351	31,141	39,570
Orissa Division.								
Cuttack ...	54,200	60,071	61,570	55,688	50,687	66,517	70,394	59,752
Balasore ...	34,273	34,656	31,701	33,624	51,230	36,848	33,374	32,374
Puri ...	31,526	32,209	31,840	32,076	28,129	25,050	19,544	29,315

ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESSES.

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR OF NASHIPUR, said:—

Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing the joint collection charges of the road and public works cesses for every year, from 1877-78 to 1898-99, and the amount of costs borne by the District Boards and the Provincial Revenues, respectively?

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER replied:—

"I lay on the table a statement giving the information asked for, so far as it is available. For the first two years, 1877-78 and 1878-79, the amount debited to Local Funds was not shown separately and the figures cannot now be furnished. The figures for 1898-99 are not yet fully available.

"The statement below shows the collection charges of the Road and Public Works Cesses:—

	Total charges for collecting Road and Public Works Cesses.	Amount debited to Government.	Amount debited to District Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78 ...	.....	10,270	.....
1878-79 ...	.....	12,923	.....
1879-80 ...	1,61,041	46,800	1,14,241
1880-81 ...	1,73,146	46,800	1,26,346
1881-82 ...	1,83,904	46,800	1,37,104
1882-83 ...	2,35,201	46,800	1,88,401
1883-84 ...	2,69,367	46,800	2,22,567
1884-85 ...	2,34,253	46,800	1,87,453
1885-86 ...	2,06,752	46,800	1,59,952
1886-87 ...	2,25,560	46,800	1,78,760
1887-88 ...	3,52,834	46,800	3,06,034
1888-89 ...	3,23,363	46,800	2,76,563
1889-90 ...	3,54,706	46,800	3,07,906
1890-91 ...	4,25,216	46,800	3,78,416
1891-92 ...	4,50,547	46,800	4,03,747
1892-93 ...	3,14,743	46,800	2,67,943
1893-94 ...	3,08,784	46,800	2,61,984
1894-95 ...	2,92,445	46,800	2,45,645
1895-96 ...	2,55,309	46,800	2,08,509
1896-97 ...	2,88,963	46,800	2,42,163
1897-98 ...	3,08,479	46,800	2,61,679

OUTRAGES ON WOMEN IN MYMENSINGH.

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR OF NASHIPUR asked:—

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the reports which appeared in the *Indian Mirror* of the 22nd June last and the *Hitabadi* of 13th, 20th and 27th *Jaista* 1306 B.S. and other newspapers regarding the outrages and assaults on women in the district of Mymensingh, and will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, it has taken in the matter?

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON replied:—

"The statements which appeared in the newspapers attracted the notice of the Government and reports were called for from the Magistrate of the district and the Commissioner. There has been no marked increase in offences against women during the present year, but many cases have occurred in recent years, the crime having been prevalent in the district for a very long period. During both Sir Charles Elliott's and Sir Alexander Mackenzie's administration orders were issued to ensure more effective investigation of cases and prosecution of offenders. The Police have not since been remiss, and many convictions, accompanied by heavy sentences, have been secured. These punishments have presumably not been without effect on the bad characters, but further special action appears necessary. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly sanctioned the deputation of Special Police Inspectors to the district, to assist the ordinary Police. These officers will take up all serious

cases reported, and the detection of crime will, it is hoped, be more prompt and effectual. They will also be utilised for enquiries as to the propriety of proceedings against desperate and dangerous characters under section 110 (*f*) of the Code of Criminal Proceedure."

WATER-SUPPLY IN THE MUFASSAL.

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR OF NASHIPUR asked :—

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, district by district, showing the amount spent on account of the water-supply in the mufassal and the number of wells and tanks excavated and re-excavated for the last 5 years?

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER replied :—

"I will lay on the table a statement showing the amount spent on water-supply by District Boards and Municipalities during the five years 1893-94 to 1897-98. The other figures asked for by the Hon'ble Member are not available."

SALARIES OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN said :—

Having regard to the sympathetic views entertained towards the ministerial officers by the Government, may I be permitted to ask whether the Government may be disposed to grant annual increment to the salaries of the ministerial officers, who are allowed under the present rules biennial increments? This arrangement, I venture to suggest, will not probably effect any appreciable alteration in the budget statement.

The Hon'ble Mr. BAKER replied :—

"The views of this Government regarding the salaries of ministerial officers have been expressed on several occasions in this Council, and were stated again during the last budget debate. It has already been explained that the sanction of the Government of India is required under the rules before any general measure of the kind contemplated can be undertaken. Subject to such sanction, it is the Lieutenant-Governor's desire to take up the question when financial conditions permit: but His Honour does not consider that the conversion of biennial into annual increments would be an appropriate or economical method of dealing with it."

STATEMENT AS TO THE COURSE OF BUSINESS.

THE Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said :—"Gentlemen of the Council,—The first item on the list of agenda to-day is a statement—and it shall be a short statement—by the President as to the legislative business that will come before the Council during this session. It is probable that later on in the session a Bill will be brought before you for consideration in regard to the appointment and remuneration of the establishment of Civil Court amins. That will be a short and simple Bill. Otherwise your time will be absorbed by the great and engrossing discussion regarding the Calcutta Municipal Bill. Under ordinary circumstances it would have been our duty to-day to commence the discussion upon the Report of the Select Committee which presented its opinions last April. As you all are aware, there has been received from the Government of India a grave and important despatch, in which the Government of India convey to us their opinion that there should be a material alteration in the constitution of the Corporation of Calcutta. My answer to that as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is in your hands. To that answer I have nothing to add, and from that answer I have nothing to retract. It is now the business of the revived Select Committee to consider the recommendations which have been made to it by the Government of India. The Select Committee will be re-constituted to-day, and it will be its business to go through the draft prepared by the Select Committee of April and to determine in what way changes are necessary to give effect to the views of the Government of India."

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

THE Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that the Hon'ble Mr. MACKENZIE and the Hon'ble MR. APCAR be added to the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. BAKER also moved that the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE be re-appointed to the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER also moved that the Calcutta Municipal Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for further consideration, with reference to the correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, which was published in the Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette of the 12th July, 1899, and with instructions to report within two weeks. He said :—

"The object of this motion is to enable the Select Committee to consider the views expressed by the Government of India in their letter No. 93 of the 17th June last, which have received the acceptance of the Local Government.

"After the remarks that have fallen from His Honour the President, it is not necessary for me to enlarge upon the proposals put forward by the Government of India. Those proposals and the reasons for them have been before the Public since the 12th of last month, and are no doubt familiar to all Members of this Council. They are four in number. Firstly, it is proposed to reduce the number of Ward Commissioners from 50 to 25, so that the Corporation shall consist of 50 Commissioners, of whom one half are elected at ward elections and one half are appointed by Government or nominated by special constituencies. This plan follows generally the model of the Bombay Corporation. Secondly, it is proposed to follow the same model in respect of the constitution of the General Committee, and to provide that of the total number of 12 members, eight shall be elected by the entire Corporation and four shall be appointed by Government. Thirdly, it is proposed to enact provisions to secure that the proportion of the General Committee which is to be elected by the entire Corporation, shall be a strictly fair and proportionate representation of the constituents of the electoral body. And fourthly, it is proposed to lay down rules for the appointment of Special and Sub-Committees which shall secure their being truly representative.

"These proposals, if adopted, will involve comparatively few changes in the Bill as now amended, and the Select Committee should have no difficulty in coming to a decision upon them within the time allowed.

"There is, however, another point as to which I wish to say a few words; for although it arises directly out of the proposals of the Government of India, it is not expressly mentioned in the correspondence. I refer to the initial arrangements for constituting the first body of Commissioners under the new Bill. It will be within the recollection of Members that the Select Committee proposed that the 25 Commissioners appointed by Government or nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, and the Port Trust should all vacate their seats on the 1st April, 1900, the date on which it is expected that the Bill will come into force: but that, at the instance of the members representing the Corporation, it was provided that the 50 elected Ward Commissioners under the present Act should retain their seats until 1st April, 1901, the date up to which they would have been entitled to sit if there were no change in the law. This arrangement was urged upon us with a view to avoid the trouble and expense of holding a fresh general election in advance of the usual date. As the original Bill proposed no change in the number of the Commissioners, there seemed no good reason why the wishes of the representatives of the Corporation should not be acceded to: and for this reason the Select Committee agreed to adopt them.

"But if, in accordance with the views of the Government of India, it is now decided to reduce the number of elected Commissioners to 25, it is no longer possible to allow the old Ward Commissioners to retain their seats when the new Act comes into force. They will have to vacate their seats, like the nominated Commissioners, and arrangements must be made to constitute an entire new body of Commissioners, who shall hold office from 1st April, 1900. As regards the nominated Commissioners, there is no difficulty. The Bill already provides for their appointment in advance of the necessary date, and no change is required. But as regards the elected Commissioners the matter is less simple. We cannot hold an election under the new Act in advance of the due date, because under the Bill changes have been made in the procedure for holding elections. The preparation of an election-roll has been made compulsory, and the compilation of this must be taken up in the month of September preceding the elections. These conditions could not, for obvious reasons, be carried out in respect of the first general election if that is held before the Act comes into general operation. It has accordingly been suggested that the first general election should be held in March, 1900, under the provisions of the present Act of 1888, with the proviso that each ward shall elect only one Commissioner instead of two; and each Commissioner so elected shall hold office under the new Act, from the 1st April, 1900, for the usual term of three years. This is the solution of the difficulty which commends itself to Government as at present advised, and it will be laid before the Select Committee, with a view to the necessary amendments being made in the Bill. Government, however, does not desire to bind itself to this plan, and if any Member has a better solution to offer, it will be open to the Committee to consider it."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I crave the indulgence of the Council, which I am sure will be extended to me by yourself, in consideration of the circumstance that I appear here for the first time to-day, and because of the present juncture relating to the great and engrossing subject which Your Honour has referred to, namely, the Calcutta Municipal Bill.

"If I am in order, I desire to explain, in order that I may not be put into a false position, the reason why I ask for an adjournment of the Council to enable me to prepare myself to represent the interests I have come here to represent. Your Honour is aware that there have been circumstances that delayed my appointment as a Member of this Council being made, and as a matter of fact it was not made until the 18th July last. I could not be expected before my appointment was made to begin to prepare myself for the consideration of the subjects to be brought before this Council. I have found that my attention has been required to be given to an overwhelmning mass of material which has occupied my time wholly. I have been most anxious to learn what the course of business at this meeting would be, but I have for various reasons which are known to you, Sir, wholly failed to learn anything with certainty until Thursday last; and therefore I could not, I dared not, stop my study of the subject as a whole to give my mind to the preparation of any particular matter. I do not seek to attach blame to any one for my being left uninformed as to the business to be brought forward. I certainly have not, on my part, been remiss in any way, and the fact remains that I tried my best and I received no notice of the business until very lately. And, lastly, my attention was drawn to certain points of detail in the Bill which I have not had time to consider, but to which I have thought that I ought to give my attention with the view of proposing amendments to help the Council. That distracted my attention and threw me back, and I am now in the position that I have not got the papers I require and I am not prepared. If Your Honour desires that I should go on, I shall do so; but I shall be better able to do so if I am allowed an extension of time, and I shall be glad if you, Sir, will see your way to postpone the further consideration of the matter now before the Council to next Saturday. I leave myself entirely in your hands, feeling sure that every consideration will be shown to me, and that Your Honour will do what is right under the circumstances."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said :—"Gentlemen,—I think it would be the wish of all of you that every reasonable consideration should be given to any Hon'ble Member of this Council, particularly to a newly-joined Member, who has described the difficulties of his position in the very feeling language in which the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has described his difficulties to you. But I venture to think that the question upon which he and other Hon'ble Members of this Council wish to address us is, after all, however grave, not a very complicated or difficult subject. The issue before us at this moment is simply the proposal of the Government of India as to the alteration in the constitution of the Corporation. These are, as I have said, grave matters in which we are all deeply interested, and upon them there are very strong and differing opinions. But the issue is not one which requiries great study or extremely elaborate application. And therefore I think it will meet all purposes of Hon'ble Members of this Council if, in order to give time to finally prepare themselves upon an issue of this description, I adjourn the Council till Monday. The Council is accordingly so adjourned."

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 7th August, 1899.

CALCUTTA ;
The 15th August, 1899.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE ALIPORE AND HAZARIBAGH REFORMATORY SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1898.

No. 483P.—D.

POLITICAL—(Jails).

Dated Darjeeling, the 6th July 1899.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No. 4306, dated 26th April 1898, from the Inspector-General of Jails, submitting the Annual Reports on the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for 1898.

Read also—

The Reports for the years 1897 and 1896, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

The Report on the Reformatories for the year 1898 was received from the Inspector-General of Jails in print on the 23rd May.

2. The two institutions had, on the last day of 1897, 554 inmates, of whom 212 were at Alipore and 342 at Hazaribagh. The number of boys who were released, or transferred, or who died or escaped was 178, and the admissions were 92; the total number remaining at the end of the year being thus 468, of whom 194 were at Alipore and 274 at Hazaribagh. Of these, 304 were Hindus and 148 Muhammadans; 15 belonged to aboriginal tribes, and 1 was a Native-Christian. The admissions during the year fell off largely, the figure for the previous year being 167 and the average for the five preceding years 135. The decrease was presumably due in a large measure to the use by Magistrates of the provisions of section 31 of Act VIII of 1897. Information on the subject is not, however, available, and the Commissioners of Divisions will be requested to furnish it in future, for incorporation in this report. It is expected that, under the provisions just mentioned, the annual admissions into the Reformatories will be substantially reduced. Rules were issued, under the Act, in February last, defining what youthful offienders should be sent to the Schools by the Courts and regulating the periods of their detention. The number of releases from the institutions was considerably in excess of admissions, including the cases of 40 young boys whom the Government thought it desirable to release under section 14 of the Act, on account of their extreme youth. The Lieutenant-Governor will be obliged if the Commissioners will examine the records in recent admissions to see whether there are cases which might have been more suitably disposed of under section 31. The daily average number of boys was 203·98 at the Alipore School and 311·16 at the Hazaribagh School, as compared with 189·89 and 344·04 respectively in 1897. The general health of the boys was good, although there was an increase, as compared with the previous year, both in the number of admissions to hospitals and in the average number of sick, due, at Alipore, to epidemics of chicken-pox and influenza, and, at Hazaribagh, to an increase in cases of intermittent fever.

3. *Offences, Punishments, and Marks.*—The total number of offences recorded at Alipore was 217 against 222 in the previous year, and at Hazaribagh 173 against 248. In all, 95 boys, or 46 per cent. of the daily average number of inmates, were punished during the year at Alipore, and 111 or 36 per cent. at Hazaribagh. The Inspector-General reported on the marked divergence in regard to offences and punishments between the two schools which the Lieutenant-Governor commented on in the Resolution on the Report for 1897. The returns showed a continuous decrease in offences at Hazaribagh against a continuous increase at Alipore, and a much higher proportion of "serious" offences, with fewer punishments for such offences at Hazaribagh than at Alipore. The Inspector-General explained that the high proportion of "serious" offences at Hazaribagh was due to thefts of fruit in the garden and attempts to damage looms and otherwise obstruct the new industry of blanket-weaving which was then being introduced, and that the personal influence of Mr. Hill, who has had charge of the Reformatory for many years, probably enables him to maintain discipline with fewer punishments. The matter is

not of practical importance, as the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that there is no laxity in the management of either School, but the Inspector-General will probably be able to ensure a more uniform classification of offences for the future. Marks for good conduct were earned by 172 boys or 84 per cent. at Alipore, and by 295 boys or 90 per cent. at Hazaribagh. Marks are awarded weekly and entitle the boys to a small money gratuity, half of which may be spent in small luxuries, such as fruits and sweetmeats, while the other half is placed in the Post-office Savings Bank for the benefit of the boys on their release. The advantage of earning marks being thus immediately apparent is said to be well understood and appreciated.

4. *Instruction and Gymnastics.*—The only change made in the educational system during the year was the discontinuance at Hazaribagh of night school from 6 to 7-30. The Superintendent found that little good resulted from it, and the difficulty in maintaining discipline among the boys while doing their lessons at that hour in a bad light was great. Night school was abandoned at the Alipore Institution in 1897 for similar reasons. Both the Reformatories were visited by the Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Schools of their respective circles. The teaching of drill and gymnastics is reported to have been continued during the year with good effect. At Alipore sports were occasionally held on holidays, and the boys competed for small prizes. The trades taught at Alipore were the same as in the previous year, viz., carpentry, book-binding, cane-work, blacksmith's work, gardening, tin-work, and printing. At Hazaribagh shoe-making and tin-work were discontinued, owing to failure to obtain work to employ the boys engaged in them. Blanket-weaving was also discontinued. The trades remaining are weaving, tailoring, carpentry, blacksmith's work, and gardening. The question of the proper training to be given to the boys at the Reformatories has engaged the Lieutenant-Governor's attention. The results of the enquiries made as to the occupations followed by the boys after their release, as stated in the next paragraph, show a fair proportion of the boys actually earning a living, but very few, indeed, making use of the training which they received at the Schools. The caste system is a serious impediment in the case of Hindu boys, but more of the Muhammadan boys ought to be found employed in the trades taught to them. It is clear that more endeavour must be made to adapt instruction to the hereditary occupation of the boys, and more systematic efforts to obtain employment for them on their discharge. Only then can it be hoped that the instruction given at the schools will result in equipping a larger proportion of the boys for earning a livelihood in after-life. The pursuit of profit in the Reformatory industries is a most laudable object, but it can be carried too far. The first and essential object is to teach boys their own trade, as a trade they are likely to follow on discharge if they are not incorrigibly idle or vicious. The variety of instruction will cost money, but the money must not be grudged. A separate communication will be addressed to the Inspector-General on this subject. He has already interested himself in finding employment for boys taught weaving at Hazaribagh, and the thanks of the Government are due to Mr. Mehta, C.I.E., proprietor of the Empress of India Mill and a member of the Board of the Alipore Reformatory, for consenting to give a trial to some of these boys at his mill on their discharge. Five boys have recently availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered to obtain suitable employment.

5. *Character and occupation of released boys.*—Of 66 boys discharged from the Alipore School in 1897, 41 were reported to be well conducted, 17 could not be traced, 6 were in jail, 1 was looked on as a suspicious character, and 1 had died. Of 72 boys released from the Hazaribagh School, 27 were well conducted, 7 not traceable, and 5 in jail, 5 were viewed with suspicion, 1 had died, 5 had emigrated to other districts, and 22 were not reported on. The failure to obtain information regarding many of the boys released from this institution was noticed last year, and it should not have recurred. The Inspector-General of Jails is requested to draw the Superintendent's special attention to the point, and to insist on complete reports being punctually submitted in future. The employment of the police to make these enquiries will be discontinued. The boys are likely to be less disposed to evade

information as to their residence after release if another agency were employed, and the services of educational inspecting officers and members of village panchayats, as well as of private persons of respectability who may be willing to give their assistance, will be utilised. In the letter from the Home Department, No. 424, dated the 15th September 1898, the Government of India directed that in future annual reports a statement should be furnished showing the industries followed by the boys at present in the schools and by boys after release, contrasting the numbers following agricultural with those following other pursuits. Neither of the school reports gives details as to the number of boys under detention following each of the trades taught. Information on this point is, however, furnished by the Inspector-General of Jails in his forwarding letter. The reports contain a statement showing the occupation of boys after release, but the information regarding those following agriculture is not precise. The head under which the largest number of released boys is shown is that of labourers. A proportion of these is probably engaged in field operations, and in future those so employed should be shown under the head of agriculture. Of the boys discharged in 1897 from both schools (138), only 8 are shown as following the trades taught to them. Of the rest regarding whom information was obtained 63 were in employment of some kind.

6. *Manufactures.*—The financial results of the manufactures in the schools show a net profit at Alipore of Rs. 9,862-9-6 against Rs 7,098-8-8, and at Hazaribagh of Rs. 9,268-15-2 against Rs. 5,960-0-1, in the previous year. The profit per head of the number employed was Rs. 54-12-8 against Rs. 42-9 in 1897 at Alipore, and Rs. 35-10-4 against Rs. 25-7-7 at Hazaribagh.

7. *Financial.*—The total cost of the Alipore Reformatory was Rs. 22,662-15-7, and of the Hazaribagh Reformatory Rs. 22,738-1. The cost per head for each boy was Rs. 110-9-5 at the former school and Rs. 73-0-11 at the latter, against Rs. 119-5-3 and Rs. 71-5-2 respectively in 1897. The increased cost per head at Hazaribagh was mainly due to a large issue of new clothing to the boys and the heavier incidence per head of establishment charges on a smaller number of boys.

8. *General.*—One boy was admitted from Assam during the year. With a view to allow of transfers as a means of maintaining discipline among the guard, orders were issued towards the end of the year sanctioning the amalgamation of the three lowest grades of warders at the Hazaribagh Reformatory with the warder establishment of the Central Jail of that place. The desirability of a similar change at Alipore is under consideration. Sanction was also granted to the renewed entertainment of a Civil Hospital Assistant for the Hazaribagh School. On the reduction of the Hazaribagh Jail from a Central to a District Jail, it was arranged that one of the Civil Hospital Assistants attached to the Jail should also attend on the Reformatory boys, and the appointment of a special medical officer for the school was dispensed with. The increase of work in the Jail, consequent on its reconversion into a Central Jail, necessitated the renewal of the separate appointment for the Reformatory. The number of visits to the Alipore School paid by members of the Board of Management was 39 against 37 in the previous year. At Hazaribagh 10 visits were paid by members of the Committee against 5 in 1897. Captain Maynard succeeded Captain Nott as Superintendent of the Reformatory during the year, and has submitted the report on that institution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Reports and a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the President of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School at Alipore, for information and for communication to the members of the Board.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Reports and a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails, for information and for communication to the Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE FINAL REPORT OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE JAIPUR GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 10th August 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 2712.

READ—

The Final Report on the settlement of the Jaipur Government Estates.

Read also—

Letters No. 423A., dated the 9th May 1899, from the Board of Revenue, No. 490S., dated the 14th March 1899, from the Director of Land Records, and No. 1207, dated the 27th October 1898, from the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and a Note by the Collector of Bogra, reviewing the Report of the Settlement Officer.

THE Jaipur Government estates, with an aggregate area of 44·1 square miles, are comprised in 153 villages, lying a few in the district of Rajshahi, the rest in that of Bogra. Of some of these villages Government is sole proprietor, in others it has a separate share, and in the remainder it is a joint proprietor. The tract, which is well watered, and has a fertile soil, and a rainfall generally sufficient for purposes of agriculture, appears, from ruins and other evidence, to have been at one time populous and flourishing; but, owing to a change in the course of the rivers, it became malarious and partly depopulated, and dense jungle is still to be found in many places. The construction of the Northern Bengal State Railway, which runs through the estates, the making of new roads, the establishment of new markets, and the general rise in the value of agricultural produce, have brought about a marked change for the better. While formerly settlers had to be attracted by low or nominal rents and advances of money, and were ready to throw up their holdings if the slightest increase in the rent was proposed, there is now an immigration of cultivators from other districts, and a consequent demand for land.

2. The Government estates were originally eight in number, seven of which were purchased by Government at revenue sales, between 1828 and 1837 A.D., for nominal sums, as neither the owners nor any one else would hold the lands at the revenue fixed. They were let out to farmers, who held them up to 1878, when direct management was introduced on the completion of a settlement made for 15 years. The remaining estate escheated to Government in 1882. In 1894 the eight estates were by amalgamation reduced to two, in order to obviate much unnecessary work.

3. A resettlement under the Bengal Tenancy Act was ordered in January 1893. As the maps of 1878 were imperfect, and as the record-of-rights had not been kept up to date, a fresh survey and record-of-rights was considered necessary. The survey was begun by a professional party in February 1893, and was completed in June 1894. The Settlement Officer first appointed joined on the 9th February 1894, when the cadastral survey with initial record-writing was in progress; but proving incompetent was removed in August following. In November 1894, Babu Sarat Chandra Das, Deputy Collector, was appointed Settlement Officer, and was in charge of the operations till the 17th of June 1896, except for a short interval in the recess of 1895. This officer was another unfortunate selection, for during his long tenure of office he did very little; and much of what he did had to be done over again by his successor, Mr. Sorab S. Day, who was obliged to re-attest 91 of the 121 villages dealt with by his predecessor. The work was not finished till February 1898.

4. In the villages in which the Government lands are mixed up with private estates, attestation was difficult, as neither the tenants nor the agents of the private proprietors had any idea of the estates to which particular plots of land belonged; and it was therefore necessary to make a comparison, plot by plot, between the present maps and records and those of 1878. The subsequent proceedings in these villages also appear to have given much trouble; and it is evidently a desirable conclusion that application be

made for the partition of kismut Saguna, to which the joint tenures are confined. This should be effected as speedily as possible.

5. Proceedings under section 103 of the Bengal Tenancy Act having been sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, on applications made by the landlords concerned, in respect of the principal private estates whose lands are interlaced with the Government estates, the survey and record-of-rights embraced the whole area of the 153 villages in which the Government lands lie. The area of the whole tract surveyed is 34,558 acres, or about 54 square miles, of which 28,233 acres, or 44·1 square miles, belong to Government, and the remaining 6,325 acres, or 9·9 square miles, to private proprietors. The following table compares the results of the present and the previous survey in respect of the Government estates:—

	Total settled area.	Unsettled area, including waste.	Total area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Previous survey	18,343	9,794	28,137
Present „	22,223	6,010	28,233

The apparent increase in the total area of the estates by 96 acres is attributed to the greater accuracy of the present survey made by the plane-table, as compared with the prismatic compass survey of 1878. Statistics as to the cultivated area in 1878 not being available, it is not possible to ascertain exactly the increase in cultivation since the last settlement; but there has been an increase of 3,880 acres, or about 21 per cent., in the settled area, which approximately represents the increase in cultivation.

6. In the whole area surveyed, the extent under crops was found to be 21,307 acres, of which 7,869 bore two crops in the year. Winter rice occupied 11,007 acres, or 37·7 per cent., of the total of 29,176 acres, and *bhadoi* or autumn rice 6,366 acres, or 21·8 per cent. Jute was found to be the next most important crop of the tract, occupying, as it did, 4,187 acres, or 14·3 per cent.; but the recent rise in the price of rice and the coincident fall in that of jute has had the effect of bringing under rice much of the land formerly sown with jute. There are over a thousand acres of sugarcane.

7. The following table shows the several classes of tenants in the Government estates, the areas held, and the rents payable by them as now assessed:—

Class of tenant.	Number of holdings.	Aggregate area held by each class.	Average area per holding.	Rent payable according to present settlement.	Average rent per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Istimrardars ...	41	1,022	24·92	547 14 8	0 8 6
2. Rent-free holders ...	93	738	7·93	.. ...	.....
3. Settled raiyats paying rents to Government.	4,232	16,168	3·82	50,520 10 3	2 7 6
4. Non-occupancy raiyats paying directly to Government.	1,467	4,294	2·92		
Total ...	5,833	22,222*	.....	51,068 8 11	.....
Settled raiyats under istimrardars.	326	566	1·73	1,370 0 0	2 6 9
Settled raiyats under rent-free tenure-holders.	441	600	1·36	1,050 0 0	1 12 0
Under-raiyats of raiyats paying rent to Government.	3,767	3,611	·96	13,081 0 0	3 10 0

* The difference of one acre between this and the total settled area is not explained in the final report, but is trifling.

The *istimrardars* are holders of tenures granted in perpetuity at a fixed rent, some of them before the Permanent Settlement. The rent-free tenures are of three kinds, viz. :—

(1) *Brahmottar* tenures, or lands granted for the support of Brahmins ;
(2) *Pirpal* tenures, or lands granted for the performance of rites at the tombs of *pirs* or Muhammadan saints ;
(3) *Niskar* tenures, or small plots of land granted by Government to the khas mahal raiyats for the purpose of excavating tanks.

8. Transfers of raiyats' holdings were formerly unknown, as, for reasons briefly explained in paragraph 1, lands were not considered of much value. Owing to the change that has since taken place, cultivators' rights are now valuable ; and the custom of transferring them by sale, without seeking the permission of the landlord, has grown up. It is stated that the Manager of the Government estates has avoided the open recognition of this practice by causing the vendor to file a written relinquishment and then settling the holding with the purchaser. In spite of this, however, the Settlement Officer found numerous instances where even this formality had been dispensed with ; and he entered the new tenants in his records. Care must be taken to see that the splitting up of holdings is not allowed.

9. The number of under-raiyats holding lands under the Government raiyats is large, being 3,767. This is stated to result from a practice, prevalent among the raiyats of the Jaipur estates, of holding lands under each other. It is stated that the raiyat-landlords do not stand on ceremony in ousting their under-raiyats, who can acquire no occupancy-rights, as there is no custom in their favour. There would, however, appear to be no reason why these under-raiyats should not enjoy the measure of protection afforded them by the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act ; and it is desired that the local officials will endeavour to enforce an observance of the law so far as lies in their power.

10. At the time when the Government estates were let in farm there were very few raiyats, and the farmer found it necessary to settle the lands practically for what he could get, whereby great inequalities resulted in the rents. In 1865 an attempt was made by him to introduce a scale of rates : but the raiyats would not agree, and were prepared to relinquish their holdings ; and at last the farmer had to accept whatever they chose to pay. At the settlement of 1878 the attempt was repeated by the Settlement Officer ; but the raiyats again refused to pay the new rents, and an addition of from 1 anna to 4 annas in the rupee to the existing rent was made by compromise, the exact increase being a matter of bargain in each case. This arrangement caused greater inequalities of rent than ever. In 1882 Mr. D. J. Macpherson, who had been deputed in connection with the Tenancy Bill to enquire and report on the practicability of framing tables of uniform rates in these estates, found that there was still greater competition among landlords for raiyats than among raiyats for land, and came to the conclusion that any attempt to introduce rates based on soil classification would probably fail.

Under these circumstances it was found, as was indeed to be expected, that each raiyat was paying a specified rent for a specified area of land without reference to the capabilities of the soil, and that the incidence of rent was very unequal. A further development of the country had, however, taken place since the date of Mr. Macpherson's report, and it was decided that an endeavour should again be made to equalise the incidence of the rents. The Settlement Officer describes the principle of the assessment in the words of the Commissioner. He says he was directed to take the more highly-assessed holdings as the standard and then to level up to these the rates of rent of the other holdings. As the description stands, it would certainly be understood that a uniform rate of rent was imposed on all tenants. It is abundantly clear, however, from the Settlement Officer's papers that nothing of the sort was intended, and nothing of the sort was done. What was meant was that, below a certain maximum of existing rent-rate, there should be drawn up a series of lower rates, graduated according to soil or other agricultural advantages. This was in fact suggested by some of the raiyats themselves, who strongly protested against an all-round addition to the existing rents, such as

was made in 1878. The legal basis of enhancement applicable was that of the rise in prices since the former settlement, and this, it appeared from careful enquiries independently made by the Settlement Officer and the Manager of the estates, admitted of an increase of 8 annas in the rupee, or 50 per cent. The lands were classified as follows:—

(1) *Bastu* or homestead lands which, in accordance with the custom prevailing in the tract, were to be most highly assessed.

(2) Cultivated lands, which were divided into high and low lands, the latter being the better class of the two. Each class was sub-divided, according to the local practice, into *aul* (first class), *daim* (second class), *chhaim* (third class), and *chaharam* (fourth class). First-class high lands included lands bearing thatching grass or bamboo clumps.

(3) Fallow and waste.

For the purpose of determining the new rates, the several villages were divided into seven groups, each group consisting of villages which showed a similarity in the average of the existing rents paid by the group of raiyats paying the highest rents. A separate scale of rates for each group was then worked out, subordinate to this maximum, for the several classes of soil in the group. These rates ranged from two rupees to eight annas per acre in the best groups; from one rupee to four annas in the poorest. The rates so determined were applied to holdings paying the lower rent-rates. If the resulting rent was less than the existing rent of the holding, the latter was taken; but if it was greater than the existing rent, *plus* an enhancement of 50 per cent., *plus* a fair rent for any excess area, it was reduced to the total thus obtained. In assessing excess areas, a deduction of 5 per cent. of the entire area of the raiyat's holding was made as a concession to possible errors in the measurement of his lands at the previous survey; and the rate of rent generally imposed on the excess area thus determined was that fixed for second-class low lands as being the average of the scale of rates determined for the group. On this method, the existing rents of 1,335 out of the 5,699 Government raiyats have been retained, and those of 3,691 raiyats enhanced. The remaining 673 raiyats were found in possession of unsettled lands for which fair rents were settled. As many as 5,044, or 88·5 per cent., appeared before the Settlement Officer and accepted the rents assessed. The rents of 655 raiyats were settled *ex-parte* on their failure to attend. There was no suit under section 106 and no appeal to the Special Judge. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to find that suitable rates of rent based on a classification of the soil have at last been introduced in these estates, and that this has been achieved at the instance, and with the general approval, of the raiyats themselves.

11. The total rental of the estates, as finally settled in 1878, was Rs. 38,358, which was found to have increased, owing to the settlement of waste lands, to Rs. 39,872 in 1893-94, when the settlement operations began. The new rental being Rs. 51,068, there has been an increase of Rs. 11,196, or about 28 per cent., over the rental of 1893-94. The increase over the rental fixed in 1878 amounts to Rs. 12,710, or about 33 per cent., out of which 21 per cent. appears to be due to the increase in the settled area since the last settlement, and 12 per cent. to the increase in the rates of rent based on the rise in prices. The collections under the new arrangements have, so far, been very satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to question the opinion that the assessment, if tardily, has been fairly done. Government also derives a fluctuating revenue from ferries, fisheries, tolls at markets, sales of trees, and permits for collecting honey; but the details and total amount of this income have not been stated in the report.

12. For the whole area dealt with, including private estates (34,558 acres), the cost of the survey amounts to Rs. 12,773-8-3, and that of settlement to Rs. 33,350-11-1, the incidence of cost per acre being—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Survey	0	5	11
Settlement	0	15	5
Total ...	1	5	4

The cost has been excessive owing mainly to the bad work done by Babu Sarat Chandra Das, whose conduct has been separately dealt with. Out of the total cost of Rs. 46,124-3-4, Rs. 6,728 have been apportioned to the private proprietors.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor confirms the Board's action in fixing the term of the present settlement at 20 years from the 1st April 1898, the date on which the new rents came into force.

14. The rents are payable in two kists—6 annas in September and 10 annas in March. The Settlement Officer, agreeing with the Manager of the estates, recommends that the two kists should be equal, or 8 annas each. The Lieutenant Governor wishes to be informed of the result of the further enquiry which the Board intend to make in order to ascertain whether the raiyats would agree to such an arrangement, and awaits the Board's recommendations as to the maintenance of the settlement records.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board in thinking that much credit is due to Mr. Sorab S. Day for the manner in which he has brought the settlement operations to a conclusion; but he is compelled to record his great regret at the absence of supervision in 1894—96, which resulted in so small an undertaking being so grievously delayed. The acknowledgments of Government are also due to the Manager of the estates, Babu Annada Nanda Sen, for the efficient help given by him throughout the proceedings.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the Gazette and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE FINAL REPORT OF THE SETTLEMENT OF CHARS LAKHI AND BADU IN THE DISTRICT OF NOAKHALI.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 11th August 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 2716.

READ—

The Final Report on the Settlement of Chars Lakhi and Badu in the district of Noakhali.

Read also—

Letters No. 540A., dated the 8th June 1899, from the Board of Revenue, No. 537S., dated the 20th March 1899, from the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, and No. 281S., dated the 8th December 1898, from the Collector of Noakhali, reviewing the Report.

In August 1896 orders were passed for the settlement of five Government estates in the district of Noakhali under the provisions of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the survey being made by the professional Survey Department. Three of these estates are small and the final reports relating to them have been disposed of by the Board. For the remaining two, Lakhi and Badu, a single report has been rightly submitted, for they are adjoining alluvial formations of the same character and entirely owned by Government. The Director of Land Records has suggested that for the future the two estates, which have always been similarly treated, should be amalgamated for purposes of settlement and collection of Government revenue; and the Board have called for reports from the Collector and Commissioner. It is desired that the decision of the Board may be communicated to Government.

2. The two estates in question are chars lying off Sandwip, and probably of later formation than that island. They front the sea, and are exposed to the diluviating action of the tides. At the last census the people numbered 3,764, the majority being Muhammadan. In spite of their litigious disposition they are exceedingly prosperous, and the wages of an ordinary labourer are 5 annas a day. To the happiness of the Hindus there are, it appears, some drawbacks; for not only do they lie under the social cloud common to their race in Sandwip, but owing to the calamity of the flood of 1876, which carried off three-fourths of the people, they had to resort to widow-marriage. This has so far lowered their prestige with the people of the mainland, that they now are for all practical purposes excluded from their castes.

The two estates were in the hands of the Salt Department up to 1839, when they were transferred to the Collector. It was not, however, until 1846 that the latter took steps to grant leases, for the purpose of reclamation, free of rent; and seven years later they were again given rent-free to a Mr. Ronald, whose family continued to hold them, at increasing rents, until 1867. They continued in farm until 1872, since which year they have been held khas.

From the four measurements of 1846, 1865, 1879 and 1897, it appears that Lakhi is diminishing in size somewhat rapidly, whilst Badu is slightly increasing.

The present survey and settlement proceedings were commenced in December 1896; Mr. E. F. Berkeley took charge of the survey, and Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta, Officiating Deputy Collector, was in charge of the settlement. The survey and record-writing were finished by the following hot weather. The settlement operations were completed by September 1898 and the final report was submitted two months later.

3. Since the last settlement which took effect from 1883-84, Char Lakhi has lost 4,167 acres by diluvion, and Char Badu has gained 638 acres by alluvion. The present areas of the two estates are 15,642 and 5,745 acres, respectively,

the area of the two together being 33·42 square miles. The following table gives statistics as to the settled and cultivated areas:—

Name of Estate.	Area according to present survey.			Cultivated area, including homesteads, orchards, thatching-grass lands, and new fallows.			
	Settled area.	Unsettled area at the disposal of Government.	Total	Last settlement.	Present settlement.	Increase since last settlement.	Percentage of present cultivated area on total area (column 4).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Lakhi ...	14,977	665	15,642	11,438	12,852	1,414 acres, or 12·3 per cent.	82·1
Badu ...	6,093	652	5,745	3,822	4,173	351 acres, or 9·1 per cent.	72·6
Total ...	20,070	1,317	21,387	15,260	17,025	1,765 acres, or 11·5 per cent.	79·5

The percentage of the present cultivated area is very high. The staple crop is rice.

4. In the present settlement the rights of the inhabitants have been classified according to the nomenclature of the Tenancy Act. The local names *howladars*, *nim-howladars*, *krishaks*, and *jotdars* are used somewhat loosely, and, in the case of *jotdars*, with two entirely different meanings. The *howladar* was the original tenant, who brought the land under cultivation. If his land exceeded 100 bighas, or was mainly cultivated by under-tenants or sub-tenants of long-standing, he was recorded as a tenure-holder; otherwise as a settled raiyat. Similarly, the *nim-howladars* have been entered as under-tenure-holders or settled raiyats. The *krishaks*, with the exception of two entered as tenure-holders, have been recorded as settled raiyats. The *jotdars* are what are elsewhere known as *shikmi* viz. under-raiyats or *korphas*, without occupancy rights. They have by local custom no rights whatever in the land, and their tenancy is usually of very short duration. They appear to share, however, in the general prosperity of the islands. The word is also used of six tenants who were originally *howladars*; and these have been recorded as tenure-holders. The statement below shows the number and class of tenants paying *direct* to Government:—

	Number of tenants.	Area held in acres.	Rent payable according to the present settlement.	Average area of holding in acres.	Average rent per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Estate Lakhi.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Tenure-holders ...	342	10,033·17	20,203 0 4	29·33	2 0 2
Settled raiyats ...	614	4,919·49	9,595 9 6	8·01	1 15 2
Non-occupancy raiyats	6	24·57	49 12 7	4·09	2 0 5
Total ...	962	14,977·23	29,848 6 5	15·56	1 15 10
Char Badu.					
Tenure-holders ...	144	3,346·21	7,040 15 1	23·23	2 1 8
Raiyat at fixed rate ...	1	12·91	26 13 7	12·91	2 1 3
Settled raiyats ...	227	1,730·26	2,871 6 3	7·62	1 10 6
Occupancy raiyat ...	1	3·14	7 7 1	3·14	2 5 11
Total ...	373	5,092·52	9,946 10 0	13·65	1 15 3
Grand Total ...	1,335	20,069·75	39,795 0 5	15·03	1 15 8

5. There are 1,470 under-tenants in Lakhi, and 482 in Badu, who have been classified in accordance with the provisions of the Tenancy Act as follows:—

	Char Lakhi	Char Badu.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Under tenure-holders ...	35	7	42
Settled raiyats	736	268	1,004
Occupancy raiyats	8	6	14
Non-occupancy raiyats ...	419	117	536
Rent-free raiyats	16	8	24
Under-raiyats	244	74	318
Under-raiyats of the 2nd degree ...	5	.....	5
Rent-free under-raiyats ...	7	2	9
Total ...	1,470	482	1,952

The Settlement Officer has not furnished information as to the areas held or the rents paid by the under-tenants. Occupancy rights are freely sold, and it is stated that the landlords never deny the right of an occupancy raiyat to alienate his holding. It is also stated that non-occupancy raiyats and even under-raiyats usually transfer their rights.

6. In both Lakhi and Badu the soil consists of a rich loam, with little sand in it, and there is very little difference in the quality of the cultivated lands. The classification made is as follows:—

Class A-1.—*Hasila* or cultivated land, new fallow (*sanpatit*, *i.e.*, left fallow for a year) orchard, homestead, and thatching-grass land.

„ *A-2.*—*Laikabad* or virgin soil, jungle, and *sonait patit* or cultivated land abandoned for more than three years.

„ *A-3.*—*Malangchar* or valuable pasture land, unfit for rice.

„ *A-4.*—*Degichar* or land little better than mud, washed at ordinary tides, but growing *nonagach* or sâl tree in abundance.

B.—*Nalaik* or unculturable, held free of assessment.

7. The legal ground for enhancing the existing rates of rent was that of the rise in the price of rice. For purposes of comparison the quinquennial periods 1879-1883 and 1892-96 were selected; and it was ascertained that a rupee would purchase 23 seers 2 chitaks in the former period, and 14 seers in the latter; or, in other words, that the maximum enhancement permissible under the Bengal Tenancy Act was 7 annas in the rupee. But the only class of tenants whose rents have been generally raised are the *howladars*, viz, those who have been classed as tenure-holders and those who have been given the status of settled raiyats. These men, or their predecessors in title, as the first settlers, had to contend with many difficulties and to undergo considerable trouble and expense in clearing the jungle and bringing the land under cultivation, and they suffered very severely, both in life and property, from the cyclone and storm-wave of 1876. It was, therefore, decided that, whether classed as tenure-holders or settled raiyats, their rents should not be raised by more than 25 per cent. In accordance with this principle, the rate of rent for *hasila* lands held by *howladars* has been raised from 10 annas to 12 annas 6 pies per standard bigha, except for five *howladars* in Lakhi, who had for a long time been paying rent at a rate of 8 annas a bigha, which has been raised to 10 annas. In each case the rent settled was accepted by the tenant, and there has been not a single appeal against the Settlement Officer's decision.

8. No application was filed for the settlement of fair rents for under-tenants, but certain of the landlords represented to the Settlement Officer that the rents paid by some of their tenants were unusually low, and in the case of 42 under-tenants in Lakhi and 10 in Badu, the existing rents were enhanced with the consent of the parties concerned.

9. The Government revenue now fixed is shown below in comparison with the demand finally fixed at the last settlement, and the existing demand as increased by subsequent settlements of waste lands:—

Name of estate.	Revenue fixed at last settlement.	Existing revenue.	New revenue.	Percentage of increase over:—	
				Revenue fixed at last settlement.	Existing revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Lakhi ...	22,718 9 8	24,276 9 8	29,848 6 5	31·3	22·9
Badu ...	7,506 6 2	7,631 12 8	9,946 10 0	32·5	30·3
Total ...	30,224 15 10	31,908 6 4	39,795 0 5	31·6	24·7

The Settlement Officer states that, owing to the extension of cultivation since the last settlement, the revenue demand could have been raised from that given in column 2 of the above statement to Rs. 26,653-1-11 in Lakhi and to Rs. 8,273-9-11 in Badu, without any enhancement of the rates of rent. Approximately, therefore, Rs. 3,935, or 55 per cent. of the increase of revenue in Lakhi over the demand of the last settlement, and Rs. 767, or 31 per cent. of the increase in Badu, are due to extension of cultivation, and the remainder is due to the enhancement of rates.

10. The present kists for the payment of the rents are considered inconvenient, and, at the instance of the raiyats, the Settlement Officer has recommended that they should be altered as follows:—

Present kists.		Proposed kists.	
1		2	
	As. P.		As P.
May ...	... 0 6	July ...	... 2 0
August ...	... 3 6	October ...	... 4 0
November ...	... 6 6	January ...	... 4 0
February ...	... 5 6	April ...	... 6 0
Total	... 16 0	Total	... 16 0

The recommendations of the Settlement Officer may be disposed of by the Board on receipt of the further report called for by them.

11. The new settlement came into force in April 1899; and the Settlement Officer recommends that it should run for 20 years. Looking to the moderation in the present enhancement, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board in thinking that there is no necessity to fix a longer term than 15 years for the present settlement.

12. The total cost of survey and settlement debitable to these estates is Rs. 14,721-10-9, or 11 annas per acre. His Honour agrees with the Board that this is not excessive.

13. The settlement record should, as proposed, be maintained by the khas mahal staff, in accordance with the rules given in Appendix M to the Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that the khas tahsil staff and the local Revenue Officers should regularly inspect the permanent boundary marks and take the necessary steps for their maintenance.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor confirms this settlement. It has been made throughout under the rules contained in the revised Survey and Settlement Manual of 1895, and he agrees with the Director of Land Records in thinking that their working, as evidenced here, is satisfactory. The Settlement Officer, Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta, has carried out the settlement with marked ability. The acknowledgments of Government are also due to Mr. E. F. Berkeley of the Survey of India Department; and the services rendered by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Babu Kailash Chandra Bose, and the settlement staff generally, are commendable.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it be sent to the Board of Revenue.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER, BENGAL, FOR THE YEAR 1898.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—SANITATION.

Calcutta, the 14th August 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 4123S.

READ—

Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for the year 1898.

Read again—

The Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for the year 1897 and the Resolution of Government recorded thereon.

The report, which was due on the 1st May, was received on July 6th. The delay is due to the fact that the Sanitary Commissioner necessarily had to devote almost all his time to the supervision of plague measures. The report was submitted for the first time through the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who has appended to it a valuable note in which he reviews the salient points in the sanitary history of the year, and compares the conclusions drawn from the figures with those derived from the statistics of hospitals and dispensaries.

2. *Birth-rate.*—The number of births registered in 1898 was 2,543,701 against 2,625,844 in the previous year; the ratio per mille of population being 35·79 as against 36·94 in 1897 and 35·61, the average of the previous five years. A particular interest attaches to the figures for the year under report, which illustrate the concluding chapter in the history of the recent famine. The decrease in the birth-rate was anticipated by the Sanitary Commissioner in his last report, and is now considered by him to be without doubt due to the low vitality of the people in the preceding year caused by the effects of famine and high prices. He points out that the number of births was everywhere considerably higher during the last five months of the year than during the earlier months, and that this was particularly noticeable in those parts of the Province which were most severely affected by famine.

While, however, there can be no doubt that the famine did exercise a certain influence in this respect, its effects are nevertheless by no means so clearly marked as would naturally be expected, and the view of the Sanitary Commissioner must be accepted with modifications. If the famine were the sole cause of the reduction in the birth-rate, we should expect to find that there had been a corresponding reduction in the birth-rate of other provinces where famine prevailed, and that in Bengal the reduction was most distinctly marked in the districts most severely affected by the famine. This, however, is not the case. Both in the North-Western Provinces and in the Central Provinces the birth-rate shows an increase, the former having actually risen from 31·10 in 1897 to 37·35 in 1898; and in Bengal, of the 15 districts which were classed as famine districts, six including Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur, show an appreciable increase over the previous year's birth-rate. In Saran and Champaran the birth-rate was in advance of the mean of the previous five years, while the birth-rate in the Patna Division as a whole, which last year was the lowest in the Province, now stands above those of Burdwan and Chota Nagpur, and is only fractionally lower than the average. Moreover, reference to the figures of previous years shows that the greater incidence of births in the later months of the year is by no means an abnormal state of things. It was pointed out by Government in 1894 that it was due to certain months being considered as lucky or unlucky for the celebration of marriages, and this view was accepted by the Sanitary Commissioner in his report for 1895. It would appear then that the fall in the birth-rate during the year under report is due, as the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals points out in his note, not solely to the effects of the famine, but in great part to other special causes which can only be fully ascertained by a careful study of the subject extending

over a long term of years. Attention, however, must again be drawn to the fact which has on several previous occasions been pointed out, that considerably greater accuracy in registration must be attained before the vital statistics of the Province can be considered as a basis on which definite and satisfactory conclusions can be founded.

Among individual districts, Murshidabad stands first with 43·59 followed by Tippera (43·40) and Noakhali (42·22). Malda shows a remarkable decline from 47·40 last year to 41·56 this year. Calcutta is, as usual, at the bottom of the list with 13·98; the departure of women from fear of plague having doubtless caused the large decrease since last year. Of rural districts Shahabad stands lowest with 29·79. Among towns, Jangipur has been taken to the head of the list by a rise from 37·67 to 42·82, while Jamalpur in Monghyr is second with 44·05 as against 52·62 last year.

In only 12 rural areas was the recorded birth-rate up to the general estimate for the whole Province of 50 per mille, and of these there were 3 in each of the districts of Mymensingh and Murshidabad. The lowest birth-rate is as usual in Jhalakati. The Government of India having in their review of the report for 1897 repeated an opinion previously expressed that the extraordinarily low rate recorded was due not so much to any special cause as to defective registration, a careful enquiry was made by the Sanitary Commissioner and the District Magistrate, which disclosed the curious fact that out of a total population of 2,365 of whom 399 are females, only 49 of the latter are married women capable of bearing children. The birth-rate, however, has increased from 2·11 to 8·45 since last year.

3. *Death-rate.*—The number of deaths registered in 1898 was 1,888,468, giving a ratio of 26·57 per mille as against 2,341,632 and 32·94 in the previous year, and an average for the past 10 years of 2,044,902 and 28·77. The mortality from fever and cholera was particularly low, and the other principal diseases also show a decline. Climatic conditions and an abundant supply of food were no doubt the most important and obvious factors in bringing about this fortunate state of things.

In towns the death-rate, owing to the general absence of epidemics, fell to the remarkably low figure of 27·50, as against 35·09 last year, and an average for the last five years of 34·15.

No exceptionally high death-rate was recorded anywhere; the only towns which exceed the provincial estimate of 44 per mille being Garulia (52·84) Malda (49·54) and Serampore (44·72).

Only 14 rural areas as against 60 last year show a death-rate in excess of 44 per mille. In Maskhal and Chakaria the after-effects of the cyclone and storm-wave which devastated Chittagong in 1 97, made themselves felt in the shape of a severe epidemic of cholera, and in Siliguri in Darjeeling the malarial fever of the Terai claimed even more victims than usual.

4. *Death-rate by age and sex.*—The death-rate among males in 1898 was 28·75 as against 35·87 in 1897 and 30·87, the average of the preceding 10 years. Among females it was 24·40 as compared with 30·03 and 26·68. The diagram appended to the report again shows that at every stage of life the mortality among males is reported to be slightly higher than that among females. So far as children are concerned, the Inspector-General points out that the experience of India does not differ from that observed in Europe. In his last report, Major Dyson expressed with some confidence the view that the explanation was to be found in the greater difficulty of rearing male children, and the greater extent to which male adults are exposed to accidents and the hardships and vicissitudes of an outdoor life in the fields. As regards children, his previously expressed view holds good; but Major Dyson now admits the difficulty of maintaining the correctness of figures which show that the mortality among women of child-bearing age is less than that among males of the same age; and, while partially admitting the soundness of the explanation that registration in the case of females is more defective than in the case of males, calls attention to the large number of widows of child-bearing age, who are exposed to neither the perils of childbirth nor to the hardships undergone by the male sex. Until, however, the standard of correctness in registration is considerably higher than at present, it will be impossible to give a satisfactory explanation of this and

other difficulties which present themselves in the examination of vital statistics. The following table compares the mortality according to age during the last two years with that of the previous decade:—

	In 1898.		In 1897.		Average of past ten years 1888—97.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Under 1 year	441,079	192·35	495,648	216·15	386,642	168·61
1 year and under 5 years ...	272,169	34·08	336,276	42·11	297,164	37·21
5 to 10 years	150,496	14·04	188,060	17·54	165,649	15·45
10 to 15 „	92,759	11·96	114,479	14·76	95,547	12·32
15 to 20 „	90,947	15·45	114,591	19·47	96,758	16·44
20 to 30 „	187,026	16·11	237,537	20·46	206,972	17·83
30 to 40 „	168,831	16·72	221,366	21·92	199,763	19·78
40 to 50 „	143,034	20·93	189,636	27·76	176,855	25·89
50 to 60 „	127,824	31·44	170,565	41·95	155,994	38·37
60 years and upwards	214,303	65·83	273,474	71·24	263,568	68·66
Total ...	1,888,468	26·57	2,341,632	32·94	2,044,902	28·77

It is curious that the mortality among Musulmans during the year under report is given as 29·53, as against 25·51 among Hindus. The variation is unexplained, and is not a normal one.

5. *Registration.*—The perpetual stumbling-block of defective registration was dealt with by the conviction of 1,935 persons for failure to register and the cautioning of 362 more. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 3,052. During the year 239,885 births and 151,285 deaths were enquired into by the vaccination staff, with the result that 3,332 births and 1,776 deaths were found not to have been registered at the thanas. If these figures could be regarded as typical, they would indicate that registration is defective to the extent of 13 per mille in the case of deaths and of 11 per mille in the case of births. The accepted normal estimates are 50 per mille for births and 44 per mille for deaths in Bengal. It is probable, however, that the verification itself was not altogether complete. It must be remembered that it is only since 1892 that any real progress in the improvement of registration has been made. In order to verify the estimate as at present accepted, the results of the approaching census must be awaited. When they are known, much that is now hypothesis will be ascertained fact, and will provide a starting point from which more satisfactory deductions can be made than is at present the case. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals selects the low mortality registered in Chota Nagpur as a particular instance which throws doubt on the general accuracy of the returns.

6. *Principal diseases.*—The question of the influence of meteorological conditions on the prevalence of fever and cholera is a perennial subject of discussion. In the present year the mortality from fever has been lower than usual, and that from cholera the lowest ever recorded in the Province. The former of these facts Major Dyson can only ascribe to the general healthiness of the year; the latter he considers to be due to the almost normal rainfall of the year and the satisfactory agricultural outturn.

The following table shows the mortality from these two causes and the corresponding rainfall in 1898 and each of the five preceding years:—

	Rainfall.	Deaths from fever.	Deaths from cholera.
1893	80·96	1,477,288	126,976
1894	68·81	1,799,833	236,150
1895	54·42	1,634,254	177,087
1896	51·10	1,760,225	226,824
1897	63·53	1,679,132	196,247
1898	68·54	1,419,483	65,020

A glance at these figures will show how difficult it is to establish an immediate connection between meteorological conditions and the prevalence of these two diseases. In 1894, when the rainfall was almost exactly the same as in the year under report, the mortality from each of them was the highest in the quinquennium, and the decrease in fever in 1897, which was noticed in last year's report as being due to the early cessation of the rains in the previous year, has occurred to a still greater extent in 1898, in spite of the abundant rainfall of 1897. It appears impossible to generalise on this subject with the means at our disposal; but much may be expected from Colonel Hendley's proposal to prepare medical histories of each district, which shall combine information as to the character and peculiarities of the country in each particular instance with observations on the varying local influence of meteorological conditions on the public health. The mortality from cholera was highest in Chittagong (7·92), while Puri, where the congregation of pilgrims usually gives rise to a high death-rate, of which an unfortunate instance has occurred during the current year, was comparatively free from it in 1898.

The high rate of mortality in Chittagong has already been explained. The Sanitary Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals have under consideration a plan for working out in full detail the sanitary arrangements necessary to guard against outbreaks of cholera at fairs and assemblages of pilgrims. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that it will be found possible to put this plan into force at once Inoculation against cholera has been carried on throughout the year at the Purulia cooly depôt; and while no information is available from Assam as to its results, the work is obviously a necessary one, and is reported to have been well and carefully conducted. The seasonal incidence of the disease was highest in Bengal and Orissa during the first five and the last months of the year, while in Bihar it was highest in April and May.

Fever claims, as usual, by far the largest number of victims, though fortunately fewer than last year. It is again pointed out that in the mind of the chaukidar fever includes all diseases except cholera and small-pox, and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals specially notices the probable inclusion of respiratory affections and parasitic disorders. The character of the country and the habits of the people, however, make a large mortality from malarial fevers unavoidable. In the last report special notice was given to the opinion of the late Civil Surgeon of Faridpur to the effect that the high mortality from fever in that district was due in great part to the practice of steeping jute in all the standing water available. The opinions of other Civil Surgeons have accordingly been invited, and the Sanitary Commissioner agrees with the views expressed by the Civil Surgeons of 10 out of 13 of the districts where the practice obtains, that, though disagreeable, it is not proved to be specially favourable to the development of malaria. In so far, however, as the practice fouls the water supply, it must prejudice the public health, and is probably one of the causes of bowel-complaints.

Of individual districts, the death-rate from fever was highest in Noakhali (35·16), Dinajpur (33·43) and Rajshahi (31·16), all of which show an increase on last year's figures. In each of these districts a high rate of fever mortality is constant, and the only special factor noted by the Civil Surgeons is in Rajshahi, where waves of unhealthiness of the nature of influenza passed over the district in March, August and October.

The mortality was lowest in Puri (5·53), Calcutta (8·89) and Ranchi (9·89). It was as usual much lower in urban than in rural areas.

7. *Small-pox.*—14,269 deaths from this cause, or ·20 per mille, were registered during the year under report as against 19,655, or ·27 per mille in the previous year. By far the highest mortality (5·82) was in Puri, where the disease is believed to be fostered by the practice of inoculation. This question is engaging the special attention of the Sanitary Commissioner.

8. *Dysentery and Diarrhœa.*—The deaths from this cause were 37,155—a large falling off from last year and from the average of the last 10 years. The decrease is ascribed to the plentiful harvest and to the lesser incidence of malarial fevers. The highest death-rates were returned from Calcutta (4·51) and Howrah (4·08).

9. *Other causes.*—The mortality from other causes, excluding injuries and those already noticed, was 320,081 as against 350,180 in the previous year.

10. *Expenditure on Urban Sanitation.*—The following table shows the municipal expenditure on sanitation during the last two years:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.		Difference.	
	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conservancy, including establishment, road-watering, latrines, &c.	10,58,815	9,21,519	1,37,296	...
2. Drainage	1,13,456	1,21,060	...	7,604
3. Water-supply	2,62,636	5,44,984	...	2,82,348
4. Disposal of the dead ...	8,883	11,781	...	2,898
5. Markets and slaughter-houses	43,819	15,957	27,862	...
6. Treatment of the sick ...	3,41,492	3,32,653	8,839	...
7. Vaccination	20,285	19,912	373	...
8. Other sanitary works ...	1,02,038	66,380	35,658	...
Total ...	19,51,424	20,34,264	...	82,840
Construction and maintenance of roads.	4,19,908	4,36,684	...	16,776
Total, including roads ...	23,71,332	24,70,948	...	99,616

The decrease in expenditure on water-supply is more than accounted for by the reduction of capital expenditure in Howrah and Bhagalpur by Rs. 72,000 and Rs. 244,000 respectively.

The large increase in expenditure on conservancy is due to salutary apprehensions of the advent of plague. 45·75 per cent. of the total income of municipalities was spent on sanitary works, original and recurring. Major Dyson notices with regret that in certain important towns nothing was spent on original sanitary works; but until definite instances of actual deficiencies and neglect are pointed out, the Lieutenant-Governor hesitates to impute default to any local body simply on the ground of their expenditure sheet under this heading being blank for the year. The principal deficiency noted in all municipalities is the want of pucka drains and of proper levelling of the drains. These defects are universal in the smaller municipalities, and are in their case more or less inevitable owing to want of funds. It may, moreover, be noted that the desirability of having pucka drains everywhere is by no means universally admitted. Special remarks were made on this subject in the last Municipal Resolution. It is satisfactory to note that in almost all cases where defects are mentioned, remedial measures have been adopted. In Dacca, where the most serious defects are pointed out, great progress has been made in improving the conservancy, though much yet remains to be done. The Sanitary Commissioner includes in his report a table showing the comparative death-rate before and after the introduction of drainage and water-supply systems in various towns in Bengal. He, however, admits that the deficiences of registration in the earlier years prevent any useful inference being drawn from the figures—a remark which unfortunately applies, as has already been noticed, to most of the statistical portion of the report.

11. *Precautions against plague.*—The four observation camps at Chausa, Chakradharpore, Mairwa and Khurda Road were in full working order throughout 1898. In the Chausa Camp 636,819 persons were inspected and 24,776 were detained. Among the latter there were 18 deaths, only 5 of which were from plague. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 89,359. At Chakradharpur 57,624 persons were examined and 6,012 detained There was not a single death in the camp. The cost amounted to Rs. 61,860. At Mairwa the number of persons inspected and detained was 177,501 and 4,757 respectively. There were four deaths during the year, none of them from plague. The cost was Rs. 68,520. At Khurda Road 110,083 persons were examined and 3,478 detained. One death from small-pox occurred in the camp. The expenditure was Rs. 5,063.

12. *Sanitary Board.*—The Board were unfortunately unable to hold more than one meeting during the year. They were, however, enabled by circulation of files to undertake the usual consultative work; the most important scheme which came under their consideration being that for the supply of filtered water to the municipalities on the right bank of the Hooghly. Eight alternative projects were prepared by the Sanitary Engineer, the estimated cost varying from 24 to 35 lakhs. These have been separately submitted to Government. The possibility of providing a supply of drinking-water for the Patna Municipality from wells sunk in the old bed of the river Sone has now been fully proved, and the work has been taken in hand.

An important experiment in sewage disposal was inaugurated during the past year by the Sanitary Engineer, who was placed on special duty in England for the purpose of enquiring into the subject.

His proposal to carry out experiments on the septic tank principle has been sanctioned by Government, and is now being carried out. The Lieutenant-Governor will await the results with much interest. The suggestions made last year by the Board with a view to causing experiments to be made locally on the system of filtration through cinders of sullage water and waste liquids have been circulated to all municipalities. From the reports received it appears that little or no attention has been paid to the subject by municipalities, and that no results of any importance have been achieved. It is probable that the suggestions of the Board were found to involve more intrusion on the privacy of houses than municipal authorities were willing to undertake, or individuals to submit to.

13. *Inspections.*—Major Dyson was on tour for 162 days during the year. Almost the whole of his time had to be devoted to the organisation and inspection of precautionary measures against plague, and the ordinary sanitary work of the Province has of course suffered from this to a certain extent. Indirectly, however, it may be hoped that compensation will be found in the increased attention on the part of local bodies to sanitation generally, and conservancy in particular, which has been the result of the fear of plague which has overhung the Province during the year under report. Should it prove to have thoroughly and permanently awakened the local authorities to the supreme importance of an efficient system of sanitation, the plague will have done the people of Bengal a service which will go far to counterbalance the trouble and anxiety which it has caused.

The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Major Dyson for the care he has bestowed on sanitary administration generally and in particular for the untiring energy and attention to detail which he has displayed in all matters relating to the protection of the Province against plague.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WORKING OF THE FIRE BRIGADE IN THE TOWN AND SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF HOWRAH FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4131M.—The 14th August 1899.—The following is published for general information.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 8920, dated Calcutta, the 3rd August 1899.

From—E. M. SHOWERS, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of Police, Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit, in accordance with section 41, Act I of 1893, my report on the working of the Fire Brigade in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah during the year 1898-99.

2. There were no alterations in the constitution of the Fire Brigade. The force stood at the commencement of the year as follows:—

Lall Bazar.

Superintendent ...	1
Chief Engineer ...	1
Assistant Engineers	2
Driver, European ...	1
Do. Native ...	1
Fireman ...	1
Tindals ...	3
Khalassees ...	18
Syces ...	13
Inspector, jute warehouse	1
Total	42

Howrah.

Engineer ...	1
Fireman ...	1
Tindals ...	5
Driver ...	1
Khalassees ...	18
Syces ...	3
Total	29

Chitpur.

Engineer ...	1
Driver ...	1
Fireman ...	1
Tindals ...	2
Khalassees ...	12
Syces ...	3
Total	20

Bhowanipur.

Tindals ...	2
Khalassees ...	12
Total	14

Watgunge.

Tindals ...	2
Khalassees ...	12
Total	14

Palmer's Bridge.

Tindals ...	2
Khalassees ...	12
Total	14

I submit a statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of the Fire Brigade. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 17,269-5-4. The receipts were Rs. 54,746-4-2, which fell short of the estimate of Rs. 64,112, some of the receipts having been overestimated in the budget estimate. Rupees 7,587-8 represents the amount due, but not paid in by the municipalities during the year. Of this sum Rs. 7,285-8 have since been realized, and Rs. 302 are in course of realization. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 72,015. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 71,125-12-5 against an estimate of Rs. 74,730. The actual balance on the 31st March 1899 was Rs. 889-13-1.

3. During the year under review 38 fires occurred, in which the value of the property destroyed in each case exceeded Rs. 50.

At 32 of these fires the Brigade were in attendance, and in 5 the fires were extinguished by the local police and the residents of the locality. A fire on a country boat, which occurred off Ghoosery on the river, was extinguished by the Port Commissioners' fire-engine *Hooghly*.

4. In addition to the 38 serious fires already noted, 71 small fires occurred, 31 in the Town, 36 in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and 4 in Howrah.

The Brigade attended 7 of these fires, the remaining 64 being extinguished by the residents of the localities.

The average value of the property destroyed at each of these petty fires was Rs. 9-15-11.

5. The total estimated value of all property destroyed by fire during the year under review amounted to Rs. 4,49,579-15 as against Rs. 3,82,605 in 1897-98.

6. There were no lives lost during the year.

7. There were 3 fires in buildings licensed under Act I (B.C.) of 1893 and Act I (B.C.) of 1894, the total estimated value of property destroyed at these fires being two lakhs of rupees.

8. Six fires during the year 1898-99 call for special notice:—

(*a*) On the 11th April 1898, the S.S. *Otterburn* laden with jute cuttings and pressed bales of jute, lying at the Hastings Moorings, caught fire; the origin of the fire is not known. It lasted for 70 hours and 30 minutes. The efforts of the Fire Brigade resulted in saving a quantity of the cargo and in also, by unloading the vessel, preventing the wet bales of jute from starting the plates and rendering the ship a total wreck.

(*b*) On the 17th March 1899, at Hogulkooria Gully, Burtolla, a large oil mill shed caught fire accidentally. Machinery, mustard-oil and seeds were destroyed. The fire lasted 5 hours and 50 minutes. Greater damage would have been caused and probably loss of life had not the Fire Brigade succeeded in reaching the boiler house and letting off the steam from the boilers, and thus averting an explosion.

(*c*) A fire broke out on the early morning of the 29th October 1898 in the "Empress of India" Hydraulic Jute Press, Howrah. Five masonry warehouses containing a large quantity of jute, loose and in bales, were destroyed. The machinery was, however, saved. The fire lasted for 43 hours, and the estimated value of the property destroyed was Rs. 1,60,000.

(*d*) A fire occurred on the 10th November 1898 in the Ramdyall Cotton Mill, Ghoosery, Howrah. Machinery was damaged and cotton destroyed to the estimated value of Rs. 20,000. The fire lasted 1 hour and 30 minutes.

(*e*) On the 14th December 1898, at the Guzdar's Hydraulic Jute Press, Ghoosery, Howrah, a large two-storeyed building containing jute was destroyed; estimated value of damage Rs. 20,000. The fire lasted for 13 hours and 30 minutes.

(*f*) A fire occurred on the 30th December 1898 at the Ganges Jute Mill, Sibpur, Howrah. A large masonry building containing machinery, gunny-bags and waste twine was destroyed. The building was not licensed under the Act, as it was not used for storage of jute or cotton. The fire lasted 6 hours and 50 minutes, estimated value of damage done being Rs. 80,000.

9. During the year two prosecutions were instituted under the Explosives Act. Both cases ended in the conviction of the defendants.

10. A memorandum of the fires that occurred is enclosed.

Memorandum of fires in Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.

No.	Date.	Locality with section letter.	Duration of fire.	Approximate value of property destroyed.	Remarks showing nature of damage done, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1898.	*Town.*		Rs. A.	
1	11th April ...	Hastings Moorings, 3rd Division, Port Police.	70 hours and 30 minutes.	10,000 0	Jute cuttings and pressed bales on board the S.S. *Otterburne*; insured.
2	19th May ...	2, Mirzapore Lane, Section K, Town.	1 hour and 35 minutes	500 0	Two tiled huts, one cow and household property; not insured.
3	15th August ...	30, Baniatolla Lane, Section I, Town.	1 hour and 30 minutes	200 0	A few harmoniums in a pucka godown and a tiled hut; not insured.
4	25th December ...	Free School Street, Section M, Town.	1 hour and 10 minutes	300 0	One tiled hut containing a Bhoojawala's shop and property of other tenants; not insured.
	1899.				
5	1st February ...	On the river Hooghly off Nandi Bari Ghat.	2 hours and 45 minutes	1,500 0	Two boats laden with rice; not insured.
6	10th ,, ...	On board ship *Rhine* on the river	4 hours and 30 minutes	2,000 0	Hawser ropes and ship's stores on board the ship *Rhine*. Ship and stores; insured.
7	11th ,, ...	On the river Hooghly off Ghoosery	Ditto ...	10,000 0	A country boat laden with 1,830 drums of jute; not insured.
8	18th ,, ...	Dhoolliapara, off Beadon Street, Section C, Town.	2 hours and 15 minutes	300 0	One tiled hut and some straw; not insured.
9	23rd ,, ...	Bow Bazar Street, Section J, Town.	4 hours	37,000 0	A large two-storeyed pucka building containing new furniture; not insured.
10	17th March ...	Hogulcooria gully, Section C, Town	5 hours and 50 minutes	80,000 0	A large shed covered and enclosed with corrugated sheet iron, machinery, mustard oil and seeds; not insured.
11	23rd ,, ...	Chandney Lane, Section J, Town	1 hour and 45 minutes	700 0	Two large tiled huts and portions of windows of two pucka buildings; not insured.
12	26th ,, ...	Strand Road, Section E, Town ...	1 hour and 50 minutes	16,000 0	One large tiled godown with many rooms stored with tobacco; insured.
Total 12 fires.			Total ...	1,58,500 0	
	1898.	*Suburbs.*			
1	1st April ...	Subjee Bagan, Section K, Suburbs.	1 hour	100 0	Three golpatta huts; not insured.
2	13th ,, ...	Bhookoylash Road, Section L, Suburbs.	Do.	100 0	One large tiled hut; not insured.
3	25th ,, ...	Alipore Cavalry Lines, Section K, Suburbs.	19 hours and 30 minutes.	800 0	A large stack of hay. An insane man named J. E. Fawcett set fire to the hay; not insured.
4	8th May ...	Shibtolla Lane, Section F, Suburbs.	45 minutes	50 0	One golpatta hut; not insured.
5	14th ,, ...	Ballaghatta Road, Section F, Suburbs.	1 hour	100 0	One wood godown; insured.
6	25th ,, ...	Beg Bagan, Section F, Suburbs...	1 hour and 30 minutes	400 0	Ten golpatta and five tiled huts; not insured.
7	4th December ...	Munshi Bazar, Section E, Suburbs.	1 hour and 50 minutes	200 0	Tiled huts in a basti; not insured.
	1899.				
8	14th January ...	Bhookoylash, Section L, Suburbs	30 minutes	500 0	A tiled hut containing curry stuff, &c.; insured.
9	21st February ...	Dhogdoogipara, Section G, Suburbs.	Ditto	50 0	Two golpatta huts; not insured.
10	9th March ...	Bhowanipore, Section I, Suburbs	1 hour and 55 minutes	700 0	A stock of date tree leaves, straw, and bamboos and two tiled huts; not insured.
11	17th ,, ...	Sonai Bazar, Section N, Suburbs	2 hours and 30 minutes	1,500 0	Twenty golpatta huts; not insured.
12	17th ,, ...	Ditto ditto ...	45 minutes	50 0	Three small golpatta huts; not insured.
13	22nd ,, ...	Harobash, Section L, Suburbs ...	1 hour	400 0	One large golpatta hut, three goats, one monkey and a bird; not insured.
14	24th ,, ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do.	200 0	Ten golpatta huts; not insured.
Total 14 fires.			Total ...	5,150 0	
	1898.	*Howrah.*			
1	17th April ...	Baniapara, Sibpur	7 hours and 50 minutes	500 0	Five stacks of straw; not insured.
2	16th May ...	Peelkhana	25 minutes	60 0	One golpatta hut; not insured.
3	27th August ...	East Indian Railway Carriage Works.	1 hour and 15 minutes	500 0	Two railway carriages and a small portion of the roof of the carriage shed; not insured.
4	29th October ...	Old Ghoosery Road, Howrah. "Empress of India Jute Press."	43 hours	1,60,000 0	Five pucka warehouses containing a large quantity of jute in bales, as well as loose machinery slightly damaged; insured.
5	10th November ...	Ghoosery, "Ramdyal Cotton Mill."	1 hour and 30 minutes	20,000 0	Machinery and cotton in the blow room; insured.
6	6th December ...	Grand Trunk Road, Howrah ...	Ditto ...	1,000 0	Fourteen tiled huts and some grain shops; not insured.
7	14th ,, ...	Joya Bibi's Lane, Ghoosery, Guzdar's Press.	13 hours and 30 minutes.	20,000 0	One large two-storeyed building containing jute; insured.
8	22nd ,, ...	Hooghly Dock, S.S. *Puri*	3 hours and 30 minutes	2,000 0	The officers, cabins, engine room, sky-light and a portion of the upper deck of the S.S. *Puri* were charred; not insured.
9	30th ,, ...	Ganges Jute Mills, Sibpur ...	6 hours and 50 minutes	80,000 0	A long pucka building containing gunny-bags, waste twine and machinery. Building and machinery not insured; gunny-bags insured for Rs. 20,000.
	1899.				
10	9th February ...	Bantra	30 minutes	1,000 0	Four golpatta huts and household property; not insured. The buildings were set on fire by Gosto Behari Roy and Giribala Dasi, who were acquitted of incendiarism by the Sessions Judge.
11	15th March ...	Kasundeb, Sibpur	45 minutes	100 0	Two golpatta huts and one golpatta cowshed; not insured.
12	16th ,, ...	Senapara, Sibpur	1 hour	50 0	Three golpatta huts; not insured.
Total 12 fires.				2,85,210 0	
			Total ...	4,48,870 0	
			Value of property destroyed in petty fires.	709 15	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	4,49,579 15	

Statement showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Fire Brigade Fund for the year ending 31st March 1899.

RECEIPTS.	Budget estimate for 1898-99.	Actual charges for 1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Balance on 31st March 1898 ...	17,269 5 4	17,269 5 4	.....	.....	
Rates and fees under Act I (B.C.) of 1893 from Town Corporation.	45,532 0 0	45,532 0 0	.....	.....	
Rates and fees under Act I (B.C.) of 1893 from Cossipore and Chitpur Municipality.	11,231 0 0	5,615 8 0	.....	5,615 8 0	These outstanding sums have been realised since the close of the year.
Rates and fees under Act I (B.C.) of 1893 from Maniktolla Municipality.	607 0 0	607 0 0	.....	.....	
Rates and fees under Act I (B.C.) of 1893 from Howrah Municipality.	3,340 0 0	1,670 0 0	.....	1,670 0 0	
Fines under Fire Brigade Act	200 0 0	129 0 0	.....	71 0 0	These items were over-estimated for in the budget.
Fines under Petroleum Act	70 0 0	62 0 0	.....	8 0 0	
Fees for letting off fireworks	30 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0	
Petroleum fees	2,000 0 0	904 0 0	.....	1,096 0 0	
Sale-proceeds of hose, &c.	200 0 0	151 13 2	.....	48 3 10	
Hire of fire engines	600 0 0	75 0 0	.....	525 0 0	
Rent of telephone lines	302 0 0	.....	.....	302 0 0	Is in course of realisation; will be shown in this year's account.
Total ...	64,112 0 0	54,746 4 2	.....	9,365 11 10	
Total ...	81,381 5 4	72,015 9 6	.....	.....	

PAYMENTS.	Budget estimate for 1898-99.	Actual receipts for 1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Establishment at Lall Bazar.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1 Superintendent at Rs. 250	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	The increase is partly accounted for by payment made to men on short leave, which was not estimated for, and partly to payment of compensation for dearness of provision.
Absentee allowance	600 0 0				
1 Chief Engineer at Rs. 200—20—300	3,120 0 0	3,110 0 0	.....	10 0 0	
1 Engineer ,, 120—6—150	1,440 0 0	1,432 15 9	.....	7 0 3	
1 Ditto ,, 100—4—120	1,200 0 0	1,153 5 4	.....	46 10 8	
1 Driver ,, 150	1,800 0 0	2,250 0 0	450 0 0	.....	
1 Native driver ,, 18	216 0 0	192 0 0	.....	24 0 0	
1 Fireman ,, 10	120 0 0	123 0 0	3 0 0	.....	
1 Tindal ,, 20	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Do. ,, 16	192 0 0	192 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Do. ,, 10	120 0 0	123 0 0	3 0 0	.....	
11 Khalassees ,, 8 each	1,056 0 0	1,089 0 0	33 0 0	.....	
7 Ditto ,, 7 ,, ...	588 0 0	609 0 0	21 0 0	.....	
11 Syces ,, 8 ,, ...	1,248 0 0	1,287 0 0	39 0 0	.....	
2 Do. ,, 8 ,, ...					
Personal allowance of 3 tindals	72 0 0	72 0 0	.....	.....	
Allowance to office establishment	336 0 0	339 0 0	3 0 0	.....	
Salary of 1 Inspector at Rs. 170	2,520 0 0	2,510 0 0	.....	10 0 0	
Travelling allowance of Inspectors at Rs. 60 ...	720 0 0	720 0 0	.....	.....	
Exchange compensation allowance	1,285 0 0	446 7 11	.....	838 8 1	
	19,873 0 0	19,488 13 0	552 0 0	936 3 0	
Contingencies.					
Feed and keep of horses, also shoeing and Veterinary attendance.	3,900 0 0	4,376 9 3	476 9 3	.....	
Stable gear and repair of harness, &c.	500 0 0	198 10 0	.....	301 6 0	
Lighting Engineer's and Driver's quarters and Fire Brigade stables.	360 0 0	158 0 0	.....	202 0 0	
Clothing and accoutrements for the members of the Fire Brigade.	1,100 0 0	945 4 6	.....	154 11 6	
Extra pay of European members of the Fire Brigade at Rs. 5 for each attendance at fire.	1,500 0 0	1,305 0 0	.....	195 0 0	
Rent	2,280 0 0	1,922 0 0	.....	358 0 0	
Pension	1,500 0 0	810 1 7	.....	689 14 5	
Gratuities to persons giving notice of fire ...	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	
Cost of new engine with fittings and accessories ...	.....	650 0 0	650 0 0	.....	
Hand cart for conveying coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Canvas hose	2,000 0 0	7 8 0	.....	1,992 8 0	
Purchase of horses	1,200 0 0	3,016 0 0	1,816 0 0	.....	
Harness for do.	700 0 0	199 4 0	.....	500 12 0	
Repairs of buildings	1,000 0 0	1,137 5 9	137 5 9	.....	
Implements	500 0 0	29 14 0	.....	470 2 0	
Repairs of engines and brake-vans	2,500 0 0	10,520 4 6	(a)8,020 4 6	.....	(a) Cost of repairing two engines ... 3,878 15 6
Maintenance of telephone lines	4,796 0 0	5,045 13 4	249 13 4	.....	Cost of repairing of a brake ... 1,325 0 6
Coal, wood and engine stores	2,700 0 0	2,168 6 6	.....	531 9 6	Purchase of parts of engines, the Engineer in charge being qualified to make petty repairs ... 4,241 6 6
Miscellaneous	1,504 0 0	545 7 0	.....	954 9 0	
Cost of extension bells	720 0 0	.....	.....	720 0 0	
	28,856 0 0	33,044 8 5	11,350 0 10	7,170 8 5	Rs. 9,445 5 6

PAYMENTS.	Budget estimate for 1898-99.	Actual charges for 1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Howrah Establishment.					
1 Engineer	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	.....	.....	
2 Tindals at Rs. 10 each	240 0 0	246 0 0	6 0 0	.....	
1 Fireman ,, 10	120 0 0	123 0 0	3 0 0	.....	Increase due to payment of compensation for dearness of provision to men.
3 Tindals ,, 8 each	288 0 0	297 0 0	9 0 0	.....	
7 Khalassees ,, 8 ,, ...	672 0 0	693 0 0	21 0 0	.....	
11 Ditto ,, 7 ,, ...	924 0 0	957 0 0	33 0 0	.....	
1 Engine-driver at Rs. 18	216 0 0	123 0 0	.....	93 0 0	
3 Syces at Rs. 8 each	288 0 0	297 0 0	9 0 0	.....	
Exchange compensation allowance	225 0 0	117 8 0	.....	107 8 0	
	4,773 0 0	4,653 8 0	81 0 0	200 8 0	
Contingencies.					
Feed and keep of horses, also shoeing and Veterinary attendance.	1,000 0 0	830 14 3	.....	169 1 9	
Stable gear and repair of harness	50 0 0	105 10 0	55 10 0	.....	
Rewards to informers, giving notice of fires ...	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	
Repairs of engines and brake-vans	900 0 0	57 0 0	.....	843 0 0	
Implements	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	
Hose carts	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Purchase of horses	600 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0	
Harness for do.	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	
Repairs of buildings and look-out	700 0 0	.....	.....	700 0 0	
Coal, wood and engine stores	400 0 0	21 5 6	.....	378 10 6	
Canvas hose	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	
Clothing	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	
Rent and taxes	152 0 0	151 3 0	.....	0 13 0	
Miscellaneous	150 0 0	101 13 0	.....	48 3 0	
Lighting	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	5,452 0 0	1 267 13 9	55 10 0	4,239 12 3	
Bhowanipore.					
2 Tindals at Rs. 10 each	240 0 0	246 0 0	6 0 0	.....	Increase due to payment of compensation for dearness of provision.
3 Khalassees ,, 8 ,, ...	288 0 0	297 0 0	9 0 0	.....	
9 Ditto ,, 7 ,, ...	756 0 0	783 0 0	27 0 0	.....	
	1,284 0 0	1,326 0 0	42 0 0	.....	
Watgunge.					
2 Tindals at Rs. 10 each	240 0 0	246 0 0	6 0 0	.....	
1 Khalassee ,, 8 ,, ...	96 0 0	99 0 0	3 0 0	.....	Ditto ditto.
11 Khalassees ,, 7 ,, ...	924 0 0	957 0 0	33 0 0	.....	
	1,260 0 0	1,302 0 0	42 0 0	.....	
Palmer's Bridge.					
2 Tindals at Rs. 10 each	240 0 0	246 0 0	6 0 0	.....	
2 Khalassees ,, 8 ,, ...	192 0 0	198 0 0	6 0 0	.....	Ditto ditto.
10 Ditto ,, 7 ,, ...	840 0 0	870 0 0	30 0 0	.....	
	1,272 0 0	1,314 0 0	42 0 0	.....	
Chitpore Establishment.					
1 Engineer	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	.....	.....	
2 Tindals at Rs. 10 each	240 0 0	239 8 3	.....	0 7 3	
1 Fireman ,, 10	120 0 0	123 0 0	3 0 0	.....	Increase due to payment of compensation for dearness provision.
5 Khalassees ,, 8 each	480 0 0	495 0 0	15 0 0	.....	
7 Ditto ,, 7 ,, ...	588 0 0	609 0 0	21 0 0	.....	
3 Syces ,, 8 ,, ...	288 0 0	297 0 0	9 0 0	.....	
1 Engine-driver at Rs. 18	216 0 0	192 0 0	.....	24 0 0	
	3,732 0 0	3,755 8 3	48 0 0	24 7 3	
Contingencies.					
Feed and keep of horses, also shoeing and Veterinary attendance.	1,000 0 0	928 7 0	.....	71 9 0	
Stable gear and repairs of harness	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	
Repairs of engines and hose carts	800 0 0	178 0 0	.....	622 0 0	
Purchase of hose	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	
Ditto of horse	600 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0	
Harness for do.	300 0 0	1 4 0	.....	298 12 0	
Coal, wood and engine stores	400 0 0	118 11 6	.....	281 4 6	
Clothing	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	
Repairs of buildings	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	
Miscellaneous	200 0 0	63 2 0	.....	136 14 0	
Rates and taxes	.....	156 0 0	156 0 0	.....	
	4,950 0 0	1,445 8 6	156 0 0	3,660 7 6	
Travelling allowance for inspecting petroleum depôts.	360 0 0	320 0 0	39 0 0	.....	
Audit fees	118 0 0	118 0 0	.....	.....	
Establishment for collecting the rates and fees payable under Act I (B.C.) of 1893.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Town Municipality	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	
Cossipore and Chitpore Municipality	700 0 0	700 0 0	.....	.....	
Howrah Municipality	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....	
Manicktollah Municipality	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	
Water pressure	500 0 0	486 0 0	180 0 0	.....	
Fees for inspection of boilers	.....	90 0 0	90 0 0	.....	
	3,278 0 0	3,528 0 0	300 0 0	50 0 0	
Total ...	74,750 0 0	71,125 12 5	12,677 10 10	16,281 14 5	
Balance on 31st March 1899 ...	10,000 0 0	889 13 1	.....	9,110 2 11	
GRAND TOTAL ...	84,750 0 0	72,015 9 6	12,677 10 10	25,392 1 4	

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd July 1899.

E. M. SHOWERS,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 14th August 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·24, Kalna 1·50, Katwa 1·51, Raniganj ·71. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* paddy nearly over. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa slightly decreased. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Kalna	15½	
Katwa	16	
Raniganj	15¼	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·35, Rampur Hât ·78. Weather hot. Rain wanted. Transplantation of paddy completed. Price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers and at Rampur Hât 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 2·78, Vishnupur 3·76. Weather very hot with occasional showers. Transplantation of rice still continues. Sugarcane growing. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle disease reported. Rice selling at Bankura 17¾ seers and at Vishnupur 17⅝ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·39, Tamluk 5·09, Ghatal 5·71. Prospects of sugarcane, jute, flax and *aus* paddy favourable. Inundations have subsided. Transplantation of winter paddy going on briskly. Grass-hoppers reported from three localities and cattle-disease from Salboni. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee.
Contai	16	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	17	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·12, Serampore 1·12, Jahanabad 2·37. Transplantation continues. Some damage has been done to jute and *aus*. Common rice sells at 14 seers 6 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·28, Ulubaria 2·09. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers. Flood-water in the *jheels* is being drained and transplantation of *aman* going on. Prospects hopeful, but for some little time the less rain there is the better. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·25, Barasat ·87, Basirhat ·14, Diamond Harbour 2·89. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Prospects of standing crops not favourable owing to excessive rain Transplantation of *aman* going on briskly on high lands and on the lands whence the water has subsided. The excessive rainfall destroyed the paddy seedlings and stopped transplantation on low lands. The drainage in the Diamond Harbour and Basirhat subdivisions is defective. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12½ to 16	per rupee.
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	17	
Diamond Harbour	13¼	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar ·32, Kushtia 3·16, Meherpur 2·40, Chuadanga 1·38, Ranaghat 1·19. Weather cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of *aman* continues. Harvesting of *aus* and steeping of jute commenced. River water subsiding. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kushtia	17	
Meherpur	14½	
Chuadanga	15	
Ranaghat	14	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·79, Kandi 1·10, Jangipur 1·04. Weather hot. Harvesting of *bhadoi* still going on. Transplantation of *aman* nearly finished. Indigo is being cut. Prospects of mulberry and jute good. Crops in some places have suffered much on account of floods. Water and fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Kandi	16	
Jangipur	15	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·07, Jhenida ·11, Magura 1·26, Narail 2·10, Bangaon 1·76. Weather cloudy and rainy at intervals. Harvesting of *aus* paddy going on. Prospects of crops tolerably good. Rivers are rising. Insects are gradually disappearing. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	16	
Magura	18¾	
Narail	15	
Bangaon	17	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·74, Bagirhat ·93, Satkhira ·57. Weather hot with occasional rain. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Insects still damaging paddy in some parts. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Baitaghatta and Rampal. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17	per rupee.
Bagirhat	17	
Satkhira	15	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·21, Nator 1·42, Naugaon 2·12. Flood subsided. Prospects of crops fair. Steeping of jute commenced. Transplantation of *aman* in full swing. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 3·29. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy and steeping of jute progressing. Cattle-disease reported from some thanas. Fodder and drinking-water plentiful. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·01, Alipur Duars 12·07. Weather hot and rainy. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy and harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy still going on. Prospects favourable. Jute is being cut and steeped. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 5·59, Kalimpong 4·61, Siliguri 7·80. Weather seasonable. *Hills—Kalai* and *phaphar* being sown; *Bhutia, chota marua, bora marua, bhadoi* and *haimanti* paddy doing well. *Terai*—Transplanting of *haimanti* paddy going on; *jamira* paddy being reaped; jute, *bhadoi*, and sugarcane doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·22, Gaibanda 3·43, Nilphamari 2·68, Kurigram 3·57. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of winter rice and steeping of jute in progress. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 17 seers 6 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 2·56. Cutting of *aus* and jute and transplanting of *aman* continuing. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 17½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·17, Sirajganj 2·92. Weather hot and rainy. Prospects of crops good. *Aus* being harvested. Common rice 16 seers 2 chitaks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·98, Manikganj 1·03, Munshiganj 1·58. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·14, Jamalpur 1·55, Netrokona 5·04, Kishorganj 1·30, Tangail 2·34. Continual showers. Rice doing well. Jute suffering from want of sunshine. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 20 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·54, Goalundo ·99, Madaripur ·22. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of paddy generally good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·74. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair, but *pamari* insects in places. *Aus* is being reaped. Transplantation of *aman* has begun. Common rice sells at 16 seers (*aman*) and 18 seers (*aus*) per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·10, Brahmanbaria ·75, Chandpur 1·20. Ordinary monsoon weather. Jute and *aus* paddy being cut. *Aman* doing well. Common rice 20 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 8·97, Feni 4·45. Crop prospects fair. Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* continue. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice—*aman* 16 seers and *aus* 19 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 2·82. Weather seasonable. *Aus* being reaped. *Aman* being cultivated. Prospects good. Common rice 15 seers per rupee. Water and fodder sufficient.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·25, Barh ·14, Dinapore ·21, Bihar ·15, Hilsa nil, Bikram nil. Weeding of Indian-corn and other *bhadoi* crops going on in some places. Transplantation of paddy in progress. Condition of cattle good. Green fodder and water for cattle plentiful. Common rice in Patna sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar ·36, Jahanabad ·03, Aurangabad 1·53, Nawada ·81. Transplantation of paddy continues. Prospect of *bhadoi* bad. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·01, Buxar ·07, Bhabua ·55, Sasaram ·72. Transplantation of paddy going on. *Bhadoi* wherever saved from effects of excessive rain is doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Buxar, Dumraon, and Nawanagar thanas. Twenty-four cases of cattle-disease reported from Sasaram. Fodder and water abundant.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar ·36, Siwan ·44, Gopalganj 2·82. Weather sultry. Transplantation of paddy in full swing. Prospects of *bhadoi* somewhat better. Average prices—Common rice 13·9 seers and *makai* 20·1 seer per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 1·08, Bettiah ·82, Barharwa ·97, Bagaha 1·33, Ramnagar ·86. Prospect of *bhadoi* slightly improved by fine weather. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy still going on with good prospects. Common rice 13 and maize 22 seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Paddy being transplanted. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 15 seers, barley 19 seers, *makai* 17 seers, gram 18 seers, and *rahar* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·64, Samastipur ·18, Madhubani 2·57. Weather hot and sultry with occasional showers of rain. Transplantation of paddy is still in progress. Weeding of *bhadoi* crops going on. *Makai* and *marua* have been considerably damaged. Prospects of rice are good. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at Sadar 11½ seers per rupee.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 1·71, Begusarai ·77, Jamui ·57. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers. Transplantation of winter rice going on. *Janera* is being resown in some places. *Bhadoi* in several tracts ruined. Prices of food-grains rising. Common rice sells at Monghyr 11 and Jamui 10 seers per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—Weather sultry and overcast. Rainfall at Sadar ·88, Madhipura 2·40, Supaul 4·58. *Bhadoi* crops seriously damaged already. The rain, however, is proving beneficial to the *aghani* seedlings. Transplantation still going on. Fodder plentiful. Prices continue to rise.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·51, Kishanganj 3·15, Araria 5·65. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute progressing. Transplantation of *aghani* continues. Standing crops doing well. Agricultural prospects good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	... ...	15	per rupee.
Kishanganj	... ...	15	
Araria	... ...	16	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·66, Chanchal 1·22, Shibganj 1·46, Gajol 1·75. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *bhadoi* rice going on. Transplanting of winter paddy continues. Prospects favourable. Coarse rice sells at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water abundant.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of paddy good. *Makai* prospects poor. Some cattle-disease. Average price of common rice 13 seers 10 chitaks and of Indian-corn 18 seers 12 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·17, Jajpur 2·3, Kendrapara 1·79, Banki 1·81. False Point 1·01 Weather hot and seasonable. *Sarad*, jute, *haldia*, cotton and sugarcane are growing. *Beali* in ear and being damaged by insects in places. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		S.	ch.	
Cuttack	... ...	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	... ...	17	1	
Kendrapara	... ...	19	11	
Banki	... ...	17	15	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·43. Sugarcane thriving well. Transplanting and weeding of *sarad* going on. *Aus* crop in ear. Rice sells at 18 seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul ·67, Bisipara ·37. Puddling and transplantation of paddy and *mandia* suspended in many places for want of sufficient rain. Those transplanted are withering in both subdivisions. Early *bhadoi* crops being damaged in Angul, Common rice sells at 27 seers per rupee in Angul and 12 seers in Khondmals. Great anxiety for rain prevails.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·75, Khurda ·96. Insufficiency of rain badly felt. *Beali* already damaged to some extent, especially in the Sadar subdivision. Puddling and weeding of *sarad* delayed for want of water. Condition of sugarcane, *mandia*, and other miscellaneous crops good. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease continues in places. Price of common rice stationary.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·24, Giridih ·46. Weather cloudy. Rain wanted for transplantation in some thanas. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 1·34. Weather cloudy. More rain wanted in places. Transplantation retarded in consequence. Rice sells at Ranchi 15 seers per rupee and in the interior 19 seers. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall ·53. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally good. No cattle-disease. Rice selling at 15 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·67, Gobindpur ·47. Weather hot. Prospects of crops generally good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Tundi, Nirsha, Gobindpur, and Chas. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 16 seers 11 chitaks and at Gobindpur 15 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 1·40. Rainfall very unequally distributed. More rain is wanted. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was rain in every district during the week, though the amounts were generally moderate. The rice crop throughout the Province is doing well, the only unfavourable report of any importance coming from the 24-Parganas. The *bhadoi* crop has obtained some slight relief by the diminution in the rainfall, but it is to be feared that there is no chance of a good outturn. The other crops, jute and sugarcane especially, appear to be doing well. More rain is needed in Orissa and one or two districts in Chota Nagpur. Prices show a tendency to rise. There is still a little cattle-disease.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 15th August 1899.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 6th to 12th August 1899.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Max-imum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1899		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Aug.	6th	148·2	3·4	29·546	85·9	94·3	17·8	76·5	81·8	1·033	80·2	84	WNW Calm and variable.	48	0·13	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, t, lr.
,,	7th	148·4	8·2	·530	86·7	93·1	14·9	78·2	81·1	0·988	78·9	78	NNW and calm	59	0·02	Day partially cloudy, night clear d.
,,	8th	142·3	2·9	·509	86·7	91·6	9·8	81·8	81·7	1·019	79·8	81	NNW and N ...	85	0·08	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, t.
,,	9th	149·6	4·0	·492	86·3	93·3	12·1	81·2	82·8	1·078	81·5	86	SSE and calm ...	33	0·12	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, t, lr.
,,	10th	140·4	3·1	·522	84·5	88·5	8·3	80·2	80·8	1·004	79·3	85	ESE and SE by S	147	0·20	Chiefly cloudy, d, p.
,,	11th	150·4	2·6	·555	84·3	89·2	10·0	79·2	81·0	1·018	79·8	86	ESE and SSE ...	94	0·17	Chiefly cloudy, d, p.
,,	12th	108·9	Nil	·585	82·1	83·9	4·8	79·1	79·9	0·993	79·0	90	S by E and SSE	43	0·69	Cloudy, o, d, p.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·534
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·587
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	24·2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	90·9
The mean temperature of the seven days	85·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·2
The extreme variation of temperature	17·8
The maximum temperature	94·3
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	14
	%
The mean relative humidity	84
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th August 1899	1·41
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·88
The total fall from 1st January to 12th August 1899	53·78
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	39·88

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; lr, lightning reflection, d; drizzling rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 14th August 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province

STATION OBSERVATIONS.

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Representative stations	Air Pressure. Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Air Pressure. Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Air Pressure. Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Air Pressure. Variation from normal mean.	Wind. Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Wind. Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature. Highest of month.	Temperature. Lowest of month.	Temperature. Mean daily maximum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily minimum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily temperature.	Temperature. Variation from normal mean.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·637	29·357	29·479	29·524	—·011	S85°W	57	96·9	73·8	89·6	78·9	84·3	—·0
			Raniganj	29·429	29·120	29·223	29·514	—	S72°W	42	94·2	73·9	85·8	77·8	83·4	—·0
		Birbhum	.....													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·445	29·119	29·249	29·496	—	W	28	95·1	76·6	89·4	78·2	83·8	—·0
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·619	29·327	29·436	29·531	—·009	S1°W	75	95·3	74·1	89·7	78·2	84·0	—·0
		Hooghly	.....													
		Howrah	.....													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·765	29·430	29·570	29·539	+·005	S47°W	307	92·0	75·1	87·2	80·5	83·9	—·0
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·765	29·304	29·564	29·531	—·007	S42°W	198	93·4	75·7	88·6	79·3	83·5	+·0
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·748	29·379	29·535	29·530	—	S1°E	94	93·3	72·2	89·0	78·4	83·7	—·0
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·720	29·358	29·504	29·519	—·025	S11°W	49	93·2	74·8	88·0	78·9	83·5	—·0
		Jessore	Jessore	29·774	29·394	29·556	29·535	—·029	S7°E	30	93·0	73·2	[illegible]	78·9	83·7	—·0
		Khulna	.....													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·717	29·362	29·503	29·522	—·020	S29°E	113	92·1	73·1	87·7	78·6	83·2	—·0
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·684	29·357	29·469	29·546	—·014	S79°E	87	94·3	74·7	88·2 (g)	78·4 (g)	83·3 (g)	—·0
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·530	29·187	29·318	29·558	—·017	S85°E	72	92·9	75·1	88·6	77·7	83·2	+·0
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·043	22·826	22·896	—	+·019	S81°E	83	73·2	55·5	65·6	58·1	61·9	—·0
		Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29·665	29·324	29·451	29·562	—	S65°E	50	93·4	76·1	88·4	78·8	83·6	—
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·634	29·345	29·470	29·547	—·018	S73°E	60	97·2	74·7	88·7	78·3	83·5	—·0
		Bogra	Bogra	29·730	29·309	29·522	29·535	—	—	—	93·2	73·2	87·5	78·3	82·9	—·0
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·753	29·401	29·532	29·531	—·034	S12°E	64	92·3	71·7	86·8	78·3	82·5	—·0
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·807	29·428	29·576	29·550	—·026	S28°E	200	91·1	75·2	87·3	78·9 (e)	83·1	—·0
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·765	29·442	29·555	29·566	—·019	S60°E	11	93·2	72·1	86·5	77·2	81·8	—·0
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·774	29·362	29·558	29·552	—·034	S20°E	37	91·8	73·9	87·6	78·4	83·0	+·0
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·811	29·426	29·591	29·549	—·013	S16°E	54	91·3	75·1	87·6	78·7	83·1	+·0
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·816	29·445	29·583	29·567	—	S28°E	171	90·4	75·8	88·1	77·1	82·6	+·0
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·788	29·434	29·577	29·567	—	S34°E	146	90·2	72·8	86·1	76·1	81·1	—·0
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·702	29·301	29·537	29·572	—·045	S39°E	225	89·7	74·1	85·1	76·5	80·8	—·0
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....													
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·559	29·284	29·373	29·507	—·034	S30°W	109	93·0	74·7	86·0	78·2	82·1	—·0
		Gaya	Gaya	29·350	29·091	29·188 (f)	29·517 (f)	—·012	S81°W (f)	140	94·9	72·8	88·0 (f)	76·8 (f)	82·4 (f)	—·0
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·378	29·116	29·208	29·513	—·006	S66°W	160	89·4	73·6	85·2	77·2	81·2	—·0
			Buxar	29·487	29·200	29·304	29·497	—·017	S76°W	180	91·0	72·1	85·4	77·2	81·3	—·0
			Arrah	29·540	29·261	29·355	29·497	—	N88°W	42	93·8	74·0	86·5	77·5	82·0	—·0
		Saran	Chapra	29·567	29·275	29·378	29·506	—	N57°W	70	93·8	74·6	87·3	78·4	82·9	—·0
		Champaran	Motihari	29·534	29·240	29·347 (a)	29·527 (a)	—	E	123 (a)	93·0	74·9	87·7 (a)	77·6 (a)	82·7 (a)	—·1
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·581	29·284	29·376	29·507	—	S63°E	44	92·2	75·2	86·8	76·4	82·6	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·594	29·295	29·397	29·516	—·022	S77°E	55	91·3	76·5	87·3	79·5	83·4	—·1
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·603	29·298	29·394	29·506	—·008	S46°W	54	92·2	75·1	87·4 (a)	78·5 (d)	82·9 (c)	—·1
		Purnea	Purnea	29·647	29·342	29·445	29·523	—·032	N31°E	95	94·2	75·2	88·0	79·2	84·9	—·1
		Malda	Malda	29·711	29·372	29·492	29·515	—	S47°E	58	95·1	72·0	89·0	78·8	83·9	—·1
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·241	28·945	29·072	29·516	—·012	S62°W	28	91·0	71·3	87·1	76·7	81·9	—·1
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·701	29·427	29·541	29·563	+·020	S74°W	69	95·4	74·7	90·3	78·3	84·3	—·1
			False Point	29·723	29·478	29·599	29·562	+·010	S70°W	243	93·5	74·6	87·3	78·0	82·6	—·1
		Balasore	Balasore	29·730	29·436	29·544	29·536	+·016	S51°W	125	93·4	73·8	89·3	77·9	83·6	—·1
			Shortt's Island													
		Puri	Puri	29·761	29·515	29·615	29·578	—	S66°W	285	90·7	75·6	89·3 (a)	79·5	84·4 (a)	—·1
			Gopalpur	29·766	29·502	29·622	29·583	—	S39°W	230	94·9	74·6	89·0	78·9	84·0	—·1
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·761	27·502	27·594	29·540	—·004	S87°W	214	88·2	70·3	82·6	73·6	78·1	—·1
		Ranchi	Ranchi	27·948	27·577	27·681	29·540	+·009	S81°W	212	87·7	69·4	83·1	73·0	78·1	—·1
		Palamau	Daltonganj	28·025	28·738	28·844	29·526	—	S63°W	142	93·1	71·3	88·0	76·3	82·2	—·1
		Manbhum	.....													
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·985	28·703	28·820	29·536	—	S68°W	64	95·4	74·0	88·8	77·2	83·0	—·1
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·507	29·182	29·312	29·539	—·029	N85°E	60	93·2	75·3	87·8	77·3	82·5	—·1
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·702	29·352	29·484	29·553	—·023	S66°E	115	90·2	74·8	85·1	78·7	81·9	—·1
		Cachar	Silchar	29·777	29·385	29·532	29·608	—·015	S72°E	79	98·1	75·3	90·4	77·2	83·8	—·1

(a) Mean of 30 days. | (d) Mean of 25 days. | (e) Mean of 23 days. | (f) Mean of 21 days.

ngal for the month of July 1899.

MIDITY.		CLOUD.			DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										
					RAINFALL—										
					Of month.					Since 16th May 1899.					DISTRICT.
	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	
	+5	9·9	+0·5	24·03	22·75	12·01	+10·74	20·00	15·70	37·25	24·15	+13·10	38·60	30·55	Burdwan.
	—	7·7	—	16·91											
					17·23	12·71	+4·52	20·50	16·55	31·51	26·18	+5·33	39·25	32·05	Birbhum.
	—	7·5	—	16·65	14·74	12·67	+2·07	15·70	16·33	28·71	26·26	+2·45	32·40	31·15	Bankura.
	—	8·3	—	15·90	21·81	12·42	+9·39	15·83	15·00	40·16	25·83	+14·33	33·33	29·75	Midnapore.
					23·08	12·02	+11·06	19·67	16·38	46·38	24·51	+21·87	41·01	33·12	Hooghly.
					21·08	11·96	+9·12	20·50	17·34	43·41	24·92	+18·49	39·50	33·45	Howrah.
	—3	9·0	+0·7	15·05	20·27	12·53	+7·74	17·57	16·63	41·04	26·08	+14·96	36·43	33·13	24-Parganas.
	+3	8·5	—1·2	21·47	21·87	12·46	+9·01	26·00	18·04	45·99	26·22	+19·77	45·00	34·49	Calcutta.
	—	8·2	—	23·10	18·98	10·50	+8·48	20·00	15·60	34·93	23·83	+11·10	40·40	32·63	Nadia.
	+7	9·5	+0·9	13·36	16·20	11·11	+5·09	19·75	15·67	30·84	24·09	+6·75	38·37	31·73	Murshidabad.
	0	8·7	—0·5	20·64	17·98	10·41	+7·57	19·80	15·21	38·49	25·36	+13·13	41·80	34·07	Jessore.
					17·63	12·82	+4·81	20·33	18·02	36·43	28·73	+7·70	44·33	38·12	Khulna.
		5·9	—	11·36	16·83	11·72	+5·11	19·40	15·35	35·88	25·34	+10·54	40·60	31·29	Rajshahi.
	—	8·7	—	25·77	20·21	13·23	+12·28	23·00	16·29	47·53	30·31	+17·22	44·80	33·04	Dinajpur.
	—	4·5	—	33·24	25·90	28·08	—2·18	22·25	18·82	71·47	61·51	+9·96	52·00	43·26	Jalpaiguri.
	+4	9·1 (e)	+0·3	43·40	32·22	35·47	—3·25	28·50	24·12	68·84	69·98	—1·14	59·75	52·15	Darjeeling.
	—	9·9	—	23·53	22·01	24·03	—2·02	21·50	18·13	69·28	62·23	+7·05	49·00	45·21	Cooch Behar.
	—	7·8	—	13·85	15·28	15·23	+0·05	17·20	14·28	42·04	41·70	+0·34	45·20	35·54	Rangpur.
	—	8·4	—	21·57	20·37	12·57	+7·80	21·25	15·70	30·88	29·28	+9·90	43·50	34·30	Bogra.
	—	9·3	—	16·78	16·52	11·13	+5·39	21·00	15·35	35·82	26·46	+9·36	44·50	33·91	Pabna.
	+1	9·0	+1·1	16·10	16·11	13·46	+2·65	21·80	17·76	41·61	31·39	+10·22	49·00	38·36	Dacca.
	—	8·4	—	23·16	21·86	16·17	+5·69	23·00	16·83	53·08	40·88	+12·20	53·75	38·45	Mymensingh.
	—	7·8	—	15·09	14·08	11·85	+2·83	20·33	16·54	39·88	28·59	+11·29	47·66	35·88	Faridpur.
	—	7·9	—	18·17	20·46	18·65	+1·81	21·14	20·29	45·13	39·27	+5·86	47·14	41·73	Backergunge.
	—	8·6	—	15·37	16·13	12·97	+3·16	18·67	15·55	40·50	32·34	+8·25	42·00	35·30	Tippera.
	—	8·8	—	41·31	36·34	24·66	+10·68	25·00	21·10	70·78	51·99	+18·79	54·00	43·64	Noakhali.
	+1	7·6	—0·3	25·37	25·20	28·38	+6·82	21·80	21·49	76·01	57·78	+18·23	48·20	44·88	Chittagong.
					17·67	18·58	—0·91	23·00	22·08	45·07	42·06	+3·01	55·00	47·85	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
	+10	9·3	+1·6	19·21	21·35	12·20	+9·15	22·33	14·44	52·38	20·56	+11·82	35·50	23·50	Patna.
	+11	8·4 (h)	—0·6	24·28	19·74	12·11	+7·63	20·89	13·91	32·88	18·76	+14·12	54·44	22·23	Gaya.
	—	9·2	—	16·20											
	—	8·5	—	20·53	20·43	11·69	+8·74	17·80	13·73	34·03	17·73	+16·30	31·47	22·06	Shahabad.
	—	8·5	—	22·62											
	—	9·1	—	26·33	21·52	12·14	+9·38	22·67	13·85	30·29	20·08	+10·21	37·00	23·35	Saran.
	—	6·0	—	19·21	24·51	13·76	+10·75	24·50	13·45	39·17	25·56	+13·61	41·25	25·68	Champaran.
	—	6·6 (a)	—	32·22		12·39			12·54		21·26			22·46	Muzaffarpur.
	+8	7·5	+0·9	17·06	22·70	12·47	+10·23	21·00	13·77	32·84	21·34	+11·50	33·00	23·99	Darbhanga.
					24·93	13·22	+11·76	18·80	13·89	34·50	21·90	+12·60	30·60	23·04	Monghyr.
	—	9·4	—	28·33	28·54	15·12	+10·42	22·83	15·45	35·00	23·94	+11·06	39·16	27·51	Bhagalpur.
	+4	8·3	+0·8	23·97	21·91	17·72	+4·19	24·50	17·26	43·86	34·56	+9·30	46·35	33·26	Purnea.
	—	8·9	—	19·52	20·32	13·40	+6·92	22·25	16·40	37·07	26·36	+11·71	42·00	31·32	Malda.
	—	9·4	—	25·70	22·89	13·17	+9·72	22·57	17·02	36·91	24·27	+12·64	38·29	31·03	Santhal Parganas.
	+2	7·9	+0·3	10·57	9·59	11·77	—2·18	16·00	14·47	21·91	25·01	- 3·10	32·38	27·61	Cuttack.
	0	8·9	+0·7	7·43											
	—	6·9	—	15·00	14·93	12·09	+2·84	15·00	14·51	29·81	24·36	+5·45	34·00	28·79	Balasore.
															Shortt's Island.
	—	6·4	—	5·65	9·08	10·94	—0·96	13·00	13·24	16·17	21·76	—5·59	25·40	24·72	Puri.
	—	3·5 (a)	—	6·35											
	+1	10·0 (a)	+0·7	17·64	19·82	14·36	+5·46	23·33	16·96	31·88	23·58	+8·30	35·73	28·70	Hazaribagh.
	—	9·4	—	12·40	12·11	13·63	—1·52	14·67	17·27	25·14	23·34	+1·80	30·34	29·91	Ranchi.
	—	6·5	—	14·66	15·05	14·15	+0·90	15·75	16·41	29·44	21·55	+7·89	28·10	25·53	Palamau.
					15·00	13·37	+1·63	19·50	16·34	28·83	24·44	+4·39	33·67	29·83	Manbhum.
	—	5·9	—	10·41	10·95	13·37	—2·42	17·60	15·46	24·09	25·16	—1·07	34·25	30·21	Singbhum.
	+2	9·3	+0·1	13·56											Sibsagar.
	+2	9·1	+2·8	11·86											Dhubri.
	+5	[illegible]	+1·4	24·38											Cachar.

(a) Mean of 30 days. (g) Mean of 20 days. (h) Mean of 19 days. (e) Mean of 24 days.

Table of Rainfall recorded at stati

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	0·01	...	...	0·04	0·06	0·26	3·15	0·02	...	0·50	0·59	0·45	2·66	3·05	1·18	1·79	3·20	0·04	0·01
			Burdwan ...	0·39	...	...	0·25	0·70	1·15	2·40	...	0·02	0·33	0·36	0·09	0·11	2·80	0·35	0·11	3·42	0·40	0·29
			Katwa ...	1·65	...	...	...	...	0·16	2·49	0·09	0·02	1·00	0·34	0·40	0·09	1·75	0·70	...	3·78	0·03	...
			Raniganj ...	0·04	1·33	...	...	0·16	0·04	2·11	0·25	0·08	1·04	0·21	0·04	0·04	1·37	1·45	0·03	0·44	1·06	0·03
			Mankur ...	1·45	...	...	1·11	0·92	0·75	0·75	0·95	...	1·33	0·80	...	0·78	2·55	0·98	0·90	1·53	...	...
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	0·03	...	0·12	1·27	0·02	1·37	0·43	0·08	3·39	...	2·44	0·86	1·85	0·76	0·04	0·27	3·19	...
			Hetampur ...	...	0·45	0·22	0·05	0·26	0·64	1·26	0·07	...	0·97	0·02	0·85	0·12	1·06	1·14	...	0·67	0·56	...
			Rampur Hât ...	0·27	0·27	0·16	...	...	1·32	1·09	0·45	0·04	...	0·04	0·05	0·07	0·72	1·00	...	1·92	0·10	0·16
			Bolpur ...	0·11	0·19	0·03	...	0·20	1·35	...	0·08	0·17	0·88	0·33	0·18	0·03	2·09	0·72	...	1·62	0·38	0·01
			Murari ...	1·45	0·77	...	...	0·64	0·12	1·01	1·25	0·31	0·13	0·48	0·43	0·22	0·97	4·55	...	3·42	0·13	...
			Labpur ...	...	...	0·24	0·27	...	0·44	1·75	0·87	0·23	1·62	0·52	0·14	...	3·27	2·41	...	1·00	0·97	...
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	0·22	0·02	...	0·09	...	3·09	0·06	0·22	0·09	2·09	1·35	0·15	2·28	0·89	0·36	1·40	0·27	...
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·65	0·19	0·32	...	2·19	0·27	0·07	1·20	0·33	0·54	2·68	0·74	...
			Maliara ...	0·03	0·18	0·10	...	2·78	...	0·84	...	0·08	0·42	3·11	0·42	0·14	0·76	0·06	...	0·47	0·77	...
			Khatra ...	...	0·10	...	0·05	...	0·08	1·20	6·09	...	...	1·73	0·09	0·25	1·90	0·65	...	1·10	1·42	0·25
			Indas ...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·82	0·07	0·12	...	1·20	...	0·50	2·16	0·33	0·15	2·23	0·31	0·03
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	2·52	...	0·30	1·54	...	...	2·43	0·85	...
			Onda ...	...	1·40	...	...	...	0·68	0·12	...	...	1·76	1·92	...	1·98	0·12	...	1·40	1·35	...	...
			Gangajalghati	0·09	0·82	0·73	...	3·76	...	0·49	0·05	0·38	0·31	2·50	0·20	0·15	1·75	0·94	...	0·41	0·22	...
			Raipur ...	0·05	...	...	...	0·80	0·50	2·05	0·22	...	...	0·02	...	0·60	1·00	1·05	0·38	1·10	0·42	...
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	1·48	...	2·16	0·01	...	...	2·22	0·91	1·21	1·53	1·98	...	1·95	...	...
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	1·65	...	0·22	1·68	0·04	7·75	0·05	...	...	...	0·40	5·66	3·97	0·17	0·18	5·99	...	0·02
			Tamluk ...	0·04	...	...	0·75	0·27	0·77	2·12	0·11	0·14	...	1·09	0·61	1·48	3·15	2·11	1·00	1·90	0·06	1·33
			Midnapore ...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·37	1·30	...	1·25	...	...	2·44	0·45	6·70	0·79	0·97	2·33	0·03	...
			Ghatal ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·44	...	0·48	0·02	0·66	0·03	0·91	1·96	1·14	1·46	3·49	0·05	...
			Kukrahaty ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	3·36	...	...	...	0·60	0·11	3·34	6·50	...	1·05	0·23	...	...
			Garhbeta ...	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·30	1·66	0·30	...	...	0·17	0·25	0·24	2·14	0·10	...	1·77	...	...
			Pauskura ...	...	...	...	0·20	0·07	0·20	1·73	...	0·12	...	0·13	3·85	1·55	3·8	0·64	0·82	2·49	...	0·02
			Dantan ...	...	...	...	...	1·96	2·34	2·45	0·03	...	...	...	...	3·46	0·94	4·85	0·10	1·32	...	...
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·40	5·73	0·17	...	1·99	1·04	0·10	1·84	2·78	0·17	0·13	4·89	0·67	...
			Hooghly ...	0·22	...	...	...	0·52	0·40	6·86	0·05	0·20	0·58	1·09	0·06	1·07	3·09	0·06	...	1·91	0·45	...
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·08	2·50	...	0·22	0·08	0·19	0·52	0·05	1·07	0·38	1·05	4·19	0·44	...
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	...	0·17	...	0·91	0·19	4·31	0·19	...	0·20	1·28	0·32	0·58	2·87	0·36	1·65	1·65	0·37	...
			Mohesreka ...	...	...	0·35	...	0·09	0·79	0·23	0·64	2·00	...	1·21	0·11	2·58	3·21	1·65	3·28	1·55	...	0·36
			Uluberia ...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·67	1·65	0·10	0·27	...	1·45	0·52	2·30	2·15	1·30	3·25	0·83	0·25	0·32
		24-Parganas ...	Saugor Island	...	0·03	...	...	1·68	0·28	1·24	0·04	...	...	0·34	0·38	3·57	2·02	0·02	0·24	0·38	0·18	...
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	0·56	0·06	2·36	3·65	0·16	0·25	...	0·57	0·04	3·65	6·10	0·09	1·43	1·00	...	...
			Canning Town	...	...	0·21	...	...	1·50	2·43	0·11	1·20	...	1·50	0·43	...	1·24	0·39	2·46	0·16	1·23	...
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·01	1·06	0·08	0·05	3·02	0·50	4·12	0·12	0·27	0·29	0·33	0·67	0·84	3·47	0·89	1·55	1·62	0·29	...
			Barrackpore...	...	...	0·89	...	0·35	...	3·75	0·16	...	2·01	...	0·13	1·05	2·94	0·13	0·16	2·95	0·86	...
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	...	1·18	...	3·78	...	...	...	1·04	0·05	1·20	5·38	0·15	0·44	3·45	...	...
			Barasat ...	...	...	...	...	0·29	2·47	2·45	0·06	0·02	1·30	0·45	2·78	0·10	1·70	0·03	0·41	2·80	0·16	0·03
			Basirhat ...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·99	0·36	0·21	0·15	0·18	0·56	0·82	1·45	0·06	0·33	0·91	0·12	0·02
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	0·14	...	...	...	0·01	0·77	4·12	0·01	...	0·80	0·39	0·34	...	1·86	0·14	2·03	2·38	0·35	...
			Krishnagar ...	0·13	...	...	...	0·02	0·53	3·61	0·03	0·03	2·15	0·02	...	0·65	0·39	1·99	0·04	1·17	0·39	...
			Chuadanga ...	0·04	...	...	0·75	...	0·25	0·43	0·22	...	1·12	0·50	0·02	...	0·58	0·99	0·87	0·31	0·03	0·13
			Meherpur ...	1·74	...	...	0·04	...	0·13	0·66	0·50	...	0·64	0·70	0·01	0·50	...	0·29	0·90	0·95	0·43	0·21
			Kushtia ...	0·77	...	...	0·02	0·15	0·23	0·30	0·52	...	0·08	...	...	...	1·46	0·83	0·30	1·92	0·20	2·21
		Murshidabad..	Kandi ...	...	...	...	0·05	0·15	0·42	1·34	0·12	...	0·80	0·45	0·16	3·56	3·30	1·90	0·05	1·30	0·23	...
			Berhampore...	0·07	0·97	...	0·15	...	0·55	1·28	0·81	0·20	1·43	0·11	0·12	0·31	0·95	0·38	0·03	0·10	1·08	...
			Lalbagh ...	...	0·64	2·40	...	...	1·23	1·43	0·40	...	1·50	0·13	...	...	0·86	0·75	0·11	0·20	1·43	...
			Azimganj ...	...	0·02	2·43	...	...	1·23	1·43	0·40	...	1·48	0·13	...	...	0·86	0·75	0·11	0·18	0·43	...
			Jangipur ...	0·34	0·49	0·21	...	0·15	0·05	0·75	0·06	0·89	0·29	0·94	...	0·38	0·49	0·79	0·39	2·04	0·22	0·01
			Lalgola ...	...	1·50	...	...	...	0·10	3·00	2·30	0·30	0·20	4·30	...	...	0·20	2·00	1·00	2·00	0·10	...
			Akriganj ...	0·33	0·21	0·18	...	...	1·52	0·25	0·52	...	0·84	0·68	...	...	0·11	1·40	0·44	1·10	0·10	...
			Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dumkal ...	0·48	0·42	...	...	...	0·30	0·74	0·50	...	1·40	1·20	0·03	...	0·10	0·90	...	0·43	0·12	...
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	2·21	...	...	...	...	0·11	1·41	0·24	0·03	0·73	0·01	0·02	0·03	0·87	0·05	2·28	0·04	0·02	...
			Jessore ...	1·58	...	...	0·14	0·10	0·45	0·44	0·85	0·02	0·13	0·02	...	...	1·48	0·09	1·91	0·37	0·29	0·03
			Jhenidah ...	0·53	0·14	...	...	0·16	0·57	0·62	...	...	1·67	...	0·24	...	0·40	0·45	0·50	4·60	0·50	0·03
			Magura ...	2·04	...	...	0·25	...	0·67	0·81	...	...	0·60	0·91	...	...	0·15	0·13	...	1·00	0·11	0·07
		Khulna ...	Bangaon ...	...	...	0·12	...	0·72	0·26	0·54	0·02	0·10	0·16	2·18	...	...	1·20	0·43	0·28	1·04	0·08	0·03
			Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·81	1·39	0·51	...	0·24	0·31	0·35	1·05	0·79	0·04	0·42	0·31	0·09	0·03
			Bagerhat ...	0·11	...	0·09	...	0·01	0·11	1·48	0·01	0·02	0·04	0·08	0·06	0·95	0·88	0·54	0·21	0·22	0·20	0·14
			Khulna ...	2·80	1·20	...	...	...	0·14	0·99	0·11	0·40	0·20	...	0·20	0·12	0·32	0·23	0·32	1·21	0·20	...
			Kaliganj ...	...	...	1·18	0·32	0·40	3·05	...	...	1·20	...	2·79	...	0·61	...	1·00	0·08	1·12	...	0·14
			Natipur ...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·80	1·23	0·03	...	...	0·50	0·82	...	...	...	0·54	1·30	0·80	...
			Dumuria ...	1·27	...	...	0·26	...	0·85	0·74	0·20	0·12	...	0·20	0·25	0·05	...	0·12	1·83	0·50	1·43	...
			Rampal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	1·04	0·03	0·31	1·09	0·09	0·47	0·75	0·36	0·06	0·15	0·10	0·15
			Kalaroa ...	0·16	0·05	...	0·01	0·74	1·20	0·36	...	...	0·83	...	...	...	1·14	...	0·75	2·24	0·34	...
			Paikgacha ...	...	...	...	0·31	0·41	0·55	0·95	0·47	0·03	0·33	...	0·37	1·07	3·52	0·52	0·03	0·19	0·82	...
			Mollahat ...	1·25	0·15	0·25	...	0·13	0·25	1·15	0·75	0·25	1·15	0·15	0·11	1·15	0·15	0·25	...	0·14	0·05	...
			Morellganj ...	0·14	...	1·12	...	...	0·18	1·76	0·02	0·26	0·39	0·19	...	...	1·01	0·32	0·28	0·45	0·85	1·16
		Rajshahi ...	Bodlia ...	0·54	0·07	2·68	...	...	0·14	0·23	0·05	...	0·37	0·69	...	...	0·32	0·25	0·04	0·35	0·02	0·02
			Nator ...	0·86	0·29	...	...	...	0·59	0·85	0·60	...	0·26	0·40	0·13	0·01	0·59	0·39	1·29	1·52	0·12	...
			Naugaon ...	1·27	2·03	...	...	...	0·27	0·54	1·11	...	2·47	0·95	0·29	0·01	0·50	0·12	1·36	1·02	0·30	...
			Lalpur ...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	0·63	4·00	0·31	...	0·30	0·30	...	...	...
			Manda ...	1·10	3·50	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·60	...	2·40	...	...	0·15	0·49	0·75	1·70	0·60	0·40	...
		Dinajpur ...	*Nithpur* ...	0·78	0·30	...	...	0·08	0·03	1·28	0·03	...	0·10	0·26	...	...	0·20	1·13	1·30	0·25	0·63	...
			Nawabganj ...	1·35	0·33	0·75	...	0·27	0·27	1·13	2·06	0·04	0·15	0·92	0·40	...	0·14	0·49	0·64	...	0·18	...
			Gangarampur	...	0·70	2·60	...	...	...	0·99	0·20	...	2·60	...	1·20	...	0·39	0·90	1·20	1·12	...	...
			Mahadeopur	0·85	2·58	0·08	...	0·19	0·35	1·17	0·27	...	3·50	0·35	...	...	0·40	0·53	0·45	2·55	0·56	...
			Chiramun ...	0·02	0·21	0·30	0·47	2·85	...	2·49	1·43	0·12	0·47	0·15	0·77	1·10	0·38	0·40	0·75	0·28	0·02	...
			Raiganj ...	0·03	0·07	0·17	1·16	0·03	...	2·03	0·00	0·17	0·10	...	1·03	2·66	0·37	0·52	1·37	1·15	0·82	...
			Dinajpur ...	0·30	...	0·10	0·40	0·49	...	0·06	0·87	...	0·13	...	0·75	...	0·29	0·52	0·49	1·80	...	...
			Baloorghat ...	0·34	1·48	1·73	...	0·47	0·42	0·53	0·07	0·11	0·37	0·24	0·26	0·03	...	1·97	1·02	0·23	0·06	...
			Thakurgaon...	0·18	0·12	0·31	...	1·62	...	...	1·88	...	1·18	0·66	0·24	1·49	4·00	1·00	...	...	...	...
			Setabganj ...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·05	0·30	...	...	1·20	...	...	1·10	...	...	...	...
			Ramgani ...	0·04	0·30	0·45	0·03	1·67	0·09	0·18	1·68	0·02	0·07	0·01	2·01	0·17	0·53	1·88	...	...	...	0·18
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	3·39	3·69	0·86	0·06	0·91	...	0·12	0·50	0·27	0·06	0·70	1·71	0·75	0·08	0·91	0·91	0·39	0·06	...
			Alipore Duar	3·15	3·53	4·88	0·52	...	...	1·05	0·48	...	0·32	...	...	0·70	1·38	0·15	0·30	...	...	...
			Falliscotta ...	0·72	1·46	1·98	1·57	0·80	...	0·30	0·22	0·25	0·56	...	8·41	0·02	0·32	0·46	0·07	...	...	...
			Debiganj ...	0·30	1·25	2·57	...	0·20	...	0·50	3·35	...	0·87	...	1·10	0·85	0·75	1·88	...	...	...	0·20
			Bhagalpur (Nagrakatta).	1·10	0·80	...	1·58	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·46	2·56	0·35	0·83	0·85	1·05	0·50	0·02	...
			Kalchini ...	4·05	1·05	0·75	0·70	0·20	...	0·15	0·02									0·05	0·40	0·15
		Darjeeling ...	Baza ...	7·55	2·57	3·41	0·03	0·60	...	0·18	0·54	0·25	0·15	1·71	2·94	0·21	0·04	0·30	0·07	0·77	0·19	...
			Siliguri ...	1·00	0·86	2·20	0·10	0·90	...	0·50	0·36	0·32	1·05	0·05	0·63	0·80	0·90	0·50	0·25	...	...	...
			Darjeeling ...	1·46	1·40	1·02	0·29	0·47	...	1·14	2·02	1·26	0·59	0·40	0·33	3·86	1·15	2·27	0·43	0·42	0·94	...
			Kalimpong ...	0·36	0·98	0·63	0·13	0·13	0·03	0·38	0·75	0·80	0·19	0·67	0·47	1·55	0·31	0·39	0·40	0·39	2·01	...
			Mungpoo ...	0·81	1·24	0·88	0·33	0·26	...	2·13	1·71	0·52	0·31	0·03	3·82	...	1·12	1·72	0·62	0·09	1·84	...
			Kurseong ...	1·15	1·47	1·78	0·63	0·09	...	3·40	1·65	0·41	0·28	0·86	1·03	0·40	2·64	2·17	0·32	...	1·15	...
			Pedong ...	2·36	0·91	0·97	0·85	0·37	0·14	1·61	0·71	0·54	0·31	0·11	0·45	0·77	1·38	1·12	0·59	0·04	1·28	...
		Tibet ...	Yatung ...	0·23	0·43	0·21	0·15	0·31	0·09	0·11	0·63	0·25	0·52	0·10	0·53	0·43	0·62	0·53	0·59	0·27	0·30	...
		Cooch Behar..	Dinhatta ...	0·31	0·22	1·15	0·31	1·09	...	4·09	...		3·82	1·50	...	0·18	...	0·28	0·18	0·02	0·10	...
			Cooch Behar...	0·08	0·86	2·75	0·82	...	0·02	0·61	0·80	0·57	0·42	0·24	...	0·05	0·06	0·28	...	0·27	0·48	...
			Mickliganj ...	0·15	0·29	1·95	0·04	0·15	...	4·45	0·54	0·48	...	...	3·05	1·31	0·14	0·64	...	0·27	0·48	...
			Mathabhanga	0·49	0·28	0·03	0·01	0·90	0·04	0·02	1·05	0·50	0·13	0·15	2·01	0·11	0·21	0·21	0·15	0·05	0·33	...
			Pulbari ...	0·20	1·04	2·09	0·15	...	...	0·53	0·22	...	1·40	...	...	...	0·52	0·08	...	...	...	...
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	0·30	0·88	...	...	...	0·16	1·30	1·22	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·07	...	0·28	...	...
			Rangpur ...	0·03	1·11	0·56	0·09	0·48	0·05	0·82	2·52	0·06	0·61	0·30	0·96	...	0·02	0·13	...	...	0·11	...
			Peerganj ...	0·08	...	...	...	...	1·70	0·80	2·05	0·15	0·25	...	...	...	0·45	0·17	0·06	0·08	0·07	...
			Kurigaon ...	0·56	1·53	0·02	...	...	...	1·18	1·87	...	...	0·02	...	0·07	0·20	2·37	...	...	0·30	...
			Gobindganj ...	1·26	2·91	...	...	...	1·26	0·35	1·73	0·38	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·86	0·41	...	0·24	...
			Bandogra (*Nilphamari*).	0·75	0·65	4·22	0·12	0·56	...	0·62	2·40	0·05	0·75	1·30	0·22	...	0·70	0·22	...	0·10	0·45	...
			Ulipur ...	0·46	0·53	...	...	...	...	2·10	1·40	...	0·25	0·60	...	0·05	0·12	0·20	...	...	...	...
			Saidergunj ...	0·27	1·52	0·03	...	...	0·05	1·65	1·09	0·06	0·13	0·54	0·01	...	...	0·03	...	0·01	...	...
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	0·75	0·88	...	...	...	0·[illegible]	0·[illegible]	...	0·01	1·45	0·30	0·95	...	...	0·87	...	...	...	...
			Nowkhilla ...	0·28	0·75	...	...	...	0·[illegible]	...	...	0·17	0·26	0·30	...	0·08	0·02	0·41	...	0·[illegible]	...	...
			Adamdighi ...	1·30	2·68	0·02	0·12	...	0·[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·07	0·21	0·42	...	...	...
			Panchbibi ...	0·13	3·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·25	1·80	0·53	...	...	...
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	0·61	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	0·16	0·72	...	...	...
			Serajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·25	1·30	...	...	...

(a) Mean of 20 days.

Bengal in July 1899.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 26th May to 31st July 1899.	Average rainfall from 26th May to 31st July.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
2·08	...	0·03	0·37	0·55	1·47	...	0·33	0·76	0·16	19	13·04	24·57	11·13	3·20	44·87	23·02	Kalna ...	Burdwan.		
3·75	0·27	0·23	2·36	0·59	2·47	...	0·02	0·08	0·02	21	16·27	24·01	11·71	3·75	37·47	24·04	Burdwan.			
3·28	0·03	0·03	0·87	0·03	0·68	0·17	0·23	0·95	0·29	18	15·46	24·90	10·49	4·08	38·70	23·16	Katwa.			
1·09	0·21	0·01	1·30	1·06	0·64	0·49	0·01	0·30	...	19	16·46	16·91	13·22	2·11	23·99	24·89	Raniganj.			
2·19	1·35	...	...	0·85	2·67	0·11	0·30	0·28	0·50	23	17·27	23·36	13·51	2·67	41·24	25·75	Mankur.			
1·84	1·13	...	0·69	1·20	0·14	0·54	...	1·41	0·94	19	17·69	24·11	13·13	3·39	41·73	26·86	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
2·27	2·62	...	0·58	1·18	0·19	0·07	0·01	0·16	1·15	20	15·85	17·03	13·17	2·27	30·61	26·65	Hetampur.			
1·90	0·10	...	0·41	0·30	1·02	0·36	0·30	0·10	0·36	23	16·48	12·70	11·75	1·32	25·86	24·13	Rampur Hát.			
1·89	1·25	...	...	0·12	0·92	0·60	...	0·63	0·27	0·04	20	16·18	14·48	12·77	2·09	27·85	27·02	Bolpur.		
0·63	0·12	0·45	0·21	0·09	4·98	0·72	0·73	0·12	0·31	26	?	25·97	?	4·98	44·50	?	*Morari.*			
0·62	0·97	0·94	2·50	1·02	0·47	...	0·32	...	0·38	22	?	21·61	?	2·50	35·41	?	*Labpur.*			
0·27	0·58	...	0·22	0·09	2·34	...	...	...	0·66	17	19·23	16·65	12·68	3·09	29·29	25·31	Bankura ...	Bankura.		
1·36	0·15	...	0·34	0·07	1·60	...	...	0·07	0·14	16	16·75	12·36	12·22	2·68	29·34	26·31	Vishnupur.			
0·77	0·04	...	0·26	0·20	1·94	...	0·71	0·02	0·17	18	17·13	14·87	13·11	3·11	32·79	25·95	Maliara.			
0·39	...	...	0·15	1·23	0·40	...	...	0·45	0·42	15	17·31	12·92	14·08	1·92	30·18	28·66	Khatra.			
2·56	0·42	0·59	1·49	0·09	2·27	...	0·03	0·50	...	16	16·27	16·21	12·43	2·56	30·47	26·29	Indas.			
1·25	...	0·20	1·48	0·02	1·27	0·07	...	0·26	...	12	13·73	13·57	13·22	2·52	24·85	27·46	Kotalpur.			
1·45	...	...	0·30	0·66	...	...	...	...	...	14	15·09	13·21	10·83	1·98	33·42	21·64	Onda.			
0·12	...	...	...	0·18	1·01	...	1·25	...	...	17	14·55	15·41	13·24	3·76	26·31	27·98	Gangajalghati.			
0·19	...	1·36	0·27	1·07	...	...	...	0·51	0·18	17	17·27	12·37	12·96	2·05	29·66	28·31	Raipur.			
1·45	0·10	0·05	0·11	...	2·58	...	0·14	...	...	14	15·09	19·43	11·29	2·92	30·30	24·73	Sonamukhi			
0·02	...	...	...	1·65	...	...	...	1·02	0·10	14	15·27	34·59	13·91	7·79	55·80	26·36	Contai ...	Midnapore.		
1·21	0·10	0·09	0·82	2·44	...	0·13	...	0·11	0·06	21	13·00	22·09	11·86	3·15	39·46	24·13	Tamluk.			
0·19	...	0·25	1·26	2·55	0·18	...	...	0·10	...	15	15·65	21·28	11·63	6·70	36·57	23·47	Midnapore.			
0·72	0·11	0·11	5·08	0·49	0·51	...	...	1·05	0·59	17	15·49	19·71	12·60	5·08	40·83	25·48	Ghatal.			
0·05	...	...	0·19	2·64	...	...	...	0·52	0·40	13	15·25	21·33	11·59	6·50	40·55	25·03	Kukrahaty.			
2·59	...	...	0·60	0·11	0·51	...	...	0·08	0·16	15	15·45	11·86	12·95	2·59	27·75	27·45	Garhbeta.			
0·20	0·25	1·24	0·46	1·88	...	1·30	...	0·11	0·24	20	?	21·80	?	3·85	38·56	?	*Panskura.*			
0·63	...	1·43	1·08	...	...	0·30	...	0·59	...	15	?	17·99	?	3·46	28·37	?	*Dantoon.*			
1·33	0·50	...	0·18	1·08	0·81	0·02	0·55	0·49	0·26	23	17·00	26·77	12·29	5·78	53·65	24·58	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
2·95	0·20	...	0·69	0·44	1·22	0·01	...	0·06	0·53	19	16·65	23·61	11·37	6·86	46·58	23·48	Hooghly.			
4·25	0·08	0·04	0·97	0·08	1·03	...	1·36	0·29	0·87	17	15·48	21·57	12·49	4·25	38·60	25·48	Jahanabad.			
0·48	0·33	...	...	0·49	0·35	...	1·09	...	0·39	20	17·92	19·72	11·79	4·31	45·43	24·92	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
0·15	1·08	0·45	0·30	1·05	0·09	...	...	0·08	0·17	21	16·76	22·43	12·13	3·28	41·38	24·99	Mohesreka			
0·60	0·40	0·28	0·10	0·90	0·05	0·87	...	0·60	0·58	24	?	20·02	?	3·25	37·95	?	*Ulubaria.*			
...	...	...	...	1·26	0·05	...	...	...	0·12	12	17·00	16·05	15·34	3·57	33·30	27·91	Saugor Island	24-Parganas.		
0·03	...	...	0·44	1·95	...	...	...	0·20	...	14	17·49	22·74	14·39	3·65	43·58	27·15	Diamond Harbour.			
...	0·24	...	0·21	1·17	...	...	...	...	0·47	18	16·55	16·40	11·39	2·46	34·65	26·74	Canning Town.			
0·71	0·15	...	0·29	0·42	0·12	...	0·23	0·36	0·27	26	18·04	21·47	12·46	4·12	45·99	26·22	Alipore (Obsy.)			
1·46	0·47	...	0·39	1·35	0·60	...	0·79	0·48	0·42	22	15·65	24·18	11·72	3·75	45·72	24·47	Barrackpore.			
1·26	0·64	...	1·54	0·30	0·72	...	1·80	...	0·70	18	17·04	26·78	11·38	5·38	51·51	25·07	Dum-Dum.			
1·46	0·35	...	0·72	1·06	1·13	...	0·06	0·21	0·56	20	16·23	23·84	10·72	2·80	51·32	23·41	Barasat.			
1·12	0·02	0·16	0·73	1·08	0·18	...	...	...	0·58	19	16·42	12·92	12·78	1·91	27·20	27·82	Basirhat.			
1·58	0·21	...	0·34	2·27	1·15	...	0·08	0·11	0·07	19	14·89	20·00	10·70	4·12	38·75	23·54	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
0·64	0·21	...	1·05	0·31	1·84	...	2·12	0·23	0·30	19	15·92	23·16	10·62	6·11	39·65	23·04	Krishnagar.			
1·05	0·53	0·02	3·35	0·81	0·43	0·02	0·07	0·45	0·03	19	15·27	15·99	10·19	3·35	32·70	23·25	Chuadanga.			
0·43	0·15	0·41	0·46	1·06	0·31	...	0·71	0·11	0·04	22	15·63	17·41	10·17	4·15	27·73	23·19	Meherpur.			
2·25	0·57	0·95	0·60	0·04	0·18	1·29	...	0·10	0·10	21	16·27	18·34	10·82	3·25	35·80	26·15	Kushtia.			
0·95	0·50	0·30	0·90	0·03	1·58	...	0·02	...	0·17	20	16·05	19·26	12·21	3·36	32·65	24·22	Kandi ...	Murshidabad.		
1·11	1·06	...	0·11	...	1·01	0·08	...	0·68	0·25	21	16·71	13·36	10·71	1·43	25·72	23·40	Berhampore.			
0·57	1·25	0·73	0·82	...	1·38	...	...	0·58	...	18	15·70	15·41	11·62	2·40	25·58	24·12	Lalbagh.			
0·57	0·53	...	0·75	0·11	1·29	0·16	...	0·56	0·10	20	15·51	14·10	11·04	2·43	23·03	23·82	Azimganj.			
0·79	...	0·09	...	0·48	2·63	1·18	0·21	...	...	20	16·72	15·04	10·96	2·63	32·98	23·35	Jangipar.			
3·30	1·56	...	...	1·50	0·50	0·59	...	...	0·10	19	15·65	26·40	11·54	4·30	40·90	24·77	Lalgola.			
1·00	0·36	0·02	1·70	0·64	0·57	0·20	...	0·15	0·10	21	15·90	12·97	11·99	1·70	28·83	26·99	Akriganj.			
											12·56		9·40			22·05	Patkabari.			
0·35	0·34	...	2·15	0·12	1·56	0·49	...	1·29	0·30	19	16·21	13·10	10·53	2·15	28·01	24·15	Dumkal.			
0·07	0·18	0·21	1·57	1·44	0·56	0·85	0·07	0·40	0·24	18	15·28	17·93	9·48	3·39	39·39	23·38	Narail ...	Jessore.		
1·18	0·08	0·07	0·44	2·40	0·97	0·18	0·14	0·35	0·08	20	17·39	20·64	11·21	3·62	37·92	27·89	Jessore.			
1·50	...	...	0·95	0·55	0·50	...	0·58	...	0·07	18	16·32	16·57	10·16	4·60	29·56	25·54	Jhenidah			
1·50	0·45	1·08	0·98	0·74	0·46	0·20	0·18	0·19	0·13	23	15·80	16·88	10·40	2·40	40·13	26·40	Magura.			
1·02	...	...	0·32	2·40	1·20	0·07	0·79	1·25	0·10	20	14·75	17·92	10·81	2·67	45·44	23·94	Bangaon.			
1·81	0·05	0·08	...	1·45	0·22	...	0·18	...	0·03	17	17·77	18·84	12·39	7·00	30·63	27·41	Satkhira ...	Khulna.		
1·40	1·46	0·08	0·06	1·55	0·17	0·29	0·56	0·18	0·13	19	20·40	13·65	14·49	1·76	33·89	32·16	Bagerhat.			
0·52	0·36	0·21	0·28	0·71	0·43	1·10	0·42	...	0·10	25	18·60	20·41	11·58	7·72	44·78	26·69	Khulna.			
...	0·46	0·50	1·09	0·30	...	...	...	0·10	...	17	?	18·69	?	3·06	44·17	?	*Kaliganj.*			
...	...	...	3·32	0·28	...	...	0·71	...	0·23	15	?	13·52	?	3·32	38·19	?	*Nakipur.*			
1·20	0·15	1·05	1·69	0·38	0·80	0·45	0·64	0·16	0·12	24	?	23·45	?	8·07	47·54	?	*Dumuria.*			
0·05	0·09	0·19	0·11	0·05	0·04	0·08	0·06	0·03	0·09	11?	?	5·70?	?	1·09	18·06?	?	*Rampal.*			
0·25	...	...	0·30	2·58	2·36	...	0·04	0·32	...	16	?	18·50	?	2·58	35·27	?	*Kalaroa.*			
1·02	0·20	0·80	0·72	2·41	0·84	0·06	0·09	0·36	0·70	22	?	20·92	?	3·69	44·15	?	*Paikgacha.*			
0·05	2·02	2·15	3·06	3·45	4·25	...	...	5·45	6·78	24	?	40·86	?	6·75	78·50	?	Mollahat.			
0·80	0·50	...	1·03	3·26	0·04	0·88	0·19	0·03	0·12	22	?	20·11	?	4·00	44·88	?	Morelliganj.			
0·29	0·02	0·03	2·47	0·42	0·73	0·24	0·03	0·05	...	17	15·03	11·33	11·59	2·68	30·52	24·61	Boalia ...	Rajshahi.		
1·93	0·10	0·86	3·01	0·65	0·05	1·76	...	0·28	...	22	15·80	16·04	12·78	3·01	37·55	27·64	Nator			
0·21	2·80	0·07	1·71	0·57	2·25	0·96	0·14	...	0·21	22	15·31	21·79	13·39	2·86	41·81	28·19	Naugaon.			
0·75	0·08	1·90	...	0·07	0·53	2·04	...	...	...	14	15·40	13·24	9·86	4·90	29·91	21·93	Lalpur.			
1·11	0·40	0·64	1·40	0·75	3·60	0·80	0·10	0·20	...	22	15·29	21·75	12·00	3·60	39·58	24·33	Manda.			
0·06	3·81	0·25	1·61	0·50	1·85	0·25	0·08	...	0·40	22	?	25·61	?	6·10	41·24	?	*Nithpur* ...	Dinajpur.		
0·06	5·22	0·13	0·81	2·75	2·17	0·37	0·41	...	...	23	?	23·90	?	5·22	37·23	?	*Nawabganj.*			
0·20	2·50	1·10	1·20	1·30	1·12	0·13	0·70	...	...	18	?	18·94	?	2·60	37·16	?	*Gangarampur.*			
0·75	2·80	1·30	4·65	0·20	1·90	0·60	0 02	...	0·07	21	15·55	27·23	12·21	4·65	44·74	27·09	Maundebpur.			
0·57	4·32	1·12	1·27	1·00	1·44	2·05	0·93	0·40	...	28	15·58	32·23	14·51	4·32	51·01	29·05	Churaman.			
0·53	0·55	0·25	2·10	1·05	1·07	0·35	0·09	0·23	...	23	17·65	20·20	55·55	2·66	30·99	32·22	Raiganj.			
0·44	1·48	4·05	...	0·76	3·03	0·40	...	...	...	20	16·26	27·50	14·38	6·10	48·17	34·71	Dinajpur.			
0·46	3·18	1·04	0·28	2·22	2·85	0·52	0·20	...	...	23	16·39	23·88	12·99	3·18	53·72	28·59	Balughat.			
0·30	0·37	0·43	1·20	...	2·75	...	2·80	...	...	18	?	20·44	?	4·06	38·89	?	*Thakurgaon.*			
0·25	1·70	1·35	0·05	0·50	2·00	0·55	...	...	...	13	?	13·51	?	2·90	41·67	?	*Setabganj.*			
0·40	1·74	0·17	1·01	0·51	0·95	0·45	0·23	...	...	19	?	15·25	?	2·01	41·56	?	*Ramganj.*			
0·41	4·25	0·29	1·28	0·28	0·71	0·48	0·21	0·18	0·20	26	20·07	26·24	20·24	3·77	60·03	63·38	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri.		
0·78	0·45	2·18	3·49	0·97	2·90	0·25	0·41	...	...	20	17·50	28·73	31·91	4·88	88·07	71·74	Alipore Duar.			
0·11	1·29	0·20	1·70	0·15	1·52	0·99	2·47	0·08	...	23	19·75	26·82	28·64	8·41	78·44	60·97	Fallacotta.			
0·68	1·67	0·12	...	2·28	0·26	0·28	1·55	...	...	21	18·00	21·81	22·52	5·35	59·36	49·93	Debiganj.			
0·10	...	3·00	1·10	0·25	1·20	...	0·22	0·40	3·60	23	?	24·14	?	3·60	58·75	?	*Bhagalpur (Nagrakatta).*			
								0·15	0·65		?		?			?	Kalchini.			
0·16	0·76	0·61	1·96	0·07	0·75	0·40	2·11	0·03	2·65	25	24·46	34·89	51·09	7·55	88·50	106·70	Baxa ...	Darjeeling.		
0·50	1·08	0·35	3·29	1·31	1·39	1·40	0·05	0·24	0·09	25	22·02	22·99	32·29	3·20	61·14	64·61	Siliguri.			
0·48	1·24	0·68	2·95	4·56	5·08	1·59	...	6·15	0·27	29	26·15	43·40	32·45	8·08	77·52	69·89	Darjeeling.			
0·50	0·89	0·65	3·18	5·07	1·29	0·68	0·03	0·05	0 31	27	23·23	27·58	26·66	5·07	48 20	47·63	Kalimpong.			
...	3·41	0·25	4·25	6·48	3·48	1·04	...	...	0·34	24	?	42·93	?	6·48	84·10	?	*Mungpoo.*			
0·33	2·62	0·60	3·40	5·04	3·00	2·25	0·32	0·31	0·25	28	?	43·49	?	5·04	94·59	?	*Kurseong*			
0·31	1·01	0·36	1·12	2·24	2·42	0·43	0·19	0·07	0·66	29	?	26·32	?	2·56	52·06	?	*Pedong.*			
0·33	0·20	0·26	0·23	0·34	0·40	0 52	0·37	0·18	0·73	30	?	11·68	?	0·97	23·69	?	Yatung ...	Tibet.		
0·61	2·72	0·36	0·36	0·28	0·28	0·35	...	...	...	19	17·17	20·16	18·85	4·05	64·15	56·05	Dinhatta ...	Cooch Behar.		
0·70	2·18	3·02	0·09	1·11	1·22	1·41	0·03	...	...	19	18·37	25·53	26·04	7·75	74·21	68·51	Cooch Behar.			
0·21	0·90	1·25	0·54	0·90	0·88	0·06	0·32	...	0·10	24	18·47	20·56	24·06	4·45	64 02	59·34	Mickliganj.			
0·22	0·96	1·18	0·19	0·96	0·93	0·49	0·41	0·01	...	24	18·52	21·77	27·18	6·03	74·73	65·05	Matabhanga.			
0·26	2·35	1·41	0·25	1·70	2·19	0·11	...	...	...	16	?	15·81	?	2·36	66·76	?	*Pulbari.*			
0·24	1·85	1·33	0·43	1·02	1·69	0·29	0·10	...	...	17	14·03	13·08	13·05	1·85	32·77	34·73	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*)	Rangpur.		
0·30	2·39	0·62	0·18	0·05	0·76	0·83	...	...	...	17	14·75	13·85	16·30	2·52	30·96	41·29	Rangpur.			
0·60	2·26	0·23	1·35	1·26	1·30	0·05	0·40	0·04	0·03	16	?	15·72	?	2·65	32·86	?	*Peerganj.*			
0·35	1·59	1·09	0·44	0·18	0·41	1·06	...	...	...	16	13·50	14·61	15·82	2·37	52·66	45·78	Kurigaon.			
0·31	2·10	0·75	0·66	2·27	2·85	0·76	...	0·18	...	19	?	23·07	?	3·41	43·05	?	*Gobindganj.*			
0·10	2·00	0·36	0·05	1·60	0·31	0·62	...	...	...	21	16·05	23·70	18·26	4·22	47·07	48·07	Baedokra. (*Niphamari.*)			
0·33	2·03	0·61	0·70	0·40	0·96	0·22	...	...	...	15	13·00	11·15	12·70	2·10	46·76	38·63	Ulipur.			
0·32	0·79	0·34	3·31	0·50	1·06	0·03	0·49	...	...	15	?	13·12	?	3·31	35·29	?	*Sundarganj.*			
0·33	0·28	0·18	0·24	0·99	3·61	1·58	0·12	0·15	...	20	16·90	16·53	12·70	3·61	34 62	28·89	Sherpur ...	Bogra.		
0·32	0·29	0·97	0·09	3·75	2·46	2·40	...	...	0·10	20	15·50	15·65	11·82	3·75	30·16	29·74	Nowkhilla.			
0·31	0·75	0·02	0·82	1·38	4·89	1·29	0·04	0·04	...	21	15·84	21·57	13·40	4·89	43·41	32·14	Bogra.			
0·24	2·45	2·76	1·60	2·18	1·35	1·75	0·10	...	...	24	14·55	27·74	12·27	3·47	51·21	29·07	Panchbibi.			
0·30	0·15	0·37	0·45	0·18	0·11	1·18	...	1·85	...	23	16·46	16·26	10·75	3·17	33·90	25·41	Pabna ...	Pabna.		
0·29	0·19	0·31	1·25	0·49	0·50	2·26	...	0·02	...	20	14·23	16·78	11·50	3·47	37·62	27·50	Serajganj.			

SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.

NORTH BENGAL.

Presidency.

Burdwan.

Rajshahi.

Table of Rainfall recorded at statio

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj	0·31	...	0·40	0·08	0·07	0·34	0·34	0·98	0·46	1·03	1·34	0·06	0·68	0·32	0·74	0·23	0·99	0·14	0·12	0
			Dacca ...	0·52	...	...	...	...	0·36	0·30	0·75	0·02	3·60	0·61	...	0·05	0·24	0·37	0·39	1·13	0·27	0·10	3
			Narayanganj	0·56	...	0·33	0·30	0·03	0·38	0·50	0·62	0·14	2·17	1·56	0·54	0·12	0·07	0·97	0·06	1·29	0·12	0·49	0
			Manikganj ...	...	...	0·62	...	0·06	0·75	0·22	1·95	...	0·81	1·03	0·08	0·43	0·32	0·10	0·18	0·38	0·35	0·65	0
			Jaydebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	1·07	0·35	0·10	0·10	0·08	0·15	0·53	0·05	1·47	0·65	0·05	1·78	1·06	0
		Mymensingh...	Kishorganj	0·05	...	0·32	0·35	...	2·85	0·82	0·19	...	0·08	0·56	...	0·15	...	0·07	0·07	...	...	0·27	0
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	0·02	0·06	0·48	1·57	0·88	1·00	1·35	2·67	...	0·77	0·18	0·07	0·13	0·36	0·60	0·69	0·13	0
			Mymensingh	0·10	1·07	0·03	0·22	0·03	2·14	0·28	0·66	0·11	0·17	0·37	0·38	0·77	...	...	0·20	0·75	0·15	0·83	0
			Jamalpur ...	0·25	0·70	...	0·20	...	2·15	0·07	0·75	...	...	0·35	0·03	0·23	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0
			Netrakona ...	1·02	1·70	0·05	1·03	...	1·03	...	0·20	0·60	0·40	0·13	0·52	0·06	0·75	0·10	0·56	0·05	0·14	1·05	0
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	...	0·12	0·15	...	1·10	0·32	...	0·58	0·30	...	0·40	...	...	0
			Durgapur ...	1·10	1·90	0·30	0·70	...	1·60	0·40	0·20	1·20	0·10	0·10	0·60	0·80	0·06	0·50	0·40	0·80	0·20	2·80	0
			Sherpur Town	...	2·15	...	...	...	1·20	0·40	0·60	0·50	1·50	0·16	...	0·50	0·45	0·16	0·90	0·70	0·35	0·30	0
			Diwangan)	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·88	1·97	0·26	0·18	0·41	...	...	0·27	0·09	0·06	0·50	0·12	0·41	0·32	0
			Nalitabari	1·42	...	...	...	0·04	0·36	1·22	...	0·29	...	0·14	0·07	0·06	0·28	0·02	0·37	0·29	0·12	...	1
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·17	0·02	0·10	1·94	...	1·20	0·10	0·81	0·17	0·46	0·10	0·64	0·02	1
			Faridpur	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·52	0·50	0·53	0·03	1·24	0·26	...	0·18	1·96	0·15	0·02	0·28	0·40	0·71	2
			Goalundo	0·46	...	...	...	...	1·80	0·09	0·09	...	0·71	0·23	0·17	0·30	0·17	0·29	0·35	0·46	0·48	0·06	1
			Patuakhali	0·77	...	0·63	0·60	...	0·25	2·20	0·46	0·21	0·66	0·74	0·64	2·23	0·37	0·21	0·17	0·38	0·50	0·40	3
		Backergunge..	Pirojpur	0·88	...	0·07	0·02	...	0·05	1·40	0·07	0·26	0·02	0·19	0·08	2·23	0·03	0·25	0·35	4·25	0·38	0·28	3
			Barisal	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·05	1·05	0·22	0·11	0·58	...	0·27	0·18	0·12	0·24	0·18	6·49	0·07	0·04	3
			Gaurnadi	0·03	...	...	...	0·05	0·11	0·41	4·19	0·04	0·15	0·17	1·07	0·06	0·18	0·08	0·85	8·51	0·57	0·44	3
			Bhola	0·28	0·03	0·02	0·26	0·08	0·24	1·68	1·22	0·37	0·15	0·89	0·08	0·15	0·23	0·56	0·15	1·25	0·20	6·35	9
			Doulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	0·79	0·49	0·35	0·45	1·08	...	0·29	0·05	0·29	0·35	0·60	0·50	0·59	0
			Buaphal	...	...	...	0·45	...	0·23	1·40	1·60	0·65	0·80	1·19	0·10	0·29	0·05	0·29	0·35	0·60	1·03	0·23	0
			Agartala	0·04	...	...	...	0·37	0·73	...	...	1·18	...	...	...	0·04	0·04	0·24	0·04	0·40	0·37	0·60	0
		Hill Tippera...	Comilla	0·10	0·07	...	0·19	0·44	0·26	0·50	0·66	0·24	3·13	0·73	0·01	0·10	0·10	0·40	0·13	1·80	0·05	0·02	1
		Tippera ...	Chandpur	...	...	...	0·06	0·08	0·18	0·80	0·43	0·49	1·65	2·16	0·50	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	
			Brahmanbaria	0·10	0·15	1·08	...	0·08	0·78	0·44	...	...	1·28	...	...	0·40	0·51	...	0·68	...	1·40	...	
	Chittagong.		Ramchandrapur.	...	0·30	0·20	...	0·40	0·71	2·36	1·94	0·14	2·66	0·25	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	0·23	0
			Nasirnagar	2·19	0·06	0·10	0·90	...	1·42	0·25	...	0·15	1·45	1·17	...	0·10	...	...	0·01	0·15	0·60	1·12	0·38	0
			Daudkandi	0·18	0·49	0·05	0·20	0·30	0·92	0·60	0·06	0·10	1·16	0·13	0·06	C·10	...	0·01	0·15	0·60	1·12	0·38	0
			Kasba	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	1·30	2·40	0·57	0·30	0·35	1·33	0
			Laksam	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·08	0·70	0·32	1·05	0·11	0·45	0·45	0·52	1·82	0·22	5·88	1·88	0·34	4
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali	0·07	0·07	0·54	0·07	0·08	0·27	0·53	0·74	1·53	1·31	0·20	0·06	0·78	0·20	1·90	2·30	5·17	2·54	0·32	1
			Feuny	0·05	0·18	...	0·13	0·29	0·07	1·35	0·68	0·21	1·28	0·33	0·09	1·67	0·56	1·59	1·07	4·55	7·53	0·68	9
			Harishpur	...	0·40	0·23	...	0·18	0·23	3·23	0·75	0·05	0·60	2·29	0·09	0·61	0·24	10·95	1·30	5·00	0·44	0·17	1
			Ramganj	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·60	0·33	0·40	1·18	1·43	0·76	...	0·32	2·45	0·03	0·19	3·77	3·54	1·39	6
			Chhagalnaya	...	1·39	0·04	1·04	...	1·60	0·19	0·36	0·55	1·15	0·25	0·05	0·25	0·24	1·52	0·25	3·60	3·05	1·25	3
			Hatya	...	0·50	1·20	...	...	0·04	0·19	1·94	0·90	0·13	1·06	0·27	0·30	0·14	0·14	1·45	0·63	2·74	0·57	0
			Lakhipur	...	...	...	...	0·08	2·50	2·47	0·58	1·05	1·20	2·23	2·30	0·02	0·89	1·50	1·40	1·40	0·20	0·05	0
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar	0·39	0·11	0·01	...	0·08	0·48	0·03	0·19	0·80	0·63	2·30	0·02	0·89	1·50	1·40	0·20	0·07	1·00	0·53	1
			Chittagong	0·76	0·05	0·33	0·12	0·18	1·00	0·45	0·52	1·07	0·70	2·70	1·20	4·60	4·50	3·20	0·14	0·07	1·10	0·73	0
			Kutubdia	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	0·03	0·23	0·07	0·11	0·58	0·37	1·29	1·36	0·70	0·29	0·22	1·12	0·23	1
			Satkanya	0·03	0·09	...	0·12	1·88	...	...	...	0·11	1·00	1·12	0·24	...	0·80	0·37	0·73	0·78	0·21	1·48	0
			Kodala	0·24	...	1·75	0·42	0·35	...	...	...	0·10	0·34	...	...	1·06	1·13	0·23	0·48	7·33	2·57	2·16	9
			Feuoa	0·17	...	0·55	0·30	0·34	...	...	...	0·09	5·00	...	...	0·25	0·16	0·09	0·43	0·22	0·04	1·10	7
			Mirsarai	0·03	0·59	...	0·08	0·09	0·14	1·16	0·90	0·69	...	0·15	0·17	0·40	0·25	0·16	0·09	0·43	0·22	0·04	1·10	7
			Ranganamia	0·16	0·09	0·13	0·99	0·25	0·69	...	...	...	0·16	0·42	...	1·00	0·86	0·23	0·45	...	...	0·09	0
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	*Bandarban*	0·60	0·31	0·70	0·40	1·50	0·29	0·30	0·29	...	0·16	0·08	0·04	0·56	0·08	4·92	2·12	...	0·17	0·64	5
			Patna	0·08	...	0·46	2·26	...	...	0·12	0·11	0·58	0·54	0·80	0·11	0·80	0·71	5·05	1·65	...	0·02	0·18	1
	Patna	Patna ...	Dinapore	0·26	0·48	0·18	2·06	...	0·12	0·04	0·04	0·02	0·25	0·32	2·79	0·96	1·62	2·84	0·25	...	1·13	0·18	1
			Bihar	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·04	0·14	0·01	...	0·55	0·08	2·90	0·10	2·25	7·43	2·70	0·08	1·12	0·34	0
			Barh	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	0·12	1·06	0·32	0·16	...	0·12	1·75	1...	1·30	0·53	...	1·05	0·05	0
			Bikram	0·32	...	0·32	0·17	...	1·47	0·50	1·06	0·16	1·50	0·10	...	0·12	0·90	0·80	3·90	0·50	...	...	2·26	0
			Hilsa	0·20	0·30	0·78	2·82	...	0·84	...	0·19	0·09	...	0·48	0·53	0·11	0·07	0·15	0·86	0·41	...	...	1
		Gaya ...	Aurungabad	0·07	0·44	1·10	0·64	...	0·34	0·07	0·19	0·09	...	2·24	0·38	4·25	0·57	0·50	0·09	0·06	0·22	0·27	4
			Gaya	0·01	0·66	0·19	3·84	0·62	1·03	...	0·14	0·07	...	0·20	1·05	4·42	0·40	1·62	0·02	0·02	1·53	1·10	7
			Nawada	...	0·18	0·22	0·15	...	0·16	0·49	0·10	0·15	0·03	0·06	0·05	2·16	0·08	3·21	0·42	0·03	0·80	...	0
			Jahanabad	...	0·40	0·43	0·10	...	0·36	...	0·21	0·05	0·37	0·04	0·12	1·79	0·04	3·10	0·14	...	...	...	0
			Arwal	0·07	1·99	0·37	0·19	...	0·81	...	...	...	1·23	0·04	...	0·06	...	0·19	0·37	1·41	...	...	0
			Daudnagar	...	0·43	0·39	...	0·62	...	0·05	...	...	0·12	1·14	0·40	0·06	...	...	0·06	0·27	0·44	0·99	2
			Sherghati	...	0·30	3·45	0·10	0·40	0·15	...	...	0·20	0·12	0·37	0·67	0·16	0·21	...	0·05	2·65	1·30	1·55	2
			Rajauli	1·03	...	2·50	6·09	2·00	0·09	0·25	0·60	0·80	...	0·15	0·75	1·10	0·25	0·83	...	0·03	0·35	0·86	0·40	1
			Pakri Barawan	...	0·22	0·09	0·11	0·06	3·66	...	0·98	1·77	...	0·18	0·48	3·53	0·39	3·50	0·03	0·74	0·30	0·03	0·06	0·30	0
	Patna	Shahabad ...	Buxar	...	0·80	0·23	...	5·30	2·00	0·08	0·12	0·06	0·07	1·15	0·89	1·10	...	0·02	0·18	1·37	0·05	0·74	0·09	0
			Dehri	...	0·10	0·36	...	...	...	0·10	0·28	...	1·05	0·40	0·10	1·10	...	...	0·30	0·20	...	...	...	0
			Bhabhua	...	0·15	0·76	0·01	...	2·08	0·02	0·08	0·13	0·10	2·42	0·02	*0·05	1·06	0·57	0·56	0·03	0·33	...	0
			Sasaram	...	...	0·04	...	0·31	...	1·53	0·85	...	0·10	0·12	4·09	0·05	2·02	0·63	0·02	1·03	0·36	0·08	0
			Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
			Mohanea	...	0·20	0·10	...	2·85	0·25	0·17	1·10	0·40	0·35	0·50	0·65	0·45	0·93	1·76	0·45	0·30	0·70	0·70	1
			Khiri	1·20	0·50	...	...	...	3·42	0·70	0·22	0·30	...	1·22	0·50	1·50	...	1·40	...	...	...	...	0
			Ageaon	...	0·25	...	0·33	...	0·75	0·15	0·70	...	0·93	0·63	1·82	0·70	...	1·15	0·93	0·10	0·20	0·40	2
			Ramagar	0·22	...	...	0·53	...	1·10	...	1·85	...	...	2·40	1·41	0·42	...	0·54	0·16	...	1·05	...	0
			Koath	...	0·19	0·10	0·33	...	...	...	0·87	0·66	...	1·40	3·89	0·30	...	0·59	0·27	...	...	0·36	0
			Sikraul	...	0·62	0·13	...	...	3·70	...	0·08	0·40	...	0·43	1·27	0·05	2·76	0·29	0·32	0·14	0·66	0
			Bassowan	...	0·27	0·25	0·07	...	3·57	...	0·59	0·93	...	2·09	1·19	0·18	0·29	1·50	0·54	0·42	0·08	0·50	0
			Monaharpur	0·36	0·13	0·17	0·05	0·19	1·82	...	1·02	1·30	...	0·87	0·09	0·21	0·17	0·93	0·27	0·13	0·03	0·05	0
			Chausa	...	0·12	0·62	0·81	...	1·80	0·28	...	0·51	0·52	1·54	...	1·90	5·41	0·83	1·00	0·18	0·40	0·46	0
		Saran ...	Gopalganj	...	0·04	0·41	0·31	...	0·88	0·04	0·12	1·10	...	0·17	...	2·93	0·63	0·76	4·63	...	0·28	0·11	0
			Siwan	...	...	0·33	0·20	...	0·52	...	0·38	0·20	...	2·12	...	2·17	0·40	2·20	3·90	...	1·05	0·49	1
			Ekma	...	...	0·33	0·20	...	0·91	...	0·36	0·20	...	...	...	4·22	0·06	4·43	1·16	...	0·31	0·19	1
			Chapra	0·16	0·05	0·63	1·97	0·02	1·69	0·12	0·21	2·00	...	0·40	...	4·48	0·97	1·43	4·12	...	0·50	0·09	0
			Hathwa	...	...	0·23	1·05	...	1·70	0·10	0·27	0·50	0·04	...	1·61	2·18	0·59	4·60	3·60	...	0·84	0·21	4
			Jannaur	0·42	0·40	0·72	0·80	...	0·50	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·40	2·15	...	2·32	4·00	...	0·63	0·47	1
			Basantpur	...	0·12	0·39	1·42	...	1·05	0·13	0·43	0·64	...	2·40	0·17	0·80	0·96	0·50	2·40	0·43	0·47	1·03	1
			Darauolee	...	0·10	0·40	...	...	0·35	...	...	1·24	...	0·95	0·45	0·05	3·04	4·00	1·00	...	2·00	0·59	
			Bhorea	...	0·05	0·50	0·12	0·69	0·11	0·95	0·35	...	0·14	1·15	1·25	2·15	0·35	1·25	0·42	1·10	0·49	0
		Champaran ...	Motihari	0·25	0·40	0·10	0·25	0·01	...	0·80	4·32	0·07	0·14	0·53	0·01	0·86	0·26	0·80	0·25	0·09	0·24	0
			Bettiah	...	1·83	0·25	1·41	...	...	0·15	0·02	0·04	0·48	0·60	0·13	2·50	2·47	0·40	0·72	0·65	1·29	1·38	0
			Ragaha	...	0·02	2·84	...	0·32	0·53	0·24	0·54	0·06	1·13	0·35	0·79	1·64	0·39	1·70	1·00	0·01	0·89	0·43	0
			Burnurwa	...	1·31	0·47	0·23	0·01	...	0·58	...	...	0·13	...	0·54	1·13	0·70	0·17	0·05	0·59	...	0·43	0
			Ramnagar	0·12	0·55	...	0·45	...	...	1·17	0·27	...	1·88	...	0·21	1·97	1·40	1·17	0·78	0·12	0·78	0·43	2
		Muzaffarpur...	Sitamarhi	0·26	1·20	0·26	4·50	0·01	...	0·34	0·18	0·82	0·87	0·03	0·55	0·71	4·45	2·02	3·65	...	0·17	0·36	
			Muzaffarpur	0·16	0·08	0·33	1·38	...	0·22	0·18	0·17	0·48	...	...	0·33	0·43	0·22	4·04	1·40	...	1·14	0·08	
			Hajipur	1·50	0·18	4·11	0·96	...	0·20	0·10	0·80	0·30	0·50	1·60	0·45	3·00	1·09	1·18	4·09	...	1·24	...	0
			Paru	0·40	1·04	1·10	...	...	0·09	1·46	0·46	...	0·12	...	0·22	2·53	3·95	1·95	...	0·38	...	...	0
			Mahuwa	0·84	0·46	0·05	1·99	0·81	...	1·84	0·15	...	0·58	...	...	2·70	1·35	0·62	0·12	0·15	0·05	1·18	0
			Shiuhar	...	0·12	0·03	0·03	0·22	0·48	0·24	1·46	0·06	1·95	0·09	...	1·28	0·99	1·02	0·12	0·15	0·05	0·31	0
			Pupri	...	1·18	0·10	0·36	...	...	2·41	0·79	0·22	0·67	0·09	...	3·57	2·59	2·27	1·06	0·05	1·07	0·08	0
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur	0·53	2·46	0·07	0·24	0·12	...	1·08	0·55	...	0·65	1·08	...	0·50	0·81	1·37	0·61	0·05	0·32	0·03	0
			Darbhanga	0·72	1·94	0·03	0·19	0·18	...	1·18	0·54	...	2·80	...	...	4·50	1·27	1·52	0·07	0·29	0·23	0·23	1
			Madhubani	0·04	1·80	...	0·19	...	0·36	0·23	0·07	...	2·60	...	0·05	0·79	1·11	1·17	1·50	0·18	2·23	0·11	1
			Bahera	0·54	0·33	...	...	...	...	0·45	1·65	...	0·47	1·15	...	...	0·25	1·12	0·21	0·05	0·11	...	0
			Kosera	...	0·27	...	0·07	0·03	...	0·34	0·18	...	0·15	...	...	0·08	2·14	3·25	1·17	0·55	3·40	0·14	4
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begusarai	...	...	...	2·05	0·06	0·04	0·34	0·18	...	1·31	0·38	0·11	0·36	4·06	3·72	0·06	0·06	0·48	0·19	1
			Monghyr	...	...	...	0·18	0·26	0·09	0·31	0·03	0·17	2·42	...	...	0·32	1·98	5·71	0·72	0·31	2·50	...	1
			Jamui	0·05	1·10	...	0·10	0·14	...	0·43	0·25	0·07	0·48	...	0·53	2·04	2·89	6·87	1·11	0·45	0·47	0·03	1
			Gogri	...	0·45	...	3·14	0·07	...	0·38	0·24	...	...	...	2·03	0·97	2·98	2·50	...	...	1·06	0·07	2
			Jamalpur	...	0·26	...	0·67	0·78	2·10	...	...	...	1·43	0·01	0·17	0·35	5·00	2·73	0·32	0·06	0·56	0·45	3
			Shaikhpura	...	...	...	1·43	0·05	1·82	0·76	0·05	0·03	...	...	...	2·31	...	3·00	4·45	0·50	0·10	0·10	3
			Chakai Bamda	0·62	...	...	0·25	0·10	0·36	0·46	0·41	...	0·54	...	0·06	0·35	1·67	4·60	0·04	...	...	...	
			Chupreon	...	0·77	...	0·07	...	0·60	0·42	0·05	0·57	0·35	...	...	...	2·00	4·50	0·03	0·25	2·40	0·10	3
			Gidhaur	...	1·94	...	0·18	0·05	0·10	0·59	0·20	...											
			Kharypur	...	1·20	...																	

in Bengal in July 1899—*continued.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 10th May to 31st July 1899.	Average rainfall from 10th May to 31st July.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0·18	1·16	1·06	0·10	1·36	0·38	0·40	...	...	...	0·25	23	17·50	18·78	14·81	1·36	40·19	34·61	Munshiganj ...	Dacca.		
0·02	0·37	1·23	0·46	2·50	0·02	0·20	0·22	0·09	...	0·03	19	18·04	16·23	13·94	3·60	44·54	31·07	Dacca.			
0·26	0·96	0·81	0·09	1·50	0·47	0·36	...	...	...	0·06	23	18·31	15·74	13·78	2·17	42·19	32·61	Narayanganj.			
0·30	0·70	0·19	0·07	0·68	1·60	0·35	1·15	0·40	...	...	22	16·13	13·60	11·93	1·95	31·76	26·48	Manikganj.			
0·10	0·50	1·45	0·04	0·70	1·10	0·46	2·20	0·53	0·17	0·13	22	18·80	24·23	13·75	6·19	49·38	32·17	Jaydebpur.			
0·17	1·30	...	...	1·61	4·05	1·52	1·42	0·54	0·97	0·70	18	17·19	18·81	13·51	4·05	53·24	38·40	Kishorganj ...	Mymensingh.		
0·08	0·09	0·25	0·03	0·37	0·38	1·34	0·86	0·05	0·04	...	18	13·35	14·14	11·29	2·67	38·86	28·22	Atia (*Tangail*).			
0·17	0·55	0·60	0·98	3·27	2·45	0·93	1·37	0·29	1·56	0·07	27	19·27	23·16	15·56	3·27	46·34	40·54	Mymensingh.			
0·37	1·45	1·35	0·75	0·36	4·76	2·70	0·50	...	0·35	1·45	21	16·00	21·61	13·19	4·76	42·07	33·28	Jamalpur.			
0·13	1·02	1·38	0·33	2·56	3·15	1·49	2·04	3·56	0·25	0·86	26	20·92	26·84	18·74	3·56	75·96	48·86	Netrokona.			
0·47	1·10	0·30	...	0·25	1·25	...	...	1·30	0·10	...	16	14·19	8·53?	11·73	1·30	15·23?	29·17	Subarnakhali.			
0·50	1·70	1·20	2·20	2·30	3·10	4·80	0·20	...	0·60	0·60	29	21·00	31·80	32·54	4·80	74·98	70·55	Durgapur.			
0·19	1·00	1·10	0·07	0·59	2·50	2·80	0·40	...	0·35	0·45	25	?	20·94	?	3·20	37·91	?	*Sherepur Town*			
...	0·73	0·95	0·21	1·60	1·79	2·21	0·95	...	...	1·09	20	12·80	18·55	12·70	2·21	48·18	37·84	Diwanganj.			
1·10	0·42	0·32	3·74	3·75	2·42	0·19	...	...	0·17	0·25	19	?	19·99	?	3·75	36·48	?	*Nalitabari.*			
1·02	0·93	0·46	...	0·49	1·63	0·23	0·08	0·60	...	0·10	19	17·23	11·92	11·91	1·94	38·97	28·50	Madaripur ...	Faridpur.		
0·37	1·73	0·16	1·60	2·35	0·62	0·28	0·54	...	...	0·24	21	17·16	15·09	12·21	2·35	38·08	29·72	Faridpur.			
0·85	1·09	0·09	1·05	0·11	1·35	0·11	0·58	0·02	...	0·24	21	15·24	17·09	11·43	2·56	42·06	27·67	Goalundo.			
0·23	2·38	0·48	...	0·45	1·25	...	0·10	...	...	0·03	23	22·25	25·06	29·90	6·23	49·66	54·50	Patuskhali ...	Backergunge.		
0·30	1·46	0·70	0·06	1·02	1·95	0·10	0·46	0·07	...	0·12	20	17·85	16·80	15·81	2·56	38·37	35·62	Pirojpur.			
3·16	2·62	0·64	...	1·02	0·92	0·76	0·26	...	...	...	19	21·04	21·47	15·76	4·25	49·16	36·13	Barisal.			
2·02	1·45	2·52	1·71	1·15	1·51	0·89	0·64	0·03	0·18	0·02	21	19·10	21·24	13·18	5·61	44·57	30·32	Gaurnadi.			
1·28	1·59	0·32	...	1·21	0·26	0·08	1·58	...	...	0·04	21	22·63	17·82	17·51	3·11	42·79	39·82	Bhola.			
1·07	3·34	1·21	1·82	5·13	0·79	0·88	1·44	0·12	...	0·05	22	?	27·10	?	5·13	59·02	?	*Doulatkhan.*			
2·15	2·30	0·45	0·01	1·19	1·03	0·19	0·51	0·05	...	0·35	23	20·60	19·70	19·65	3·20	46·16	39·23	Bauphal.			
0·20	0·61	2·60	0·40	1·30	1·20	0·25	...	...	...	...	13	12·87	10·84	11·59	2·60	29·59	31·51	Asartoia ...	Hill Tippera.		
0·21	0·93	0·23	1·85	0·45	1·10	1·37	0·27	...	0·04	0·30	22	19·22	15·39	16·38	3·13	41·76	39·68	Comilla ...	Tippera.		
0·13	0·30	1·75	0·64	4·32	0·68	0·28	0·47	...	...	...	21	19·94	18·72	14·70	4·32	41·38	35·52	Chandpur.			
...	0·80	0·08	0·35	0·08	0·95	0·37	0·95	...	1·07	...	14	16·54	9·70	11·27	1·22	31·06	32·11	Brahmanbaria			
0·33	0·73	0·58	1·20	...	...	1·63	...	...	0·24	0·20	22	14·10	17·32	12·51	2·06	37·73	28·49	Ramchandrapur.			
0·10	1·15	0·40	0·20	1·40	0·40	1·20	1·05	0·09	3·52	0·21	16	12·30	12·61	8·56	3·52	48·72	26·44	Nasirnagar.			
0·60	1·35	2·08	1·05	2·10	2·18	1·05	...	...	...	2·05	24	15·00	26·17	11·32	2·19	54·98	28·56	Daudkandi.			
0·19	1·30	0·50	0·74	0·60	0·40	0·02	0·09	0·05	0·03	0·03	20	15·10	10·36	11·60	1·30	24·45	31·43	Kasba.			
1·20	2·50	3·03	4·05	2·05	2·10	...	...	0·40	0·50	0·10	16	14·90	21·27	18·83	4·05	45·67?	37·33	Laksam.			
2·48	3·32	1·40	0·37	5·28	1·07	3·58	4·02	...	0·02	0·19	25	23·12	41·30	23·74	5·58	70·49	53·34	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.		
3·72	2·73	3·54	2·44	2·83	1·53	1·60	1·80	0·39	0·25	1·13	27	22·58	41·36	24·47	5·17	87·50	54·63	Feuny.			
0·21	2·30	1·64	0·41	0·13	1·75	0·26	2·45	0·12	...	1·44	26	21·50	34·65	32·68	7·53	75·86	60·85	Harishpur.			
0·23	1·16	0·73	0·10	1·60	0·61	0·26	1·65	0·01	0·06	...	22	20·20	24·06	17·73	5·00	49·28	39·09	Ramganj.			
3·56	2·62	3·63	1·85	2·23	4·70	2·42	0·54	1·25	0·21	0·95	27	?	45·74	?	4·70	82·21	?	*Chhagalnaya.*			
3·92	2·85	0·65	0·05	3·39	0·30	1·97	1·78	0·10				?		?			?	*Hatya.*			
0·39	2·85	0·28	0·20	2·85	0·66	0·35	3·39	...	...	0·04	23	?	24·34	?	3·30	47·42	?	*Lakhipur.*			
1·00	1·70	0·25	0·35	0·40	3·94	0·20	0·85	0·01	...	...	25	23·53	58·96	40·51	9·40	110·27	78·67	Cox's Bazar ...	Chittagong.		
1·07	3·60	4·38	0·35	0·72	0·80	0·07	0·05	...	...	...	21	19·81	28·10	23·30	6·92	71·94	51·70	Chittagong.			
1·30	1·80	1·42	0·06	3·60	1·43	1·42	3·25	...	...	...	21	22·40	30·58	33·71	4·50	77·86	63·38	Kutubdia.			
0·33	1·18	0·33	1·88	2·45	3·72	3·05	0·07	...	...	0·06	22	21·10	24·15	26·56	3·72	57·50	52·98	Satkanya.			
2·49	0·66	5·36	5·25	4·04	2·90	0·19	0·99	0·18	0·05	...	20	20·62	28·23	17·92	5·36	62·47	42·15	Kodala.			
3·03	0·95	2·20	3·90	2·54	1·30	0·48	0·16	...	...	0·04	24	?	22·96	?	3·90	53·12	?	*Fenoa.*			
0·74	1·81	1·15	0·40	0·84	1·81	0·26	0·98	...	...	0·09	22	?	32·66	?	7·25	68·16	?	*Mirsarai.*			
0·47	1·06	3·23	2·50	1·47	1·31	1·58	0·09	0·26	0·62	0·18	23	22·08	17·07	18·28	3·23	45·67	32·06	Rangamati	Chittagong Hill Tracts.		
0·75	0·12	0·45	0·72	0·77	2·50	0·67	...	...	0·12	...	24	?	14·90	?	2·50	54·03	?	*Bandarban*			
1·86	1·12	0·32	0·36	0·68	0·28	0·14	0·32	0·64	0·08	0·19	22	13·96	19·21	11·75	4·22	32·21	20·42	Patna ...	Patna.		
2·78	1·13	0·22	0·70	0·91	0·37	0·29	0·33	0·25	...	0·55	24	14·53	20·87	12·59	5·05	34·75	20·18	Dinapore.			
1·20	1·80	0·89	0·20	1·93	0·47	0·26	...	0·02	...	...	20	15·11	21·24	12·95	2·84	30·63	21·04	Bihar.			
1·32	1·21	0·95	0·25	0·40	0·37	0·25	0·19	0·15	0·16	0·05	21	13·38	25·13	12·12	7·43	33·41	19·14	Barh.			
1·69	0·72	0·14	0·43	0·60	0·90	1·05	0·68	0·69	0·05	0·36	24	15·11	16·92	12·91	1·75	29·19	21·37	Bikram.			
3·08	3·75	0·53	0·12	0·48	0·80	0·23	...	1·50	...	...	23	14·56	24·72	11·39	3·90	54·07	21·23	Hilsa.			
0·63	0·40	0·91	0·35	1·65	2·67	0·51	0·61	...	...	1·23	19	13·80	15·34	13·75	2·67	34·83	19·26	Aurungabad...	Gaya.		
4·69	0·56	1·83	0·03	0·80	1·94	0·12	0·63	0·13	0·12	1·18	22	15·69	24·28	13·10	4·90	36·12	20·69	Gaya.			
2·16	0·76	0·66	...	0·38	0·67	0·11	...	0·16	0·15	0·14	24	13·96	21·29	11·71	4·42	32·43	19·24	Nawada.			
0·28	0·62	0·18	0·28	0·50	0·90	1·08	0·02	0·09	0·03	0·65	18	13·91	13·67	12·64	3·21	22·63	19·25	Jahanabad.			
0·80	0·29	0·07	0·25	1·54	2·95	1·05	0·02	0·40	...	0·20	20	12·90	20·14	13·74	3·10	32·51	19·76	Arwal.			
1·49	0·11	0·09	1·40	2·06	4·13	0·54	...	0·11	...	1·14	21	13·90	19·34	11·72	4·13	37·11	17·40	Daudnagar.			
0·53	...	0·30	0·54	2·93	0·52	0·03	...	...	2·16	...	18	12·20	14·04	9·66	2·93	29·99	15·18	Sherghati.			
1·15	0·35	0·26	1·19	0·77	0·94	...	...	...	1·25	0·10	24	17·25	24·81	11·86	3·45	35·36	19·12	Rajauli.			
1·49	...	0·30	0·59	0·46	0·18	...	...	...	0·40	1·00	22	11·60	24·71	12·17	5·53	34·78	18·95	Pakri Barawan			
0·13	0·07	0·11	0·04	0·90	6·78	2·28	0·04	0·14	...	0·88	18	14·07	20·53	11·68	6·78	32·11	17·45	Buxar ...	Shahabad.		
0·36	0·06	0·20	0·19	3·50	3·12	0·36	...	...	...	0·37	17	14·62	16·20	11·73	3·50	31·01	18·31	Dehri.			
0·15	0·08	...	...	6·00	5·05	0·45	...	...	...	0·40	16	13·96	22·01	12·24	6·00	31·58	17·90	Bhabhua.			
0·21	0·07	...	1·10	4·72	4·25	0·54	0·63	...	...	0·88	19	14·23	23·13	11·96	4·72	38·23	16·95	Sasaram.			
0·67	0·18	0·65	1·90	1·45	0·89	0·17	0·04	...	2·85	...	19	15·03	21·29	12·11	4·00	31·29	19·35	Arrah.			
												10·60		11·51							
0·23	...	...	3·10	3·05	3·21	3·11	0·17	...	...	...	24	?	23·68	?	3·21	39·56	16·41	Mohanea.			
1·00	0·12	...	0·50	2·00	3·00	...	...	...	...	1·20	18	?	21·60	?	3·42	36·12	?	*Khiri.*			
0·65	0·50	0·15	0·42	3·65	5·78	2·18	...	0·10	...	1·20	24	?	23·65	?	5·78	37·25	?	*Ageaon.*			
1·38	0·02	...	1·63	3·59	5·80	2·35	...	...	...	...	16	?	24·30	?	5·80	35·88	?	*Ramagar.*			
0·87	...	...	0·25	3·16	5·22	2·00	...	...	...	0·33	17	?	21·11	?	6·22	29·80	?	*Koath.*			
0·05	0·18	...	2·22	4·50	5·84	0·80	0·02	...	...	0·32	17	?	24·45	?	5·84	37·44	?	*Sikraul.*			
0·14	0·05	0·33	...	5·53	4·49	1·07	...	...	...	0·16	21	?	25·34	?	5·53	38·47	?	*Bassawean.*			
0·19	0·11	0·08	0·42	1·43	7·73	3·54	...	...	...	0·67	20	?	24·23	?	7·73	35·34	?	*Monaharpur.*			
0·22	0·04	3·44	1·50	0·33	9·16	0·76	...	0·10	0·04	0·04	25	13·41	19·48	12·43	3·44	26·18	20·83	Chausa.			
0·77	1·27	0·35	0·75	0·12	0·91	0·85	0·22	...	...	0·80	22	14·99	18·76	11·94	4·63	30·11	20·18	Gopalganj ...	Saran.		
0·30	1·53	0·10	0·60	0·57	0·10	0·30	0·60	...	...	1·75	21	?	19·14	?	3·90	27·72	?	*Ekma.*			
2·02	1·06	0·56	0·20	0·31	0·11	0·75	0·52	0·05	...	1·80	21	14·15	26·33	13·06	4·45	34·60	19·23	Siwan.			
...	1·05	1·82	1·60	0·54	0·82	0·92	0·32	...	...	1·37	21	?	26·22	?	4·45	37·63	?	Chapra.			
0·70	3·40	0·23	0·62	0·15	0·27	0·40	0·22	0·20	...	1·36	24	?	23·67	?	4·40	31·86	?	*Hathwa.*			
0·21	1·73	1·50	...	0·42	0·33	0·52	...	...	...	3·05	20	?	24·93	?	4·10	30·37	?	*Amnaur.*			
1·41	0·87	0·47	0·45	1·29	3·50	1·85	1·38	0·30	0·10	1·14	26	?	24·53	?	3·50	53·61	?	*Basantpur*			
0·93	2·00	0·11	0·65	0·15	2·30	1·15	...	0·10	0·05	1·00	19	?	21·02	?	4·00	31·21	?	*Darowlee.*			
0·15	0·05	3·63	1·40	0·05	1·46	0·25	0·04	0·10	...	0·02	23	12·60	19·21	13·39	3·69	30·38	24·49	*Bhoreh.*			
...	0·65	5·85	3·40	0·65	2·92	2·65	0·26	3·25	1·24	1·28	24	12·72	38·03	15·83	6·85	48·60	24·24	Motihari ...	Champaran.		
0·14	0·05	5·60	1·14	1·03	1·23	1·82	0·75	1·63	0·10	0·96	24	15·10	25·71	16·41	5·60	46·75	31·64	Bettiah.			
0·18	1·18	2·86	0·20	0·43	0·89	0·27	0·02	0·71	0·44	0·48	27	13·36	21·04	11·42	2·86	30·90	21·88	Bagaha.			
...	...	2·45	2·48	3·78	0·39	1·10	0·60	0·40	0·77	0·06	19	?	18·24	?	3·78	30·13	?	Burhurwa.			
...	0·09	1·04	2·07	0·43	0·13	0·20	0·77	0·09	...	...	21	11·80	17·86	12·62	2·20	28·41	22·72	*Ramnagar.*			
0·26	0·24	1·71	0·48	1·42	0·27	0·10	0·20	0·65	0·23	0·05	26	14·34	25·13	12·46	4·50	38·84	21·25	Sitamarhi ...	Muzaffarpur.		
0·93	4·31	0·42	0·19	0·78	0·04	0·15	0·27	0·03	...	0·81	22	14·24	22·23	12·19	4·94	37·46	20·12	Muzaffarpur.			
0·43	0·85	1·71	1·13	0·40	0·02	0·17	...	0·02				12·50		11·71				Bajipur.			
0·35	0·93	...	0·45	0·20	0·30	0·25	1·00	0·20	0·20	...	25	12·30	21·40	13·54	3·95	33·18	19·49	Paru.			
...	...	...	...	0·85	0·95	0·20	0·13	0·35	0·28	...	19	11·00	14·05	11·48	2·70	17·94	21·10	Mahuwa.			
...	...	1·68	0·78	0·38	0·82	0·25	0·22	...	...	...	18	11·57	11·82	14·00	1·84	23·47	19·39	Shiohar.			
...	1·45	3·02	0·44	0·54	0·17	0·06	0·46	0·93	0·23	...	23	13·24	25·17	12·52	3·57	34·27	24·43	Pupri.			
...	...	1·41	1·02	0·39	0·25	9·11	0·69	0·27	0·03	...	21	14·20	17·06	13·39	2·46	28·01	21·26	Tajpur ...	Darbhanga.		
0·10	0·05	1·92	1·52	2·37	0·90	0·41	1·32	0·09	0·19	...	21	12·92	23·03	12·03	3·50	33·13	21·20	Darbhanga.			
...	...	1·30	2·50	4·30	0·90	0·28	1·30	0·04	...	0·20	20	14·27	25·05	13·05	4·30	35·30	22·16	Madhubani.			
0·23	2·20	0·24	2·20	1·77	0·33	0·50	1·39	0·32	1·40	...	21	14·20	23·18	12·35	3·71	33·43	22·28	Bahera.			
0·80	2·20	1·50	...	0·35	0·75	0·58	0·16	0·21	0·10	0·10	21	14·57	24·11	11·83	7·86	32·37	19·84	Kosera.			
1·24	4·71	0·20	0·05	0·05	0·76	0·16	0·58	0·17	0·04	...	18	15·05	28·43	8·41	8·25	42·07	19·62	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur.	
0·39	1·80	0·23	...	2·89	1·02	0·34	0·45	1·09	0·02	0·02	23	16·76	30·15	13·06	4·58	38·13	21·71	Monghyr.			
0·03	2·04	1·03	...	0·05	...	0·15	1·21	0·25	...	...	19	13·30	21·44	15·90	5·71	34·40	21·66	Jamui.			
1·17	3·50	2·09	...	0·19	0·64	0·82	0·54	0·68	...	...	22	?	29·19	?	8·87	43·47	25·82	Gorri.			
0·06	1·45	0·08	...	0·09	...	0·21	...	0·65	...	...	12	9·20	20·79	11·91	3·50	25·10	?	*Jamalpur.*			
...	0·34	0·08	0·74	0·03	0·78	2·53	0·19	0·03	0·40	0·33	21	?	25·54	?	5·06	36·67	20·71	Shaikhpura.			
0·06	0·84	...	...	0·25	0·40	0·43	1·28	...	0·12	...	19	?	17·15	?	4·45	33·19	?	*Chakai Ramda.*			
1·30	5·20	0·10	0·64	1·58	0·75	0·63	0·37	0·70	0·15	0·35	22	?	25·57	?	5·30	35·43	?	*Chupreon.*			
	1·13	0·95	0·60	1·20	1·27	1·15	0·28	1·58	0·05	...	22	?	24·89	?	4·50	34·86	?	*Khargpur.*			

EAST BENGAL. BIHAR.

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BIHAR—*concluded*.	Bhagalpur—*concluded*.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ..	...	...	0·53	1·60	...	...	0·38	0·81	0·72	0·37	...	...	2·93	0·77	1·28	1·30	0·20	0·49	0·18	0·81
			Bongaon ...	...	1·27	...	...	...	0·55	...	0·98	...	...	0·25	...	...	2·10	3·40	4·09	...	...	1·38	0·22
			(*Sylabad*).																				
			Supaul ...	...	0·85	0·03	0·94	0·04		0·67	0·63	0·52	0·23	0·24	0·05	1·75	0·50	0·78	0·24	0·23	1·72	0·71	0·07
			Pratapganj ...	1·43	0·16	...	0·70	0·10	0·48	...	1·12	0·44	0·04	0·06	...	0·54	0·32	0·89	0·28	1·56	...	0·78	0·32
			Bhagalpur ...	...	0·21	0·02	0·85	0·05	...	0·80	0·38	0·16	0·40	...	...	1·13	2·85	5·97	1·55	0·33	0·65	0·62	2·14
			Banka ...	...	...	2·64	0·11	0·26	2·69	...	0·78	...	0·15	...	0·60	...	1·20	3·09	2·05	0·10	2·23	0·20	3·26
			Colgong ...	0·10	...	0·16	...	0·43	0·46	0·78	0·06	0·70	...	...	0·11	0·55	3·55	0·19	0·35	2·10	...	1·01	0·21
			Bansil ...	...	...	0·25	0·75	0·43			0·66	0·06	0·11	...	0·65	0·23	0·93	0·56	0·20	0·11	0·13	0·61	0·99
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	1·75	3·73	0·27	0·31	0·10	...	...	0·83	1·07	...	1·07	0·19	0·04	0·55	1·02	0·61	2·73	0·17	0·24	2·40	0·02
			Araria ...	0·15	0·50	0·16	0·30	0·10	...	0·88	1·07	0·57	1·27	0·18	0·28	2·22	1·60	0·29	1·64	0·35	0·26	0·26	4·11
			Purnea ...	0·90	...	...	2·37	...	0·10	0·88	1·07	0·57	1·27	0·18	0·28	2·22	1·60	0·29	1·64	0·35	0·26	0·26	4·11
			Gondwara (Korah).	0·80	...	0·50	0·23	1·90	0·90	0·50	...	2·28	0·60	...	0·57	1·07	0·13	0·09	1·73	1·10	...	1·70	...
			Barsoe ...	0·10	0·23	0·09	...	...	0·69	...	0·10	0·09	...	...	0·50	0·90	0·23	0·23	...	...	3·00	...	...
			Forbesganj ...	0·70	0·47	0·08	0·75	0·05	...	0·71	0·73	0·05	0·90	1·40	0·40	0·30	0·09	0·85	0·36	0·20	...	0·18	0·10
			Kaliaganj ..	1·00	...	0·30	0·15	1·40	...	0·40	0·20	1·10	0·70	0·95	2·15	1·40	0·45	0·50	1·15	0·80	...	0·40	0·21
		Malda ...	Malda ...	0·15	0·05	1·58	...	0·43	...	2·52	2·86	...	3·97	...	0·21	1·47	0·10	0·25	1·73	0·13	0·60	0·05	1·70
			Chanci al ..	0·06	1·02	0·36	0·69	0·32	...	0·27	1·36	2·69	...	0·94	0·05	0·16	0·04	0·30	1·70	0·60	0·27	0·25	...
			Gajol ...	0·28	0·04	0·28	0·06	...	0·27	1·36	2·69	...	0·94	0·05	0·16	0·04	0·30	1·70	0·60	0·37	0·86	1·00	...
			Sibganj ...	...	0·40	1·75	...	...	0·10	0·24	0·40	2·40	...	0·73	...	0·02	0·01	...	1·43	3·00	0·21	0·21	0·77
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·03	0·09	0·08	...	...	...	3·24	...	0·59	0·30	...	...	0·99	1·40	2·67	...	0·67	2·95	...	...
			Godda ...	0·01	...	0·35	1·25	2·55	0·70	0·50	0·61	0·04	...	0·62	0·13	1·07	1·57	1·38	...	1·90	1·15	0·05	1·59
			Pakaur ...	0·07	0·44	0·20	1·23	0·02	1·20	0·43	0·31	0·75	0·36	0·17	0·05	1·67	1·57	3·11	0·91	0·16	1·23	0·29	0·09
			Naya Dumka	...	0·34	...	...	0·90	0·02	1·11	0·38	0·74	0·53	1·02	...	2·94	1·20	4·60	0·27	0·65	0·39	0·22	0·04
			Deoghur ..	0·59	...	...	...	0·09	0·37	1·04	0·44	1·65	0·12	...	0·62	0·07	0·55	2·15	5·94	3·90	...	0·60	0·73	...	3·81
			Jamtara ...	0·04	...	...	...	1·10	0·90	2·41	0·85	...	0·70	0·07	0·55	0·65	2·15	0·65	1·01	0·15	1·01	0·25	...
			Mohagama ...	...	...	0·64	...	...	...	1·24	0·44	...	...	...	...	0·60	1·20	0·60	0·16	0·22	3·30	...	1·60
			Nanihat ...	...	1·00	...	0·30	...	0·50	0·40	0·43	0·45	2·00	0·60	0·30	0·02	0·80	1·80	0·16	0·22	3·30	...	2·02
			Assenboni ..	0·40	...	0·20	0·14	0·20	0·70	...	...	0·40	0·10	...	0·15	1·50	5·50	...	...	1·67	0·07	...	0·56
			Katikund ...	...	0·76	0·10	...	1·06	0·50	0·53	0·41	5·08	0·65	...	...	0·42	1·83	2·15	...	0·60	1·67	0·21	2·09
			Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·10	0·12	...	2·35	0·08	0·31	0·39	3·81	2·49	0·01	0·04	0·70	1·04	0·44
			Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	0·32	0·29	4·10	1·43	0·04	0·03	1·85	...	0·32
			Sarath ...	...	...	1·70	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	1·13	0·13	0·40	0·28	3·09	2·84	...	...	2·56	...	0·14
			Barkope ...	...	0·30	0·20	0·10	2·50	0·60	...	0·61	0·16	0·18	0·21	0·13	1·23	1·03	1·40	2·50	0·15	0·21	0·25	0·28
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	0·45	...	0·23	2·86	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	1·30	1·75	1·88	...	...	...	1·96
			Mohespore ...	...	1·30	...	0·07	0·50	0·08	1·45	1·50	1·28	...	0·21	...	0·00	0·30	0·50	5·30	0·06	1·73	0·15	...	0·04
			Barharwa ...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·56	0·40	1·28	0·36	0·14	...	...	2·16	0·63	2·50	0·70	0·28	0·15	...	0·23
			Sahibganj ..	...	0·94	0·18	...	...	...	2·30	0·94	0·23	1·55	...	...	2·00	1·10	1·00	1·95	0·09	0·26	...	1·25
			Barjo ...	...	0·82	...	1·20	3·72	0·55	1·12	...	0·25	0·25	0·28	0·25	3·40	2·17	0·85	0·21	0·35	0·06	1·89	0·35
		Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	0·30	...	0·23	0·28	0·86	0·27	...	...	...	0·75	0·44	0·58	0·60	0·02	0·10	...	...	...	0·19	3·11
			Banki ...	1·02	...	0·20	1·12	0·38	0·03	0·16	0·03	...	0·05	0·04	0·51	0·26	0·57	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·01
			Cuttack ...	1·10	...	1·25	0·71	1·60	0·13	0·36	...	...	...	0·30	0·08	0·45	1·25	...	...	...	0·31	...	0·67
			False Point ...	1·00	...	...	...	0·44	0·94	0·55	...	...	...	0·04	0·27	0·60	0·38	0·04	0·66	0·25	...	0·02	...
			Kendrapara ...	0·78	...	0·24	...	1·60	0·25	0·33	...	...	...	0·14	0·48	0·78	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	0·19
			Jajpur ...	0·11	...	...	...	0·59	0·10	0·20	0·10	...	...	0·63	0·08	1·72	0·62	...	0·02	0·01	0·77	0·03	0·16
			Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	0·85	0·15	0·17	0·10	...	...	0·06	0·25	1·65	1·56	0·66	0·4	0·55	0·48	0·15	0·18	0·08
			Salipore ...	0·85	2·66	0·12	0·02	0·24	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·70	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	0·06
			Pal Lahara ...	...	3·32	1·95	1·05	0·37	0·85	0·09	...	...	0·06	0·32	5·97	3·32	1·85	...	0·12	0·07	0·05	0·64	0·06
		Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	0·25	...	0·05	...	0·46	0·14	0·20	0·15	...	...	0·38	0·12	2·36	0·56	...	...	0·60	0·63	...	...
			Chandbali ...	1·35	...	1·09	...	0·24	1·49	0·82	0·05	...	...	0·13	0·25	0·95	2·85	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhadrak ...	0·34	0·63	0·05	2·67	0·64	0·37	0·14	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·40	1·12	0·06	0·09	...	0·08	...	...
			Soro ...	0·18	0·32	...	0·98	2·10	1·56	0·46	...	...	...	...	4·50	2·65	1·07	...	...	1·26	...	...	0·42
			Balasore ...	1·06	0·92	...	...	0·30	2·22	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	1·22	2·52	0·03	0·32	3·32	...	...	...
			Jellasore ...	0·83	0·02	...	0·12	4·64	1·58	4·47	...	0·12	...	...	0·11	1·03	0·92	0·17	0·88	1·09	0·05	...	...
			Baripada ...	0·11	0·61	0·02	0·35	2·00	0·85	3·70	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·27	1·19	0·15	0·12	2·09	0·02	...	...
		Puri ...	Puri ...	0·60	...	...	...	0·78	0·13	0·03	...	...	...	0·03	1·20	0·35	0·06	...	0·03	0·12	0·03	...	...
			Khurda ...	0·25	...	0·53	0·20	0·07	...	0·09	0·44	...	...	...	2·05	1·06	0·30	...	0·02	0·35	...	...	0·09
			Bhanpur ...	0·04	0·10	0·23	1·16	0·02	0·04	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·75	0·32	0·05	...	...	0·09	1·76	...	0·31
			Gop ...	0·42	...	0·55	0·07	1·60	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	0·80	0·20	0·02	...	0·41	0·26	...	0·03
			Satpara ...	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·21
			Pipli ...	0·45	...	0·28	0·57	1·35	0·01	0·02	...	...	...	0·04	1·41	1·07	0·22	...	...	0·77	0·28	...	...
			Nayagarh ...	0·17	3·68	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	0·69	1·55	0·55	0·06	...	...	1·23	...	...	0·09
			Raspur ...	0·13	0·31	0·34	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	1·50	0·98	0·10	...	...	1·55	0·11	...	...
			Kanas ...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·85	1·30	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·23
		Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	0·11	0·30	0·03	0·86	2·26	0·54	0·22	0·53	0·38	0·06	0·45	1·04	1·60	...	...	0·76	0·15	1·09
			Hazaribagh ...	0·06	0·05	1·31	1·71	0·06	0·35	2·19	0·50	0·15	0·03	0·00	0·71	0·18	0·72	0·35	0·13	0·13	1·86	0·23	1·51
			Parhi ...	...	...	1·19	2·59	...	...	0·26	0·05	0·28	0·12	0·30	2·02	1·35	0·81	0·57	...	0·29	0·25	0·04	0·47
			Chatra ...	...	0·14	...	0·19	...	0·10	...	1·24	0·10	...	1·50	3·47	0·29	0·64	0·42	0·38	0·09	0·28	0·06	2·07
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	1·49	...	1·50	0·30	0·20	...	1·50	1·50	1·20	1·30	3·20	1·06	...	0·40	0·30	0·30	0·59
			Ramgar ...	2·02	...	...	4·96	0·46	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	3·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03
		Ranchi ...	Lohardaga ...	0·10	0·97	2·40	0·23	...	0·21	0·47	0·04	...	...	0·07	0·76	0·32	0·74	0·19	...	...	0·23	1·42	1·48
			Kanchi ...	0·41	1·39	0·02	1·91	...	0·09	1·78	0·02	...	...	0·74	1·59	...	0·06	0·02	0·07	1·90	0·76	...	0·19
			Silli ...	0·10	0·15	0·29	...	...	0·55	1·70	...	...	...	...	2·20	...	...	0·65	...	0·15	0·80	...	...
			Palkot ...	0·98	0·57	0·55	0·20	0·68	0·74	1·75	0·30	...	...	2·54	0·29	0·25	0·27	2·39	0·35	0·02	0·53	0·25	2·73
			Tamar ...	...	0·40	0·19	0·30	0·09	0·32	0·83	1·92	...	...	0·90	0·36	2·05	0·45	0·92	0·56	2·36	0·50	...	...
			Chainpur ...	0·59	0·41	0·37	0·49	0·65	1·32	1·68	...	1·80	...	2·25	0·29	...	...	2·15	...	...	...	1·25	0·19
		Manbhum ...	Sirguja ...	0·56	0·95	0·12	2·32	1·41	0·84	0·56	...	...	0·63	0·37	...	0·68	0·58	0·33	...	0·63	0·12	1·29	0·23
			Jashpur ...	...	0·89	1·50	0·20	2·00		1·46	...	...	1·00	...	...	2·96	...	...	...	2·00	...	0·84	1·00
			Gangpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·65	2·91	1·30	...	...	0·15	0·09	1·60	0·28	0·66	4·25	0·01	0·07	1·27	0·12	...
			Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	0·85	...	...	0·11	0·25	...	1·66	...	...	...	0·16	0·80	0·40	0·23	0·10	...	0·47	1·25	0·20	1·80
			Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	1·50	5·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·46
			Husainabad ...	...	0·67	1·00	...	...	1·50	0·60	0·80	...	...	0·30	...	0·60	1·50	2·20	0·41	...	0·21	...	...
			Mahuadand ...	...	0·30	...	0·41	1·10	0·45	1·27	0·72	...	0·06	0·12	1·37	0·11	1·42	1·92	0·13	...	1·14	0·27	0·08
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·06	3·11	...	...	0·03	...	0·35	...	0·60	2·10	...	...	1·40	0·48	...
			Panki ...	...	...	...	0·35	0·21	0·12	0·37	0·57	0·45	...	0·10	2·06	0·11	0·60	0·30	0·19	0·10	0·80	0·23	0·02
			Latehar ...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·34	2·23	0·13	0·31	0·04	1·23	0·23	0·03	...	0·34	0·19	...	1·53	0·15	0·06
			Nagarantari ...	...	0·40	...	1·89	...	...	0·60	4·80	0·30	0·06	...	0·40	0·65	...	0·30	0·75	0·15	...	3·00	...	...
			Ranka ...	0·05	...	0·07	...	...	0·54	5·49	0·13	...	...	...	0·55	0·15	...	0·56	0·11	...	0·48	0·71	...
			Chatterpur ...	...	...	1·09	...	...	0·14	1·95	0·10	0·75	0·04	0·17	1·72	0·05	0·55	2·45	...	1·60	0·90	...	...
			Purulia ...	0·04	...	0·35	0·19	0·06	0·50	0·53	0·22	...	1·52	0·17	0·13	0·58	1·14	1·40	...	0·62	2·22	0·08	0·05
			Gobindpur ...	0·19	...	...	0·24	0·10	0·34	0·20	0·90	0·70	...	0·30	1·50	0·10	0·40	1·40	1·30	0·13	1·10	...	...
			Raghunathpur	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·90	0·70	...	...	0·30	0·75	0·12	0·16	0·78	...	1·12	0·22	...	...
			Barabhum ...	...	...	...	0·25	0·85	4·80	1·85	1·04	1·70	...	0·03	0·64	2·30	0·02	0·09	0·80	0·08	0·61	0·72	...	...
			Jhalda ...	0·02	...	0·02	1·98	0·07	0·47	1·58	0·02	...	0·03	0·64	2·30	0·02	0·09	0·80	0·08	0·61	0·72	...	...
			Chas ...	1·54	0·64	...	0·46	...	0·90	0·64	...	...	0·70	0·24	0·36	...	0·15	0·71	...	3·72	0·83	...	...
			Pandra ...	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·25	1·15	0·02	...	1·73	0·62	0·13	0·50	2·32	1·12	...	0·71	1·28	...	...
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	0·01	...	0·41	0·03	0·14	0·48	1·92	...	0·52	...	0·03	1·23	0·36	0·02	0·21	0·16	0·58	0·17	0·01	0·07
			Chakradharpur.	0·52	0·55	0·27	0·07	0·04	0·81	0·28	0·03	...	...	0·02	0·87	0·01	0·65	0·16	0·60	0·76	0·65	...	...
			Ghatsila ...	0·56	1·50	...	...	...	0·65	0·23	0·25	0·50	...	...	0·72	0·12	0·45	...	0·28	1·70	0·17	0·15	0·13
			Baharagora ...	...	...	0·09	...	0·36	...	0·28	0·36	...	...	...	2·75	1·36	0·73	0·14	0·35	...	0·19	0·86	1·35
			Gaikura ...	...	...	0·35	...	1·39	1·76	1·99	...	0·08	...	0·15	0·60	...	0·55	0·39	0·06	0·23	0·19	0·06	...
			Kaikapur ...	0·26	0·14	0·66	0·77	0·82	0·26	0·96	0·68	0·16	0·47	0·62	0·24	0·37	0·10	0·23	0·14	0·56	0·47	0·76	0·23
			Monaharpur	1·03	1·19	2·61	1·07	2·18	1·13	2·50	0·70	0·15	0·31	0·79	1·07	1·55	0·11	0·25	0·39	1·28	0·03	0·09	2·69
		Orissa Tributary Mehals.	Keonjhar ...	...	...	...	...	2·05	0·65	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	1·27	2·07	0·12	...	...	0·27	...	...
			Anandpur ...	...	0·23	0·15	...	0·86	1·32	0·12	0·14	...	0·07	0·19	0·06	0·82	2·29	0·03	...	...	...	0·38	0·05	0·83
			Talchar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·10
			Narsingpur ...	0·61	...	...	0·75	0·27	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·15	...	2·50	1·45	...	...	...	0·03	...	...
			Angul ...	0·70	...	...	0·42	1·30	0·02	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·20	1·02	0·77	...	...	...	0·02	0·12	0·13
			Dhenkanal ...	...	0·22	0·10	...	...	0·19	0·02	...	...	0·25	0·63	0·86	0·31	0·03	...	0·59	0·09	0·02	...	...
			Bishpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...
			Kunjabongarh	1·70	...	1·00	...	0·16	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·34	0·64	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·12
			Baramba ...	0·19	0·05	...	0·08	0·48	0·08	0·27	0·01	...	...	0·38	0·03	2·15	0·67	0·02	0·01	...	...	...	...
			Baisenga ...																				

n Bengal in July 1899—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st May to 31st July 1899.	Average rainfall from 1st May to 31st July.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0·27	0·03	2·48	0·57	1·53	0·72	0·54	1·80	0·46	0·28	...	23	14·53	20·65	13·09	2·93	36·33	233	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	BIHAR—*concluded.*
...	0·13	1·02	0·25	0·34	...	0·80	2·66	...	0·75	...	16	?	29·29	?	4·09	35·15	?	Bongaon (*Sufabad*).			
0·19	0·11	1·69	0·98	1·50	2·44	1·00	2·75	1·02	0·63	...	24	14·62	22·42	12·26	2·75	33·84	22·97	Supaul.			
...	...	1·47	0·34	1·29	0·51	1·93	0·86	0·28	0·12	...	28	15·00	15·75	10·12	1·93	30·07	29·77	Protabganj.			
0·12	3·80	0·60	1·51	0·06	0·03	1·19	1·13	1·89	0·01	...	21	15·61	28·54	12·73	5·07	36·90	21·96	Bhagalpur.			
0·23	4·73	...	1·25	1·28	0·91	1·11	0·35	0·02	0·04	...	25	16·65	30·88	11·63	4·93	38·17	21·30	Banka.			
0·70	...	0·33	0·70	0·43	0·20	0·30	1·56	0·75	...	...	22	16·27	23·12	12·85	6·90	34·07	23·85	Colgong.			
3·05	0·09	1·11	0·33	0·75	1·35	0·40	0·41	0·40	0·32	0·05	23	?	20·80	?	3·05	29·50	?	*Bansi.*			
0·32	1·19	1·19	...	4·47	0·75	1·09	1·20	0·19	...	...	24	17·84	21·06	18·71	4·47	48·38	37·88	Kishangan) ...	Purnea.		
0·09	0·23	3·12	0·33	2·69	0·22	2·63	0·90	0·09	...	1·13	26	16·48	24·59	17·10	3·12	52·76	33·51	Araria.			
0·45	0·43	0·57	0·12	0·91	0·41	1·30	1·32	0·11	...	...	26	17·00	23·97	15·12	4·11	49·44	28·05	Purnea.			
0·30	...	0·42	0·10	0·35	0·97	0·66	0·85	...	0·47	...	23	16·44	18·00	14·30	2·28	53·85	27·81	Gondwara (Korah).			
3·30	0·00	0·30	2·50	2·10	1·35	0·30	0·20	0·10	...	...	19	?	23·31	?	9·60	35·18	?	*Harsoe.*			
0·13	0·50	4·46	0·50	1·34	0·35	1·85	0·65	0·35	0·83	...	25	?	19·25	?	4·46	35·79	?	*Forbesganj.*			
2·40	2·15	2·25	...	0·15	0·60	0·50	3·40	3·15	0·35	0·95	28	18·56	31·40	23·18	3·40	63·08	44·96	Kaliaganj.			
0·10	1·71	3·38	0·07	0·16	1·46	0·62	0·31	0·13	0·17	0·31	25	15·73	19·52	11·56	3·38	39·24	34·76	Malda ...	Malda.		
...	1·50	1·50	0·37	1·21	...	1·31	1·76	1·35	0·68	0·30	24	17·42	27·41	14·74	3·97	44·70	29·20	Chanchal.			
0·10	1·27	2·27	0·75	0·80	0·30	0·79	0·66	0·09	0·58	0·59	22	15·82	17·05	14·98	2·69	31·29	25·82	Gajol.			
...	0·69	1·87	0·33	1·28	0·55	1·78	0·22	0·09	0·19	0·46	21	16·64	16·89	11·95	2·40	36·93	25·23	Sibganj.			
0·39	0·95	1·73	0·3	0·88	0·30	0·56	1·09	0·52	0·64	0·40	21	15·72	20·45	12·70	3·24	36·70	25·09	Rajmahal ...	Sonthal Parganas.		
0·77	0·00	0·23	0·36	0·46	1·94	0·67	0·15	1·67	0·40	...	24	16·34	20·35	12·23	2·67	31·66	22·13	Godda.			
...	0·27	0·33	0·45	0·75	0·36	1·75	0·04	0·54	0·62	0·07	22	17·16	17·24	13·59	1·99	34·36	27·50	Pakaur.			
1·70	3·26	0·77	0·26	...	1·94	1·82	0·54	0·12	0·50	0·17	23	18·06	23·70	13·71	3·22	45·10	25·30	Nayu Dumka.			
0·48	1·39	0·31	0·22	0·89	1·05	2·13	0·62	1·06	0·34	0·14	25	17·89	29·53	13·90	5·94	42·15	23·95	Deoghur.			
0·19	2·39	0·51	0·79	0·42	0·87	1·07	0·14	...	0·06	0·35	20	18·09	20·45	14·49	3·00	39·58	26·04	Jamtara.			
0·85	0·76	0·21	2·05	0·25	0·14	0·48	0·02	1·15	0·19	0·21	22	?	21·06	?	6·95	25·76	?	*Mohagama.*			
0·13	3·20	...	...	0·38	1·38	1·98	...	0·50	3·02	0·52	24	15·49	20·51	11·58	3·30	38·91	19·85	Nanihat.			
2·37	1·50	0·27	...	0·83	1·53	0·33	...	0·70	...	0·22	19	?	19·18	?	5·50	30·09	?	*Assenboni.*			
0·23	1·34	0·28	0·13	...	1·30	3·09	0·19	0·17	1·94	0·27	25	?	25·71	?	5·08	38·87	?	*Katikund.*			
0·13	1·45	0·16	0·01	1·35	1·94	1·12	0·28	0·57	...	0·70	19	?	19·34	?	3·81	38·18	?	*Madhupur.*			
2·31	1·51	0·03	...	0·89	1·60	1·19	0·82	0·70	1·30	0·07	15	?	20·19	?	4·10	?	?	*Sarwan.*			
2·91	1·21	0·22	0·71	2·36	2·90	2·80	0·57	0·29	0·70	0·39	21	?	26·80	?	2·99	37·31	?	*Sarath.*			
0·25	0·40	0·63	1·21	0·68	0·54	0·40	0·56	0·80	...	...	27	?	17·24	?	2·50	27·98	?	*Barkope.*			
...	0·95	0·48	...	...	...	1·26	1·42	...	...	...	13	?	16·03	?	2·80	31·38	?	*Bhagya.*			
1·90	1·05	1·10	...	0·12	0·63	3·27	0·70	1·21	0·75	0·30	22	?	24·50	?	5·30	39·27	?	Mohespore.			
0·05	0·68	0·84	0·27	0·25	0·26	0·83	0·28	0·42	2·10	0·12	22	?	15·88	?	2·50	29·93	?	*Barharwa.*			
0·88	...	0·50	0·95	1·02	0·56	...	1·80	0·29	...	...	19	?	18·87	?	3·30	38·83	?	*Sahibganj.*			
0·88	0·20	0·40	0·43	0·27	0·48	1·26	1·24	0·73	...	0·27	26	?	24·59	?	3·72	36·79	?	*Barie.*			
0·58	1·00	...	0·85	...	...	3·18	0·58	0·50	0·50	...	19	13·54	11·93	11·66	3·18	21·84	21·67	Jagatsingpur.	Cuttack.	Orissa.	ORISSA.
0·23	0·46	...	0·24	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·47	0·02	14	15·13	6·60	10·98	1·12	12·89	23·43	Banki.			
0·34	0·11	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·01	...	0·36	1·80	16	16·36	10·95	12·01	1·60	24·85	27·80	Cuttack.			
0·22	...	0·16	...	...	0·16	...	0·13	...	0·24	0·01	14	14·77	7·43	13·41	1·60	2·52	26·35	Paise Point.			
0·22	1·76	...	...	0·21	0·03	...	0·04	0·01	1·16	0·02	14	13·84	9·26	11·88	1·76	22·32	24·55	Kendrapara.			
1·13	0·08	...	0·49	...	0·12	...	...	0·31	0·17	0·49	17	14·32	7·89	12·76	1·72	32·85	26·20	Jajpur.			
0·13	...	...	...	1·55	...	...	...	0·45	0·10	0·50	20	14·20	11·68	19·57	1·55	20·53	28·73	Dharmsala.			
...	...	...	0·40	...	0·11	...	0·07	1·45	0·53	...	14	13·60	10·32	9·99	2·69	25·28	24·95	Salipore.			
...	...	...	2·13	...	0·09	...	...	0·54	0·45	0·63	17	?	24·45	?	5·97	38·04	?	*Pal Lahara.*			
0·37	0·03	0·66	0·26	0·11	0·08	...	...	0·19	0·18	0·39	17	13·54	7·89	10·05	2·56	24·30	22·22	Akhyapada ...	Balasore.		
0·86	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·56	0·11	13	13·52	11·52	11·78	2·85	24·86	22·67	Chandbali.			
0·25	0·09	0·10	0·07	0·09	...	...	...	0·12	0·17	...	14	13·54	9·35	11·92	2·67	21·83	25·15	Bhadrak.			
0·83	0·02	...	0·08	...	0·14	...	...	...	1·80	0·95	13	13·91	18·02	11·22	4·50	28·76	23·11	Soro.			
0·12	0·18	0·03	...	...	1·70	0·48	...	...	0·75	...	14	15·03	15·99	13·04	3·32	33·57	25·44	Balasore.			
0·41	0·44	0·31	...	0·07	0·35	...	...	0·05	3·25	...	17	14·13	21·39	13·69	4·64	30·14	24·95	Jellasore.			
...	0·97	...	1·75	0·85	1·87	...	...	...	...	2·45	17	17·88	20·34	13·02	3·70	45·21	26·41	Baripada.			
0·15	...	...	...	0·88	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·56	10	13·04	5·65	9·80	1·20	10·03	19·89	Puri ...	Puri.		
0·15	0·59	0·53	...	2·17	...	...	0·10	0·48	1·31	1·24	16	16·31	12·32	12·83	2·17	18·24	24·95	Khurda.			
0·90	...	...	0·50	2·72	...	0·02	...	10·88	0·30	1·17	13	12·24	11·78	10·61	2·32	18·12	19·70	Banpur.			
0·07	0·14	...	...	0·96	...	...	...	...	0·23	1·70	14	12·40	8·73	10·53	1·70	16·18	22·15	Gop.			
0·23	0·50	...	...	0·30	0·10	...	...	...	0·15	0·80	10	?	3·66	?	0·80	14·30	?	*Satpara.*			
0·27	0·68	...	1·07	0·65	...	...	...	...	0·33	1·65	15	12·22	11·20	10·92	1·65	18·29	22·09	Pipli.			
0·11	0·53	0·05	...	0·65	...	...	...	0·66	0·77	0·42	13	13·52	11·78	...	2·85	24·86	22·67	Chandbali.			
0·25	0·09	...	0·10	0·07	0·99	...	...	0·12	0·17	...	14	13·54	9·35	11·92	2·67	21·83	25·15	Bhadrak.			
0·83	0·02	...	...	0·08	...	0·14	...	...	1·80	0·95	13	13·91	18·02	11·22	4·50	28·76	23·11	Soro.			
0·12	0·18	0·03	...	...	1·70	0·48	...	...	0·75	...	14	15·03	15·99	13·04	3·32	33·57	25·44	Balasore.			
0·41	0·44	0·31	...	0·07	0·35	...	...	0·05	3·25	...	17	14·13	21·39	13·69	4·64	30·14	24·95	Jellasore.			
...	0·97	...	1·75	0·85	1·87	...	...	...	...	2·45	17	17·88	20·34	13·02	3·70	45·21	26·41	Baripada.			
0·15	...	...	...	0·88	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·56	10	13·04	5·65	9·80	1·20	10·03	19·89	Puri ...	Puri.		
0·15	0·59	0·53	...	2·17	...	...	0·10	0·48	1·31	1·24	16	16·31	12·32	12·83	2·17	18·24	24·95	Khurda.			
0·90	...	...	0·50	2·72	...	0·02	...	10·88	0·30	1·17	13	12·24	11·78	10·61	2·32	18·12	19·70	Banpur.			
0·07	0·14	...	...	0·96	...	...	...	...	0·23	1·70	14	12·40	8·73	10·53	1·70	16·18	22·15	Gop.			
0·23	0·50	...	...	0·30	0·10	...	...	...	0·15	0·80	10	?	3·66	?	0·80	14·30	?	*Satpara.*			
0·27	0·68	...	1·07	0·65	...	...	...	...	0·33	1·65	15	12·22	11·20	10·92	1·65	18·29	22·09	Pipli.			
0·11	0·53	0·05	...	0·65	...	...	...	0·66	0·77	0·42	13	?	13·69	?	3·08	29·24	?	*Nayagarh.*			
0·25	0·09	...	0·10	0·07	0·99	...	2·98	1·70	0·08	0·75	16	?	13·04	?	2·98	23·33	?	*Kanpur.*			
0·83	0·02	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·42	0·20	1·42	12	?	8·48	?	1·85	15·12	?	*Kanas.*			
0·11	0·55	...	0·06	0·30	0·15	0·85	1·09	1·07	0·53	...	23	18·50	17·71	...	...	...	...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh.	Chota Nagpur.	CHOTA NAGPUR.
0·32	0·10	0·08	0·09	0·78	1·53	1·27	0·09	0·13	...	0·19	23	18·88	17·04	12·70	2·26	30·56	23·20	Hazaribagh.			
0·04	0·39	0·02	0·42	1·02	2·27	0·35	...	0·10	0·36	0·24	24	16·36	14·16	14·16	2·19	33·37	23·20	Barhi.			
0·32	1·41	...	1·18	1·06	2·06	0·50	...	...	...	0·42	24	16·36	18·86	13·21	3·77	31·26	29·80	Chatra.			
0·09	1·60	0·50	0·50	0·25	0·25	2·50	...	...	0·10	...	31	17·70	25·53	16·20	7·32	39·23	24·19	Karaadeha.			
0·03	0·45	1·61	...	0·51	0·37	0·02	0·05	...	...	0·20	23	16·40	24·20	15·27	3·20	39·86	25·80	Ramgar.			
0·18	0·42	...	0·09	2·15	0·31	0·07	...	...	...	...	11	13·89	14·05	14·01	4·06	?	24·18	Lohardaga ...	Ranchi.		
...	1·13	0·02	0·14	0·39	0·07	0·03	0·04	0·10	...	0·09	17	18·25	12·86	13·89	2·40	28·56	22·30	Ranchi.			
0·30	1·35	...	0·50	...	...	0·25	...	1·16	...	...	13	19·34	12·81	14·30	1·91	25·21	24·04	Silli.			
0·55	0·04	0·05	2·09	0·07	0·08	0·03	0·53	0·83	...	...	14	14·22	10·66	13·71	2·20	21·72	23·11	*Palkot.*			
...	0·50	...	1·03	0·33	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	21	?	21·05	?	2·73	35·21	?	*Tamar.*			
0·37	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·35	17	?	14·83	?	2·25	23·40	?	*Chainpur.*			
...	0·05	0·53	...	...	...	...	0·95	0·28	0·10	...	29	20·69	21·43	17·61	2·33	24·43	27·83	Sirguja.			
...	1·66	2·00	...	2·00	...	...	...	2·00	...	...	14	19·07	19·86	16·24	2·06	31·94	29·34	Jashpur.			
0·49	0·05	0·01	0·16	0·24	0·48	0·77	...	...	...	...	14	16·54	14·66	16·74	4·25	24·31	27·11	Gangpur.			
0·36	0·32	...	...	0·90	0·19	0·50	...	...	...	...	18	18·40	10·66	12·02	1·80	29·11	19·82	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	Palamau.		
...	...	2·30	1·10	5·00	2·50	0·47	...	...	...	...	14	15·50	22·33	15·19	1·80	29·11	24·15	Balumath.			
...	0·20	0·40	0·70	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·40	17	?	11·73	15·61	5·00	35·89	22·68	Husainabad.			
...	...	0·04	...	0·35	0·49	0·87	...	...	...	...	17	15·20	13·54	?	2·20	18·88	?	*Mahudand.*			
...	0·24	...	1·18	1·50	0·66	0·76	0·80	...	...	...	17	?	17·40	12·86	1·09	25·45	19·54	Garhwa.			
...	1·33	...	1·20	1·20	0·24	0·70	0·08	0·03	...	...	13	?	14·19	?	3·11	30·57	?	*Panki.*			
...	0·12	1·35	0·90	0·45	0·87	0·45	...	...	...	...	23	?	13·99	?	2·00	27·24	?	*Latehar.*			
...	0·30	...	0·80	0·05	0·75	0·35	...	...	...	...	19	?	14·53	?	2·33	24·79	?	*Nagarutari.*			
...	0·03	0·41	0·22	2·13	1·40	0·03	...	...	...	7	14	?	15·39	?	4·80	21·94	?	*Ranka.*			
...	0·09	0·32	...	0·36	0·06	0·65	0·20	...	0·90	0·10	15	?	15·39	?	5·40	29·03	?	*Chatterpore.*			
...	1·00	0·18	0·06	0·07	0·20	0·15	...	0·08	0·11	1·15	20	17·30	16·51	15·10	2·45	32·79	24·68	Purulia ...	Manbhum.		
...	0·15	1·12	...	0·60	0·10	1·12	0·15	1·40	0·70	0·40	21	17·02	18·66	14·68	2·22	27·23	25·78	Gobindpur.			
...	0·33	...	0·12	0·42	...	...	...	...	1·40	0·04	22	16·60	15·46	14·39	1·55	27·34	24·92	Raghunathpur.			
...	1·35	0·10	...	0·15	0·15	0·11	0·35	0·46	0·20	0·04	19	17·29	16·08	14·62	4·80	33·19	24·33	Barabhum.			
...	0·23	1·60	0·15	0·33	...	0·37	...	...	...	1·03	17	12·30	13·75	13·25	2·36	26·13	23·39	Jhalda.			
...	0·06	0·15	0·40	0·02	0·47	0·08	0·10	0·02	0·02	0·05	18	16·70	13·90	13·18	3·72	25·71	23·52	Chas.			
...	0·10	0·16	0·05	0·15	0·21	0·61	...	...	1·83	0·53	17	?	14·25	?	2·32	26·60	?	*Pandra.*			
...	0·05	0·05	...	0·05	0·14	0·02	...	...	0·42	0·01	19	16·76	10·41	13·48	1·02	19·07	24·42	Chaibassa ...	Singhbhum.		
...	0·25	...	0·68	0·23	0·56	...	0·80	...	0·56	...	15	15·88	8·06	14·27	0·87	21·81	24·56	Chakradharpur.			
...	...	0·08	...	0·16	0·26	4·37	0·32	...	...	...	21	14·80	10·07	13·91	1·83	24·14	26·11	Ghatsila.			
...	0·60	0·35	0·10	0·50	0·20	...	...	...	0·96	1·40	15	14·49	14·67	11·80	4·37	31·37	25·50	Baharagora.			
...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·26	17	?	12·16	?	1·93	18·16	?	*Gaikura.*			
...	0·14	0·17	0·23	0·86	0·17	...	1·07	...	0·05	...	24	?	13·07	?	1·26	33·29	?	*Kalikapur.*			
0·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·12	26	?	23·00	?	2·00	38·07	?	*Monahorpur.*			
0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12·79	?	9·26	9·67	?	16·27	Keonjhar ...	Orissa, Tributary Mahals.		
...	...	0·38	0·42	...	...	...	0·27	...	1·53	0·09	14	16·13	10·16	14·01	2·07	22·02	?	*Anandpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	14	14·55	...	9·58	2·29	25·83	24·78	Talchar.			
...	...	0·15	0·25	0·10	...	...	...	0·23	0·43	0·05	14	15·53	7·99	11·21	2·50	16·52	23·33	Narsingpur.			
...	0·18	0·05	1·40	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	11	16·03	7·32	13·99	1·40	24·00	20·86	Angul.			
...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	16·80	8·59	14·25	1·50	13·17	25·63	Dhenkanal.			
0·39	0·09	0·13	1·03	1·00	...	...	...	0·14	0·22	0·31	16	15·07	9·17	11·75	1·70	21·65	22·58	Bishpera.			
0·06	...	0·02	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·08	10	?	5·39	?	2·15	14·82	?	Kunjabongarh.			
																		Baramba.			
																		Baisinga.			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1899.

WEATHER during the past month was remarkable on account of the complete absence of cyclonic storms over the Bay, and for the almost continuous low pressure over the Province, Assam and Burma. As no depression of any depth passed inland from the sea, the variations of pressure or the differences from the normal were generally small or of moderate amount; but as the defect was continuous and westerly winds prevailed over the western districts, the moist southerly winds from the Bay, which were quite up to average strength, failed to obtain the usual outlet north-westward up the Ganjetic plain. The result was heavy general rainfall over the greater part of the Province, with a more irregular distribution than in ordinary years.

The part of the Province where defect in rainfall was greatest was naturally in the south-western districts, including Orissa and the south of Chota Nagpur, where the south-westerly winds were most prevalent. The deficiency, however, was in nearly all cases small, as may be seen from Orissa receiving on an average for the whole Division 99 per cent. of the normal for the month, and Chota Nagpur 110 per cent., the excess in the latter being due to the heavier falls in the north of the Division.

A very noticeable peculiarity in the rainfall distribution is that in sub-montane districts, whether in the east or north of the Province, and probably over the lower ranges of the hills, falls were in almost all cases in slight defect, whereas at higher levels, as in the Darjeeling hills, there was a fairly large excess. A marked contrast is shown between Baxa and Darjeeling, at the former of which there was defect of 16 inches and at the latter excess of 11 inches. This slight deficiency extended along the foot of the Himalayas as far as Darbhanga, but from there excess steadily increased, and was greatest in Champaran and Bettia.

Though no cyclonic storm occurred over the Bay, depressions were not wanting inland, and during the latter half of the month a continuous slight depression obtained over Bihar. The first depression began about the 4th in the north of the Bay owing to a rapid fall of pressure in the east. It remained diffused, but moving northwards instead of to the west, it caused heavy general rain in Bengal. When the recovery of pressure began in Burma, and the east of the Province a day or two later, the depression became better defined and moved rapidly westward on the 7th, after which the pressure distribution was normal and rainfall was neither so heavy nor general.

Pressure again fell in the east on the 9th, and as defect in that region slowly but steadily intensified during the subsequent days, the conditions of the beginning of the month were almost restored. The low pressure concentrated and the second shallow depression of the month began over Lower Bengal on the 13th, the area of defect, somewhat over ·15 inch, extending eastwards from Calcutta. This depression followed a more westerly course than the previous one, but it filled up over the central districts and westerly winds continued unchanged in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and the west of Bihar. On the morning of the 14th, the depression was well defined with a centre near Krishnagar, and pressure was in defect over the whole of Bengal Proper by amounts up to a fifth of an inch. On the 15th, after a rapid rise, the depression was faint with a centre near Naya Dumka, and on the 16th the distribution was practically normal.

During these days, between the 13th and 16th, heavy general rain fell over the whole Province. The heaviest falls were in Bihar, more especially on the 15th, when the depression was filling up. In Monghyr on that date a large proportion of the rainfall stations received amounts varying from 4 to 8 inches, and the smallest fall was 2·5 inches.

After the middle of the month a slight depression formed over the north-west of the Province, with a fairly regular cyclonic circulation of light winds. The monsoon winds from the Bay were not so strong as in the early part of the month, but the cyclonic circulation and a slight oscillatory movement of the area of lowest pressure was sufficient to maintain continuous rainfall in all except the south-western districts. Pressure rose somewhat towards the end of the third week, when there was excess of nearly a tenth of an inch over the Province and the north of the Bay. This excess continued for a few days only. A rapid fall in Bihar was followed by a slight depression, and further heavy rainfall in that area about the 25th and 26th, after which the high pressure was restored and became an important feature of the weather conditions not only for the remaining days of July, but well into August.

With the development of high pressure at the end of the month, rainfall to a large extent ceased, but there were still cloudy skies and light scattered showers, and temperature was not above the normal except by small amounts in Bengal Proper. In the western districts on the last day of the month there was still a moderate defect.

Pressure was relatively low in Burma, Assam and Bengal Proper during a great part of the month, and at times defect at eastern stations was very little under ·2 inch. In the south-western districts, on the other hand, readings were more frequently in excess. The average difference from the normal varies from excess of ·02 inch at Cuttack to defect of about ·04 inch in the east.

It was low almost continuously in the early part of the month, but during the latter half there was a tendency for high pressure to develop. It did not become established till towards the close, when high pressure prevailed over the province and the north of the Bay, and the distribution became more uniform than is usual at the end of July.

Temperature.—As a marked feature of the prevailing weather conditions was heavy cloud with frequent rainfall, temperature was generally low, especially during the day. Maximum temperature on an average for the month was below the normal, except at a few of the more southern stations, and in the west of Bihar there was a large defect, as much as 5° at some stations. Minimum temperature was practically normal, except in the west of Bihar, where on an average for the month there was defect of 1° to 2°.

Mean temperature was practically normal in Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, defect in all divisions being less than half a degree. In Assam there was defect of 1° and in Bihar of 2°.

Rainfall has been exceptionally heavy and continuous over a great part of the province, and even in the south-western districts, where it was least in amount, it all but reached the average fall. In Orissa on an average for the whole division the defect was only ·13 inch. In Chota Nagpur there was excess of 1·35 inches, in North Bengal 3·87, in East Bengal 4·32, in South-West Bengal 6·55, and in Bihar 8·68.

As thunderstorms with heavy local falls were much more numerous than usual over a great part of the province, the distribution of rainfall is marked by greater irregularity than in ordinary years, when the monsoon current in July passes freely over the province towards North-West India, and is not subjected to the frequent checks which have been a marked feature of the past month. Though the individual falls are irregular, the averages are more uniform than usual, the various divisions of Bengal Proper and Bihar receiving almost similar amounts. South-West Bengal received on an average 18·68 inches, North Bengal 20·61, Bihar 21·7, and East Bengal 21·88.

As the falls have been so irregular no general idea can be given of the distribution, except by the tabular statement which precedes this, but it may be noticed that there were, much the same as in June, three centres of heavy rainfall—one in South-West Bengal, in which falls were 10 to 15 inches in excess, one in North Bengal, and the third in the west of Bihar, where excess amounts were of similar magnitude, viz., 10 to 15 inches.

The greatest defect was 4 inches in the south of Orissa, and the area of deficient rainfall included the whole of that division, except part of Balasore district and the south of Chota Nagpur, where defect varied up to 3 inches.

In North Bengal, the extreme north of Bihar, and near the Garo and Tippera Hill regions rainfall was slightly below the normal, the differences being 1 to 2 inches, except at Siliguri and Baxa, where defect was 9 and 16 inches, respectively.

The following table gives a comparison of the falls in the various divisions during the month of July with the normal fall, the actual being given as a percentage of the normal fall. The table also shows the actual falls for each of the previous months of the year expressed in the same way, and the last column of the table shows the total of the falls of the past seven months of the year in each division expressed as a percentage of the normal fall :—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Actual rainfall of first seven months of 1899 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	230	52	17	135	116	122	154	128
North Bengal ...	270	49	112	93	86	127	123	115
East ,, ...	300	169	61	156	137	104	126	122
Bihar ...	224	56	17	288	101	143	167	152
Orissa ...	49	38	10	357	144	93	99	108
Chota Nagpur ...	164	24	Nil	255	86	154	110	118

The following table gives full data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of July in all districts of the Province. The figures are derived from the

average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the monthly meteorological tables. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past 25 years; the second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district; the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage; and the fourth column gives the same information in a slightly different form, expressing as a percentage how much the district rainfall varied in excess or in defect from the normal rainfall:—

Percentage Table for July 1899.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for July.	Actual district rainfall for July 1899.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage, excess (+), defect (−).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	11·88	22·20	187	+ 87
	Birbhum	12·57	18·63	148	+ 48
	Bankura	12·67	14·42	114	+ 14
	Midnapore	12·19	22·61	185	+ 85
	Hooghly	12·00	23·73	198	+ 98
	Howrah	12·00	21·35	178	+ 78
	24-Parganas	12·37	19·77	160	+ 60
	Calcutta	12·46	21·47	172	+ 72
	Nadia	10·51	19·23	183	+ 83
	Murshidabad	11·27	15·45	137	+ 37
	Jessore	10·54	18·39	174	+ 74
	Khulna	12·82	17·63	138	+ 38
North Bengal	Rajshahi	12·02	15·45	129	+ 29
	Dinajpur	14·29	27·49	192	+ 92
	Jalpaiguri	30·38	27·31	90	− 10
	Darjeeling	30·28	33·02	109	+ 9
	Cooch Behar	24·49	23·04	92	− 8
	Rangpur	15·56	15·65	101	+ 1
	Bogra	13·23	21·87	165	+ 65
	Pabna	11·13	16·52	148	+ 48
East Bengal	Dacca	13·31	15·18	114	+ 14
	Mymensingh	15·55	21·47	138	+ 38
	Faridpur	11·93	14·20	119	+ 19
	Backergunge	20·33	21·06	104	+ 4
	Tippera	14·24	16·26	114	+ 14
	Noakhali	23·47	40·08	171	+ 71
	Chittagong	29·80	38·96	131	+ 31
	Chittagong Hills Tracts ...	18·68	17·67	95	− 5
Bihar	Patna	12·40	21·64	174	+ 74
	Gaya	12·27	19·47	159	+ 59
	Shahabad	11·65	21·34	183	+ 83
	Saran	12·14	21·89	180	+ 80
	Champaran	14·17	25·65	181	+ 81
	Muzaffarpur	12·38			
	Darbhanga	12·34	23·08	187	+ 87
	Monghyr	13·31	26·30	198	+ 98
	Bhagalpur	12·73	24·42	192	+ 92
	Purnea	17·01	24·03	141	+ 41
	Malda	12·28	19·79	153	+ 53
	Sonthal Parganas	13·44	23·20	172	+ 72
Orissa	Cuttack	11·69			
	Balasore	12·20	14·13	116	+ 16
	Puri	10·89	9·22	85	− 15
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	13·98	18·63	133	+ 33
	Ranchi	13·05	12·76	99	− 1
	Palamau	13·53	14·85	110	+ 10
	Manbhum	13·38	15·53	116	+ 16
	Singhbhum	13·76	10·21	74	− 26

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of July 1899:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th May 1899.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	96·9	72·2	88·8	73·7	83·8	−0·3	18·68	12·13	+6·55	18·67	16·44	+2·23	35·92	25·56
North Bengal	97·2	71·7	88·0	73·3	83·4	−0·3	20·61	16·74	+3·87	20·69	16·24	+4·45	48·67	39·81
East ,, ...	93·2	72·1	86·9	77·6	82·2	−0·1	21·88	17·56	+4·32	21·44	18·30	+3·14	50·76	39·89
Bihar	95·1	71·3	87·1	78·0	82·6	−1·9	21·70	13·02	+8·68	21·57	14·62	+6·95	34·54	22·65
Orissa	96·7	73·8	89·0	78·5	83·8	0	11·54	11·67	−0·13	15·35	14·18	+1·17	23·48	23·97
Chota Nagpur*	95·4	69·4	84·8	74·6	79·7	−0·4	15·19	13·53	+1·35	18·17	16·80	+1·37	28·84	23·77
Assam	98·1	74·8	87·8	77·7	82·7	−0·9								

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 15th August 1899.

C. Little,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of June 1899.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	4,027	34·68	2	·01	3	·02	1,489	12·72	37	·24	48	·36	710	6·12	2,290	19·68	2,763	23·76	
	Birbhum	798,254	2,571	38 64	...	...	...	...	858	12·84	1	·01	21	·24	527	7·92	1,407	21·12	1,575	23·64	
	Bankura	1,069,668	4,196	47·04	3	·02	4	·03	1,039	11·64	27	·24	47	·48	667	7·44	1,787	20·04	2,146	24·00	
	Midnapore	2,631,516	7,937	36·12	30	·12	7	·01	2,614	11·88	98	·36	116	·48	964	4·32	3,838	17·40	4,572	20·76	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	1,821	21·12	19	·12	2	·01	1,180	13·68	78	·84	62	·60	214	2·40	1,555	18·00	2,012	23·28	
	Howrah	763,625	1,790	28·08	20	·36	2	·02	743	11·64	172	2·64	63	·96	403	6·24	1,412	22·08	1,375	21·60	
	24-Parganas	1,892,033	4,402	12·72	36	·48	1	·01	358	6·24	179	3·12	38	·60	767	13·44	1,873	24·12	1,465	25·68	
Presidency	Calcutta	681,569	725	33·48	62	·36	4	·02	1,907	13·80	17	·12	133	1·08	449	3·24	2,591	18·84	2,701	19·68	
	Nadia	1,644,108	4,590	35·76	7	·06	5	·03	2,012	19·20	1	·008	85	·72	373	3·48	2,483	23·76	2,253	21·60	
	Murshidabad	1,256,946	3,749		7																Return not yet received.
	Jessore	1,177,688	2,705	28·08	44	·36	3	·02	1,462	14·88	3	·02	91	·84	423	4·20	2,027	20·64	1,799	18·24	
	Khulna	2,239	19·08	30	·24	19	·12	2,642	21·96	5	·03	129	·96	127	·96	2,952	24·60	2,688	22·32		
	Rajshahi	1,437,460	3,263	28·40	46	·36	...	...	3,133	25·32	3	·02	76	·48	136	1·08	3,388	27·36	3,255	26·28	
	Dinajpur	1,482,570	3,563	24·00	30	·48	...	...	1,725	30·36	20	·24	15	·24	44	·72	1,834	32·28	2,129	37·32	
Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri	680,756	1,363	31·32	...	...	...	...	494	26·52	107	5·64	3	·12	154	8·16	758	40·68	949	50·88	
	Darjeeling	223,514	585	28·92	45	·24	3	·01	3,738	21·60	3	·01	42	·24	201	1·08	4,029	23·40	4,375	25·08	
	Rangpur	2,665,464	4,990	25·80	8	·12	9	·12	979	15·24	2	·02	43	·60	119	1·80	1,160	18·12	1,398	21·84	
	Bogra	766,635	1,651	18·00	13	·10	...	...	2,164	38·96	3	·02	38	·48	84	·72	2,322	20·40	2,467	21·72	
	Pabna	1,361,293	2,045	22·92	9	·03	3	·01	2,951	14·76	136	·60	198	·48	721	3·60	3,928	19·56	3,366	16·80	
	Dacca	3,472,186	6,977	23·88	116	·36	18	·06	5,141	17·76	55	·12	123	·36	934	3·12	6,387	21·96	6,187	21·36	
Dacca	Mymensingh	4,619	22·92	9	·03	3	·01	2,951	14·76	136	·60	198	·48	721	3·60	3,928	19·56	3,366	16·80		
	Faridpur	1,823,545	3,576	23·52	4	·02	1	·006	2,453	18·72	31	·12	98	·60	435	2·76	3,422	22·44	3,064	20·16	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	5,074	28·20	22	·12	...	...	2,402	13·32	28	·12	172	·84	1,064	5·88	3,688	20·72	4,255	23·64	
	Tippera	1,782,935	3,875	26·04	...	...	...	...	2,328	15·60	16	·10	102	·60	425	2·76	2,871	19·32	2,766	18·60	
Chittagong	Noakhali	1,000,693	2,735	32·40	1	·01	2	·01	2,305	27·36	3	·02	95	1·08	225	2·64	2,629	31·20	2,134	25·32	
	Chittagong	1,289,167	4,454	41·40	...	...	6	·04	2,250	21·00	12	·10	84	·72	123	1·08	2,484	23·04	3,641	33·84	
	South Lushai Hills	...																			Not under registration.
	Patna	1,772,322	4,262	29·52	243	1·56	...	...	2,379	16·08	176	1·08	113	·72	1,101	7·44	4,012	27·12	5,443	36·84	
	Gaya	2,158,331	5,713	32·04	25	·12	37	·12	3,464	19·32	33	·12	108	·60	783	4·32	4,456	24·96	5,899	33·00	
Patna	Shahabad	2,060,579	5,022	29·16	175	·96	...	...	3,685	21·24	26	·12	107	·60	637	3·72	4,620	26·88	5,351	31·08	
	Saran	2,466,065	7,120	34·08	4	·01	76	·36	2,176	10·56	221	·96	196	·84	2,255	10·92	4,932	23·88	6,743	32·76	
	Champaran	1,859,465	4,629	29·76	...	...	72	·36	2,307	14·88	17	·10	176	1·08	884	5·64	3,456	22·20	5,911	38·04	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	6,718	29·64	55	·24	18	·07	3,306	14·52	101	·36	278	1·20	1,247	5·40	5,006	22·08	10,690	47·04	
	Darbhanga	2,801,953	7,114	30·36	7	·02	1	·003	3,841	16·44	191	·72	215	·84	1,012	4·32	5,267	22·44	10,303	44·04	
	Monghyr	2,036,021	5,473	32·16	10	·04	44	·24	2,595	15·24	22	·12	167	·96	659	3·84	3,407	20·52	6,314	37·20	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	5,168	30·48	14	·07	48	·24	3,038	17·88	16	·08	86	·48	434	2·52	3,636	21·36	5,752	33·84	
Bhagalpur	Purnea	1,944,038	3,155	19·44	3	·01	...	...	3,683	22·68	4	·02	66	·36	102	·60	3,858	23·76	4,619	24·72	
	Malda	814,919	1,739	25·56	9	·12	4	·04	1,469	21·60	7	·09	47	·60	78	1·08	1,614	23·76	1,703	24·96	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,753,775	5,432	37·08	2	·01	5	·02	1,929	13·08	13	·08	52	·24	379	2·52	2,380	16·20	3,664	24·96	
	Cuttack	1,237,071	7,843	48·48	127	·72	439	2·64	1,587	9·72	333	2·04	110	·60	1,324	9·36	4,119	25·44	3,440	21·24	
Orissa	Balasore	994,025	4,282	51·00	128	1·44	35	·36	653	7·80	148	1·68	48	·48	849	10 20	1,861	22·44	2,358	28·56	
	Puri	944,938	3,302	42·96	542	6·84	321	3·96	388	4·92	218	2·76	39	·48	995	12·60	2,503	31·68	2,339	29·64	
	Angul and Khondmals	...																			Not under registration.
	Hazaribagh	1,164,221	3,472	35·72	...	...	3	·02	1,688	17·28	22	·12	62	·60	498	5·04	2,273	23·40	2,988	30·72	
	Ranchi	1,128,885	3,781	40·08	...	...	11	·10	1,062	11·28	95	·96	51	·48	753	7·92	1,971	20 88	2,230	23·88	
	Palamau	596,720	2,093	41·52	...	...	12	·24	1,251	25·08	7	·12	39	·72	250	4·92	1,559	31·32	2,116	42·48	
Chota Nagpur.	Manbhum	1,133,528	3,763	37·80	151	1·44	6	·06	1,504	15·12	22	·12	46	·36	544	5·40	2,273	22·80	3,303	33·12	
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,577	34·68	17	·36	19	·36	653	14·28	17	·36	44	·96	111	2·40	861	18·84	912	20·04	
	Total	69,180,790	177,900	30·84	2,097	·36	1,249	·12	93,682	16·20	2,825	·48	4,024	·60	25,782	4·44	129,661	22·44	159,188	27·60	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	.....	164,838	28·56	20,053	3·36	1,511	·24	108,340	18·72	3,514	·60	3,624	·60	22,146	3·84	159,188	27·60			
	Difference + or −	.....	+13,062	+2·28	−17,956	−3·00	−262	−·12	−14,658	−2·52	−689	−·12	+402	Equal	+3,636	+·60	−29,527	−5·16			

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
The 11th August 1899.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of June 1899.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	1. Burdwan	34,477	35	13·20	...	...	1	·24	27	9·36	1	·24	4	1·32	16	5·52	49	17·04	71	24·60	
Midnapore	2. Midnapore	33,264	35	35·28	...	...	...	...	36	13·32	17	6·24	3	1·08	10	3·60	33	11·88	77	27·84	
Hooghly	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,009	49	17·76	6	2·16	...	...	14	5·04	3	1·08	...	...	10	3·60	33	11·88	77	27·84	
	4. Serampore	25,953	41	15·68	3	·96	...	...	43	13·92	19	6·24	3	·96	13	4·32	80	26·64	91	30·36	
Howrah	5. Howrah	116,606	291	20·64	7	·72	...	...	127	12·96	36	3·60	2	·12	63	6·48	235	24·12	244	25·08	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur	31,493	34	12·96	...	...	...	...	19	7·20	2	·72	...	...	7	2·64	28	10·68	26	9·84	
	7. Maniktala	32,865	31	11·28	...	...	1	·36	15	5·40	2	·72	1	·36	3	·72	21	7·56	28	10·20	
	8. Barnagore	34,278	38	13·20	2	·60	2	·60	37	12·84	14	4·80	5	1·68	15	5·16	75	26·16	60	21·00	
	9. South Suburban	41,718	45	12·84	...	...	1	·24	41	11·76	8	2·28	3	·84	12	3·36	65	18·60	86	24·72	
	10. Garden Reach	27,924	32	13·68	...	...	...	...	36	15·36	1	·36	...	...	3	1·20	40	17·16	...	...	
	11. South Barrackpore, including Tittagarh Municipality.	35,647	21	6·96	...	...	...	...	28	9·36	10	3·36	...	...	6	1·92	44	14·76	52	17·40	
	12. Naihati	23,724	37	14·88	4	1·56	...	...	33	13·32	2	·72	...	...	4	1·56	43	17·28	59	23·76	
Calcutta	13. Calcutta	621,560	723	12·72	30	·48	1	·01	388	6·24	179	3·12	38	·60	767	13·44	1,373	24·12	1,465	25·56	
Nadia	14. Krishnagar	25,500	42	19·68	...	...	...	...	20	9·36	1	·36	...	...	1	·36	22	10·32	35	16·44	
Murshidabad	15. Santipur	30,457	56	21·96	...	...	...	...	33	12·96	...	...	1	·36	13	5·04	47	18·48	43	16·92	
Rajshahi	16. Berhampore	23,315	47	25·88	...	...	...	...	42	21·36	1	·48	...	...	...	...	43	21·84	34	17·28	
Pabna	17. Rampur Boalia	21,407	30	16·80	1	·48	...	...	42	23·52	1	·48	4	2·16	6	3·36	54	30·24	35	19·56	
Dacca	18. Sirajganj	23,267	30	15·36	...	...	...	...	23	11·76	...	...	...	...	3	1·44	26	13·32	23	11·76	
Chittagong	19. Dacca	82,523	123	17·88	1	·12	...	...	75	10·80	50	7·20	1	·12	54	7·80	181	26·28	166	24·12	
	20. Chittagong	24,069	20	9·96	...	...	...	...	28	13·92	2	·96	1	·48	4	1·92	35	17·40	72	35·88	
Patna	21. Patna City	165,192	366	26·52	21	1·44	...	...	196	14·16	57	4·08	12	·84	147	10·56	433	31·44	477	34·56	
	22. Bihar	47,723	164	41·16	...	...	...	...	49	12·24	6	1·44	2	·48	41	10·20	98	24·60	150	37·68	
	23. Dinapore	44,419	83	22·32	...	...	...	...	43	11·52	8	2·16	3	·72	13	3·48	67	18·00	102	27·48	
Gaya	24. Gaya	80,383	164	24·48	2	·24	6	·84	159	23·64	17	2·52	4	·48	48	7·08	236	35·16	242	36·12	
Shahabad	25. Arrah	46,905	88	22·44	2	·48	...	...	58	14·76	2	·48	3	·72	13	3·24	78	19·92	80	20·40	
	26. Sasaram	22,713	52	27·36	...	...	...	...	42	22·08	1	·48	4	2·04	11	5·76	58	30·60	82	43·32	
Saran	27. Chapra	57,352	155	32·40	...	...	...	...	62	12·96	6	1·20	2	·36	63	13·08	133	27·72	119	24·84	
Champaran	28. Bettiah	22,780	70	36·84	...	...	...	...	34	16·80	2	·96	...	...	18	9·48	52	27·36	91	47·88	
Muzaffarpur	29. Muzaffarpur	49,192	97	23·64	...	...	...	...	48	11·64	5	1·20	3	·72	37	9·00	93	23·16	176	42·84	
	30. Hajipur	21,487	70	39·00	1	·48	...	...	24	13·32	1	·48	3	1·56	24	13·32	53	29·52	71	39·60	
Darbhanga	31. Darbhanga	73,561	159	24·36	...	...	...	...	49	7·92	17	2·76	3	·48	92	15·00	161	26·16	200	32·52	
Monghyr	32. Monghyr	67,077	128	26·88	1	·12	...	...	54	11·28	5	·96	3	·60	23	6·00	92	19·32	150	31·44	
Bhagalpur	33. Bhagalpur	69,106	179	31·08	4	·60	7	1·20	71	12·24	10	1·68	1	·12	43	7·44	136	23·52	182	31·56	
Cuttack	34. Cuttack	47,186	110	27·96	1	·24	...	...	37	9·36	13	3·24	1	·24	18	4·68	70	17·76	72	18·24	
Balasore	35. Balasore	20,775	60	34·56	1	·48	...	...	3	1·68	10	5·76	...	...	20	11·52	34	19·56	54	31·08	
Puri	36. Puri	28,794	56	23·28	156	64·92	1	·36	28	11·64	11	4·56	...	...	46	18·72	241	100·32	88	36·60	
Ranchi	37. Ranchi	20,306	54	31·80	...	...	1	·48	30	17·64	2	1·08	1	·48	8	4·68	42	24·72	48	28·32	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over	2,273,167	3,779	19·92	243	1·20	21	·10	2,061	10·80	522	2·64	113	·48	1,689	8·88	4,649	24·48	5,126	27·00	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	.....	3,384	17·64	587	3·00	84	·36	2,370	12·48	546	2·88	122	·60	1,417	7·44	5,126	27·00	.....	.....	
	Difference + or −	.....	+415	+2·28	−344	−1·80	−63	−·26	−309	−1·68	−24	−·24	−9	−·12	+272	+1·44	−477	−2·52	.....	.....	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 11th August 1899.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of June 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900.		Tollage, 1898-99.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda Canal System	964 7 0	3,793 7 9	456 13 3	7,447 0 2
Kendrapara ditto	5,468 5 5	13,986 12 2	7,205 13 3	16,305 9 2
High Level Canal, Range I	567 6 6	1,917 14 6	697 0 0	4,714 3 0
Ditto, „ II	146 0 6	474 14 6	86 5 9	741 5 0
Ditto, „ III	33 15 6	91 6 6	20 5 0	335 7 9
Jajpur Canal ...	42 4 6	119 8 0	9 7 0	38 15 0
Total Orissa Circle ...	7,222 7 5	20,383 15 5	8,475 12 3	29,582 8 1
South-Western Circle.				
Midnapore Canal ...	7,613 13 0	24,770 4 6	8,158 4 3	23,881 11 9
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	4,849 12 0	15,866 6 3	7,018 11 3	26,651 13 0
Total South-Western Circle ...	12,463 9 0	40,636 10 9	15,176 15 6	50,533 8 9
Sone Circle.				
Patna Canal System ...	4,112 2 3	13,059 1 9	3,573 0 0	8,706 10 6
Arrah ditto ...	1,944 0 0	9,787 2 9	4,685 3 0	13,183 0 3
Buxar ditto ...	1,001 0 3	4,030 5 0	858 8 3	2,095 0 6
Total Sone Circle ...	7,057 2 6	26,876 9 6	9,116 11 3	23,984 11 3
Grand Total ...	26,743 2 11	87,897 3 8	32,769 7 0	1,04,100 12 1

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1899-1900.						Tollage, 1898-99.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	8,485	864	6,500 1 9	9,659	2,183	7,933 5 6	3,551	212	2,587 15 2	9,875	1,574	7,624 2 10
Total Orissa Circle	8,485	864	6,500 1 9	9,659	2,183	7,933 5 6	3,551	212	2,587 15 2	9,875	1,574	7,624 2 10

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1899-1900.		Earnings, 1898-99.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	13,722 9 2	28,317 4 11	11,063 11 5	37,206 10 11
Midnapore Canal ...	7,613 13 0	24,770 4 6	8,158 4 3	23,881 11 9
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	4,849 12 0	15,866 6 3	7,018 11 3	26,651 13 0
Sone Canals ...	7,057 2 6	26,876 9 6	9,116 11 3	23,984 11 3
Total ...	33,243 4 8	95,830 9 2	35,357 6 2	1,11,724 14 11

Calcutta,
The 15th August 1899.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of June 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900.		Tollage, 1898-99.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	19,873 12 0	61,022 9 6	11,608 7 9	48,063 7 9
Tolly's Nala ...	5,125 10 6	16,349 15 9	3,154 10 0	9,239 1 6
Total ...	24,999 6 6	77,372 9 3	14,763 1 9	57,302 9 3
Orissa Coast Canal ...	3,535 7 3	11,479 4 9	5,912 6 3	22,053 12 9
Nadia Rivers ...	5,673 6 6	13,769 1 6	3,029 1 0	10,050 12 0
Grand Total ...	34,208 4 3	1,02,620 15 6	23,704 9 0	89,407 2 0

Calcutta,
The 15th August 1899.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 12th August 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 12th August 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 13th August 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	824	98,825	1,196	294	44,502	690
Jute	26	19,200	230	23	9,550	152
Firewood	57	34,850	513	29	22,600	341
Other articles	692	2,03,055	2,529	507	1,19,520	1,642
Total ...	1,599	3,55,930	4,468	853	1,96,172	2,825

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the four weeks and 6 days ending 30th June 1899 as compared with the same period of 1898.

STAPLES.	1898.		1899.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	89,81,380	12,84,612	87,73,270	12,59,808	.....	.....	2,08,110	24,804
Cotton, raw	52,602	36,632	44,979	21,089	.....	.....	7,713	15,593
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	5,862	6,503	6,156	7,887	294	1,384	.....	.....
2.— Ditto, Indian	42,878	18,769	47,141	17,773	4,263	.....	.....	987
3.—Piece-goods—European	1,01,821	1,13,010	1,00,686	99,748	.....	.....	1,135	13,262
4.— Ditto —Indian	10,533	6,918	15,286	9,357	4,753	2,439	.....	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	1,254	701	750	218	.....	.....	504	483
2.—Non-intoxicating	12,635	8,883	15,633	13,509	2,998	4,626	.....	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo	1,183	555	491	443	.....	.....	692	112
2.—Myrabolams	10,164	3,649	10,264	3,307	100	.....	.....	342
3.—Cutch	1,752	606	6,872	2,066	5,120	1,460	.....	.....
4.—Turmeric	18,028	15,935	18,007	12,920	.....	.....	21	3,015
5.—Alizarine and aniline dyes	176	126	2,185	257	2,009	131	.....	.....
6.—Al (Morinda citrifolia)	748	230	228	99	.....	.....	520	131
7.—Others	43,231	4,174	2,660	533	.....	.....	40,571	3,641
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	19,75,000	4,58,007	20,31,779	4,17,485	77,879	.....	.....	40,522
2.—Rice in the husk	92,120	8,479	1,53,978	16,611	61,858	8,132	.....	.....
3.—Rice not in the husk	5,29,996	70,147	5,64,091	1,03,733	34,095	33,586	.....	.....
4.—Jowar and bajra	9,426	1,508	15,573	2,647	6,097	1,139	.....	.....
5.—Gram & pulse	2,98,010	64,903	5,59,055	1,46,873	2,61,685	81,970	.....	.....
6.—Others	67,288	16,154	93,321	17,228	26,033	1,074	.....	.....
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	46,293	24,913	55,257	30,738	9,964	5,825	.....	.....
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	16,151	7,774	17,776	9,608	1,625	1,834	.....	.....
Horns	536	315	2,178	1,208	1,642	893	.....	.....
Hemp and other fibres	71,389	14,234	90,776	34,769	19,377	20,536	.....	.....
Jute—								
1.—Raw	38,649	6,483	36,256	4,618	.....	.....	2,393	1,865
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	1,48,933	95,339	1,59,786	90,776	10,853	.....	.....	2,563
Lac—								
1.—Stick	27,604	11,509	47,709	19,806	20,105	8,297	.....	.....
2.—Shell	18,202	13,894	28,097	21,804	9,895	5,910	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	3,392	3,572	3,227	3,919	.....	347	165	.....
Liquors—								
1.—Ale and Beer	8,947	5,412	10,177	5,331	1,230	.....	.....	81
2.—Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit	1,444	1,731	4,563	2,836	3,119	1,105	.....	.....
3.—Wines	3,206	4,989	4,000	5,522	794	533	.....	.....
4.—All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	.....	.....	138	45	138	45	.....	.....
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	413	461	122	109	.....	.....	291	352
2.—Brass, ditto	2,106	1,857	1,205	741	.....	.....	901	1,116
3.—Copper, wrought	571	560	559	320	13	.....	.....	240
4.—Brass, ditto	12,473	6,612	10,202	4,764	.....	.....	2,271	1,848
5.—Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	40,649	18,176	13,498	4,982	.....	.....	27,151	5,194
(b) Unwrought	17,909	763	11,482	803	.....	40	6,427	.....
(c) Wrought	75,853	37,568	90,697	40,207	16,844	2,639	.....	.....
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	25,389	12,595	42,964	24,578	17,604	11,983	.....	.....
6.—Zinc and spelter	2,603	1,719	1,278	626	.....	.....	1,325	1,084
7.—Others	7,328	6,972	11,143	8,660	3,815	2,588	.....	.....
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,49,471	54,454	1,09,003	38,958	.....	.....	40,468	15,496
2.—Castor	4,787	1,838	4,614	1,372	.....	.....	173	466
3.—Cocoanut	9,422	1,630	6,019	2,147	.....	517	3,412	.....
4.—Mustard and rape	5,615	3,021	2,432	2,657	816	.....	.....	367
5.—Others	4,796	3,137	7,119	3,963	2,323	826	.....	.....
Oilseeds—								
1.—Linseed	6,93,104	1,76,148	12,33,875	3,17,409	5,38,771	1,41,261	.....	.....
2.—Rape and mustard	4,41,347	1,10,402	3,43,907	76,886	.....	.....	97,440	33,516
3.—Til or jinjili	18,103	2,437	19,180	2,174	1,077	.....	.....	263
4.—Poppy	1,54,669	36,900	1,46,514	41,418	11,845	5,418	.....	.....
5.—Earthnuts	32	13	6,120	1,723	6,088	1,704	.....	.....
6.—Castor	1,25,657	24,549	70,400	14,168	.....	.....	55,257	10,381
7.—Others	6,667	1,095	7,461	1,167	794	72	.....	.....
Opium	4,167	5,401	3,938	5,619	.....	.....	229	1,782
Paper and pasteboard	18,555	12,523	18,326	12,914	.....	391	229	.....
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	34,539	22,102	38,609	32,230	4,070	10,128	.....	.....
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	5,329	2,281	7,514	3,137	2,185	856	.....	.....
3.—Potatoes	37,611	10,394	71,532	22,843	33,921	12,509	.....	.....
4.—Others	1,17,984	42,171	1,23,874	40,502	6,790	.....	.....	1,669
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	142	38	4,505	1,079	4,363	1,041	.....	.....
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	363	65	3,476	687	3,123	622	.....	.....
3.—Materials—								
(a) Steel rails & fish-plates	.....	.....	39,379	13,971	39,379	13,971	.....	.....
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	.....	.....	1,129	313	1,129	313	.....	.....
(c) Other sorts	80,102	11,302	87,887	18,507	7,785	7,205	.....	.....
Salt	8,89,685	1,80,541	7,42,191	1,35,236	.....	.....	1,47,494	45,305

Staples.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	35,951	16,332	54,987	22,890	19,036	6,558	.....	.....
2.—Other saline substances	29,986	8,355	55,427	15,256	25,441	6,901	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	.....	.....	612	257	612	257	.....	.....
2.—Indian	2,894	1,563	818	453	.....	.....	2,076	1,070
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
2.—Indian	102	191	1,338	649	1,236	458	.....	.....
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	13,485	13,602	30,983	23,342	17,498	9,740	.....	.....
2.—Pepper	2,311	2,412	2,329	2,053	18	.....	.....	359
3.—Ginger	2,969	1,903	3,620	1,423	651	420	.....	.....
4.—Chillies	16,856	15,328	15,617	10,189	.....	.....	1,239	5,139
5.—Cardamoms	1,332	1,164	3,392	773	2,060	.....	.....	391
6.—Others	1,262	495	1,525	595	263	100	.....	.....
Stone and lime	6,71,093	95,410	6,65,410	1,00,386	.....	4,976	5,683	.....
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	9,162	3,960	8,392	3,890	.....	.....	770	70
2.—Unrefined	3,59,019	58,364	3,93,607	68,172	34,589	9,808	.....	.....
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.—Indian	5,876	3,206	4,125	2,079	.....	.....	1,751	1,127
Timber	1,34,044	24,960	1,59,289	25,931	25,245	971	.....	.....
Tobacco	1,38,943	54,944	1,64,394	55,396	23,451	452	.....	.....
Wool—								
(*a*) Raw	7,866	8,917	3,260	2,000	.....	.....	4,606	6,917
(*b*) Manufactured—								
I.—Carpets and rugs	734	956	832	828	98	.....	.....	128
II.—Piece-goods, European	20	66	18	33	.....	.....	8	33
III.— ,, Indian	1,675	1,263	1,940	1,650	265	387	.....	.....
IV.—Other sorts of manufactures ...	.....	.....	14	13	15	13	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Bones	42,496	10,181	59,310	10,537	16,364	356	.....	.....
2.—Firewood	53,082	3,315	68,709	3,866	15,627	551	.....	.....
3.—Indigo seed	9,204	1,714	6,146	2,210	.....	496	3,058	.....
4.—Oil-cake	1,09,642	18,036	1,36,286	29,300	26,644	1,264	.....	.....
5.—Paints & colours	19,316	4,535	14,425	6,159	.....	11,624	4,891	.....
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	46,848	20,997	67,857	33,248	21,009	11,251	.....	.....
7.—Wooden articles	10,912	3,907	12,534	5,481	1,662	1,574	.....	.....
8.—Others	8,79,612	1,80,360	9,14,677	2,34,827	35,065	54,467	.....	.....
Total ...	1,82,16,683	36,46,107	1,90,82,854	39,22,385	8,06,171	2,76,278	.....	.....
Military stores	10,285	11,731	21,201	44,626	10,916	32,905	.....	.....
Coal for railway	13,40,417	1,05,324	12,20,743	85,540	.....	.....	1,25,674	24,775
Railway materials	12,82,502	76,138	15,37,731	63,949	2,55,229	.....	.....	13,089
Live-stock	...	9,183	.....	10,267	.....	1,184	.....	.....
Total ...	2,08,53,887	38,48,473	2,18,62,529	41,20,976	10,90,642	2,72,503	.....	.....

C. W. Clarke, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 8th August 1899.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th July 1899 on 1,712·25 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. (b)	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	303,076	2,96,221 8 0	34,84,956 20	5,86,334 12 0	14,647 0 0	8,97,203 4 0	95,791	148,579	244,370
Or per mile of railway	.....	173 0 0	.....	342 7 0	8 8 10	523 15 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year	1,095,069	10,59,072 4 0	1,22,79,802 10	20,94,513 9 0	45,973 0 0	31,99,558 13 0	296,865	515,014	811,879
Total for 4½ weeks ...	1,400,145	13,55,293 12 0	1,57,64,758 30	26,80,848 5 0	60,620 0 0	40,96,762 1 0	392,657	663,593	1,056,249
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	300,874½	3,03,887 6 1	39,29,439 30	7,29,389 3 9 (d)	23,558 5 4 (e)	10,56,834 15 2	91,813	152,808	244,621
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	178 3 7	.....	427 12 4	13 13 1	619 13 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year ...	1,322,733½	12,82,463 0 0	1,66,09,134 20	31,63,712 11 6	93,191 6 0	45,39,307 1 6	389,553	651,282	10,70,837

(a) Deducted Rs. 32,018, being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week.
(b) The heavy decrease is chiefly in both the nuwards and downwards coal traffic and grain and seed traffic to Calcutta stations.
(c) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts, nothing is included.
(d) Includes amount of rebate on coal, Rs. 29,681 0 0
(e) " " of mileage and demurrage " 9,107 6 0

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th July 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,917	4,148 15 0	2,481 10	304 8 0	7 0 6	5,660 7 0	1,064	124	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	186 19 2	.....	40 11 6	0 5 1	227 10 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year	64,896	14,969 13 6	52,593 0	854 8 0	25 0 0	15,849 5 0	3,576	364	3,940
Total for 4½ weeks ...	82,776	19,118 12 0	55,074 10	1,159 0 0	32 0 0	20,969 12 6	4,440	488	4,928
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,607	4,528 14 4	8,114 10	379 4 0	9 12 0	4,917 14 4	1,129	226	1,355
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	203 11 8	.....	17 1 0	0 7 0	221 3 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year ...	92,672	21,297 5 4	34,129 20	1,407 14 0	35 0 0	22,740 5 4	4,872	443	5,315

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th July 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,663	16,124 4 0	76,626 30	8,432 8 0	70 0 0	24,626 9 0	6,980	3,146	10,126
Or per mile of railway	.....	99 6 2	.....	51 15 7	0 6 11	151 12 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year	61,845	50,855 12 0	2,32,136 20	25,420 9 0	219 0 0	76,495 5 0	21,934	9,903	31,837
Total for 4½ weeks ...	79,508	66,980 0 0	3,08,763 10	33,852 14 0	289 0 0	1,01,121 14 0	28,914	13,108	42,023
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,807	17,291 2 6	48,915 30	7,430 4 0	52 11 3	24,774 1 3	7,232	3,029	10,261
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	106 9 5	.....	45 12 9	0 5 2	152 11 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year ...	82,666½	65,678 15 5	2,27,933 30	32,611 10 0	211 13 6	98,502 6 11	30,681	12,867	43,548

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th July 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	M. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	11,355	5,461 8 0	13,060 30	1,138 15 0	8 0 0	6,608 7 0	796	317	1,113
Or per mile of railway	.....	69 4 6	.....	14 7 2	0 1 8	83 13 4	...	...	...
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year	17,616	8,470 15 0	25,593 0	2,223 1 0	20 0 0	10,714 0 0	3,137	.....	3,137
Total for 5½ weeks ...	28,971	13,932 7 0	38,653 30	3,362 0 0	28 0 0	17,322 7 0	3,933	317	4,250
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	186,580	85,360 0 0	7,94,320 0	1,57,130 0 0	8,470 0 0	2,50,960 0 0	35,804	35,345	71,149
Or per mile of railway	224	102 0 0	953 0	188 0 0	1 0 0	*291 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	835,210	3,97,620 0 0	26,78,050 0	4,56,600 0 0	55,570 0 0	9,09,790 0 0	143,306	133,518	276,824
Total for 5 weeks ...	1,021,790	4,82,980 0 0	34,72,440 0	6,13,730 0 0	64,040 0 0	11,60,690 0 0	1,79,110	168,863	347,973
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	185,935	74,751 0 0	7,07,365 0	1,28,656 0 0	7,193 0 0	2,10,600 0 0	34,527	31,799	66,326
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	227	92 0 0	865 0	157 0 0	1 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	984,804	4,19,193 0 0	40,09,016 0	6,33,098 0 0	66,046 0 0	11,18,937 0 0	1,78,429	167,484	345,913

* Excluding steamer earnings.
NOTE.—Increase is chiefly due to jute traffic.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	20,240	6,700 0 9	17,250 0	990 0 0	120 0 0	7,810 0 0	3,696	1,334	4,030
Or per mile of railway	235	78 0 0	201 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	91 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	99,660	29,970 0 0	29,920 0	3,560 0 0	480 0 0	34,010 0 0	11,069	5,248	16,308
Total for 5 weeks ...	1,19,900	36,670 0 0	47,170 0	4,550 0 0	600 0 0	41,820 0 0	13,756	6,582	20,338
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,574	6,357 0 0	19,661 0	1,434 0 0	56 0 0	7,739 0 0	2,324	1,956	4,280
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	239	73 0 0	229 0	16 0 0	1 0 0	90 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,19,118	35,454 0 0	1,23,725 0	8,263 0 0	946 0 0	44,663 0 0	12,404	11,960	24,454

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.*
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2 909	720 0 0	980 0	60 0 0	.....	780 0 0	290	388	678
Or per mile of railway	88	22 0 0	30 0	2 0 0	.....	24 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	10,990	2,670 0 0	4,250 0	350 0 0	10 0 0	3,030 0 0	1,248	2,762	4,010
Total for 5 weeks ...	13,899	3,390 0 0	5,230 0	410 0 0	10 0 0	3,810 0 0	1,538	3,350	4,888
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 416.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.*
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,020	310 0 0	7,220 0	340 0 0	60 0 0	710 0 0	190	1,096	1,286
Or per mile of railway	41	13 0 0	292 0	14 0 0	2 0 0	29 0 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	5,770	1,580 0 0	12,540 0	1,380 0 0	190 0 0	3,150 0 0	800	4,634	5,534
Total for 5 weeks ...	6,790	1,890 0 0	19,760 0	1,720 0 0	250 0 0	3,860 0 0	1,080	5,730	6,870
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 936.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 33·73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise. †	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,690	710 0 0	3,460 0	600 0 0	50 0 0	1,360 0 0	366	690	1,056
Or per mile of railway	50	21 0 0	103 0	18 0 0	.....	*39 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	7,530	2,980 0 0	32,420 0	3,340 0 0	180 0 0	6,500 0 0	1,390	3,753	5,143
Total for 5 weeks ...	9,220	3,690 0 0	35,880 0	3,940 0 0	230 0 0	7,860 0 0	1,756	4,442	6,198
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,212	425 0 0	2,141 0	—91 0 0	104 0 0	438 0 0	129	843	972
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	55	19 0 0	97 0	—4 0 0	1 0 0	16 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	6,472	2,268 0 0	11,893 0	1,276 0 0	569 0 0	4,113 0 0	801	3,443	4,244

* Excluding coaching ferry.
† Ballast train-miles 384.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 29th July 1899 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,859	13,416 0 0	46,698 0	4,816 0 0	6,419 0 0	24,651 0 0	5,041	2,635	7,676
Or per mile of railway	255	107 0 0	372 0	39 0 0	51 0 0	197 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	108,836	40,414 0 0	1,53,457 0	11,270 0 0	831 9 0	52,515 0 0	15,867	8,647	24,514
Total for 4 weeks ...	140,695	53,830 0 0	1,99,965 0	16,086 0 0	7,250 0 0	77,166 0 0	20,908	11,282	32,190
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,354	11,497 0 0	1,76,139 0	6,089 0 0	349 0 0	17,845 0 0	3,925	3,222	7,147
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	240	91 0 0	1,409 0	49 0 0	3 0 0	143 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	138,255	48,486 0 0	3,64,868 0	16,516 0 0	1,514 0 0	66,516 0 0	17,651	12,697	30,348

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B.-N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 24th June 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,091	215 2 3	14,218	444 7 0	2 8 0	662 1 3	337	147	504
Per mile of railway	60·61	11 15 3	789·89	24 11 1	0 2 2	36 12 6	.....	.....	...
For previous 15¼ weeks of half-year	15,900	3,676 12 2	1,41,282	3,968 11 0	83 9 0	7,729 0 2	5,811	2,773	8,584
Total for 16½ weeks ...	16,991	3,891 14 5	1,55,500	4,413 2 0	86 1 0	8,391 1 5	6,168	2,920	9,088
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 5th August 1899 on 1,082 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,082 miles open	125,550	50,770	5,52,290	59,490	15,850	(a)1,26,140	25,414	(b)25,954	51,368
Per mile of railway	116·04	46·92	510·43	54·98	14·68	116·58	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year	538,080	2,00,050	20,31,850	2,49,260	67,250	5,25,540	1,04,926	1,14,465	219,391
Total for 5½ weeks ...	663,630	2,50,820	25,84,140	3,08,750	83,110	6,51,680	1,30,340	1,40,419	270,759
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	122,833	45,989	4,25,718	54,364	13,314	1,13,667	23,734	(c)24,308	47,042
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	132·79	49·72	460·24	58·77	14·39	122·88	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	580,317	2,25,617	26,83,984	3,38,057	75,117	6,38,791	1,14,001	1,34,263	248,264

(a) Increase due to increased village, but traffic is low owing to heavy rain.
(b) Includes 5,826 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) ,, 3,682 ,, ,, ,,

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th July 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 37 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,324	11,740 0 0	2,62,374 0	10,301 0 0	1,897 0 0	23,848 0 0	3,619	6,697	10,316
Or per mile of railway	51·33	29·65	662·94	23·79	4·17	57·61	9·14	15·47	24·61
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	76,751	44,192 0 0	8,20,518 0	37,513 0 0	1,288 0 0	82,993 0 0	11,165	23,762	34,927
Total for 4 weeks ...	97,075	55,932 0 0	10,82,892 0	47,814 0 0	3,095 0 0	1,06,841 0 0	14,784	30,459	45,243
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,015	11,533 0 0	2,59,426 0	11,806 0 0	1,377 0 0	24,706 0 0	3,049	4,933	7,982
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	74·00	40·37	885·41	40·29	4·70	85·56	10·74	16·84	27·58
Total to corresponding date of previous year	87,196	47,116 0 0	10,30,001 0	47,836 0 0	2,383 0 0	97,335 0 0	12,501	21,061	33,562

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 29th July 1899.			Receipts for week ending 30th July 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 29th July 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 30th July 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
433	23,848	57·61	293	24,706	85·56	433	4,88,759	.....	293	4,36,261	.....	52,498	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 5th August 1899	10,783	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	10,512	0	0
Increase	271	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 5th August 1899	211	6	11
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	206	1	11
Increase	5	5	0
Receipts from 1st July to 5th August 1899	60,906	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	64,586	0	0
Decrease	3,680	0	0

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Annual Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office and of the Shipping Offices at out-ports for 1898-99	1447
Resolution on the Report on the Administration of the Customs Department for the year 1898-99	1451
Working of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act, I of 1893, in the Howrah Municipality during the year 1898-99	1459
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 21st August 1899	1463
PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and salt in the head-quarters station bazars of the districts of Bengal during the fortnight ending the 15th August 1899... ...	1467
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 13th to 19th August 1899 ...	1474
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 19th August 1899...	1475
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1476

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CALCUTTA SHIPPING OFFICE AND OF THE SHIPPING OFFICES AT OUT-PORTS FOR 1898-99.

No. 1551Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 17th August 1899.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No. 541B., dated 22nd July 1899, from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, submitting the annual report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office and of the Shipping Offices at out-ports for 1898-99.

THE number of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discharged through the Calcutta Office was 27,024 and 24,672 against corresponding figures of 26,087 and 23,564 during the previous year as shown in the following table:—

	1898-99.		1897-98.	
	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.
British	1,540	1,301	1,454	1,301
Europeans—Continental...	473	450	460	419
Americans, West-Indians, and Africans.	214	167	191	121
Australians	10	10	11	12
Asiatics other than Indians,	320	406	270	227
Indians proper ...	23,946	21,882	23,283	21,074
Eurasians and Goanese ...	521	456	418	410
Total ...	27,024	24,672	26,087	23,564

2. The increase is again attributed to the more general employment of Indian seamen in the Mercantile Navy. The difference between the total number shipped and discharged is due to the engagement at Calcutta of an increased number of native crew for service in vessels trading from the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The men engaged in service for German vessels were chiefly engine-room crews shipped through the Calcutta Shipping Office in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, the usual bond of indemnity for lascars sailing under a foreign flag being filed in the office.

3. The number of British seamen shipped during the year shows an increase of 86 on the figures of the previous year. The number shipped exceeded the number discharged by 239 during the year. During the last six years the number shipped has exceeded those discharged regularly, and has aggregated over 1,200 men on the whole period. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the seamen come from other ports, Bombay, Chittagong, Rangoon, Singapore and elsewhere in search of employment, which, it seems they succeed in finding to the extent indicated, and, probably, partly to the fact that a certain number of men desert from ships in Calcutta. As regards Indian seamen, there has been an increase both in the number shipped and discharged which, as explained above, is due to the more general employment of this class of seamen. The difference between the numbers shipped and discharged is partly due to the crews engaged for service to the United Kingdom not having returned at the end of the year, and partly to fact, just stated, of the larger numbers of this class which are annually employed. The number of Chinese discharged exceeded those shipped by 130. These men appear to stay in the country in increasing numbers.

4. The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped in, and discharged from, foreign vessels through their Consulates, and not included in the figures given above, are—

Shipped	98
Discharged	56

5. There were only 48 deserters against 86 during the previous year; the decrease being ascribed to the fact that the rates of seamen's wages remained uniform throughout the year.

6. The receipts of the Calcutta Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 49,281 as compared with Rs. 47,313 during the previous year. As in the previous year, the largest increase is under shipping and discharging fees, which shows an increase of Rs. 2,379, and is due to the increased operations in shipping and discharging seamen. The increases under other heads are small, and do not call for any remark.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 22,928, or a reduction of Rs. 1,086 on the preceding year, due almost entirely to reduced charges under "Establishment" and "supply of forms." The former reduction was partly caused by the diminution of exchange compensation allowance, and partly by the fact that none of the superior officers were on leave.

7. The following table shows the receipts of the funds held in trust by the Calcutta Shipping Office on account of both European and Native seamen for the last two years:—

	1898-99.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ticket money	1,040	510
Deposit money of British seamen	26,559	29,415
Ditto of Native ditto	17,325	4,057
Estates of deceased ditto	3,904	6,965

8. There was a small increase of Rs. 530 under Ticket Money, which is attributed to an increase in the number of Indian seamen shipped on sailing vessels, principally vessels chartered for the conveyance of Indian emigrants to the West Indies, who had allotted part of their wages for the benefit of their families.

9. The decrease of Rs. 2,856 under "Deposit money of British seamen" is owing to smaller sums having been received from British and foreign seamen

left behind from their ships in hospital and jail. The old sailing ships trading to India are being replaced by steamers which make short voyages and consequently such of the crews of these vessels as are discharged or left abroad have usually smaller amounts due them as wages than formerly. Of the total deposits, Rs. 25,744 represent the voluntary deposits of 217 seamen, the balance, Rs. 815, being deposited by masters of ships as the wages of eight seamen who had either refused to sign their accounts or were too ill to receive their money.

10. Under "Deposit money of Native seamen" there is an increase of Rs. 13,268, which is due to the wages of the crews of three steamers discharged at out-ports having been remitted to the Calcutta Shipping Office for payment to the men who were sent on to Calcutta as passengers.

11. Under "Estates of deceased Native seamen" there is a reduction of Rs. 3,061; but this is accounted for by the fact that in the previous year the transactions were increased by the wages of the crews of two vessels lost at sea having been remitted to Calcutta by the owners for payment to their relatives.

12. The value of seamen's money orders increased from Rs. 11,934 in 1897-98 to Rs. 12,603 during the year under review. The increase is small, and is due to the more favourable rate of exchange prevailing during the year.

13. The number of distressed seamen sent home during the year was 27 against 47 in the previous year. The causes of distress were sickness 14, injuries 8, and paucity of employment 5. The local institutions in Calcutta which afford relief to seamen on the largest scale are the District Charitable Society and the Sailor's Home, both of which are largely helped by Government. A considerable number of the inmates of the former are British and foreign seamen, as also of the Government Workhouse, which is in the same premises, and part of the work of both institutions is to find ships for seamen.

14. The Shipping Master, Calcutta, reports that there appears to be no appreciable change in the condition of European seamen. The better class of men reported last year as serving in the merchant ships trading to the port continues, and the appearance of a British sailor unable to read or write is becoming more rare. The demand for lascars continues to increase.

15. At the port of Chittagong the number of seamen shipped and discharged was 42 and 53 against 33 and 95 during the previous year. There is a large decrease in the number of discharges, which is due to a smaller number of ships having paid off their crews.

16. There were 11 deserters, 8 of whom were Europeans and 3 lascars, during the year against 3 during the previous year. This increase is attributed to the higher rate of wages prevailing at Calcutta, viz., £3-5 to £3-10 against £2-5 to £2-15 at which the seamen joined. Three of these deserters were arrested at Calcutta and brought to Chittagong and convicted. One was also arrested at Chittagong and put on board his vessel, the others were not found.

17. The receipts on account of Trust funds amounted to Rs. 3,231 and consisted of deposits received on account of the balance of wages of 12 British and 6 Native seamen discharged by mutual consent; of 22 Native seamen discharged on termination of agreement; of 7 British seamen discharged under medical certificate, and of one deceased.

18. The value of seamen's money orders was Rs. 151 only. One out of the 53 seamen discharged elected to remit his wages to his wife in the United Kingdom.

19. The Shipping Master visited 47 vessels during the year to enquire into the health of crews, and into accidents and casualties happening on board, and for the inspection of provisions, water, medical stores, and forecastle accommodation. No complaints were made regarding bad or insufficient food.

20. No seamen were shipped or discharged at False Point during the year. The Shipping Master paid six visits to vessels in port and found that the provisions, water, and medicines supplied to the crew, as well as the forecastle accommodation, were good and ample, and no complaints were made.

21. At Balasore only one seaman was discharged during the year. There were no casualties or desertions, and no irregularity was noticed in the course of the enquiries made as to the health of the crews and the provisions and water supplied.

22. No transactions under the Merchant Shipping Act are reported to have taken place at the port of Puri.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. B. BUCKLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM—No. 4214S.

The 18th August 1899.—In line 10 of paragraph 12 of Resolution No. 4123S., dated the 14th August 1899, published at pages 1408 to 1413 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th idem, for the words "the work has been taken in hand" *read* "the work of preparing the preliminary estimates has been taken in hand."

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 21st August 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 4811S.R.

READ—

The report on the Administration of the Customs Department for the year 1898-99.

Read also—

The report of the previous year and Government Resolution thereon.

AN important change was effected in the tariff during the year under review by Act XIV of 1899, which was passed for the purpose of enabling countervailing import duties to be levied on bounty fed articles, and which was made effective against all bounty fed sugar by the orders of the Government of India. The additional duty was, however, not paid before the close of the year, as the orders apply to imports under bills-of-lading signed subsequently to the passing of the Act referred to. The duty on lever boxes was reduced from 5 per cent. to 1 per cent., and machinery and component parts thereof for the manufacture of paraffin candles and for the distillation of spirits and nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash and kainit salts, singally and sozille, were exempted from duty. Since the close of the year, all machinery has been exempted from duty, thus removing a fertile source of inconvenience and misunderstanding.

2. The following statement compares the gross and net customs duty collected during the last five years and in the years before and after the remission of the import duties in March 1882.

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt).	72,72,428	61,72,991	14,87,018	87,46,191	1,48,97,056	1,33,52,564	1,31,95,729	1,34,33,919
Ditto on salt	2,27,44,388	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,613	2,44,40,900	2,46,81,573	2,46,60,494	2,43,29,735	2,45,93,923
Export duty	17,99,354	20,46,899	21,28,492	20,36,109	20,98,811	13,30,201	13,47,631	22,80,851
Total gross duty ...	3,18,16,170	3,19,35,818	2,10,88,123	3,52,23,200	4,16,75,440	3,93,43,259	3,88,73,095	4,03,08,693
Refunds and drawbacks—								
Import	3,37,996	3,04,426	3,20,606	3,12,540	3,58,764	3,36,540	3,27,761	4,02,279
Export	71,979	1,95,549	1,16,840	53,842	65,321	69,459	39,390	98,221
Total ...	4,09,075	4,99,975	4,37,476	3,66,381	4,24,085	4,05,999	3,67,151	4,95,500
Total net duty ...	3,14,07,095	3,15,25,843	2,06,50,647	3,48,56,818	4,12,51,355	3,89,37,260	3,85,05,944	3,98,13,193

The total net duty collected during the year rose from Rs. 3,85,05,944 in 1897-98 to Rs. 3,98,13,193, showing an increase of Rs. 13,07,249 or 3·4 per cent. The increase occurred under all the heads, the largest being under export duty, which advanced by Rs. 8,79,389. This is said to be due to the unprecedented contraction in the shipments of rice in the preceding year on account of the famine. There was an increase of Rs. 2,22,924 in the import duty on general merchandise, and Rs. 2,04,936 in the realisation from duty on salt. The charges for the year, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 13,36,370 against Rs. 12,00,694 in the previous year. The total net receipts, including receipts other than duty, improved from Rs. 3,79,73,556 in 1897-98 to Rs. 3,93,02,058 in the year under review, thus showing an increase of Rs. 13,28,502 or 3·5 per cent.

3. The subjoined table compares the collections of import and export duty on articles other than salt at the different ports in the past two years:—

Import Duty.

	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Orissa ports.		Narayanganj.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms and ammunition	1,74,780	1,73,777	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,74,784	1,73,784
Liquors	18,43,228	19,96,073	834	1,524	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,44,062	19,97,597
Provision	1,53,156	1,44,293	266	483	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,53,422	1,44,776
Spices	1,51,652	1,70,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,51,652	1,70,628
Hardware and cutlery	3,05,729	2,74,042	1,116	818	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,06,845	2,74,860
Metals	5,89,318	4,82,278	445	415	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,89,763	4,83,693
Sugar	6,35,617	5,81,458	.....	.....	401	1,046	.....	.....	6,36,018	5,82,504
Chemicals and drugs	2,35,260	2,42,826	201	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,35,461	2,42,979
Opium	3,283	2,094	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,285	2,099
Oil	27,09,418	24,16,834	27,492	68,953	287	102	.....	.....	27,37,197	24,85,889
Woollen goods and apparel ...	4,03,453	4,54,890	3	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,03,456	4,55,014
Cotton goods	40,73,436	46,81,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,73,436	46,81,015
Earthenware and glassware ...	1,44,140	1,43,346	248	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,44,388	1,43,372
Paints and colours	76,560	73,307	606	263	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,166	73,570
Paper and paste boards	45,386	47,784	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,386	47,806
Silver bullion	8,00,767	6,16,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,00,767	6,16,855
Umbrellas	35,776	27,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,776	27,744
All other sorts	7,81,515	8,27,063	1,380	2,609	.....	62	.....	.....	7,87,895	8,29,734
Total ...	1,31,62,444	1,33,57,367	32,597	75,342	688	1,210	.....	.....	1,31,95,729	1,34,33,919

Export Duty.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	11,43,346	20,04,264
Chittagong ...	10,204	27,377
Orissa Ports ...	1,94,081	2,49,210
Narayanganj ...	.....	.....
Total ...	13,47,631	22,80,851

In import duty the decrease occurred chiefly under oil (Rs. 2,51,308), metals (Rs. 1,06,070) and silver bullion (Rs. 1,83,912); while there was a marked increase under cotton goods (Rs. 6,07,579) and liquors (Rs. 1,53,535).

4. *The value of Trade.*—The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the province, both foreign and coasting, in the past two years under the three main heads of Merchandise, Treasure and Government transactions:—

	Merchandise.		Treasure.		Government transactions.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Import Trade.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign	28,04,06,744	27,94,90,056	3,26,10,705	3,62,20,801	2,13,25,189	1,80,77,447	33,43,42,638	33,37,88,304	.....	5,54,244
Coasting	8,12,42,689	5,96,70,937	53,83,472	24,23,625	10,38,921	15,99,995	8,76,65,082	6,36,94,557	.....	2,39,70,525
Total ...	36,16,49,433	33,91,60,993	3,79,94,177	3,86,44,516	2,23,64,110	1,96,77,442	42,20,07,720	39,74,82,861	.....	2,45,24,769
Export Trade.										
Foreign	45,12,89,346	45,95,28,470	1,18,30,971	76,04,555	5,46,914	3,10,440	46,36,67,231	46,74,43,465	37,76,184	.....
Coasting	8,04,07,906	17,47,63,956	1,27,09,629	84,35,516	33,58,798	29,38,404	9,64,76,333	8,61,27,875	.....	1,03,48,458
Total ...	53,16,97,252	63,42,92,426	2,45,40,600	1,60,40,070	39,05,712	32,38,844	56,01,43,564	55,35,71,290	.....	65,72,274
Grand Total Trade of the Province...	89,33,46,685	97,34,53,419	6,25,34,777	5,46,84,586	2,62,69,822	2,29,16,286	98,21,51,284	95,10,54,241	.....	3,10,97,043

The total net value of the foreign import trade in merchandise showed a decrease of Rs. 9,16,688 or ·3 per cent. The decrease is exclusively in free goods, there having been an increase in the receipts of dutiable goods. The decrease, however, is very small and calls for no remarks. Owing to

larger receipts of gold from the United Kingdom, Australia and China, there was an increase of Rs. 36,10,186, or 11 per cent., in the imports of treasure. The total value of the stores imported on behalf of Government stood at Rs. 1,80,77,447 against Rs. 2,13,25,189 in the previous year. This decrease is ascribed to smaller receipts of railway materials and metals, chiefly pig iron, which, owing to the rise in prices in England, had to be supplied from the local iron works. The total value of the foreign export trade in Indian produce shows an improvement of Rs. 79,23,289. The improvement was exclusively in dutiable articles and is due to larger shipments of rice and paddy to almost all the importing countries. The value of exports of Government stores fell off by 43 per cent. The decrease was confined to the exports of foreign stores and was owing to the unusually large shipments of copper coin to the Straits Settlements in the previous year. As in previous years, there were no exports of treasure on account of Government. In the coasting trade there was a decline of 26 per cent. and of 7 per cent. respectively, in the value of imports and exports of merchandise. The decrease in the former is attributable to the smaller imports of rice from Burma, and in the latter it is attributable to the falling off of the trade with Bombay, and is confined to oil seeds and jute manufactures. The existence of plague must have affected this branch of the trade of Bengal with Bombay. Including Government transactions, the total value of the trade of the province stood at Rs. 95,10,54,241 against Rs. 98,21,51,284 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,10,97,043 or 3·1 per cent.

5. *Trade of Calcutta with foreign countries*.—The following table shows the total value of the foreign trade of Calcutta with the several countries with which commercial transactions were maintained and the proportion in which it was divided between them during the past five years:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
United Kingdom	42,07,66,537	57·44	41,53,62,935	56·24	45,02,57,267	58·57	41,17,45,761	53·87	40,45,42,210	52·38
Germany	4,71,87,018	6·43	4,69,01,668	6·35	5,15,28,783	6·70	5,65,68,818	7·40	5,60,42,118	7·21
United States	5,16,75,643	7·05	5,29,54,042	7·16	4,58,50,434	5·96	5,84,97,467	7·65	5,47,41,279	7·08
China { Hong-kong	3,73,67,866	5·10	4,04,67,744	5·46	4,11,46,157	5·35	4,37,28,131	5·72	4,40,49,027	5·71
China { Treaty ports ...	37,88,092	·51	17,23,051	·23	11,75,142	·15	13,17,388	·17	11,59,144	·15
Ceylon	1,90,91,895	2·60	2,63,40,341	2·76	1,46,44,078	1·90	2,71,64,820	3·55	3,08,66,809	4·00
Straits Settlements	3,22,98,153	4·40	3,11,77,186	4·22	3,01,31,028	3·92	2,80,46,126	3·67	3,04,23,372	3·93
Australia	1,47,01,863	2·00	1,58,30,116	2·15	1,50,34,878	1·95	1,84,64,124	2·42	2,38,18,453	3·11
France	2,01,48,307	2·75	2,06,84,307	2·75	1,90,66,216	2·48	1,80,83,896	2·37	1,66,43,367	2·15
Austria-Hungary	1,43,08,062	1·95	1,43,66,672	1·95	1,31,70,603	1·71	1,46,33,353	1·91	1,63,17,162	2·11
Mauritius	95,37,596	1·30	73,46,893	1·00	87,52,234	1·14	1,16,47,935	1·52	1,46,10,714	1·89
Belgium	76,87,997	1·04	1,06,30,614	1·44	1,13,08,305	1·47	1,18,88,362	1·56	1,45,34,420	1·88
Italy	1,08,76,257	1·48	1,14,37,040	1·54	1,06,14,914	1·38	1,20,21,423	1·57	1,01,46,702	1·31
Other countries	4,31,17,064	5·95	5,02,02,742	6·75	5,59,81,329	7·32	5,05,80,155	6·62	5,45,60,981	7·09
Total ...	73,25,62,389	100·00	73,87,85,412	100·00	76,86,61,580	100·00	76,43,87,759	100·00	77,20,46,359	100·00

It will be seen that, as usual, the bulk of the trade was carried on with the United Kingdom, but the proportion which this branch bears to the entire foreign trade of the port declined during the year from 53·87 per cent. in 1897-98 to 52·38 per cent. The falling off in value was equivalent to nearly 2 per cent., and the total trade recorded is the smallest since 1892-93. The decrease occurred in both imports and exports. The falling off under imports is chiefly due to the smaller imports of treasure, as there was an improvement in the imports of merchandise, chiefly cotton, woollen and silk goods; while the short despatches of raw jute, jute manufactures, lac, hides and skins, raw silk, saltpetre, woollen manufactures, raw wool, and cotton (raw) account for the decrease under exports. There was a great reduction in the value of tea despatched to the United Kingdom, though the quantity despatched was nearly two million pounds in excess of that of the previous year. Germany has gone ahead of the United States, and occupies the second place in the list; but the total value of the trade shows a decline of 1·6 per cent., as compared with that of the previous year. There was a remarkable reduction in the trade of beet sugar, and it is believed that the additional duties recently imposed on this article from bounty-paying countries will check its growth in future years. The United States occupy the third place in the list. The falling

off was entirely in exports. It is worthy of note that for the first time, the United States supplied themselves with paddy from this port in the past year. As in the previous year, China occupies the fourth place, her share in the trade being 5·86 per cent. against 5·89 per cent. in the previous year. The total value of trade, however, shows a slight advance, equal to ·7 per cent., on the total value of the previous year's trade. The quantity of opium despatched to Hong Kong rose in quantity from 22,771 chests to 23,519 chests, and its value stood at Rs. 2,47,09,110 against Rs. 2,35,06,832 in the previous year. Ceylon comes next and has changed place with the Straits Settlements. The value of trade has risen higher than that of the previous year, showing an increase of 14 per cent. The increase is due chiefly to the larger imports of treasure and is also attributable to heavier exports of grain and pulse and coal. The trade with the Straits Settlements has improved considerably, and shows a percentage of 3 93 against 3·67 in the previous year. It is worthy of note that glass wares were for the first time imported from the Straits. The increase of 29 per cent. in the trade with Australia is attributable to the increased importation of gold and of horses. It is remarkable that out of a total quantity of gold valued at nearly 234 lakhs, about 77 lakhs were received from Australia. No copper, however, was imported from Australia during the past year. The trade with France fell by 8 per cent. This is mainly due to the diminution of exports owing to the smaller despatches of oil seeds, raw jute, hides and skins, and raw cotton. In imports there has been an increase of 46 per cent. which is attributable to larger receipts of silk piece goods and other articles of luxury. The increase of 11 per cent. in the total value of the trade with Austria-Hungary in spite of the large decrease in the exports of raw hides, raw jute, raw cotton, lac and jute manufactures, is accounted for by the transfer to that country of the bulk of the sugar trade lost by Germany and the United Kingdom, and by the larger receipts of woollen and cotton goods, metals, paper and apparel. In the trade with Belgium there was an improvement of 22 per cent. due to larger imports of matches and cotton twist, and to the more extensive shipments of oil-seeds and grain and pulse. The trade with Italy fell by 16 per cent. owing chiefly to the smaller despatches of raw jute, raw cotton and til seed. The improvement of 25 per cent. in the Mauritius trade is attributed to the increased exports of rice and treasure and imports of sugar.

6. *Shipping in Calcutta.*—The proportion which the trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez Canal during the year under review bore to its total foreign trade was 72·6 per cent. as against 73·9 per cent. in the previous year, a unable change clearly due to the increased traffic with Ceylon and South Africa. The table below compares the total shipping entering inwards and clearing outwards without touching at any other port and the aggregate tonnage in the past two years:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1	2	3	4	5
Steam vessels	764	1,669,694	851	1,926,893
Sailing „	248	447,218	203	341,181
Native craft	13	2,131	18	2,757
Total ...	1,025	2,119,043	1,072	2,270,831

It will be seen that there was an increase of 87 steam vessels and 5 native craft, and a decrease of 45 sailing vessels representing an advance of 151,788 in tonnage.

7. *Imports into Calcutta.*—The total value of imports including treasure, but excluding Government transactions into Calcutta from foreign countries rose from Rs. 31,11,60,201 in 1897-98 to Rs. 31,46,65,272, showing an increase

of Rs. 35,05,071 or 1·1 per cent. The increase occurred under treasure (Rs. 36,10,186 or 11 per cent.) against a decrease of Rs. 1,05,115 or 0·3 per cent. under merchandise. The total values of the principal articles of merchandise imported into the port during the last two years are shown below:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton goods	11,73,52,665	13,76,60,884
Twist and yarn	91,05,988	74,84,709
Metals	2,79,42,502	2,23,55,071
Mineral oil	1,67,25,583	1,61,90,957
Machinery (excluding railway plant)	1,37,87,504	99,90,071
Sugar	1,19,99,614	1,06,49,885
Liquor	46,34,700	48,10,527
Salt	67,19,749	51,80,519
Hardware and cutlery	51,00,523	47,81,677
Woollen goods	41,75,327	53,03,524

The total imports of cotton goods, including twist and yarn, exceeded those of the year 1897-98 by about two crores of rupees in value or by 14 per cent. The heavy fall in the value of imports under twist and yarn is attributed to reduced price of the raw material, to the overstocking of the market in consequence of enormous receipts in 1897-98, and to some improvement in the purchasing power of the rupee. As regards the increase under cotton goods the Collector of Customs writes:—

"All this indicates a healthy revival of the cotton trade after the unsatisfactory years 1896-97 and 1897-98, and is attributable to the increasing prosperity of the people, a steadier exchange, and an easier money market. Confidence was early restored, and has been followed by a steady flow of business. The quantity imported is a record for the past decade, though this is not the case as regards the value of the trade In the Lancashire industry almost every mill is reported to have shown a profitable working during the year, and there seems every prospect of a continuance of prosperity in that trade."

The decrease of 19·9 per cent. in metals is ascribed to the increased demand at home and the consequent advance in prices. There was a decrease of 3·2 per cent. in the value of imports of mineral oil as compared with the previous year, though the quantity increased by 2·1 per cent. Russian and United States oils made a slight progress; but the trade in Sumatra received a check in the year under review, and it is said that many of the wells there which were yielding very large supplies have been exhausted, while others which are still working are yielding a reduced quantity. The Collector of Customs believes that this result is only temporary. Machinery and mill work fell off by 27·5 per cent. The decrease is attributed to the absence of demand for new machinery. As anticipated by the Collector of Customs in the previous year's report, the articles imported consisted chiefly of "spares" and "renewals," and it is said that the local foundries and Railway Workshops now make a variety of articles formerly obtained from abroad. The Collector of Customs observes that paper and flour industries show no signs of requiring more machinery, but the development of electric lighting and motive power may be expected to lead to further importations. Sugar shows a decrease of 6·9 per cent. The decrease was shared by the United Kingdom, Germany, China, Straits Settlements and other countries, while Austria-Hungary, Mauritius and Java show a material increase. Act XIV of 1899 for dealing with bounty-fed articles did not come into force till the 20th March 1899 and hence the new duties have not affected imports during the year under review.

The increase of 24·7 per cent. in the importation of ale, beer and porter is attributed to the return of the European troops whose messes are supplied with English beer from Calcutta, from the frontier expeditions during which the trade was diverted to Karachi. "Pilsener" Beer which is said to include all brands called by that name, whether made in England or on the continent has maintained the first place. Next comes "Ind Coope" followed by "Tennant," "McEwan" and "Bass." "Younger and Sons" has fallen from the second to the ninth place. A new brand, that of Fraser and Company, has gained a good position during this its first year and comes next to to "Younger and Sons." The improvement of 6 per cent. in the imports of

spirits and liquors was shared by all descriptions of spirits with the exception of gin. In brandy there was an increase of 3,568 gallons, owing to larger imports from the United Kingdom and France. The total importation of wine has fallen from 115,706 gallons in 1897-98 to 109, 715 gallons, showing a decrease of 5·1 per cent. The decrease occurred in claret (6,701 gallons), port (317 gallons), and sherry (848 gallons), while champagne and other wines increased by 350 gallons and, 1,525 gallons respectively. The falling off of 13·9 per cent. in the Salt trade both in the imports from foreign countries (except Egypt which shows slight increase) and from Indian ports is said to be due to the abnormally high imports of the preceding year and the consequent overstocking in bond. Hardware and cutlery fell by 6·2 per cent. owing to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom, as there was an accumulation of stocks due to heavy importations from that country during the two preceding years. Continental manufactures nevertheless advanced by more than 51 per cent. owing, it is said, to their low prices, and close resemblance to British goods. In woollen goods there was an improvement of 27 per cent. The import trade in these goods seems to have partially recovered from the effects of the famine of the two previous years; but it is still considerably below the average. Amongst other imports matches improved by 6·6 per cent. and apparel by 4·9 per cent.; while agricultural implements declined by 32·6 per cent. drugs and medicines by 8 per cent. and umbrellas by 25·4 per cent. The use of matches locally made was generally discontinued. The imports of umbrellas from other countries than the United Kingdom have almost ceased.

8. *Exports from Calcutta.*—The total value of exports from Calcutta to foreign countries, including treasure, but excluding Government transactions, rose from Rs. 45,32,27,558 to Rs. 45,73,81,087, an increase of Rs. 41,53,529. The value of the trade in the principal exports in 1897-98 and 1898-99 is compared in the table below:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jute, raw	9,52,93,179	6,41,35,484
Jute gunny-bags ...	3 67,97,541	3,35,62,035
Opium	3,89,39,565	4,31,81,485
Tea	7,64,72,151	7,56,53,974
Oilseeds	2,83,52,999	4,05,98,627
Rice	2,62,12,760	4,23,60,709
Indigo	1,75,51,045	1,87,05,530
Hides and skins	4,17,17,531	3,82,58,162
Wheat	3,71,510	1,62,00,154
Raw cotton	65,81,118	67,69,890
Lac	1,06,15,262	85,59,711
Silk, raw	49,77,274	44,30,413

The total exports of raw jute decreased in quantity by 35·4 per cent. and in value by 33·6 per cent. This is attributed to the diminution in the area of land cultivated with jute during the year and the consequent short crop. The Collector of Customs writes:—

"The published forecasts of the past season's crop were not favourable. Both the area under cultivation and the outturn per acre were estimated to be considerably below the average, and that estimate seems to have been fully justified. Climatic influences further prevented the proper germination and healthy development of the plant; and, as a consequence, the crops were not only insufficient but also unsatisfactory and of light weight and vastly inferior to the outturns of previous years. The diminution in the area cultivated with jute was due to larger areas being utilized for food-crops, to replenish stocks after the famine and in the expectation of obtaining high prices for rice—an expectation which was, however, disappointed in consequence of the abundant harvest everywhere. A better jute crop is expected this year."

Smaller exports were made to the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United States, while China, Japan and Australia took larger supplies. In jute gunny-bags there was a falling-off of 8·5 per cent. mainly due to the short jute crop, and also, it is said, to the scarcity of labour in the jute mills owing to the plague scare. In the total exports of opium there was an increase of 8·8 per cent. due to the larger shipments to the Straits, Hong Kong, and Cochin China. The exports of tea increased by over four million pounds or 2·8 per cent. owing to larger shipments

to all the importing countries except Australia, Cape Colony, and the Straits. The production of the last year was the largest on record. The majority of the teas of the past year have been of common grades; and the average price stood at 8 annas 1 pie per lb for the year against 8 annas 5 pies in 1897-98. The price per lb. has now gone back to the average of the 5 years preceding the great rise of 1894-95. The growth of the consumption of Ceylon tea in the United Kingdom was suddenly checked in the past year. In oilseeds there was an increase of 54·7 per cent. Among these, linseed the principal article of export, increased by 83·8 per cent. owing to larger shipments to the United Kingdom France, Germany, and Holland. Poppy seed also advanced by 17·8 per cent. while rape and til, the other seeds exported, declined by 22·7 per cent. and 96·8 per cent. respectively. There was a marked improvement in the total shipments of rice and paddy equal to 83·5 per cent. over the previous year, the result of an abundant rice harvest in Bengal during the past year. Larger supplies were taken by all the consuming countries, with the exception of Réunion and China. In indigo there was an increase of 14·5 per cent. due to increased outturn and to a reduction of stocks in the home market. The average selling price, however, as declared in the shipping bills, shows a further decline from that of the previous year, having fallen from Rs. 180 to 168 per maund. The Collector of Customs observes:—

> The unsatisfactory state of the market, brought about by over-production in previous years and by the consequent retention of large stocks in the home markets, to which a number of producers shipped direct in the hope of securing better prices that never came, coupled with the fact that the bulk of the production of subsequent seasons has been of unsuitable or inferior qualities, has been further accentuated during the last year or two by the scare about the production of artificial indigo, at a much lower price than had been thought possible, by the Badische Company in Germany. This, it is known, was, however, being produced at a loss; and as it is now said to be less suitable than the natural dye for many purposes, the scare has, for the present, ceased. Happily, however, this scare has now worked itself out, as the synthetic or artificial indigo, the product of German laboratories, has been found unsuitable for many purposes, and it will not, therefore, seriously interfere with the natural dye.

The export of raw hides, the largest item under the head of hides and skins, decreased by 13 per cent owing to heavy shipments of those articles to the continent of Europe and America, from the Cape of Good Hope, where there was a great mortality in cattle due to rinderpest. The decline of 9·3 per cent. in dressed hides is attributed not only to smaller supply, but also to a smaller demand. There was, however, an increase of 9·3 per cent. in raw skins due to larger supplies to the United States. The quantity of wheat exported during the year was nearly 46 times larger than in the previous year owing to the abundant harvest of the year under review. This was due to the great but temporary rise in price, occasioned by the Spanish-American war, and by speculation in the States. The trade in raw cotton with Austria-Hungary increased by 205·8 per cent., with Belgium by 281·5 per cent., with Germany by 17·4 per cent., with China by 19·1 per cent., and with Japan by 263, while the trade with the United Kingdom fell away by 28·7 per cent., with France by 60·4 per cent., with Italy by 42·9 per cent., and with other countries by 38·8 per cent. The total exports of raw cotton were 12·5 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year. The exports of shellac decreased in quantity by 23 per cent. owing to shorter despatches to all the importing countries with the exception of the United States. The decrease in the value of the exports is attributed to the limited demand for the established and more expensive marks. There was a falling-off of 2·3 per cent. in the exports of raw silk as compared with 1897-98. The trade with the United Kingdom fell by 26·4 per cent., while France and Italy took 25·1 per cent. and 32·1 per cent. more than in 1897-98. The quantity exported to "other countries" also increased by 268·3 per cent. The Collector of Customs observes:—

> There can be no doubt that the greater care now taken in the reeling of Bengal silk is causing it to be more generally used, and is opening out new outlets for it. But the industry has to contend with the dire disease, pebrine, which well nigh ruined sericulture in France. The Europeans interested in the trade have for a long time been trying to induce the native rearers to adopt Pasteur's system of seed-selection and rearing, but with very little success. The Committee now working at Berhampore have, however, succeeded in interesting a few rearers in that system, and it is to be hoped that the success which these rearers have had

with their worms will induce others to take it up. Owing to the ravages of pebrine during the year under review, the total quantity of cocoons produced was less than in the preceding year. As, however, the European filatures took almost the same quantity as before, the production of native reeled-silk suitable for local consumption was considerably reduced.

In the important districts of Malda and Rajshahi the interest taken in the new methods is much more intelligent and keen than it is in Berhampore, and the Lieutenant-Governor from what he saw there has reason to hope that the protection given by these methods will lead to a rapid expansion of an ancient industry.

9. *Treasure.*—The increase of 38·1 per cent. in the value of the net imports of gold and silver combined was, it is said, due, to a certain extent, to the excess of exports of Indian produce over imports into it, to an improvement in the exchange value of the rupee and to the unfavourable exchange between Australia and England. The importation of gold increased by 46·4 per cent., while there was a decrease of 22·8 per cent. in the imports of silver. The exports of gold were nominal, and there was a decrease of 36·5 per cent. in the exports of silver owing to smaller supplies to every country except Mauritius.

10. *Subordinate Ports.*—The total value of the foreign trade of the port of Chittagong fell from Rs. 81,50,349 to Rs. 68,25,931, showing a decline of Rs. 13,24,418 or 16 per cent. This took place both in imports (44 per cent.) and exports (8 per cent.) and is attributable chiefly to smaller receipts of salt from the United Kingdom and of railway materials for the Assam-Bengal Railway, and to non-receipt of kerosene oil from America, as well as to the absence of shipments of raw jute to Dunkirk and the diminished exports of tea. The exports of rice, however, advanced owing to the good crop of last year. The imports of liquors from foreign and Indian ports rose by 12·2 and 12·3 per cent. respectively. In the coasting trade, the imports largely diminished owing to smaller receipts of raw jute from Narayanganj, while larger shipments of country goods, viz., grain and pulse to Akyab, mitigated by a smaller shipment of treasure to Calcutta and Rangoon, raised the value of the exports.

The total value of the trade, both foreign and coasting, at the Orissa ports, as compared with 1897-98, decreased at Balasore from Rs. 1,45,67,116 to Rs. 1,44,95,217 and at Cuttack from Rs. 27,63,354 to Rs. 26,41,553, while at Puri it rose from Rs. 4,61,219 to Rs. 6,00,912. The net amount of Customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt collected at the Orissa ports, however, rose from Rs. 5,91,736 to Rs. 6,02,704, showing an increase of Rs. 10,968 or 1·8 per cent. The improvement is chiefly attributed to larger collections made on account of export duty at all those ports.

The trade at Narayanganj, which is carried on, as usual, with coast ports only, fell from Rs. 60,40,026 to Rs. 45,47,277, showing a decrease of Rs. 14,92,749 or 24 per cent. This was the combined effect of a decrease of Rs. 16,37,414 or 28·3 per cent. in exports and an increase of Rs. 1,44,665 or 56·2 per cent. in imports. Salt was the only dutiable article imported into this port and the duty on it rose from Rs. 7,15,777 to Rs. 9,89,103, showing an increase of Rs. 2,73,326, or 38·2 per cent. The trade in kerosene oil re-appeared and the quantity imported was 317,084 gallons during the year, but large supplies are said to be still obtained by other routes from Calcutta. The exports of rice increased by 2,413 cwt. or 41 per cent. The decline in exports from Narayanganj is said to be partly due to a short crop of jute and partly to the cheaper rates of freight charged by the direct inland service of steamers to Calcutta by which route raw jute was shipped to Calcutta in preference to Chittagong.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are again due to the Board of Revenue and the Collector of Customs for their supervision of the Department during the year. The report of its operations is as usual full of interest. The names of the officers who have been favourably mentioned by the Board will be communicated to the Appointment Department

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WORKING OF THE LICENSED WAREHOUSE AND FIRE-BRIGADE ACT, I OF 1893, IN THE HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY DURING THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 4247M.—The 19th August 1899.—The following report is published for general information in accordance with the provisions of section 41 of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act, I of 1893.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1898-99 UNDER THE LICENSED WAREHOUSE AND FIRE-BRIGADE ACT, I OF 1893, AS AMENDED BY ACT I OF 1894.

Dated Howrah, the 1st July 1899.

From—F. W. DUKE, ESQ., Chairman, Howrah Municipality,
To—The Magistrate, Howrah.

I HAVE the honour to report that 263 warehouses were licensed in 1898-99 of the 334 registered during that year against 297 of the 394 registered in 1897-98, the details being as follows:—

YEAR.	Jute.	Cotton.	Straw.	Wood	Hay.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Registered 1897-98	30	39	92	230	3	394	Exemptions under Notification No. 2853M., dated the 14th August 1893, account for the difference between the number of registered and licensed warehouses.
Ditto 1898-99	33	32	76	190	3	334	
Licensed 1897-98	28	32	56	178	3	297	
Ditto 1898-99	28	28	50	154	3	263	

The apparent falling off in the number of warehouses was owing to both the closed and the opened ones in 1897-98 being shown as existent in the previous report, as the closed ones were not struck off the license register during that year.

2. The income from license fees during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,977, of which Rs. 658 were collected on account of arrears for 1897-98 and Rs. 154 represent the increment from 22 new licenses. In the year 1897-98, the collection amounted to Rs. 5,388, of which Rs. 307 accrued from arrears of 1896-97. There was thus a substantial increase of Rs. 589 in the gross income of 1898-99 over the income of the previous year.

3. The demand, collection, remission and balance of 1898-99 are shown in Appendix A, and the details of licenses granted in this year to jute and cotton warehouses are entered in Appendix B. Owing to the comparative unimportance of the 207 licenses granted for the storage of straw, wood and hay in 1898-99 against 237 in the previous year, they have not been entered in Appendix B, and it may be noted that such licenses have only been levied under the Fire-Brigade Act since July 1893, prior to which they were levied under section 261 of the Bengal Municipal Act.

4. There were 43 prosecutions, which realised Rs. 60-8 against 54 in the previous year, which realised Rs. 45, but 23 of the prosecutions in the year under report were withdrawn on payment of fees and costs.

5. The expenditure incurred in assessing and collecting license fees amounted to Rs. 863-7:—

	Rs.	A.
Salary of general supervisor and assessor	500	0
Salary of inspector	175	0
Commission of inspector	75	0
Salary of clerk	67	15
Peon	45	8
Total ...	863	7

6. The fire-brigade establishment, as hitherto, remained under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. The fire-brigade station in Howrah stands in a very central position north of the municipal market, and from a wooden stage raised over it the whole town is overlooked. There were 12 fires during the year, the details of which are given in Appendix C: besides these there were four other petty fires, at two of which the fire-brigade attended, and two were extinguished by the residents of the localities.

7. The Commissioner of Police demanded Rs 3,340 for the maintenance of the fire-brigade in 1898-99, and this amount was remitted to him during the year.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the demand, collection, remission, and balance in Howrah on account of contributions for the fire-brigade during 1898-99.

Description.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.			Balance.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(a) Rate on warehouses under sections 10 and 24.	749 7 3	5,575 9 3	6,325 0 6	658 0 3	5,318 14 0	5,976 14 3	91 7 0	...	91 7 0	...	256 11 3	256 11 3
(b) Rate on other godowns under section 25 [1]a.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Rate on bastis under section 25 [1]b.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) General rate under section 25 [1]c.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	749 7 3	5,575 9 3	6,325 0 6	658 0 3	5,318 14 0	5,976 14 3	91 7 0	...	91 7 0	...	256 11 3	256 11 3

* No assessment was made under these sections.

APPENDIX B.

List of Jute and Cotton Warehouses licensed during the year 1898-99.

Register No.	Name of owner or occupier, or both.	Locality.	Number of warehouses.	Annual valuation.	Amount of arrear fees realised during the year 1898-99.	Amount of fees realised for the year 1898-99.	Total amount of fees.	Date of payment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Jute.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1	Messrs. P. E. Gusdar and Company.	36, Jaya Bibi's Lane	10 Warehouses	7,365	.....	276 3 0	276 3 0	19th August 1898.	
3	Central Jute Mills Company, Limited.	38, Ditto ...	2 Ditto ...	3,000	.....	112 8 0	112 8 0	12th January 1899.	
3	Nesmyth's Patent Press Company, Limited.	95, Old Ghusari Road	15 Ditto ...	11,060	.....	414 12 0	414 12 0	25th March ,,	
4	Messrs. W. H. Harton and Company.	123, Ditto ...	1 Warehouse ...	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vacant.
4a	Ditto ditto ...	123, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
5	Ditto ditto ...	123, Ditto ...	Portion of warehouses.	450	.....	16 4 0	16 4 0	14th January 1899.	
6	Messrs. Anderson, Wright and Company.	28, Howrah Road ...	13 Warehouses	9,250	.....	309 6 0	309 6 0	14th ,, ,,	
7	Messrs. Burjorji and Framji	4, Khetra Mitra Lane	1 Warehouse ...	373	.....	13 15 9	13 15 9	12th ,, ,,	
7a	Ditto ditto ...	4-1, Ditto ...	2 Warehouses	625	.....	23 7 0	23 7 0	12th ,, ,,	
7b	Ditto ditto ...	4-3, Ditto ...	2 Ditto ...	575	.....	21 9 0	21 9 0	12th ,, ,,	
8	Messrs. Ewing and Company	54, Rosemary Lane ...	9 Ditto	7,580	...	*289 4 0	289 4 0	14th March ,,	* Rupees 4 of the amount have been realised on account of mutation fee.
9	Howrah Mills Company, Limited.	451, Grand Trunk Road	7 Ditto ...	8,895	.....	333 9 0	333 9 0	16th January ,,	
10	Ganges Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited.	449, Ditto ...	2 Ditto ...	2,677	.....	100 6 3	100 6 3	21st February ,,	
11	Sibpur Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited.	396, Ditto ...	4 Ditto ...	3,300	.....	123 12 0	123 12 0	25th January ,,	
12	Ditto ditto ...	29-2, Rajnarain Rai Chaudhuri's Ghat Road.	2 Ditto ...	2,400	.....	90 0 0	90 0 0	25th ,, ,,	
13	Messrs. Ahmuty and Company.	33, Shalimar Road ...	2 Ditto ...	1,000	.....	37 8 0	37 8 0	23rd ,, ,,	
14	Gopal Chandra Mal'ik	39, College Road	1 Warehouse ...	180	.....	6 12 0	6 12 0	24th ,, ,,	
15	Messrs. Bisondayal Hardayal, Agents for Salkia Pressing Company, Limited.	67, Old Ghusari Road	4 Warehouses	9,300	.....	348 12 0	348 12 0	18th August 1898.	

Register No.	Name of owner or occupier, or both.	Locality.	Number of warehouses.	Annual valuation.	Amount of arrear fees realised during the year 1898-99.	Amount of fees realised for the year 1899-99.	Total amount of fees.	Date of payment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Jute—concld.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
16	Shyama Charan Kundu ...	14-2, Babudanga Lane	1 Warehouse ...	144	.....	5 6 3	5 6 3	20th June 1898.	
17	Hari Charan and Larin Chand Khetri, &c.	15, Narkale Bagan Lane.	8 Warehouses	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Closed.
18	Shyama Charan Kundu ...	185, Haraganj Road ...	3 Ditto ...	800	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0	20th June 1898.	
19	Moni Lal Datta, Indro Narain Pal and Lakhmi Narain Pal, Executors of the Estate of late Rai Chantamani Dav Bahadur.	1, Kuchli Sarkar's Lane, North Bantra.	3 Ditto ...	300	.....	11 4 0	11 4 0	16th January 1899.	
20	The General Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway.	25, Howrah Ghat Road.	1 Warehouse ...	1,200	.....	45 0 0	45 0 0	3rd February ,,	
21	Ditto ditto ...	23, Doosoo Road ...	1 Ditto ...	1,000	.....	37 8 0	37 8 0	3rd ,, ,,	
22	Mohan Lal and Kissen Lal, Proprietors, Empress of India Jute Press.	68, Old Ghusari Road	12 Warehouses	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	
23	Raja Sew Box Bagla, Hurdut Roy Chamaria and Phool Chand.	13, Ditto ...	1 Warehouse ...	120	.....	*9 8 0	9 8 0	.....	* Rupees 5 of the amount have been realised on account of mutation fee.
24	Neharmal Bhaniram ...	17, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Closed.
25	Ditto ...	20, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	360	†13 8 0	.....	13 8 0	.....	† Closed. Realised on 28th June 1898.
26	Messrs. W. H. Harton and Company.	123, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	600	.....	22 8 0	22 8 0	14th January 1899.	
27	Neharmal Bhaniram ...	21, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	Closed.
28	Monmohini Dasi ...	5, Bose Bagan Lane	1 Ditto ...	144	.....	5 6 3	5 6 3	13th May 1898.	
29	Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company.	35, Old Ghusari Road	1 Ditto ...	960	.....	36 0 0	36 0 0	2nd September ,,	
29a	Hurdoyal and Bissendoyal ...	35, Ditto ...	2 Warehouses	1,140	.....	42 12 0	42 12 0	31st January 1899.	
30	Gones Das Jairam ...	171, Ditto ...	1 Warehouse ...	600	.....	22 8 0	22 8 0	16th July 1898.	
31	Messrs. W. Moran and Company, owners; Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, occupiers.	42, Howrah Road ...	1 Ditto ...	1,540	.....	57 12 0	57 12 0	2nd September ,,	
32	Messrs. Marcus Koch and Company.	Old Ghusari Road	.....	450	.....	11 4 0	11 4 0	16th November ,,	
33	Messrs. Howarth and Company.	Ditto ...	.....	300	.....	7 8 0	7 8 0	17th ,, ,,	
				83,132	†13 8 0	2,862 4 6	2,875 12 6		
	Cotton.								
1	Ghusari Cotton Mills and Company.	97, Old Ghusari Road.	1 Warehouse ...	2,000	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	7th December 1898.	
2	The Kamdyal Cotton Mills ...	158, Naskarpara Lane	4 Warehouses	2,280	.....	57 0 0	57 0 0	30th November ,,	
3	Jumna Das Brahmaditto, owners; Hurmuk Rai Fulchand, occupiers.	155, Old Ghusari Road	3 Ditto ...	2,000	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	13th May ,,	
4	Haranan ia Rai Fulchand ...	156, Ditto ...	3 Ditto ...	4,148	.....	103 11 0	103 11 0	30th November ,,	
5	Mohar Sing Chaudhri, owner, Hardyal Sureka, occupier.	34, Ditto ...	2 Ditto ...	420	.....	10 8 0	10 8 0	12th September ,,	
6	Kailas Chandra Datta, Estate of Ganga Narain Chandra, owner; Bihari Lal Marwari, occupier.	169, Ditto ...	4 Ditto ...	660	.....	16 8 0	16 8 0	3rd December ,,	
7	Mehar Ali Aladin Lakodar, owner; Kailash Chandra Ghose, occupier.	22, Ditto ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vacant.
8	Gones Das Jairam ...	170, Ditto ...	1 Warehouse ...	600	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	16th July 1898.	
9	Sew Box Bogla, Hardat Rai Chamaria and Fulchand.	15, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	360	‡14 8 0	9 8 0	24 0 0	15th August ,,	‡ Realised on 6th August 1898, and Rs. 5 of the amount has been credited on account of mutation fee.
10	Shyama Charan Kundu ...	2, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	144	.....	3 9 9	3 9 9	20th June ,,	
11	Ditto	3, Ditto ...	3 Warehouses	480	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0	20th ,, ,,	
12	Sadhu Ram Ramji Das ...	182, Ditto ...	1 Warehouse ...	360	.....	9 0 0	9 0 0	29th November ,,	
13	Shyama Charan Kundu ...	10, Gurgola Lane ...	3 Warehouses	300	.....	7 8 0	7 8 0	20th June ,,	
14	Ramprotab Diraj, owner; Bhagaban Das Agarwala, occupier.	172, Old Ghusari Road	1 Warehouse ...	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	
15	Brahmamoyee Debi, Akhaya Kumar Mukharjya.	180, Harraganj Road	11 Warehouses	3,000	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0	4th January 1899.	
16	Ram Lal Banerjya	44, Howrah Road ...	10 Ditto ...	2,850	.....	71 4 0	71 4 0	14th December 1898.	
17	Sundari Bibi, owner; Guzarmal Marwari, occupier.	27, Harraganj Road	1 Warehouse ...	600	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	24th January 1897.	
18	Harmuk Rai Fulchand ...	54, Howrah Road ...	2 Warehouses	300	.....	7 8 0	7 8 0	13th May 1898.	
19	Ramsadai Ghose, owner; Guzarmal Marwari, occupier.	164, Harraganj Road	1 Warehouse ...	240	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0	24th January 1899.	
20	Bissembar Shaw, owner; Hardyal, occupier.	161, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vacant.
21	Jaigopal Pal, owner; Guzarmal Marwari, occupier.	170, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	120	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	24th January 1899.	
22	Ramdyal Sadkhan, owner; Mohan Lal and Kissen Lal, occupier.	48, Howrah Road ...	3 Warehouses	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	
23	Hardyal Sureka, owner; Mohan Lal and Kissen Lal, occupier.	49, Ditto ...	1 Warehouse ...	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	
24	Hardyal Sureka, owner; Kharagmal and Guzarmal, occupier.	51, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	240	§6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	24th January 1899.	§ Realised on 25th July 1898.
25	Radha Nath Banerjya, owner; Kharagmal and Guzarmal, occupier.	166, Haraganj Road ...	1 Ditto ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Exempted.
26	Durga Marwari	184, Old Ghusari Road	1 Ditto ...	48	.....	1 3 3	1 3 3	24th January 1899.	
27	Nanuck Ram and Baldeb Dass.	Old Ghusari Road	2 Warehouses	96	.....	2 6 3	2 6 3	3rd December 1898.	
28	Hukum Chand Marwari ...	173, Haraganj Road ...	1 Warehouse	72	.....	1 12 9	1 12 9	24th January 1899.	
29	Bozrung Lal and Mungal Lal	7, Gurgola Lane ...	1 Ditto ...	60	.....	1 8 0	1 8 0	20th June 1898.	
30	Behari Marwari	7, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	60	.....	1 8 0	1 8 0	3rd December ,,	
31	Mohan Lal and Kissen Lal	55, Howrah Road	1 Ditto ...	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	
32	Bala Box and Company ...	181, Bhote Bagan Lane	1 Ditto ...	600	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	21st December 1898.	Vacant.
				23,938	20 8 0	541 7 0	561 15 0		

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Fires during 1898-99.

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	Date.	Locality.	Duration of fire.	Approximate value of property destroyed.	Remarks showing nature of damage, &c.
				Rs.	
1	17th April	Banyearpara	19 hours 55 minutes	500	Five stacks of straw.
2	16th May	Peelkhanna	19 ,, 25 ,, ...	60	One golputta hut.
3	27th August	E. I. R. Carriage works ...	1 hour 15 ,, ...	500	Roof of two wagons.
4	29th October	Old Ghusari Road, "Empress of India Press"	43 hours 15 ,, ...	1,60,000	Five pucka godowns containing jute.
5	10th November	Ghusari, "Calcutta Cotton Mill"	4 ,, 30 ,, ...	2,00,000	Machinery and cotton.
6	6th December	Grand Trunk Road	3 ,, 30 ,, ...	1,000	Fourteen small tiled huts.
7	14th ,, ...	Joya Bibi's Lane, "Guzdar's Jute Press"	25 ,, 30 ,, ...	2,00,000	One two-storied godown containing jute.
8	22nd ,, ...	Hooghly Docks, S.S. *Puri* ...	3 ,, 30 ,, ...	2,000	Officers' cabins and part of ship's stores.
9	30th ,, ...	Sibpur, "Ganges Jute Mill"	2 ,, 50 ,, ...	80,000	A pucka building containing gunny-bags and machinery.
10	9th February	Bantra	2 ,, 30 ,, ...	1,000	Four large golputta huts.
11	15th March	Sibpur	2 ,, 45 ,, ...	100	Two golputta huts.
12	16th ,, ...	Do.	1 hour 45 ,, ...	50	Portions of three small golputta huts.

N.B.—In addition to these fires, four other petty fires occurred. The fire-brigade attended two of these fires, and the remaining two were extinguished by the residents of the locality.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th May 1899.

F. J. HALLIDAY,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Police.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 21st August 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·55, Kalna 2·86, Katwa 1·27, Raniganj 1·91. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* paddy is over. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa decreasing. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Kalna	15 1/16	
Katwa	15¾	
Raniganj	15¼	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·70, Rampur Hât 1·21. Weather hot. More rain needed Rice sells at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 1·39, Vishnupur 1·72. Weather sultry with occasional showers. Weeding operations going on. Prospects of crops excellent at present. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Rice selling at Bankura 17¾ seers and at Vishnupur 17½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·10, Contai 1·43, Tamluk 3·87, Ghatal 4·61. Prospects of sugarcane, jute, flax and *aus* paddy favourable. Transplantation of winter paddy going on; prospects good except at Sabong and Tamluk. Grass-hoppers reported from some places in thana Midnapore, and cattle-disease from Salboni. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee.
Contai	16	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	17	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·27, Serampore 2·.5, Jahanabad 2·19. Transplantation of *aman* paddy continues. State of jute and sugercane not good in places. Slight damage to *aman* reported on low lands in Khanakul and Pursura in the Jehanabad subdivision. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·22, Ulubaria 2·97. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers. Transplantation of *aman* progressing briskly. Prospects hopeful. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells at 13¾ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·29, Barasat 1·04, Basirhat 5·15, Diamond Harbour 5·75. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Prospects of the winter rice crop in the Diamond Harbour subdivision have decidedly improved; at Barasat prospects of transplanted *aman* are fair; at Basirhat prospects are good on high lands; at Sadar prospects are not favourable. Transplantation of *aman* going on briskly. *Aus* being harvested. Cattle-disease reported from thana Hasnabad in the Barasat subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 16	per rupee.
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	13¼	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·98, Kushtia 4·22, Meherpur 3·78, Chuadanga 3·58, Ranaghat 2·52. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* and steeping of jute going on. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kushtia	14	
Meherpur	14¼	
Chuadanga	15	
Ranaghat	14	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·74, Jangipur 5·89, Kandi 1·22. Weather cloudy and hot. Transplantation of *aman* nearly finished. Harvesting of *bhadoi* still going on. Indigo and jute being cut. Mulberry doing well. Paddy in some places in the Sadar subdivision is under water on account of excessive rain and floods. No cattle-disease. Fodder insufficient in Daulatabad police-station. Common rice sells at Sadar 14 seers, Jangipur 15 seers, and Kandi 17 seers per rupee.

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·71, Jhenida 3·13, Magura 3·48, Narail 6·70, Bangaon 1·04. Weather cloudy, rainy and damp. Harvesting of *aus* paddy going on. Prospects of crops tolerably good. Insects still appear in the Narail subdivision. Rivers are rising. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	16	
Magura	18¾	
Narail	15	
Bangaon	17	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·91, Bagirhat 7·09, Satkhira 2·63. Weather variable. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Harvesting of *aus* commenced. Insects still damaging paddy in some parts. Cattle-disease reported from Rampal. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16½	per rupee.
Bagirhat	17	
Satkhira	14	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·36, Nator 6·44, Naugaon 10·2. Prospects of crops fair. Steeping of jute and transplantation of *aman* going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 18·21, average 11·35. Weather still unsettled. Standing crops on low lands suffering from excess of water. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 9·04, Alipur Duars 6·71. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and transplantation of *haimanti* paddy still going on. Prospects favourable. Cutting and steeping of jute going on. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 6·92, Kalimpong 3·94, Siliguri 11·46. Weather seasonable. *Hills—Kalai* and *phaphar* being sown; *Bhutta*, *chota* and *bara marua*, *bhadoi* and *haimanti* paddy progessing. *Terai—Bhadoi* paddy, jute and sugarcane doing well; *haimanti* paddy being transplanted; *jamira* being cut and threshed. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	15	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 11·65, Gaibanda 9·99, Kurigram 13·51, Nilphamari 8·99. Weather very rainy. Sowing of winter rice and steeping of jute going on. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 17 seers 14 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease prevailing in some villages in thana Jaldhaka.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 8·85. *Aus* being harvested. Cutting of jute and transplantation of *aman* still going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·82, Sirajganj 9·22. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects of standing crops good. *Aus* being still harvested. Common rice sells at 15 seers 15 chitaks per rupee. Rivers rising again.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 12·08, Manikganj 9·98, Munshiganj 4·42, Naraingani 8·50. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·01, Netrokona 6·04, Jamalpur 6·52, Tangail 2·37, Kishorganj 6·58. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Condition of people and cattle good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	20	per rupee.
Jamalpur	18	
Tangail	17½	
Kishorganj	19	
Netrokona	22-10	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·31, Goalundo 4·76, Madaripur 4·09. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops fair. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·59. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair, but *pamari* insects in places. Transplantation of *aman* has begun. Common rice sells at 16 seers (*aman*) and 20 seers (*aus*) per rupee.

Tippera.—Average rainfall 6·65. Weather seasonable. Jute cutting and steeping going on. *Aus* being harvested. Prospects of *aman* continue favourable. Common rice 20 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Prospects of crops fair. Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* going on. Slight cattle-disease reported from Chagalnaya. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice—*aman* 17½ seers and *aus* 20 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 10·26. Weather seasonable. Reaping of *aus* continues. Transplanting of *aman* progressing. Prospects good. Common rice 15 seers per rupee. Water and fodder sufficient.

Patna.—Rainfall at Barh 13·56, Bikram 6·87, Dinapore 6·92, Hilsa 5·25, Bihar 7·26. The rain has done much damage to the standing *bhadoi* crops Transplantation of paddy continues. Condition of cattle fair. Green fodder and water for cattle plentiful. Common rice in Patna sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·77, Jahanabad 8·38, Nawada 4·32. Transplantation of paddy continues. Prospect of *bhadoi* not good. Common rice selling at 12½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·60, Buxar 5·28, Bhabua 4·85. Transplantation of paddy progressing.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 10·91, Siwan 10·39, Gopalganj 8·16. Weather generally cloudy. Excessive rain damaging the prospects of *bhadoi* crops seriously. Transplantation of paddy going on. Average price of common rice 13 3 seers and of *makai* 19·10 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 6·10, Bettiah 8·18, Barharwa 8·04, Bagaha 8·19, Ramnagar 7·34. *Bhadoi* crops damaged by heavy rain, and no chance of a good outturn. Prospects of *aghani* good. *Kodo* and early rice being harvested. Price of common rice 13 seers and of maize 20 seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 11·78, Hajipur 9·57, Sitamarhi 5·94, Transplantation of rice crop still in progress. Low land paddy injured to some extent by the recent heavy rain. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 15 seers, barley 20 seers, *makai* (new) 17 seers, gram 18 seers, *rahar* 20 seers, and *marua* (new) 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 10·55, Samastipur 11·41, Madhubani 10·08. Weather cloudy and rainy. The heavy rain has been very detrimental. Transplantation of paddy is still in progress. Weeding of *bhadoi* crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from a village in the Samastipur subdivision. Common rice selling at Sadar 12 seers per rupee.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 8·86, Begusarai 6·71, Jamui 5·90. Weather hot, cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of winter rice going on. Prospects of paddy and sugarcane good. *Bhadoi* seriously damaged. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	11	per rupee.
Begusarai	12	
Jamui	11	

Bhagalpur.—Weather hot and cloudy. Rainfall at Sadar 6·79, Banka 4·65, Madhipura 12·29, Supaul 9·09. The rain will benefit the *aghani* paddy. Transplantation drawing to a close. *Bhadoi* being reaped, outturn poor. Prices show a tendency to go up.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 16·17, Kishanganj 12·32, Araria 8·27. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute going on briskly. Transplantation of *aghani* progressing. Condition of cattle good except at Kaliaganj, where cattle-disease, known as *dhodhopa*, has broken out. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Kishanganj	15	
Araria	16	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·58, Gajol 7·87, Shibganj 7·08. Weather cloudy with occasional rain. *Bhadoi* paddy being reaped with good result. Transplanting of winter rice nearly finished. Cattle-disease reported from Manikchak. Price of coarse rice (*bhadoi*) 17 seers per rupee. Fodder for cattle sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather cloudy and hot. Prospects of paddy good. Indian-corn reported poor. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 13 seers 5 chitaks and of Indian-corn 18 seers 4 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·03, Jajpur 2·50, Kendrapara ·54, Banki 1·36, False Point 3·98. Weather hot and seasonable. *Sarad*, jute, *haldia* cotton and sugarcane are growing. *Beali* being cut in places. *Sarad* and *beali* being damaged by insects in places. Rain wanted. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	S.	ch.	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	19	0	
Banki	16	13	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·72. Weather hot. Weeding, puddling and transplanting of *sarad* continue. *Beali* being reaped in places. Sugarcane thriving well. More rain wanted. Rice sells at 18¼ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·03 and Bisipara 1·02, but not equally distributed throughout. It has kept the crops alive in parts where rain fell. Highland paddy suffering and puddling and transplantation suspended for want of rain. The state of crops in the Khondmals reported as before. Common rice sells at 24 seers per rupee at Sadar and 12 seers in the Khondmals. Great anxiety felt for want of rain throughout the district. Fodder sufficient.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·27, Khurda 1·77. More rain wanted. *Beali* damaged to some extent. Puddling and weeding of *sarad* delayed for want of sufficient water. Condition of sugarcane, *mandia*, and other miscellaneous crops good. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease continues in some parts. Common rice sells as follows:—

	S.	ch.	
Sadar	17	11	per rupee.
Khurda	17	1	
Interior of the district	16	11	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·27, Giridih 2·87. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops not favourable. More rain wanted to complete paddy transplanting. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 1·82. Weather hot and cloudy. More rain wanted for transplantation. *Gondli* being harvested. Rice sells at Ranchi 15 seers per rupee and in the interior 18 seers. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall 1·03. Weather hot and cloudy. Standing crops generally doing well. No cattle-disease. Rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·05, Gobindpur 1·04. Weather hot. Prospects of crops generally good, but rain is wanted in places. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Tundi and Nirsha. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 16½ seers and at Gobindpur 15 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 3·58. More rain is wanted. Common rice sells at 17¼ seers per rupee.

General Summary.—During the last week rain has fallen in every district, but while it has been excessive in Bihar, North and East Bengal, it has been scanty in Orissa and the Chota Nagpur Division. In Bihar all chance of a fair *bhadoi* harvest has disappeared. The rice crop is progressing well everywhere save in Orissa, and the report from the 24-Parganas is better. In the Khondmals the deficiency in the rainfall has caused serious anxiety. Early rice is being harvested, and jute cutting is going on. The price of rice has not materially changed since last week.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 22nd August 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT

IN THE

HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL

DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH AUGUST 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE I

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	8 12	15 0	16 0	11 4	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 4	9 12	15 0	18 0	12 12	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	13 12	13 12	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	17 8	17 8	13 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	16 0	16 0	10 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	16 4	17 0	11 8	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	13 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	8 12	13 8	15 0	10 12	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 14	12 1	10 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	12 4	12 4	12 4	17 12	17 12	16 0	7 10	8 0	7 0	11 6	12 4	10 10	17 1	17 12	16 0
9	Nadia ...	16 0	16 0	12 5	29 1	29 1	16 0	7 2	7 4	5 15	14 3	14 14	11 7	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	Jamali. 18 0 / Gangaj ali. 17 0	18 0 / 16 0	13 4	32 0	30 0	20 0	12 4	12 0	10 4	14 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...
11	Jessore ...	13 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	10 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 14	16 0	16 0	12 14	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	18 12	18 12	13 8	33 0	33 0	21 0	12 12	12 12	6 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	16 0	14 12	12 12	17-12-8 *t.*	17-12-3 *t.*	...	12 0	11 4 *s*	9-9-3 *t*	18 0	16 12	13 0	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	16 0	12	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	13 0	11	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	12 8	14 0	9 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	12 0	12 0	9 9	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 12	18 0	18 0	14 2	...	...	...
19	Pabna ...	18 12	18 12	12 12	35 0	35 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 12	15 12	8	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca ...	14 0	14 0	11 8	42 8	42 8	22 8	12 0	12 0	9 8	18 0	19 0	11 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh* ...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	9 0	...	20	11 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	23 0	26 0	...	49 0	51 0	...	6 0	7 0	5 6	17 0	19	12 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	11 0	15 0 *aus* 17 0	15	11 4 *aus* 12 0	...	...	...

*Present return not received.

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Raniganj 10½ seers (panga); Katwa 10 seers 15 chittacks (karkatch); Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga or karkatch).
B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers; Tamluk 10½ seers; Ghal 11 seers 7 chittacks.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10½ seers.
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chittacks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chatia 10½ seers; Beraat 11½ seers; Baduria 10 seers 10½ chittacks; Magrahat 10 seers 11 chittacks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seer (panga); Chuadanga 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 11½ seers (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers; Kandi 11 seers; Jangipur return not received.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 10 seers; Magura seers; Narail 10 seers; Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
13 0	13 0	13 5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria Italica.*)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
...	...	...	17 8	20 0	15
...	...	...	18 0	1 8	1
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	1
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	1
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0
...	...	...	18 8	19 0	12 4
10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	26 6	26 10	17 12
...	...	...	26 0	26 8	20 0
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	14 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	11 0
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	21 0
...	...	...	21 0	24 0	19 0
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	14 8
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	15 0
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 8
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0
...	...	...	...	20 0	8 0
...	...	...	23 0	29 0	14 0
...	...	...	14 0	14 8	13 0

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th August 1899.

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR; CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
...	...	...	10 8	13 0	...	A 11 8	11 8	11 0	Crushed. 3 3 0	3 3 0	3 10 0	Burdwan.	1	BURDWAN DIVISION.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	B 10 8	10 8	9 12	Karkatch. 3 10 6	3 10 6	4 1 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	C 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	D 11 4	11 4	10 8	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	10 0	10 8	7 0	E 10 8	10 0	10 0	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 8	F 10 8	10 8	10 4	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	13 4	13 8	11 0	G 10 12	11 0	10 8	Panga. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	24-Parganas.	7	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.
...	...	20 0	11 6	12 4	11 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	Panga. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	H 11 10	11 10	11 0	Panga. 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	..	I 11 0	10 12	10 8	Karkatch. 3 8 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	J 9 2	9 2	9 2	3 12 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	K 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	22 0	L 9 12	9 12	9 0	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 8	Rajshahi.	13	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.
...	...	...	9 9½	9 9½	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 0	M 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
24 0	24 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	N (8 0	8 0	8 0	Panga. 4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	Darjeeling.	16	
						(9 0	8 8	8 0	Rora. 4 7 0	4 10 0	5 0 0			
24 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	O 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	10 5	10 5	9 0	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 4	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	P 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	10 8	13 0	11 0	Q 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 9 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Dacca.	20	DACCA DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	R ...	10 0	9 8	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	S 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	T 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 10 seers ; Satkhira 11¼ seers.
L. Retail price of salt at Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.
M. In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N. Retail price of salt (panga) at Kurseong and Siliguri 8 seers per rupee.
O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers ; Kurigram 8 seers.
P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 13 chittacks ; Manikganj 9 seers ; Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Kagmari 8 seers ; Netrokona 8 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers.
S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10½ seers.
T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL—*concluded.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	16 0	17 13	11 12	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	9 8	14 12	15 0	11 0	...	...	...
	BIHAR.															
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	15 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	24 0	11 8	13 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	14 8	22 0	28 0	24 0
28	Gaya ...	16 8	18 0	14 0	25 0	32 0	22 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	18 0
29	Shahabad ...	11 0 & 13 8	17 8 & 18 0	14 8 & 15 0	20 0	23 0	21 0	9 0 to 11 8	8 0 to 10 0	7 0	13 0 & 14 0	12 8 & 14 0	12 0 & 14 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ...	15 8	17 8	17 0	19 0	24 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	16 8	16 8	15 0	21 8	24 8	25 8	6 12	6 8	6 8	12 8	13 0	11 8	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	22 8	25 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga* ...	...	16 0	13 8	..	21 0	22 0	...	8 8	6 8	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	15 15	17 0	15 12½	...	...	21 0	9 8	9 8	6 13½	11 11	10 10	11 8½	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	16 8	17 12	15 4	22 12	26 8	25 4	10 4	10 12	11 6	13 4	13 14	13 14	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	17 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar)	18 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...
38	Santhal Parganas.	10 0	13 0	11 0	19 0	24 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	17 8	13 0		...	...
	ORISSA.															
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	11 13	15 2	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 3	15 12	16 7	13 2	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	17 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...
41	Puri ...	12 7	12 7	7 14	...	...	...	8 8	7 14	8 0	17 11	17 12	13 2	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPUR.															
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	12 8	15 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...
43	Ranchi ...	7 0 to 12 0	7 8 to 13 0	6 0 to 9 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	10 0	10 8	8 12	16 0	16 0	11 4	..	...	...
44	Palamau ...	15 12	15 12	14 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	12 6	14 10	12 6	14 2	15 12	13 8	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	...	15 8	13 4	...	20 0	...	11 12	11 8	8 12	15 0	16 8	12 8	...	...	16 0
46	Singhbhum ...	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers ; Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10½ seers ; Bihar 9½ seers ; Dinapore 10½ seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Aurangabad 10 seers ; Nawada 10½ seers ; Jehanabad return not received.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers ; Bhabua 10 seers ; Sasaram 10 seers.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 6 chittacks ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12½ seers.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10 seers ; Sitamarhi 9¾ seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd August 1899.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Penniseturn typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	...	24 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	25 0
...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0
...	...	...	28 0	32 0	22 0
...	...	...	20 4	23 10	20 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0
16 0	20 0	13 0	18 0	25 0	20 8
14 0	16 0	10 0	19 8	24 8	19 0
...	...	... { 19 0 & 20 0 }	22 0	{ 20 0 & 21 0 }	
12 0	15 8	8 0	19 0	22 0	21 0
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	18 0
...	...	...	12 0	22 0	19 0
...	...	...	...	20 8	17 0
...	...	...	20 3	21 4	19 15½
...	...	...	19 0	22 12	20 8
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...
...	...	...	25 0	28 0	21 0
...	...	...	15 0	20 0	14 8
			Biri or kalai.		
...	...	...	17 1	18 6	14 7
			Chhola.		
...	...	... {	16 0	16 0	12 0
			Biri.		
			18 0	16 0	13 0
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	12 0
...	...	...	15 8	18 0	{ 0
...	...	... { 12 0 to 13 0 }		15 0	13 0
...	...	...	20 4	21 15	21 6
...	...	...	16 8	19 8	16 0
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th August 1899—(concluded).

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			District.	Number	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	**BENGAL—*concluded.***		
									Panga.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	U 10 0	10 0	8 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	V 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	9 8	10 0	...	W 10 8	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.	26	
												BIHAR.		
27 0	31 0	22 0	13 0	18 0	...	X 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
...	...	...	13 0	15 0	13 0	Y 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28	
...	...	...	12 8	...	...	Z 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Shahabad.	29	
20 0	25 0	22 8	12 0	12 0	...	a 10 12	10 12	10 8	3 10 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
22 0	22 0	16 0	13 8	14 0	...	b 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Champaran.	31	
16 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	...	c 11 0	10 0	11 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
...	...	21 8	...	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	Darbhanga.	33	
...	...	21 0	12 12	12 12	13 6	d 10 0	10 0	10 8	3 8 6	3 8 3	3 11 9	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
19 0	20 0	25 4	12 0	12 10	...	e 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 14 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Bhagalpur	35	
...	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	f 10 8	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	...	20 0	13 0	13 0	...	g { 10 0	9 8	8 8	Karkatch. 4 0 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
						{ 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	3 14 0	3 12 0			
20 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	22 8	h 10 0	10 0	9 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	Santhal Parganas.	38	
												ORISSA.		
...	...	...	19 11	22 5	18 6	i 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 13 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	0 0	j 11 8	10 8	11 4	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 9 6	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	11 2	11 0	...	k 13 0	12 12	12 8	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	Puri.	41	
												CHOTA NAGPUR.		
22 0	22 8	15 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Panga. 4 7 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
...	...	...	{ 8 0 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 8 }	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 2 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	Ranchi.	43	
19 2	23 10	18 9	15 12	16 5	16 4	8 11½	8 8	8 7	Panga. ...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	l 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 10 6	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 10½ seers ; Jamui 10 seers.
e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers ; Madhipura 9 seers ; Supaul return not received.
f. In the Araria and Kishanganj subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
g. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
h. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10 seers ; Godda 9 seers ; Jamtara 11 seers Pakaur 10½ seers ; Rajmahal 10 seers.
i. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
j. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
k. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
l. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 6 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 2 0	2 13 0	4 8 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	5 11 3	5 11 3	6 10 0	2 2 0	2 2 6	2 15 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	3 2 3	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 2 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	3 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 8 0
7	Chittagong ...	3 4 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	3 6 6	2 13 0	3 9 0	2 13 0	2 8 0	2 10 6	2 8 0	2 3 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 7 0	1 10 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 1 0	2 10 6	2 5 6	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	1 9 0
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 14 6	3 11 9	3 9 6	3 0 3	2 14 3	2 13 6	2 6 9	2 4 0	2 9 6	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 9 0
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 3	3 6 3	3 12 9	2 5 6	2 2 9	2 12 6	3 2 6	2 6 0	3 11 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	4 0 0	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	4 7 0 to 4 11 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 7 6	3 5 3 to 5 11 0	3 8 0 to 5 6 6	4 4 0 to 6 10 6	2 3 6	2 3 6	3 1 6

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd August 1899.

AR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine corocana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
T.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 6 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	1 11 0	2 6 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 3	1 10 3	2 6 6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 0	2 6 0	2 8 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0
0	1 6 0	1 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 6	1 9 0	1 13 9
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 6	1 14 6	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 9	1 12 0	1 15 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 2 6	2 1 6	2 10 6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 0 to 3 5 3	2 10 0	3 1 0

1472a

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR—CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	1 12 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	4 1 0	4 1 0	3 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	Black mustard. 4 8 0 White mustard. 5 2 0 to 4 12 0 Rape seed. 3 4 0	4 4 0 3 2 0	4 6 0 4 12 0 3 8 0
...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 4 0
...	...	...	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 14 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0
1 7 0	1 5 6	1 11 6	3 0 0	2 3 0	...	3 4 0	3 6 6	3 4 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	3 9 0
2 5 6	2 0 0	1 13 0	2 5 6	2 12 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 1 9	2 0 0	1 9 0	3 5 3	3 2 0	1 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	3 3
...	...	...	1 14 6	1 11 6	2 0 6	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0
...	...	...	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	4 4 0 to 4 11 0	4 4 0 to 5 0 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 5 0	3 10 0 to 4 9 0	3 10 0 to 4 9 0	3 8 to 4 0

40 STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	5 10 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 4 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	13 8 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	4 0 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	2 15 3	2 13 9	3 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 4 0	3 10 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	16 8 0	...	...	...
3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 6	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 10 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 11 0 to 5 15 0	4 7 0 to 5 11 0	5 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

1472c

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
32 0 0	32 0 0	35 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Per 100 pieces— 250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 12 3
33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhakhali.			Uncleaned hides, per piece—					
32 0 0 to 33 8 0	32 0 0 to 33 8 0	38 0 0	6 12 0 to 7 8 0	6 8 0 to 7 8 0	5 4 0 to 6 8 0	0 14 0 to 2 4 0	0 14 0 to 2 4 0	0 8 0 to 2 2 0	...	...	...
			Pulta.			Cleaned hides, per piece—					
						1 2 0 to 2 6 0	1 2 0 to 2 6 0	0 12 0 to 2 6 0			
50 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	38 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	...
42 0 0	38 0 0	40 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...
45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	18 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
30 0 0	32 0 0	37 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
30 7 6	30 7 9	30 7 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	35 0 0	36 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 0 0	32 0 0	33 12 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	...
30 7 6 to 36 0 0	30 7 6 to 36 0 0	32 0 0 to 37 3 10	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 2 6

1472d

e undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th August 1899.

	STRAW.		JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
3	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A P.	
9 0	0 9 0	0 11 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0 Panga.	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 3 0	3 3 0 Crushed.	3 10 0	2. Burdwan.
4 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 8 0 to 4 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 9 0	3. Midnapore.
12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
7 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 3	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 10 0 Panga.	3 12 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 10 0	7. Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 5 6	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 9 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 6	6 10 6	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 5 3	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 10 0 Crushed.	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 3	0 6 6	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	3 12 0	10. Bhagalpor.
3 6	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 2 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 4 0 Panga.	4 6 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 13th to 19th August 1899.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature: Mean	Max mum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry: Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind: Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain	Weather
1899.				Inches.	°					Inches.		%			Inches.	
Aug.	13th	142·4	0·3	29·578	83·0	86·4	7·2	79·2	80·9	1·029	80·1	91	S by E, SSE and S	49	0·86	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	14th	147·3	0·3	·563	84·5	88·7	9·5	79·2	81·7	1·045	80·6	88	S and SSW ...	110	0·11	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
,,	15th	145·1	5·1	·553	84·7	89·7	8·5	81·2	81·1	1·016	79·7	85	SSW and SW by S.	132	0·26	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
,,	16th	144·6	Nil	·546	84·1	91·7	12·7	79·0	80·5	0·997	79·1	85	SSW ...	140	0·40	Cloudy, o, d, p, t, w.
,,	17th	142·2	4·2	·549	86·6	92·1	12·9	79·2	81·8	1·021	79·9	81	W and WNW ...	157	0·01	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
,,	18th	109·1	Nil	·571	84·4	85·5	3·4	82·1	81·1	1·019	79·8	86	SW by W and ESE.	103	0·12	Cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	19th	149·1	3·1	·644	83·0	91·3	16·2	75·1	79·6	0·967	78·2	86	SSW and variable	49	0·26	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p, t.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·572
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·587
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		13·5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		90·0
The mean temperature of the seven days		84·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		83·1
The extreme variation of temperature		17·0
The maximum temperature		92·1
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		12
		°
The mean relative humidity		86
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		87
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th August 1899		2·02
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		3·74
The total fall from 1st January to 19th August 1899		55·80
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		43·62

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; w, strong wind; g, gloomy.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 21st August 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 19th August 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 19th August 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 20th August 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	645	97,285	1,397	315	32,525	462
Jute	13	9,025	115	37	18,400	225
Firewood	53	42,100	621	61	37,575	688
Other articles	557	2,34,946	1,938	571	1,34,687	1,766
Total ...	1,268	3,83,356	4,071	984	2,23,187	3,141

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 1,712·25 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles Ru		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tot
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P. (b)	Rs. A. P. (c)	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	304,054	3,19,979 10 0	36,75,372 20	6,34,587 8 0	14,640 0 0	9,69,207 2 0	95,087	146,754	241,
Or per mile of railway	.....	186 14 0	.....	370 9 10	8 8 10	566 0 8	.....	.....	....
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year	1,400,145	13,55,293 12 0	1,57,64,758 30	26,80,848 5 0	60,620 0 0	40,96,762 1 0	392,657	663,393	1,056,
Total for 5½ weeks ...	1,704,199	16,75,273 6 0	1,94,40,131 10	33,15,435 13 0	75,260 0 0	50,65,969 3 0	487,744	810,347	1,298,
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	315,185	3,10,789 0 2	38,95,037 20	(d) 7,24,412 9 9	(e) 20,594 6 4	10,55,787 0 3	92,282	155,621	247,
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	182 4 3	.....	424 13 8	12 1 3	619 3 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year ...	1,637,920½	15,93,183 0 2	2,05,64,172 0	38,88,125 5 3	1,13,785 12 4	55,95,094 1 9	481,837	836,803	1,318,

(a) Deducted Rs. 31,670, being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week.
(b) The decrease is chiefly in both the upwards and downwards coal traffic.
(c) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts, nothing is included.
(d) Includes amount of rebate on coal, Rs. 32,853 0 0
(e) ,, ,, of mileage and demurrage ,, 7,329 5 0

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 16,463	(a) 4,002 5 0	11,188 30	402 0 0	9 0 0	4,413 5 0	1,104	84	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	180 0 8	.....	18 1 4	0 6 6	198 8 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year	82,776	19,118 12 0	35,074 10	1,759 0 0	32 0 0	20,909 12 0	4,440	488	4,928
Total for 5½ weeks ...	99,239	23,121 1 0	46,263 0	2,161 0 0	41 0 0	25,323 1 0	5,544	572	6,116
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,409½	4,667 10 3	7,071 10	293 7 0	8 4 3	4,969 5 6	1,112	189	1,301
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	209 15 6	.....	13 3 3	0 5 11	223 8 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year ...	111,072½	25,964 15 7	41,200 30	1,701 5 0	43 4 3	27,709 8 10	5,984	632	6,616

(a) The decrease is in passenger traffic booked from Sheoraphuli and Tarkessur stations.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,226	14,480 4 0	83,574 30	9,940 4 0	68 0 0	24,488 8 0	6,692	3,148	9,840
Or per mile of railway	.....	89 4 0	.....	61 4 4	0 6 8	150 15 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year	72,508	66,980 0 0	3,08,763 10	33,852 14 0	292 0 0	1,01,121 14 0	28,914	13,108	42,022
Total for 5½ weeks ...	88,734	81,460 4 0	3,92,338 0	43,793 2 0	357 0 0	1,25,610 6 0	35,606	16,256	51,862
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,686	14,086 4 6	47,559 30	6,397 12 11	69 5 3	20,553 6 8	7,164	3,011	10,175
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	86 13 2	.....	39 7 0	0 6 10	126 11 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year ...	100,352½	79,765 3 11	2,75,473 20	39,069 6 11	281 2 9	1,19,055 13 7	37,845	15,878	53,723

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th August 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	M. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,460	4,488 10 0	13,339 0	1,054 2 0	10 0 0	5,552 12 0	795	318	1,113
Or per mile of railway	.....	56 15 1	.....	13 5 11	0 2 0	70 7 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year	23,971	13,932 7 0	38,653 30	3,362 0 0	28 0 0	17,322 7 0	3,933	317	4,250
Total for 4½ weeks ...	27,431	18,421 1 0	51,992 30	4,416 2 0	38 0 0	22,875 3 0	4,728	635	5,363
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of prevous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	190,460	86,950 0 0	10,60,560 0	2,14,700 0 0	8,800 0 0	3,09,550 0 0	36,000	41,526	77,526
Or per mile of railway	228	103 0 0	1,272 0	257 0 0	1 0 0	*361 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	1,021,790	4,82,920 0 0	54,72,440 0	6,13,730 0 0	64,040 0 0	11,60,690 0 0	179,110	168,863	347,973
Total for 6 weeks ...	1,212,250	5,68,970 0 0	65,33,100 0	8,28,430 0 0	72,840 0 0	14,70,240 0 0	2,15,110	210,389	425,499
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	191,820	77,538 0 0	7,21,227 0	1,45,485 0 0	8,054 0 0	2,31,077 0 0	33,514	34,051	67,565
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	234	95 0 0	882 0	178 0 0	*1 0 0	274 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total tocorresponding date of previous year	1,176,624	4,96,732 0 0	47,30,243 0	7,78,582 0 0	74,700 0 0	13,50,014 0 0	2,11,943	201,535	413,478

* Excluding steamer earnings.
NOTE.—Increase in jute.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	21,040	6,490 0 0	11,350 0	1,030 0 0	80 0 0	7,600 0 0	2,602	1,276	3,878
Or per mile of railway	245	75 0 0	132 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	88 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	1,19,900	36,670 0 0	47,170 0	4,550 0 0	600 0 0	41,820 0 0	13,756	6,582	20,338
Total for 6 weeks ...	1,40,940	43,160 0 0	58,520 0	5,580 0 0	680 0 0	49,420 0 0	16,358	7,858	24,216
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,746	9,506 0 0	18,644 0	1,271 0 0	141 0 0	10,912 0 0	2,464	2,233	4,697
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	404	110 0 0	217 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	127 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,53,864	44,954 0 0	1,42,309 0	9,534 0 0	1,087 0 0	55,575 0 0	14,958	14,193	29,151

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,030	660 0 0	1,580 0	310 0 0	.....	970 0 0	280	1,148	1,428*
Or per mile of railway	92	20 0 0	48 0	9 0 0	.....	29 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	13,890	3,390 0 0	5,230 0	410 0 0	10 0 0	3,810 0 0	1,538	3,350	4,888
Total for 6 weeks ...	16,920	4,050 0 0	6,810 0	720 0 0	10 0 0	4,780 0 0	1,818	4,498	6,316
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 504.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.*
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,910	350 0 0	5,176 0	290 0 0	80 0 0	720 0 0	195	1,019	*1,214
Or per mile of railway	77	14 0 0	209 0	12 0 0	3 0 0	29 0 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	6,790	1,890 0 0	19,760 0	1,720 0 0	250 0 0	3,860 0 0	1,080	5,790	6,870
Total for 6 weeks ...	8,700	2,240 0 0	24,930 0	2,010 0 0	330 0 0	4,580 0 0	1,275	6,809	8,084
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 864.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 33·73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise. †	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,680	750 0 0	4,231 0	540 0 0	60 0 0	1,350 0 0	370	302	672
Or per mile of railway	50	22 0 0	127 0	16 0 0	.....	*38 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	9,220	3,690 0 0	35,880 0	3,940 0 0	230 0 0	7,860 0 0	1,756	4,442	6,198
Total for 6 weeks ...	10,900	4,440 0 0	40,160 0	4,480 0 0	290 0 0	9,210 0 0	2,126	4,744	6,870
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,142	372 0 0	3,200 0	343 0 0	86 0 0	801 0 0	143	733	876
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	52	17 0 0	145 0	16 0 0	.....	33 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	7,614	2,640 0 0	15,093 0	1,619 0 0	655 0 0	4,914 0 0	944	4,176	5,120

* Excluding ferry.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	37,377	13,611 0 0	57,583 0	6,232 0 0	392 0 0	20,235 0 0	4,348	3,919	8,267
Or per mile of railway	299	109 0 0	461 0	50 0 0	3 0 0	162 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	140,695	53,830 0 0	1,99,965 0	16,086 0 0	7,250 0 0	77,166 0 0	20,908	11,282	32,190
Total for 5 weeks ...	178,072	67,441 0 0	2,57,548 0	22,318 0 0	7,642 0 0	97,401 0 0	25,256	15,201	40,457
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	46,798	13,003 0 0	63,634 0	1,974 0 0	244 0 0	15,221 0 0	4,554	2,582	7,136
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	374	104 0 0	509 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	122 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	185,053	61,489 0 0	4,28,502 0	18,400 0 0	1,758 0 0	81,737 0 0	22,265	15,279	37,484

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 12th August 1899 on 1,082 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,082 miles open	129,720	46,966	5,80,856	68,500	15,510	(a)1,32,976	26,040	(b)28,082	54,122
Or per mile of railway	119·89	45·25	536·83	63·31	14·33	122·89	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5½ weeks of half-year	653,630	2,59,820	25,34,140	3,08,750	83,110	6,51,680	1,30,340	1,40,419	270,759
Total for 6½ weeks ...	793,350	3,06,786	31,64,996	3,77,250	98,620	7,84,650	1,56,380	1,68,501	324,881
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	99,752	34,971	4,65,497	61,359	13,228	1,09,558	20,809	(c)27,056	47,865
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	107·85	37·81	503·24	66·33	14·30	118·44	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	689,076	2,60,587	31,48,581	3,99,417	88,345	7,48,349	1,34,801	1,61,619	296,420

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) Includes 5,876 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) ,, 4,308 ,, ,, ,,

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,193	11,278 0 0	2,41,311 0	10,291 0 0	353 0 0	21,922 0 0	3,453	7,156	10,609
Or per mile of railway	50·99	28·48	609·13	24·27	0·83	55·58	8·72	16·88	25·60
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	97,075	55,932 0 0	10,82,892 0	47,814 0 0	3,095 0 0	1,06,841 0 0	14,784	30,459	45,243
Total for 5 weeks ...	117,268	67,210 0 0	13,24,203 0	58,105 0 0	3,448 0 0	1,28,763 0 0	18,237	37,615	55,852
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,663	9,537 0 0	2,55,658 0	11,227 0 0	287 0 0	21,111 0 0	2,921	5,016	7,937
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	62·19	33·79	872·21	38·32	0·93	73·09	10·29	17·42	27·41
Total to corresponding date of previous year	104,859	56,713 0 0	13,14,359 0	53,063 0 0	2,670 0 0	1,18,446 0 0	15,422	26,077	41,499

* 8½ Miles (Bohara to Damchara) closed to traffic.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH AUGUST 1899.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH AUGUST 1898.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1899 TO 5TH AUGUST 1899.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1898 TO 6TH AUGUST 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
424	21,932	53·58	293	21,111	73·09	424	5,16,981	.....	293	4,57,372	.....	59,369	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 12th August 1899	10,743	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	13,936	0	0
Decrease	3,193	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 12th August 1899	210	10	4
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	273	4	1
Decrease	62	9	9
Receipts from 1st July to 12th August 1899	71,649	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	78,522	0	0
Decrease	6,873	0	0

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

CONTENTS.

	Page.
PROCEEDINGS of the meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, held on Monday the 7th August 1899	1481
Resolution on the Annual Report of the Port Officer, Calcutta, for the year 1898-99	1531
Report on the State of the Salt Market for the first quarter of 1899-1900	1534
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 28th August 1899	1537
STATEMENT showing the quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported and exported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of April 1899	154
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 20th to 26th August 1899 ...	1545
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 26th August 1899...	1546
Bengal Central Railway for the month of June 1899 ...	1547
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1549

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Monday, the 7th August, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. R. B. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. C. W. BOLTON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble MR. E. N. BAKER.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. F. F. HANDLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACK.
The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble MR. T. W. SPINK.
The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR.
The Hon'ble MR. D. F. MACKENZIE.
The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.
The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT read the Hon'ble MR. BAKER'S motion that the Calcutta Municipal Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for further consideration with reference to the correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, which was published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th July, 1899, and with instructions to report within two weeks.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, by leave of the President, moved the following amendments to the above motion, viz.—

(*1*) *for* "two weeks" *substitute* "six weeks";

(*2*) *add* at the end the words "and that the opinions of the Corporation and other public bodies be invited with reference to such correspondence."

He said:—"Sir, my first words will be words of regret at the retirement from this Council of my friend Babu Norendranath Sen. I do not in the smallest degree desire to make any reflection upon my hon'ble friend to my left who so worthily represents the Corporation, and in whose hands I am sure the interests of the rate-payers of Calcutta in regard to the Calcutta Municipal Bill will be perfectly safe. But the tide of human circumstances sometimes demands a tear from us. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*—sang Virgil in the olden times. Those who were associated with Babu Norendranath Sen in his arduous labours in connection with the early stages of the Calcutta Municipal Bill must share the regret that he has not been permitted to participate in their toils and anxieties amid the closing scenes of the final struggle.

"However that may be, now that we have been placed once again by a fortunate accident in possession of our deliberative functions, if we have made a mistake, we may rectify it, if we have acted, I will not say in defiance of, but if we have acted not in conformity with, the dictates of public opinion, we may now pay that ampler homage to public sentiment which, as it seems to me, is imperatively called for at our hands in dealing with a measure such as this, affecting as it does the habits and every-day lives of the people; for a municipal measure is essentially a measure of sanitation, and in order that it may be successful, that it may promote the great ends of sanitation, it must enlist the sympathies of the people on its side. By no stretch of language, however, can it be said that the Municipal Bill, even as revised by the Select Committee, has secured the sympathies or the support of the community, whom it most deeply affects. On the contrary I will say this—that in the whole course of my public life, now extending over the space of nearly a quarter of a century, I have not witnessed a measure which so profoundly stirred the hearts and excited the apprehensions of the people of Calcutta as this Bill has done. Their apprehensions may be well-founded or ill-founded—I believe them to be well-founded—but there they are—real, intense, deep-seated, influencing the thought and moulding the feelings of the people, driving them in their thousands to those great public meetings held all over the town with a view to record their protest against this measure. A protest so real and so influential and at the same time so universal and so all-pervading, a responsible Government could not ignore. It is with thankfulness we note that the action of the Government of India has been determined by the attitude of public opinion. I may or I may not be able to assent to the proposals of the Government of India. I am afraid I cannot assent to them; but all the same I feel that I should be false to myself and to my representative character if I did not place on record the expression of my admiring gratitude for the spirit in which that Government have approached the consideration of the subject, the temper of the discussion, the sensibility to public opinion which their intervention at this stage indicates, and above all for the desire by which they are actuated and which pervades every line of the despatch, to arrive at a settlement that shall be conducive to the efficiency of municipal administration in Calcutta, and yet at the same time preserve intact the great principle of Local Self-Government. As in the past so in the future, I hope and trust Your Honour's Government and the Government of India will be pleased to extend to our observations that indulgent consideration which both these Governments are accustomed to

accord to the temperate expression of responsible opinion. In that hope and in that confidence I approach the consideration of this subject. Could I persuade myself to believe that the Government of India has definitely made up its mind, that it is inexorably wedded to the opinions it has expressed, and that it is inaccessible to the voice of reason and remonstrance, I for one would not waste my breath nor waste the time of the Council in a vain endeavour to persuade. But I know that the Government is highly deferential to the expression of public opinion, to the clear and unerring dictates of reason and sound sense, and, therefore, it is that I have taken upon myself the task of entering upon a somewhat prolonged discussion of the issues raised in the letter of the Government of India.

"The letter of the Government of India begins with a statement of the principal grounds, as summarized by the Government of Bengal, upon which the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Law is based. To three of these grounds I desire to call attention, because in the first place they seem to me to be important grounds which are now published for the first time. In the second place they seem to be absolutely unsustainable. They make a revelation in respect of which it will be my duty to ask my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill to make some sort of an explanation."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"I apologise for interrupting the Hon'ble Member, but this is a point of order. I cannot permit any discussion of the reasons given by the Government of India at the beginning of their letter. The point to which we are limited is the discussion of the changes in the Bill which the Government of India have desired should be made. I cannot allow any discussion of the reasons which have led the Government of India to come to their decision.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"With your permission I desire to make one observation, namely, that the grounds to which I desire particularly to call the attention of the Council are grounds which do not appear in the letter of the 7th March, 1898. These grounds are absolutely new; therefore they are not covered by Your Honour's ruling that these matters have been decided."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"I regret I can hear no discussion on that point."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"That being the ruling of Your Honour, I shall proceed to lay before you statements which have been made in the letter of the Government of India, statements which are open to challenge and contradiction, and therefore it seems to me that, having regard to such statements, a case has been made out for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"This is a point which has been discussed in Council before. I must ask the Hon'ble Member to proceed with the remainder of his speech. These are points which I cannot allow to be re-opened."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I want to suggest that in the letter of the Government of India there is one matter which raises a point which I think admits of discussion. The Government of India say that the broad principles of Local Self-Government are to be preserved, but that they are to be so re-cast as to check abuses and secure the continuity of administration. If abuses are to be discovered and to be checked, the best way of discovering and checking them is by the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"I must repeat that that point has been discussed and decided by the Council, and I cannot permit it to be re-opened."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE continued :—"I bow to Your Honour's decision and will leave that point. The Government of India in the 7th paragraph of their letter say:—

'The Government of India cannot fail to realise that they have a special responsibility in this case. It would be strange indeed if they did not feel a peculiar interest in a measure affecting the municipal constitution of a city, which is not merely the capital of the Province of Bengal, but also the seat of the Imperial Government and the capital of the Indian Empire. They are deeply persuaded of the importance of a local administration, which shall adequately represent the various great interests that have placed, and still keep, Calcutta in its premier position in India, and which shall be businesslike, efficient, and free from scandal or reproach. At the same time it would be their natural desire, in the interests both of continuity of administration and of public harmony, to see these objects attained, not by any contravention of the broad principles of Local Self-Government already conceded, but by a curtailment of the abuses to which in practice they may have become exposed, and by a restriction within limits suggested by experience, of the range of their future operation. In these opinions the Government of India are convinced that they have the sympathy of the Lieutenant-Governor.'

"As I read this paragraph I take it to mean that no changes in the present municipal system of Calcutta are to be introduced which would be in contravention of the broad principles of Local Self-Government already conceded. If I am able to show that the proposals of the Government of India are in direct conflict with their avowed policy and the principle which they here lay down, I am entitled to ask the Government for a re-consideration of their detailed proposals. [The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said :—"That is a perfectly legitimate argument."] What then, Sir, are those broad principles of Local Self-Government which have already been conceded and which I contend have not only been assailed but completely superseded by the proposals of the Government of India? These principles may be classified under three heads:—

"In the first place, the paramountcy of the Corporation was affirmed. The Corporation was declared to be the one supreme authority in the adminstration of municipal affairs, fixing the rates, controlling expenditure, regulating finance, making the superior appointments, in short, controlling, guiding, supervising the affairs of the town. This was no new concession. The paramountcy of the Corporation had been recognized in the constitution of the Corporation under the Justices. The principle was only re-affirmed in 1876. In the second place, and this I regard as the dominating feature of the great concession of 1876, the rate-payers of Calcutta were now for the first time allowed to elect their own representatives in the proportion of two-thirds of the entire number of the Corporation. In other words, the Government of Calcutta, the control of its municipal affairs, was for the first time definitely entrusted to the representatives of the rate-payers. This was the cornerstone of the great system of 1876—the essence of the broad principles of Local Self-Government that were then conceded—and it is this cardinal feature of the system which is now seriously menaced by the proposals of the Government of India. Lastly, as a safeguard, because the Government had parted with its powers and functions in this matter, the Government claimed and asserted the right of control over the Municipality, a control, however, which was to be exercised from without and not from within. These were the three broad principles—especially the second—that formed the prominent features of the concession of 1876. Now the proposed system of co-ordinate authorities is in direct conflict with the paramountcy of the Corporation. Make the Chairman and the General Committee co-ordinate authorities, make the representative Corporation possessed of only certain definite powers, and the supremacy of the Corporation is at an end. With regard to this matter, I must say that the letter of the Government of India gives a very uncertain sound. Nowhere does the Government of India distinctly approve of the system of co-ordinate authorities; nowhere does it disapprove of it, though it quotes with approbation the strong expression of opinion from the dissenting members, where they speak of an emasculated Corporation recently in possession of supreme authority, viewing with uneasiness, if not with jealousy, the establishment of co-ordinate authorities. I hope the principle of co-ordinate authorities has been abandoned. I hope the Hon'ble Member in charge of the

Bill will be able to give us that assurance. I hope he will not tell us that the passage is quoted with a view to show that in the absence of homogeneity there will be friction, there will be a conflict and a collision of interests, and that therefore the popular element in the Corporation must be curtailed. Then as regards the powers of control reserved to the Government under this Bill, the Government of India is in perfect agreement with the majority of the Select Committee. I thought it was possible that there was one feature in the recommendations of the Select Committee which would not commend itself to the approval of the Government of India. The Select Committee provided that, notwithstanding an appeal to the Government of India against the orders of the Government of Bengal, the injunctions and orders of the Local Government in regard to the works which were the subject of appeal should be carried out and the works proceeded with. I find that in regard to this part of the Bill the Government of India is in perfect agreement with the majority of the Select Committee. Let me ask what is the good of an appeal, if the works are to be proceeded with?

"Suppose the appeal is successful, but that in the meantime the works have been carried out, that would mean so much waste of time, labour and money. I hope this part of the Bill will be re-considered. As regards the powers of control, they have been rendered far more stringent under the Bill, and the proposed changes in the law have been approved by the Government of India. I will not repeat the arguments which I have already urged from my place in the Select Committee. These provisions are apparently based upon the English Public Health Act, but they go much beyond the scope of the English Act. Under the English Public Health Act, the control of the Local Government Board is confined to sanitary measures. Under the Bill the control of the Local Government may extend to *all* matters, sanitary or otherwise. Under the English Public Health Act the Local Government Board can only interfere upon complaint made—that used to be the Municipal Law of Calcutta. Under the Bill the Local Government may interfere upon its own motion without any complaint of any kind being made. Under the English Act the Local Government Board can only realize the sum actually due from the defaulting local body. Under the Bill the Government may raise the rates and may even contract a loan. It is thus very evident that the powers of the Government over the Municipality will be largely added to, while, as I have hope to be able to show, the authority of the representatives of the people will be practically extinguished.

"But it is the proposals of the Government of India to reduce the number of Commissioners and to confine the reduction exclusively to the elected branch of the Corporation that seem to me to completely supersede the concessions made in 1876. They restrict, and indeed practically abolish, Local Self-Government in Calcutta. To reduce the number of Commissioners is to restrict the diffusion of local interest. To reduce the elected element in the Corporation so as to place it to a hopeless minority is to lay the axe at the root of the system of Local Self-Government in Calcutta.

"In the first place let me address myself to the proposal for the reduction of the number of Commissioners. Jeremy Bentham has observed in his Theory of Legislation that when a change in the law is proposed, it is incumbent upon those who propose the change to make good their case. All the more is this duty incumbent upon them, when the change proposed affects a scheme of legislation which is of long standing, which is consecrated by prescription, and which has come to be bound up with the civic life of the people. Now ever since there has been a Corporation in Calcutta, extending over a period close upon forty years, the number of Justices or Commissioners, for the members of the Corporation were known under these two names at two different periods of their history, was never less than 72 and sometimes exceeded 120. From 1863 to 1876 the municipal affairs of Calcutta were controlled by the Justices. Their number, unlimited at first, was over one hundred in 1876. When the Corporation was re-constituted upon an elective basis in 1876, the number was fixed at 72, and that was the number from 1876 to 1888. In 1888, when the Municipal Law was revised, the number was raised to 75, though with an extensively added area which was now for the first time included within the

jurisdiction of the Municipality. Thus from 1863 to 1899, for a period extending beyond the life-time of a generation, the number of Municipal Commissioners has never been less than seventy-two and has sometimes exceeded one hundred. Look at the question from another point of view. No Lieutenant-Governor from 1863 to 1899 ever recommended the reduction of the number to what is now proposed by the Government of India. Many Lieutenant-Governors, possessed of the largest local experience and intimately acquainted with our municipal affairs, have expressed themselves in favour of the higher number of 72 or 75. If, therefore, in spite of what has been the accepted constitution of the Corporation ever since there has been a Corporation, in spite of the overwhelming consensus of opinion on the part of responsible rulers of the province, it is proposed to reduce the number, the change can only be justified on the strongest grounds supported by the clearest necessity. A mere desire to correct an illogicality of form will not do. The reasons must be so self-evident, so palpable, so overwhelmingly impressive in their character as to carry home conviction to the most untutored mind. Have we such reasons disclosed to us in the letter of the Government of India? Let us examine the letter somewhat closely. The Government of India say in the 13th paragraph of their letter:—

'The Government of India have been struck, in their examination of the grounds advanced both by Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir John Woodburn for the measure, by the allegation that the existing Corporation has devoted itself to speech and to criticism rather than to action. This charge, while doubtless to some extent due to the temper and spirit in which it has approached its work, is in the main to be attributed to the considerable and, as it would seem excessive, numbers of the municipal body. Their numerical strength, when viewed in regard either to the number of electors by whom the majority are returned, or to the experience of municipal institutions elsewhere, seems to be disproportionately and unnecessarily large. There can be no reason why a number of voters returned as only 13,890 out of a total ward population estimated at about 650,000, or a proportion of little more than 2 per cent., should return as many as 50 members; or why the interests of a city even of over 681,000 inhabitants should require the services of 75 Commissioners for their proper protection. The Government of India are disposed therefore to think that a most effective, though hitherto unsuggested, check upon the abuses and anomalies complained of might be found in a reduction of the numerical strength of the Corporation.'

"The Government of India say that the Commissioners are devoted to criticism rather than to action; and with a view to prevent the waste of time in frivolous talk, it is deemed necessary to reduce the number of Commissioners. I respectfully venture to join issue with the Government in this statement of facts. I go further and I contend that even if the facts were such as they are represented to be, they would involve no reflection on the character of the Corporation, for, by its constitution, the Corporation is a deliberative body; its business is to discuss, to criticize and to resolve upon action. There never was a greater authority on municipal affairs than Sir Henry Harrison—to him belongs the unique honour of being quoted by the friends as well as the opponents of this Bill,—and he says that 'the Executive alone can push on the works.' But I respectfully decline to accept the statement that the Commissioners are given to criticism rather than to action. If that were so, how are we to account for the magnificent sanitary works which have changed the face of Calcutta and have made it, despite the plague, one of the healthiest cities in the Province? Again and again has this been brought against the Corporation, and as often it has been refuted. Many of the eminent men, who, from time to time, have presided over the deliberations of the Corporation, have defended it against an imputation which it has not deserved. We all remember Mr. Lee, whose early death we so deeply deplore, and the very last words which he said from his place as Chairman—words to which his early death has imparted a pathetic interest—were these:—

'Less frequently now than of old, because the outside public is better acquainted with the facts, but still, occasionally, we hear insinuations that much time is wasted in this hall by long speeches from the Municipal Commissioners. No charge could be further from the mark. In all my experience—and that has covered full three years—I have seldom listened to a speech that has not been useful and to the point. I can hardly recall a single instance in which I have made the reflection that the speaker was throwing no new light on his subject and was simply speaking to make a speech. The facts, indeed, are conclusive. In the

course of the year you held some 30 general meetings. All the proceedings of every Committee meeting, of which some 250 are held in the course of the year, come before you in this hall for review. A single Committee will frequently deal with 20 or more separate matters, and you have on the average to review proceedings of such Committees at each, single meeting in this hall, so that you dispose of sometimes 120, seldom less than 40, items of business at a sitting. How long do you take over it? As a rule, between one and two hours! Who could say with fairness that that is excessive? How many similar deliberative bodies in the world are there that would dispose of the work in less time? The general rule that we endeavour to observe is not to speak without special knowledge and clear opinion, and then to express our thoughts in language as brief as we can make it.'

"I would like to repeat with Mr. Lee the question—'How many deliberative bodies in the world would dispose of work in less time!' The same charge has been brought against deliberative bodies of even higher status and dignity, and has been dismissed as unworthy of notice. Let me quote the observations of Sir Henry Fowler in the recent debate in Parliament on the Calcutta Municipal Bill:—

'He was not sure that the Mother of Parliaments was free from that objection. But with the Englishman who understood the working of Parliamentary and Municipal life and Local Self-Government in all its ramifications, those objections would not weigh in the least against the general principle of enlisting the people in their own Self Government.'

"Even if it were admitted for argument's sake that there were prolonged debates in the Corporation which involved waste of time, is the remedy to be found in the reduction of the number of elected Commissioners? Here, again, I am able to rely upon the high authority of Sir Henry Harrison, who was of opinion that the matter of number was immaterial, that there would be only a few Commissioners, the leading Commissioners, who would speak and the others would be quiet listeners. Sir Henry Harrison, speaking in the course of a debate in this Council on the 4th February, 1888, said:—

'At the same time I attach very little importance to this point. I do not believe there will be any practical difficulty in working, whether the number of Commissioners be 75, or 60, or 80, because we know that the time taken up by discussion does not depend on the total number of Commissioners present, but upon those Commissioners who wish to speak, and in a Corporation of even 40 members, the leading Commissioners would, for the most part, be returned, and these would take an active part in the discussion as at present. I do not think that in this respect there would be any great difference in a body of 40 members, and a Corporation of 80 Commissioners, of whom 15 or 16 would, as a rule, take part in the discussions. Practically, therefore, I attach little importance to the number of the Corporation. We only revise the work of the Committees in general meetings of the whole body of Commissioners.'

"My own experience entirely confirms the opinion of Sir Henry Harrison, and, if so, the reduction of the number, looked at from this point of view, is wholly unnecessary.

"Then it has been said the number is excessive when viewed in connection with the experience of similar institutions elsewhere. Here, again, I find myself at variance with the facts as stated by the Government of India. I hold in my hand a statement which shows that in some of the great towns in the United Kingdom with a less number and a less homogeneous population, the number of Commissioners varies from sixty-four to over one hundred. I will read from the table:—

Names of towns.	Population in 1896.	Number of Municipal Commissioners.
Glasgow	705,052	78
Edinburgh	276,514	41
Manchester	529,561	104
Birmingham	501,241	72
Liverpool	632,512	64
Sheffield	347,278	64
Leeds	402,449	64

"Looking at the figures which I have just read, and having regard to the population of Calcutta, which is over 650,000, and is certainly more diversified than that of any of the English towns to which I have referred, it cannot be said that the present number of Commissioners is excessive as compared with those of other towns.

"Then, again, it has been said that the number of Commissioners is large as compared with the paucity of voters. The fact is lost sight of that we have no universal suffrage here, and the qualifications of voters are determined by law. Every rate-payer is not a voter. It is only those who pay rates and taxes to the extent of Rs. 24 a year who are entitled to be voters. You lay down an artificial limitation and then you find fault with the system. The representative character of the Ward Commissioners is, however, not to be judged by the number of those who vote for them. They represent the rich and the poor alike. I would remind the Council of that well-known provision in the Municipal Law which allows poor house-owners to claim a lower percentage of valuation. These applications are all sent to the Ward Commissioners for their opinion. These men have no votes. They are far too poor to have any votes. The Ward Commissioner is their representative as well as that of the richer voters in the ward.

"I am free to admit that the question of number is one more or less of opinion. But whether as regards the number or the strength of the representative element in the Corporation, you cannot lose sight of the past history of Calcutta or the policy which the Government has hitherto pursued. If we had a *tabula rasa*, we might inscribe on it what we pleased. But Calcutta has a municipal history, and that history has created associations and ideas in the public mind which no responsible legislator can ignore. Municipal institutions, like all other institutions, are a matter of growth. Our municipal institutions, though English in their origin, have taken a firm root in the Indian mind, because they are so entirely in accordance with our ancient institutions, the panchayet system and the village communities. Any violent change involving a disturbance of these institutions along the lines in which they are accustomed to move would be a shock to popular feeling which no Legislature can ignore. I should be false to myself and to my representative character if I did not say from my place in this Council that the proposals of the Government of India as regards the reduction of the number of Commissioners, and especially as regards the strength of the representative element, have excited the deepest alarm and apprehension in the public mind. We argue somewhat in this way—it may be that we argue in our ignorance or in our innocence—but the line of argument we adopt is somewhat as follows:—If it is considered necessary to cut down talk by reducing the number of Commissioners, why apply the pruning-knife to the elected branch of the Corporation and keep intact the number of nominated Commissioners? The nominated Commissioners can talk just as much and just as eloquently and sometimes just as tediously as the elected Commissioners, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham will be able to say. If the object be to curtail talk, there ought to be a reduction all round; but instead of that, it is the elected element alone that is to be cut down.

"Distasteful as the reduction of the number is, it is the curtailment of the elected element in the Corporation, while the number of official and nominated Commissioners remains the same, which has filled the community with alarm and astonishment. Here again the orders of the Government of India involve a violent disturbance of the municipal traditions of Calcutta. Ever since the Corporation has been reorganized upon a popular basis, the rate-payers have enjoyed the right of electing two-thirds of the entire Corporation. Sir Richard Temple was indeed prepared to go further. He was willing to raise the proportion of elected Commissioners to three fourths of the entire number, if the Legislature agreed to fix the number of Commissioners to be elected by the different nationalities. The matter again came up for consideration in 1888, when the municipal system of Calcutta was revised. There were two conflicting proposals. Mr. Irving, representing the Trades Association, moved in this Council for the reduction of the number of Commissioners to 60 and the representative element to one-half. Babu Kalinath Mitter moved that the number be raised to 80 and that three-fourths of the entire number be elected by the rate-payers. The Government objected to both the proposals and the spokesmen of the Government were Sir Henry Harrison and the late Mr. Colman Macaulay. Sir Henry Harrison observed:—

'I think we ought to follow the old lines as laid down in the Bill, which allows two-thirds of the Commissioners to be elected by the Wards, and I therefore trust the Council will on the fullest consideration adhere to the proposals before them in the Bill.'

"You must not imagine that the arguments of Sir Henry Harrison were based upon mere sentimental considerations, or that he was actuated by the mere desire to preserve what is old. What he said in effect was this—that if the number was reduced and if the elected element was reduced to one-half, the business would suffer, for it would be difficult to get the European Commissioners to attend. He, therefore, objected to Mr. Irving's proposal, not on sentimental but on practical grounds of the highest moment. Let me in this connection quote the remarks of Mr. Colman Macaulay, who for many years was Secretary to Government in charge of the Municipal Department, and afterwards became Chief Secretary :—

'I oppose the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Irving on the ground that it involves the contraction of both the principle of election and that of representation.'

"Again :—

'I think that, looking to the experience we have had of the working of the elective system as a whole, we should be fully justified, were we in the position of our predecessors, the legislators of 1876, in taking the proportion of two-thirds elected by the rate-payers. For this reason I will certainly oppose my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Irving's amendment.'

"It is now proposed to undo the past, to discard the lessons of the past, and to deprive the rate-payers of Calcutta of the proportion of representation which they have hitherto enjoyed with the full concurrence of the Government since 1876, and which even Sir Alexander Mackenzie did not want to deprive them of If the object be to strengthen European representation, surely it is not necessary to curtail Indian representation in the Corporation. There are the European wards which may elect European representatives ; there are the special European constituencies which may return European members ; and there is the Government with its reserve power of nomination which may appoint European Commissioners. I have a complaint to make against the European community and the Government in this matter. The European community has not availed themselves of the opportunity created for them by the Government, and the Government has not exercised the power it possesses of balancing inadequate European representation. If the Government and the European community had done their duty in the matter, the complaint of inadequate European representation would never have been heard. And surely a law cannot be said to have failed when it has not been fairly tried. This is what Sir Henry Harrison said in 1888 from his place in this Council :—

'And then as regards the power of nomination this gives a power which the Government has never used to the fullest extent. It has never so used the power of nomination exclusively to strengthen the motive power in the Corporation, and this ought to be tried before the fundamental proportions are changed.'

"But, Sir, it has been said that the reduction in the proportion of the elected element in the Corporation follows the Bombay model. The words used are that 'the Bombay model is faithfully reproduced except as regards numbers.' Here, again, I am constrained to dispute the position of the Government. But if it were otherwise ; if the proposals of the Government involved a faithful imitation of the Bombay model, which they do not, even then I should be disposed to object. What have we got to do with the Bombay municipal system? The municipal history of Bombay is different from ours. Its traditions are not our traditions. We are proud of our municipal system, the product of the wisdom and statesmanship of distinguished Bengal Civilians. It is very much in advance of the Bombay system. In Bombay only one-half of the members of the Corporation are elected by the rate-payers ; here in the Calcutta Corporation two-thirds of the members are returned by the rate-payers. In the municipalities in the interior of the Bombay Presidency only one-half of the members are elected ; in our municipalities in the interior two-thirds of the members are elected. In the Bombay Presidency as a rule, the municipalities in the *moffasil* do not elect their Chairmen ; in Bengal as a rule they elect their Chairmen. Are we to be deprived of a precious right which we have learnt to value and to cherish merely to satisfy the demands of logical precision ? Logic is a great art, but it scarcely enters into the calculations of the legislator. If it is illogical to have two-thirds of elected representatives in the Corporation and only one-third in the General Committee, why not meet the requirements

of logic by raising the proportion of elected members to two-thirds of the entire body in the General Committee? If the demands of logical necessity may be satisfied by a downward as well as by an upward movement, why prefer the downward movement? Is that consistent with the dignity and the statesmanship of the Government of India? As a dissenting member of the Select Committee, I have recorded a strong protest against the introduction of the Bombay system. But if the Bombay system is to be forced upon us, let us have the system in its entirety, with its good and bad features, with its defects as well as its points of excellence. I venture, however, to challenge the position that we have a faithful reproduction of the Bombay system in the proposal of the Government which I am now considering. Let us examine the facts:—

"There are 72 Commissioners in the Bombay Corporation, elected and nominated, as follows—36 elected at the ward elections, 16 elected by the Justices, 2 elected by the Chamber of Commerce, 2 elected by the University, and 16 appointed by the Government. The wards, I think, we may fairly take it, are Indian constituencies; the University and the Justices are also Indian constituencies; the bulk of the Justices and the bulk of the Fellows being Indians. There are 572 Justices, of whom 335 are Indians; there are 342 Fellows of whom 208 are Indians. Therefore we have this fact, that the wards are Indian constituencies, the Justices and the University are Indian constituencies; and these three constituencies between them return 54 out of 72 Commissioners, or three-fourths of the entire Corporation. Will that be the case in connection with the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation under the orders of the Government of India? I say no; and I am sure you will say no, when you have heard me. The Calcutta Corporation, as it will be reconstituted in accordance with the proposals of the Government of India, will consist of members who will be nominated and elected as follows:—25 Commissioners will be elected by the rate-payers, 10 will be returned by special constituencies, and 15 will be nominated by the Government. The 25 Commissioners elected at the ward elections will be Indians; I take it that they will be Indians, though I don't think they will all be Indians; for the European wards, after this unhappy strife, will make serious efforts to return European representatives; but I will take it for argument's sake that the 25 elected Commissioners will be representative of Indian interests. The 10 members returned by the special constituencies will be Europeans, and the 15 appointed by the Government will be representative of interests other than those of the Indian rate-payers. Thus in a Corporation of fifty members, with the official Chairman, the representatives of the rate-payers will be in a minority, and if the European wards return European representatives, the popular element will be in a hopeless minority. In the Bombay Corporation the representatives of the Indian rate-payers are in a majority; in the Calcutta Corporation, as it is now about to be reconstituted, the representatives of the Indian rate-payers will be in a minority, and perhaps in a hopeless minority. Is this, I ask, a faithful reproduction of the Bombay system?

"Let us for a moment examine the bearing of this important change upon the broad principles of Local Self-Government. What is Local Self-Government but the administration of local affairs by the representatives of the local public? But what becomes of Local Self-Government when the representatives of the people are reduced to a hopeless minority—to a condition of pitiable importence—in the body that controls the municipal affairs of the town? And what is the justification for these far-reaching changes? No charge of inefficiency has been brought against the Corporation of Calcutta. On the contrary, eminent Lieutenant-Governors have testified to the ability and zeal of the Commissioners and to the continued success of municipal administration in Calcutta. Sir Henry Fowler, speaking from his place in the House of Commons, observed in February last that he discovered no evidence of the break-down of the system. I am bound to say that the Bill as now revised by the Select Committee is distinctly worse and more retrograde than the Bill submitted in April last. That Bill vested the power of the purse in the representatives of the people. The deliberation of large questions also belonged to them. All this power and authority will now be gone. They will not control finance or regulate expenditure. The rates and

taxes will not be fixed by them. Their voice will be impotent for good or evil. The Hindu and Muhammadan rate-payers pay the bulk of the taxes, but their representatives will have no hand in determining how they are to be spent. The result will be disastrous to the ends of economical administration. It is a universal truth, confirmed by the experience of mankind, that the strongest security of the public purse is its control vested in the representatives of the rate-payers. When you have to spend other people's money you are apt to be extravagant. When you spend your own money you have the strongest motives to be economical, and the successful administration of the finances of the Calcutta Corporation is a conspicuous example of the truth of this remark. When it is borne in mind that finance is the backbone of every form of administration, municipal or otherwise, I have no hesitation in saying that it is a perilous experiment to deprive the representatives of the rate-payers of that financial control which they have hitherto exercised, with so much credit to themselves and benefit to the public.

"I have just a word or two to say with regard to the constitution of the General Committee as it will be affected by the orders of the Government of India. The constitution of the General Committee has been the subject of considerable criticism both here and in England. I cannot say that the alterations proposed by the Government of India in the smallest degree help the rate-payers or improve their position. In the Bill, as originally revised by the Select Committee, the representatives of the rate-payers on the General Committee were four in number out of a total of twelve. In the Bill, as further revised by the Select Committee, the number is still four. Of the twelve members of the General Committee, eight indeed will be elected by the Corporation, four being appointed by the Government. But these eight members are to be elected in accordance with the constituent elements of the electoral body, consisting of elected and nominated Commissioners in equal proportions, and this has been interpreted to mean that of the eight Commissioners to be elected by the Corporation, four are to be elected and four are to be nominated Commissioners. Thus, Sir, as in the Corporation, so also in the General Committee, the representatives of the rate-payers will be in a hopeless minority.

"These are the observations which I desire to make on the letter of the Government of India. I would now call attention to the terms of my amendment. I am sure the Council will consider my amendment to be reasonable, having regard to the important nature of the changes proposed. Probably my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill will say that there are only two or three questions which have to be considered, viz., the constitution of the Corporation, the constitution of the General Committee and of the Special Committees. These in themselves would be questions of sufficient importance to need careful consideration. But that is not all. I would refer the hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to paragraphs 7 and 8 of the letter of the Government, from which it will appear that the Government is of opinon that Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Bill is not in accordance with the broad principles of Local Self-Government, and the whole Bill will have to be considered in the light of those principles. The Government of India say:—

'In the course of the passage of the Bill through its various stages, much criticism has been bestowed upon it from many quarters; and, while a good deal of this criticism has been of only ephemeral value and has rested upon no solid foundation, the Government of India have been led, after a careful and independent investigation, to think that there are features in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Bill which are not in entire accordance with the principles just laid down and which might not in practice ensure that amicable and patriotic co-operation of all parties in the future municipal government of the city which is essential to its efficient administration.'

"I would in this connection call attention to paragraph 20 of the letter of the Government of India regarding the constitution of Committees and Sub-Committees. This is a matter of considerable difficulty and requires much careful thought. This is what the Government say:—

"I am also to suggest that it might be desirable to lay down rules for the appointment of the Special Committees and Sub-Committees which would secure their being truly representative, in respect of their constituent elements, of the Corporation or General Committee appointing them. The provisions regarding the making of rules and bye-laws for the conduct of the business of Special Committees and Sub-Committees under sections 89A and 590, in

connection with sections 595 and 597, might be extended to include their constitution in general agreement with the principles already laid down. It might not be necessary or feasible for all such Special Committees and Sub-Committees to be homogenous in constitution with the body appointing them; but it is clear that in some cases at least such homogeneity alone would secure efficiency and obviate friction.

"I therefore hope that Your Honour's Government will see its way to accept my motion. A few weeks' delay in the passing of this Bill will not be time wasted, if it gives the public an opportunity for considering a measure of this magnitude and importance.

"I do not know that I should be justified in further detaining the Council. His Excellency the Viceroy has expressed the hope that there may now be a truce to all dissension, and he has appealed to our patriotism to vindicate the cause of Local Self-Government in the capital of the Indian Empire. An appeal addressed to our patriotism, coming from so exalted an authority and from a Viceroy whose utterances have been so sympathetic, is bound to make a deep impression upon our minds. But a higher patriotism—the love that we owe to our country, the duty that binds us to the Government—demands that we should raise our voices in terms of earnest protest and remonstrance against proposals which are inconsistent with the wisdom and the policy of the Government and will wreck the best prospects of Local Self-Government in the capital of the Indian Empire. How can we vindicate Local Self-Government, when Local Self-Government will be at an end! How can there be any amicable co-operation on our part when a cherished institution is laid low to the ground! We have learnt to value Local Self-Government. We love it; we cherish it; the fond devotion of a people clings to it. It has stimulated our public spirit. It has inspired us with a sense of responsibility and that moderation which never fails to follow in the train of responsibility. It is a noble seminary of popular and political education. We have derived from it inestimable benefits, and we desire to transmit it, unsullied and unimpaired to our children and our children's children. With such an aspiration the Government of this country must sympathize. Far be it from us to wish to exclude our European fellow-citizens from their legitimate share in the administration of our municipal affairs. Their interests and our interests are in many respects common. But they cannot wish us to be Uitlanders in the city of our birth. We shall indeed be worse than Uitlanders; for the Uitlanders never had the franchise—we are to be deprived of the franchise that we possessed. It has always been the crowning glory of the British Government never to withdraw a privilege which it has once conferred. There have no doubt been temporary aberrations, like the eccentricities of the planets; but the Government has soon resumed its steady career of beneficence and progress. I trust, Sir, it will be our high privilege to be able to associate Your Honour's administration and that of His Excellency the Viceroy, if not with the expansion, at any rate with the preservation of an institution which while it has contributed to the sanitary improvement of Calcutta, has stimulated the public life of the people and has helped the cause of popular and political education which it is one of the avowed objects of the Government of India to foster and to promote.

The Hon'ble MR. MACKENZIE said:—"May it please Your Honour,—I rise, Sir, to oppose the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee on the ground that postponement will make it impossible to pass the Bill this session, and I consider it detrimental to the best interests of Calcutta that legislation should be longer delayed. In the Note of Dissent, signed by two Hon'ble Members of the Select Committee, and largely referred to by the Government of India in their recommendations to the Government of Bengal, complaint is made that 'The Bill, as amended, makes little or no change in the constitutional part of the Bill as originally introduced, *and that* only as regards two matters has any concession been made in this part of the Bill, and the last of these concessions is nullified by the powers reserved to the Government.' From that view, Sir, I differ entirely. I find that very considerable changes have been made by the Select Committee, and, but for the 'powers reserved to the Government,' I have no hesitation in saying that I for one would not be

in the position I am in of being able to give my vote in support of the measure. Government control, however, is an engine only to be brought into play on great occasions, and cannot be called upon for every-day purposes. In my opinion, Sir, the only practical way to increase the 'motive power' in the proceedings of the Corporation would be to largely increase the powers of the Chairman, empowering him to do, and holding him responsible for doing, all the ordinary work of the town; the General Committee acting as an advisory or consultative Board, the main body of the Commissioners being restricted to a quasi-legal function. To restore to the Corporation the power of electing the high officers of the city merely opens a door for canvassing and jobbery, which has not been wanting in the past.

"To this extent, Sir, I have to deprecate the action of the Select Committee in their dealings with the Bill. As to the necessity for the introduction of radical changes, there can be no reasonable doubt; but if doubt did exist, perusal of the letter from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India, dated 7th March, 1898, would dispel it. Much capital has been made in various quarters, in which the Bill is opposed, of 'the blow at the root of Local Self-Government.' Perusal of the 'precis of opinions' (Papers 2 to 35) will show that this is the universal 'war cry' of the opponents of the Bill at their public meetings in the Town Hall, and in each of the several 'Wards'; and more astonishing still it presents itself as the 'bogey' of the Government of India in its recent correspondence with the Local Government regarding the Bill. Speaking of these public meetings, I may say that there is nothing to show that the same set of people were not present at each and all of these meetings, whipped up to constitute themselves, for the time being, political agitators to swell the importance of the opposition. In fact, Sir, in Paper No. 7, we find one of the Wards (No. 8) appointing by 'Resolution' delegates to the number of 79 to attend the public meeting held at the Town Hall on 31st August, 1898. But, Sir, be that as it may, this Bill, as its title indicates and as its provisions show, is distinctly a Calcutta Municipal Bill, and for my part, I have never seen or heard anything quoted to controvert the arguments adduced by Mr. Risley in his speech in this Council Chamber on 4th April, 1898—that the argument as to its being the death-blow to Local Self-Government in Calcutta is absurd for the reason that one of the chief limitations of the Government of India's Resolutions on the subject of Local Self-Government is 'that it does not apply to Presidency towns.' Now, Sir, when I first read the Government of India's letter No. 93, dated Simla, 17th June, 1899, addressed to the Bengal Government and read in page 7 of that letter, the reference to 'the broad principles of Local Self-Government already conceded'; and again in paragraph 21 of the said letter where it refers to the necessity to 'vindicate the wisdom of the decision that 23 years ago first accorded the privileges of Local Self-Government to the Capital of the Indian Empire,' it occurred to me that either the Government of India or this Council had been seriously misled, and I set myself to enquire into the matter, with the result that I find the Government of Bengal never so much as asked for or recommended Local Self-Government for the Capital of the Indian Empire; and that its application to that Capital was expressly excluded by the Government of India's own Resolution No. 17, dated 18th May, 1882, paragraph 4, from which I quote as follows:—

'Meantime, however, it will be convenient that the Governor General in Council should explain somewhat more fully than he has hitherto done, the general mode in which he would wish to see effect given to the principles of Local Self-Government throughout British India outside the Presidency towns.'

"But, Sir, of course the reference to the concession having been made 23 years ago, shows that while the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 18th May, 1882, expressly excludes Presidency towns, we have the somewhat phenomenal position presented to us of what is expressly forbidden in the present having been conceded in the past. To examine the position 23 years ago, one has to go back to the Proceedings in this Council extending from December, 1874, to April, 1876, and from a careful perusal of the record of the debates on the measure at that time before the Council, I have come to

the conclusion that, as regards Local Self-Government said then to have been conceded, the most ever asked for by the late Hon'ble Babu Kristo Das Pal, to quote his own words, on 3rd April, 1875, was—

'If it was advisable to give the citizens of Calcutta the right of Self-Government, they ought to have it fully and unreservedly. But then the question would arise, suppose the elective system be conceded, should the Chairman be elected by the representatives of the town, or should his appointment rest with the Government? Now there could be no thorough elective system unless the Chairman's appointment were also made elective,' &c., &c.

"Then on 26th February, 1876, the late Hon'ble Babu Kristo Das Pal spoke as follows:—

'The rate-payers of Calcutta could not but be grateful to His Honour the President for the liberal announcement he had made in announcing that he was willing to give them the privileges of Self-Government; but they wanted a reality, and the question was whether the Bill, as framed by the majority of the Select Committee, gave a reality. With one voice the rate-payers had declared that it was not a reality; that it could not be a reality so long as the main-spring would be in the hands of Government, and that it could not therefore be looked upon as a boon or a blessing.'

"This, Sir, by one of the first, if not the first, native gentleman to agitate for Local Self-Government, and he recognises (1) the impossibility of conceding the principle; and (2) the fact that it had not been conceded. His Honour the President's answer to the latter quotation was as follows:—

'It is perfectly true, as has been stated by three Hon'ble Members, that I never promised to give the Calcutta community an elective system without Government control, and on 27th November last, I promised an elective system on condition of a certain limited Government control.'

"The most, Sir, that the then Lieutenant-Governor ever suggested conceding, was a restricted principle of election, but no Bill since framed has suggested depriving them of that. Therefore, I submit, Sir, to say that, twenty-three years ago the privileges of Local Self-Government were first accorded to the Capital of the Indian Empire is an error which it is impossible to conceive the Government of India have fallen into. Then, Sir, as to the meetings held in each of the 'Wards.' What are these Wards, and what their importance as representing public opinion? Are they important political divisions, such for example as Westminster; or are they, as I suppose, simply thanas or divisions for police administration purposes and such like? It is a fallacy to suppose that the body of rate-payers take any real interest in the present system, or that the present Commissioners truly represent them. This point was brought out by Mr. Risley in his able speech in this Council Chamber on the 19th March, 1898, when he showed that on the statistics of the ward elections of 1895 the registered electors amount to only two per cent. of the total population of Calcutta, and the figures of the 1898 election show an exactly similar result. Does such a result show that the privilege is as much cherished as the agitators would have it believed to be? The so-called 'boon' in reality has been mainly prized by those who sit as Commissioners and by their followers—not by the mass of the people who know or care little or nothing about it. I find the following to be an analysis of opinions 'For' and 'Against' the Bill:—

'*For* (1) Central National Muhammadan Association; (2) Bengal Chamber of Commerce and its allied associations; (3) European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association; (4) Calcutta Trades Association; (5) Imperial Anglo-Indian Association.

'*Against* (1) Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; (2) Indian Association; (3) nine so-called "public meetings," held between 31st August, 1898, and 15th March, 1899; (4) four "ward" meetings held between same dates.'

"What Calcutta requires, Sir, is representation of *interests*, not races. Commerce made Calcutta. By commerce, I mean European commerce, and by that Calcutta has existed, and will continue to exist. The history of Calcutta shows it to have been little more than a mud bank until European merchants settled there. The present Bengali population who clamour for the Government of Calcutta are not for the most part natives of the place, but have been attracted to it. As long, therefore, as Calcutta holds a prominent position in relation to the commerce of the world, so long have the representatives of Commerce a right to demand that they shall have

a preponderating voice in the Municipal Government. This principle is met by the present proposal of the Government of India, and in this view it has the support of the important interests which I have the honour to represent on this Council.

"The interests of Government and of Foreign Commerce are more important than all other interests put together, and ought consequently to be at least equally represented. It has been a matter of common complaint that Europeans have not hitherto attended and shared in the municipal administration of the city. The reply to this has been—and I would now beg to reiterate it—that while European merchants can and will find time to attend business functions, they will not give their time to functions where talk is the order of the day, and in which in the matter of arriving at any practical conclusion, they are in a hopeless minority. Under the provisions of the new Bill, I honestly believe they will attend and do good work. As an indication of this, I may be permitted to say that at the last general meeting of the Chamber, held in February last, special reference was made by the President and other prominent Members, to the Bill now before the Council, and of the necessity there would be, and the opportunity which would occur, for members of the mercantile community interesting themselves in the election of representatives of the Chamber on the Municipality under the new Act. It was then suggested, and the suggestion has been adopted, that under the new Act the Vice-President of the Chamber should generally be nominated to the General Committee. The Chamber of Commerce, in common with the other European bodies, are looking to the Bill being passed this session, and I trust, Sir, that you may see fit to direct the Council to see that in this they are not disappointed, and that the amendment favouring further postponement may be negatived."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I take this opportunity to thank you Sir, for having acceded to my request in part, and adjourned the Council on Saturday last. The time gained has been a help to me; at the same time I feel it to be due to myself to say that it has been insufficient to do justice to myself. The intervening day being Sunday, I have not been able to utilise it to obtain the papers I have wanted from the Municipal Office. I have been wholly occupied, since the adjournment on Saturday, up to the time when I left for the Council Chamber, collecting material for my speech, and putting together papers to which I wish to refer to-day. I have been hurried to a degree, and I feel conscious that I shall take up more time to-day than if I had been allowed more time for consideration. I wish very distinctly to say that I am not prepared to make my speech.

"Before I enter into any discussion, however, it will be unbecoming on my part not to pay a tribute to the hard work done in this Council by my predecessor, particularly in regard to the present Bill before us. I now turn to speak on the Motion moved by my hon'ble friend, which reads as follows:—

'That this Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for further consideration, with reference to the correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal.'

"The pronouncement by the Supreme Government of their views on the subject of this measure has been waited for with anxiety, for those who are opposed to its principles were not without hope that, coming to the consideration of the question with an open mind, and being intimately acquainted with the conditions of popular and representative institutions, His Excellency would not entirely favour the strange and startling changes that are proposed to be made in the constitution of the Corporation of Calcutta. Now that the letter of the Government of India has been published, it forms a notable and eloquent addition to the literature on the subject. I heartily support the desire expressed in it that there might be an end to the dissensions that have been created by the Municipal Bill. The fair promise that seemed to underlie portions of that letter has not been realised in the suggestions conveyed by it, in such courteous terms, to the Local Government, and while I am thankful for small mercies, I must plainly say that dissatisfaction with regard to the measure is in no degree allayed by the fresh proposals that now are made. The main feature of the new recommendations is the reduction of the elected

members from 50 to 25, the nominated members being maintained at 25, and the reduction being obtained by having only one member for each ward instead of, as now, two members. I have more than one objection to this proposal. I shall first mention the one which brings into prominence the flaw that, as it seems to me, runs through the Bill in so serious a degree—the omission by the framers of the Bill to consult those with intimate practical experience of the administration. It surely cannot be intended that no Muhammadan shall be elected? Yet the reduction of the members, as proposed, will tend to bring about that result. The Muhammadans will practically be disenfranchised. They will, it is true, continue to have the power to vote, but it will be a vain and useless labour to exercise that power in favour of their co-religionists. All the Muhammadan Commissioners elected at the last election came in second on the poll, with a single exception, who himself has told me that his position on the voting was largely due to Hindu support, for their votes were shared by him with his Hindu colleagues, and he has further expressly asked me to represent in the Council that, if there is to be only one member, the election will assuredly be fought out on class lines; that it is inevitable that in his ward all the Hindu votes will be cast for a Hindu, it will be a Hindu who will be elected over a candidate belonging to any other community, and that the same result will be experienced in every ward now returning a Muhammadan representative. I think that to exclude Muhammadans from election would cause a real hardship to that community, as I shall later endeavour more fully to explain.

"The reason given for reducing the number of elected Commissioners is to make it more in proportion with the number of the voters. In examining the number of representatives with reference to the number of voters, the Municipality cannot be compared with a political body. I urgently ask consideration for what I have to say. In a political assembly you have large issues discussed, which affect not individuals merely, but groups of persons. If for political purposes, votes be given to persons who are capable, or are supposed to be capable of understanding the burning question of the hour, the views held by such persons may comprise the views of all who need be considered, and their votes may give a proper and sufficient representation of a locality. Not so the 50 elected Commissioners. They do not represent their wards in the Parliamentary sense. Not the least important one of a Ward Commissioner's duties is the inspection of his ward. And both Ward Commissioners serve a useful purpose in this respect. But this is by no means all. He is not elected only to represent the views which may be entertained by the voters in his constituency or any group of them. With regard to large issues, your predecessor in office, Sir, as well as his spokesman in this Council, eulogised the Municipality for the manner in which they treat large issues. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, even in his Entally speech, expressly admitted this. He said:—

'The Municipality has, I am afraid, many shortcomings to answer for. But I must say this, that I have never been one to agree that it has shown niggardliness, or been backward in sanctioning money for either water-supply or drainage.'

"Again, Mr. Risley, in his reply, in the debate in Council, said—

'No one denies that much has been done, and a great deal of money spent. I have every wish to do ample justice, and I admit that it is in their dealings with large issues that we see the Commissioners at their best.'

"So that there can be no reason to cut down the number of elected Commissioners because of any party feeling about what is the more important business of their administration. The Administration touches the every-day life of each of the inhabitants, and particularly so in the crowded and poorer parts of the town, which lie in the northern quarter and in the suburbs. A Ward Commissioner represents the whole of the inhabitants of his Ward in a special sense, for his duties may lie with any individual among them, and so his representative character may be said to be, in effect, based on universal suffrage, and not only with regard to the voters in his constituency. Those who have votes may have common cause of complaint with those who have no votes. But the sufferings of the poor are widely different often to the experiences of their well-to-do neighbours. While, those who are in good

circumstances can make their voices heard independently of the Ward Commissioners, the poorer classes cannot do so. And the Muhammadans are among the poorest of the inhabitants of Calcutta. I do not exaggerate the melancholy truth when I say that the record of the Municipal Executive is detestable. It is the poorer inhabitants who are harassed by them most; it is the poorer inhabitants who need help most. The system of Municipal Administration that the Government have in their wisdom given them, has taught them to go to their Ward Commissioners for assistance. And, further, there can be not a shadow of a doubt that the knowledge that each Ward Commissioner has a voice in the administration of the Municipality is an effective form of protection from the subordinate staff. Permit me to quote Sir Henry Harrison in my support on the question of the usefulness of the elected Commissioners. In enumerating the gain to Municipal Administration on the elective system, he said:—

'Fourthly, the elective system has been successful in this, that people know that they have a Commissioner who represents them, and when they have a complaint, if it is not immediately attended to by the Executive, they appeal to get the assistance of their Commissioner. This has some beneficial results; it causes some degree of self-reliance in the people when they know that they have someone to whom they can go if they do not get immediate redress.'

"Sir Henry Harrison was stating facts that were the outcome of his experience so far back as 1888. Ten years have passed, events have developed, and the poor people have learned to rely more and more on the assistance of their Ward Commissioners, and they will feel the withdrawal of the practical support of the Ward Commissioner the more now, and it will cause discontent which need not be raised. In dealing with this particular matter I have touched upon a wider aspect than that affecting the Muhammadans. You, Sir, cannot have failed to observe, I am sure, that my comments have a bearing upon the position of native elected Commissioners generally, and not only about elected Muhammadan Commissioners, and also upon the larger issue of the new constitution that is proposed, which completely deprives the general body of Commissioners from an effective and direct voice in the administration of the Municipality.

"My hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, has relieved me of the task of quoting the speech of Mr. Colman Macaulay who was Chief Secretary to the Local Government and a Member of the Council when the Act of 1888 was passed. It will be seen how he regarded the reduction of the numbers to 60 as being a contraction of the principles both of election and of representation. Here it is proposed to contract the principle of election only, and to a greater degree than was proposed in the amendment which he opposed. It will also be observed how emphatically he spoke of the success of the elective system.

"The Select Committee who reported on the Act of 1888 advised on the question of the nominated Commissioners, that out of the 25 nominated Commissioners the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies should be given the right to nominate 10 members. The Lieutenant-Governor of the day, Sir Steuart Bayley, one of the most experienced of Your Honour's predecessors, with great knowledge of the Province and of the European non-official world of Calcutta, in replying to an amendment of the Muhammadan Member of the Council that the Government should retain the nomination of the whole 25 members in their own hands, said:—

'To come back to this particular point my own position is this. The proposal of the Select Committee will have the effect of whittling away to a certain extent the power of the Local Government in regard to making nominations, and for that reason I shall vote for it. I think that as time goes on, it will probably be found more and more possible to keep down the proportion of nominations left in the hands of the Government; but at the same time I am not insensible of the objections which have been brought forward to the proposals of the Select Committee as to their particular distribution. There is something in what was said that there is no guarantee that these bodies, whatever they may represent to-day, will represent the same interests hereafter. And if you once stereotype the particular distribution, you will have to go through a long and disagreeable process to alter it. At the same time the Select Committee have given the subject serious thought; and I am not sure that any better proposal can be made. It would be unseemly for me at least to vote

or bringing the whole of the nominations back to the hands of the Government, but I have not the slightest wish to influence any Hon'ble Member from voting as he wishes.'

"It will be observed that Sir Steuart Bayley was not so much impressed with the idea of the overwhelmning necessity for special representation of commercial interests as something apart from the ordinary and general interest of rate-payers, and I shall show that he had a better appreciation of the situation than has later prevailed. His speech is also notable for the tone of appreciation towards the Corporation, and the progressive development that he foreshadowed in holding out the prospect of the Government withdrawing more and more from reserving the powers of nomination.

"I would point out also the result of the adoption of the proposal to cut down election—that is to say, to have only one elected Commissioner for each ward—will be that the number of places available for nomination for other communities will be diminished, because to redress the inequality that will be caused by the exclusion of Muhammadans by election, a larger number of them will have to be nominated. If they are to have a sufficient proportion of members on the Corporation, if even the whole number be not allotted to Muhammadans, the opportunity of nominating other interests will be most seriously curtailed; for instance, amongst others, the class of Hindus whom Mr. Risley so much favours—I mean those who will not submit themselves for election; those who would more directly represent Government interest, such as the Commissioner of Police and others; those who could be regarded as sanitary authorities, such as Dr. Sanders, Dr. Charles, Dr. Banks and others; the member for the carters, cow-keepers, washermen and busteewallas, whom Sir Alexander Mackenzie so much fancied as a very useful addition to the Corporation; and that very important class, the European rate-payers—will all run the risk of being left insufficiently represented. Practically it will come to this—and it is important, since the Government themselves lay such emphasis on the difference between the representation of the trade interest and that of the rate-payers—European interest will be confined to the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, and I have known this body on one occasion to return one European, who was a journalist, and three Hindus, the Trades Association, the presence of whose members I always welcome, and the Port Commissioners. The interests of the trading communities are identical with, and are inseparably involved in those of the European rate-payers. But it can be easily seen, as I shall explain later, that the interests of the mercantile firms are not necessarily identical with those of the rate-payers. From my own observation I feel bound to say that I cannot regard representation by nomination for Muhammadans as satisfactory as representation by election, where it can be obtained. It will be enough if I say that my reason is that there can be no doubt that those who are elected are in closer touch with their constituencies, and represent them far better than those who may be nominated. I am sure that my hon'ble colleagues who are Muhammadans will agree with me that the selection by themselves of the men whom they wish to represent them, and the responsibility imposed on the elected Commissioners towards those to whom their election has been due, creates an effect, both on those who vote and on the candidates, that is nothing but for good.

"The point that I make in these comments is this: The Government of India have said in their letter that the first ground for the new Bill is the failure to secure, under the present conditions, adequate representation by the elective system, and this, as is apparent, with special reference to the Muhamadans, for they have added 'even in the native city.' The result of the new proposal—an unexpected result I feel sure—will be to annihilate the chances of Muhammadans for election. We are as much liable to do harm by want of thought as by want of heart. On the other hand, we find that the Government of India have condemned in a manner so clear that we cannot lose the impression of it, that the proportion of 12 on the General Committee is illogical with reference to 75 on the general body. If it is not intended to destroy the elective system, and I take it that it is not, the numbers of the elected Commissioners should not be reduced as is proposed. And to be logical and consistent, the numbers on the General Committee must be increased. The Europeans now number 8 elected Commissioners. This number, I think, under the

new proposals, will be reduced to 3. They may, however, hold 4 seats. Although the Europeans now number only 8 among the ward or elected Commissioners, my view is that with any organization their number could be raised to 12 or 14. I will speak from my own experience. In the year 1885 the Health Society was started for the sanitary reform of Calcutta. It was started by Europeans, under the auspices of Sir Henry Cunningham, but it comprised some native gentlemen also. One of their plans was to secure the return of Europeans as elected Commissioners. Amongst others, all of whom were successful in their elections, I was solicited to stand for election, and it was in this way that I came to join the Municipality. Before then, I had neither any idea nor inclination of doing so. The Health Society is dead, and I fear all such organizations will meet with the same fate in busy Calcutta.

"If it is not to crush the elective system, and I do not for a moment believe it is, what is the purpose to be served by reducing the number? I can think of only two that may be intended. I take the first to be to prevent waste of time by speeches. This has been dealt with by my hon'ble friend (Babu Surendranath Banerjee), and he again has relieved me greatly, and I need only very briefly refer to that point. It would be as absurd to suppose all the 75 members of the Corporation speak at the meetings held throughout the year as that the 600 and odd members of the House of Commons all speak in a single debate. On an average about 5 speak in one debate. The discussion is confined from years end to years end to only a few of the Commissioners: I think to not more than 14 or 16 in number. Any one outside this group very rarely speaks. I think one could very nearly guess before going to a meeting, the names of those who will speak. The Europeans take a fair share in the discussion. I should guess generally that my hon'ble friend here, Mr. Oldham, would be one of the speakers. He speaks to express his opinion. He would not speak, I am sure, if he thought he was only wasting time by so doing. And if he speaks, I am sure he is fair-minded enough to concede to others the right to express their opinions. It is not the number of persons in an assembly that occupies time. It depends on the individuals who may speak, and I again only am supporting Sir Henry Harrison's view when I say that a reduction even to 40 Commissioners would not make any appreciable difference in the time occupied at the meetings.

"The only other purpose I can think of that the reduction in the number of the Corporation is intended to serve, is to undermine the Hindu predominance in the Corporation. That the Hindus are in a majority numerically, of course, cannot be denied. I am, however, going to advance a contention that will astonish the Council, since it is diametrically opposed to all that has been so confidently relied upon on the point. I say there is no Hindu predominance in the sense that the term is always used. I say that the other communities are not kept in a hopeless minority at the meetings, because the Hindus do not, as a matter of fact, use their numbers to outvote them. If the Council will test the question of predominance with me I hope it will be made clear. The whole of the business of the administration is, in the first instance, dealt with in Committee and chiefly in the General Committee. We have it from Sir Henry Harrison that in his time only 5 per cent. of the items were challenged.

"I think that it will be an advantage to give Sir Henry Harrison's description of the system of work in his own words. This is what he said in this Council, when the Act of 1888 was passed:—

'He believed the system of work which had gradually developed itself in the Municipality was eminently advantageous and reasonable. Of course the greatest part of the work must be done by the Executive officers, but that portion which the members of the Corporation were able to look into was chiefly done by Committees. Committees had no final power of their own, and were entirely subordinate to the Commissioners-in-meeting. The result was that the whole work of the Corporation was done by these Committees; but any single member of the Corporation, and the Chairman especially, who often availed himself of the power, could virtually appeal from the decision of a Committee, if he chose, to the great body of the Commissioners. Therefore, the Corporation, as a whole, had practically fallen into the position of a Court of Appeal on every great question of interest. In 19 out of 20 cases the decisions of Committees on minor questions were passed without discussion on the assumption that the work was done well; it was only the twentieth case that was fought out over again.'

"My experience tells me that we have decidedly a smaller percentage now In the General Committee, which is by far the most important Committee of all, the Hindus are in an overwhelmning majority. The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, the representative of the Chamber, and of the Trades Association—one from each,—my hon'ble friend Prince Bakhtyar Shah, with myself, are the only non-Hindus out of the 18 members. In actual attendance the Hindus have a still greater advantage. If the Hindus voted all on one side, there would be no waste of time, at least on their part—they would come prepared to support each other and would vote together, and there would be the most happy despatch of all the items of business. But we know that this is not what happens. There are the warmest discussions, and many items are hotly contested, with the Hindus on either side. My hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham, who is one of the most hard-working and regular attendants of the meetings, has again and again carried his motions with the support of Hindus. Take an instance that occurred only the other day. My hon'ble friend to my right (Babu Surendranath Banerjee), raised a question of Hindu feeling to give strength to his opposition to a resolution moved by myself. But I carried my motion with the support of Hindu votes. Again, in nothing more, to judge from Mr. Risely's strong strictures, would Hindu class feeling be more observable than in the appointment of the higher officers of the Corporation, all of them most desirable appointments. Nevertheless, since the establishment of the Corporation, no Hindu has yet been appointed to be the Municipal Engineer—a Hindu has never yet been appointed, in this country of officiating appointments, even to act for the Engineer—or to be the Secretary, or the Health Officer. And it is not as if the matter had not been tested. There have been strong efforts made to secure the election of Hindus for each of the appointments I have referred to, but in not a single instance has it been successful. I have long thought, and I am glad of the present opportunity of publicly declaring after a long experience of the Municipality, that the idea about Hindu predominance is a myth. I was speaking on this very subject to an hon'ble friend, and his observation is so apt that I will, with his permission, use his expression. He replied to my question, with quick Irish wit, that he had observed a predominance of Hindu intelligence, but he had not observed their predominance in any other way. I adopt this observation. Perhaps the predominance of the nature my hon'ble friend mentioned explains the situation.

"I think that the control of the Municipal Administration by the general body of members serves a very useful purpose. It keeps the whole body of them in touch with the work that is being done, and gives many most valuable assistants by reason of the active help, as I in practice have personally found, that the system enables every Commissioner, so minded, to give to the more influential in the Corporation. And what is a very important consideration to those familiar with the working of the administration, it gives recruits to fill the places of any that fall out of the ranks of the General Committee and ready to take up their work.

"I unhesitatingly say—to use one of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's expressions—it is abject nonsense to assert that the system is abused. Mr. Risley would have you to believe that 'the young Bengal, or new India, or whatever you may call them,' as he phrases it, holds sway and that the older and wiser heads are ruled by them. It is not so. The contrary is the fact. It is the very Commissioners who have received unstinted praise from Sir Alexander Mackenzie, from Mr. Risley, and from our present Rulers, who by their experience and standing are the real leaders in the Corporation, and have held their positions for ten and twenty years to my own personal knowledge. The younger men, to my regret sometimes, and to their chagrin, are thrust aside and are barely listened to, unless they have something of real importance to say. Let me again draw attention to Sir Henry Harrison's very striking picture of the leaders of the Corporation. If it was true in 1889, that which he found most conspicuous ten years ago has matured and has proportionately become more valuable now. He said:—

'There were some persons excellently intentioned who have fretted and fumed because the wheels of the chariot of progress have at times tarried, but was not any progress at all in such a trial an almost unparalleled success? Was it not still more gratifying to reflect

that this experimental system had in sober truth developed in many of the most experienced Commissioners that moderation in judgment, that sense of responsibility in action and discussion, that toleration of opposition, that practical sagacity which is at once the test of the experienced administrator and the best guarantee for the confidence bestowed in him? Was it not a legitimate triumph that, now that the necessity of making more sustained efforts for the improvement of the Suburbs of Calcutta was at last fully realised, no better course suggested itself than to make them over to the same body who had reclaimed the town of Calcutta'?

"I will not speak a word of comment to mar the eloquence and the impressive picture of the words that I have quoted. But I will warn the Government that the inevitable consequence of the course which they are pursuing will be to throw away the result of what has been proved to be a wise and statesman-like policy, for those whom they most value in the administration will assuredly not remain. It is not unfitting that I should apply to the policy now being adopted, in contrast to the moving eloquence of Sir Henry Harrison, my warning in the words of the very homely adage. 'It is well to make sure before emptying the bath, that the child is not being thrown out with the suds.'

"I fear that you, Sir, may think me exceedingly unfriendly, owing to the lurid pictures that have been painted of the meetings of the Commissioners, if I were to express a very strong regret, since one learns so much more by seeing than by hearing, that you have never taken part in any of the proceedings of the Municipality. And yet, in legislating on this most important Bill, I venture to say that I have the advantage over you, Sir, in being on my part intimately and practically acquainted with my subject. If you, Sir, have not been a Member of the Corporation, you have trusty councillors in this Chamber, in the person of my hon'ble friends Mr. Baker and Mr. Oldham, who have had sufficient experience to enable me to refer to them. I can give scores of instances of the practical use of the system that requires confirmation of the proceedings in Committees by the General Meeting. I shall refer, however, to only two, and I choose them because of the presence here of my hon'ble friends, the Member in charge of the Bill, and Mr. Oldham. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker will remember the tramway question, how at the instance of the Chairman of the time, an exceedingly improvident arrangement had been sanctioned by the General Committee, and how my hon'ble friend was one of the strongest supporters of the Commissioner who moved that the resolution of the General Committee should not be confirmed. The Chairman had not a word to say in support of his own motion when the position was explained, and the amendment was carried with his acquiescence. There can be no gainsaying the fact that, by the action of the General Meeting, the Corporation and the rate-payers escaped a most improvident arrangement, which included in its terms the taking over by the Corporation after 21 years user, the property of the Tramway Company at the rate of 140 per cent. of the capital stated to be invested, irrespective of depreciation of the property and without any enquiry as to what sum in truth constituted the invested capital. And further, Sir, as was later confirmed by the highest legal opinion, the proposals could not have been supported in law. And all the while the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association were intervening to support the proposals on behalf of a new Company that was going to work the Tramway Company's business. Turning to the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, I would ask him, on his part, to recall how a resolution which had been carried on his own motion in General Committee relating to Contract No. II of the Suburban Drainage Scheme. There were questions involved which the Acting Engineer, in the absence, on leave, of the Engineer, had referred to in a Note as being of the highest importance, on which the directions of the General Committee should be obtained. These questions had arisen owing to the unbusinesslike proceedings of the Engineer's Department. When the matter came up before the General Committee, the Acting Engineer had given up charge and was not in office, and it is not surprising to me that the Note should not have been placed before the General Committee. In General Meeting, the same Commissioner who had obtained a reference back on the tramway question, pointed out that material considerations had not been before the General Committee. The Chairman who had been absent on leave when the question

was before the General Committee, at once agreed with him and said that the matter must go back. My hon'ble friend need not have said anything, because there was no opposition to the motion for a reference back, but he felt it to be incumbent upon himself to explain that he had moved his resolution in Committee under a complete misapprehension. I hear on all sides that 'You must admit'—that 'You cannot deny'—and other such expressions that there is great waste of time in these meetings, because of the constant references back of questions to Committees. I deny that there are constant references back: and I ask that when 96 and 97 per cent. of the work of Committee is passed without even discussion, is it right to condemn, without knowledge, from preconceived notions, and without stopping to enquire whether there is not reason for references back in say 1 or 2 per cent. of the matters that come before the General Meetings?

"We hear much in condemnation of the proceedings of the Commissioners by persons who have never attended a meeting of the Corporation and possibly know nothing of the business of public bodies in this or in any other country. Let me invoke the testimony of a most highly competent critic, well versed in public affairs, whose experiences place him immeasurably above those who have been so ready to belittle the Corporation. At one of our meetings in 1888, I remember we were honoured with a visit from no less a personage than the Viceroy. You, Sir, will see that, after all, I was not so very unfriendly in having wished that you had taken a personal part in the proceedings of the Municipality. Lord Dufferin had been some time in India, and knew many of those who took part in the proceedings on that day. There was a discussion on the budget—a more dry subject it would be hard to find to sit down and listen to. I remember that before His Excellency left the meeting he wrote a note—I saw the writing and I am very sorry that it has not been preserved in the archives of the Corporation—to be read to the Corporation. I am glad to say that his words have been preserved to us, for the Chairman, before the close of that day's meeting, read the note out to the meeting and it forms a part of the records of our Corporation. I will read from the proceedings of the day—28th of March, 1888:—

'The Chairman said that, before passing on to the fixing of the rates and taxes for the ensuing year, which was the next item of business, he wished to inform the Commissioners that His Excellency the Viceroy had noted the great pleasure he had derived from having had an opportunity to be present at their proceedings. To see so many persons of position and intelligence, representing as they do both the European and the Native element, devoting their time and talents to the improvement of the town of Calcutta, was very satisfactory.'

"Lord Dufferin gives a refutation to those detractors of the Municipality who speak of its members as being men of no position, who represent none but themselves, mere lawyers and corrupt politicians, and I would draw attention to the ring of the words that follow, because they seem to convey the strong impression that had been created in Lord Dufferin's mind:—

'He must also add that he had been much struck by the orderly, practical, and dignified manner in which the business of the meeting had been conducted; his best sympathies and good wishes would always accompany the labours of the Municipal Council and the welfare of those whose affairs they administered.'

"The object of the changes in the law are, it is said, to induce the European Mercantile community to join the Corporation. I have the fullest sympathy with the desire to obtain them as working members. They have the opportunity now, but they do not use it. If they speak of waste of time in the General Meetings, let them learn that the work of the administration is done in Committees, where speeches are not made, and where they can hold their own, if they only will give the time that is required, and always will be required, whether the present constitution is destroyed or not. My hon'ble friends Mr. Baker and Mr. Oldham have been able to join the General Committee and attend regularly: the representatives of the mercantile and trading community could do the same, if only they would be willing to give the time that unavoidably must be required for the transaction of business. This again is by no means a new question. Sir Stuart Hogg expressed his opinion during the legislation of 1876 that they could never be got to give their time to the work: that they were birds-of-passage and not permanent residents

of the city, and as very busy men, they could not be expected to serve as active members of the Corporation. Sir Henry Harrison, another Chairman, speaking after an experience almost as long as that of Sir Stuart Hogg, bore testimony to the same effect. There is no class of persons whom I would welcome more cordially in the Corporation, and to secure whose services I would be more willing to make sacrifices, if only I could think that they would be found to be useful and active members. But I am convinced that it is hopeless to expect it. It is a most important consideration that the working members should give continuous service for a series of years. We have Hindu Commissioners, whose homes are here, who have continuously for 20 or 25 years been active Commissioners. I know no one amongst the leaders of the Corporation who has been for less than 10 years working regularly, and I may say unsparingly. They give the utmost assistance to the Chairman, the incumbent of which office is being constantly changed. With Europeans, the exigencies of their businesses, the climate, absence from their home country, all will operate to cause very short spells of membership. Individuals will think that if they have served one or two years, they have done their turn, and others should undergo the martyrdom that they have had to suffer. The result will be that before they have served their apprenticeship to become serviceable members, they will have left and the same process will be repeated with each successive member. Mr. Risley falls foul of Sir Stuart Hogg for having suggested that the European community are birds-of-passage, and expresses amazement at the idea because, forsooth, Europeans are interested in their firms, and their firms continue to carry on business here. That is to say, a business man working here to-day, will enter the Corporation because, after he has retired, his firm may or may not be carrying on business here, and he may or may not continue to have an interest in it. We must recognise that the work of the Corporation requires leisure, and the high pressure at which businesses must now be conducted, does not admit of leisure being provided for those engaged in them, for service on the Municipality. Again, the whole idea of a continuing interest is purely speculative, and the force of the reason asserted has no force with me. In the first place the business firms, it is not even suggested, have suffered from any maladministration of the Municipality, and, in the second place, they contribute to the administration only an insignificant amount in their expenses, in the shape of a license tax which is fixed and invariable. They have successfully resisted all attempts to levy *octroi* duty. Only the other day, when the Building Commission confirmed all that the Corporation have long been saying without being credited, that the whole of their revenue is required for their ordinary administration, that the opening out of the congested parts of the city is of the first importance for its sanitary improvement, and invited the Chamber of Commerce, amongst other bodies, to suggest sources from which money could be obtained for the purpose. The Chamber of Commerce declined to make a single suggestion, for the obvious reason that whatever they might suggest one or other of the businesses carried on by their members would be touched. The members of the various firms are concerned only for their personal comfort and convenience while they reside here, and, circumstanced as they are, they undeniably are only birds-of-passage.

"Then Mr. Risley tells us that because they serve on the Port Trust, they will with equal readiness, if only the constitution is changed, serve on the Corporation. I would point out that the two institutions cannot be placed in the same field for the purposes of comparison. The Port Trust deals with the trade of the port. The members of the Board transacting the business of the Trust, are men connected with the trade of the port—imports, exports, shipping, traders, railways, manufacturers, together with whom, the representatives of the Government and the Municipality, give to the Board complete representation of all the interests concerned. The work is congenial to business men, and I suppose not one item out of 100 is not intelligible or interesting, and generally business in which one or the other of the firms to which the representatives belong, are in some way affected. Many of the members serve on the Board as part of the management of their own business concerns. Their interest, while on the Port Trust, centres round their own businesses, in which their capital is invested. The business done in the Port Trust meetings affects the business of the Port with which all are in touch.

The operations of the Port Trust influence the cost of the business of the Port, and they are concerned to watch their own interests. If economy is not practised, and close supervision, their own interests would suffer.

"It is true that fees are paid for attendance in the Port Trust. The members are business men, and if money is offered, they pocket it. But fees do not make the difference in their acceptance of office. The profits of their own businesses are involved in the operations of the Port Trust, and whether fees were paid or not, there would be competitors for office from among the same class who now send members. It is now proposed to give fees for attendance at Committee meetings in the municipality. Payment has never been made before. It was proposed in 1888, and the idea was very decisively rejected. I think that it is a needless expenditure, and ought not to be incurred as a new departure in the administration. If the payment will make a difference in inducing any person to join, I would regard him as not a desirable member in the Corporation, and I fear that the payment of fees will lead to mischievous results.

"There is the greatest difference in the work of the Municipality in contrast with that of the Port Trust. It is not of a congenial kind for the class who join the Port Trust, and not one item of business out of 50 will interest them. It deals in a large measure with conditions of life which is strange to them. The Municipality has to do with the every-day lives of the people of this country, but they are not in touch with them, and least of all with the poorer classes for whom the present elected Commissioners, who are natives of the country, have done so much. They cannot show sympathy with classes of whose wants, requirements, and habits, they are wholly ignorant. In the Port Trust they look after not only their own interests, but also of those of the mercantile public in general, with whom they are closely in touch. And most important distinction of all, there will not be the same incentive to economise in the administration. Since they will not feel extravagant expenditure in the Municipality personally or in their business firms, it will be immaterial to them whether the rates are raised to 25 per cent., and we know that the limit of endurance by the poor is 19½ per cent. In the Port Trust they would be careful because the operations of that body affect their own businesses. All this will inevitably lead to the Europeans becoming apathetic, and in order to save themselves trouble, gladly leaving the work, so much of which they do not understand, whether by their own inexperience in the administration, or their want of knowledge of the character of the questions that may be under discussion, to be taken up by those whose interest may be to make themselves busy and useful. I firmly believe that we shall not have the administration worked under the influence of the European element, for whom such great sacrifices are being made, but its threads will fall into the hands of a few, and perhaps of an interested few. The prospect of fees will make the impecunious eager to serve on the Committees, and particularly the General Committee, which will be, as now, the Finance Committee of the Corporation. And the very fact that they are impecunious will be a help to them, because the tender-hearted, for the sake of making a little provision for one or other of their importunate friends, will support their candidature and vote for their election. And it by no means is impossible that influential contractors will make efforts to obtain admission of friends into the General Committee who, if successful in gaining admission, will represent the interest of the contractors in the Committee. My contention is strengthened by the Government of India, because I cannot be taken as vaguely protesting that these things are possible. The Government of India puts forward as one of the grounds for legislation that there is corruption among the Commissioners. Now when the Government solemnly make a statement of this nature, and base legislation upon it, we must take it that they have good grounds for it."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"I am sorry to interrupt the Hon'ble Member, but that is a matter which I must exclude from discussion to-day."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I, of course, bow to the ruling, and I would only explain that the letter is mentioned in the motion before us and is

under reference to the Select Committee. I merely refer to what I rely upon in my argument."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"I cannot allow that statement in the letter to be referred to."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR continued:—"I bow to the ruling. I will keep myself within the ruling, and I will not rely on the suggestion as one contained in the letter. I avow it independently of the letter. We must accept the possibility of such a condition of things. I do not say that it is possible only in Calcutta. The Manchester Police Scandal, and other scandals in various Town Councils and Municipalities in the United Kingdom show that we cannot expect Municipalities to be immaculate. And the smaller the body we have, the more real is the danger that we must provide against. And when we recall the defunct Metropolitan Board of Works of London, we cannot expect that all small bodies will be immaculate. One of the serious defects in a small body is that there may be corrupt persons in it, and if that defect exists now, it will exist later on. We have our defence now against any suspicion of wrong doing. The 75 Commissioners have been referred to as so many masters of the Executive. It shows an utter want of acquaintance with the subject for any suggestion of the kind to be made, for no Commissioner can give any order individually. But they may truthfully be regarded as the eyes and ears of the rate-payers. If there is a rumour of a suspicious transaction which may have escaped the vigilance of the Committee, the Commissioners in the General Meeting come down on it like the leucocytes in the Republic of the Body, and with their silent sensible sanitary vote, and cure it.

"The Bill, Sir, was explained to us, when it was introduced, as being on the model of the Bombay Act. If we are asked to accept the view that we have, in this Bill, the Bombay constitution transplanted to Calcutta, I shall not express my opinion with sufficient emphasis if I say of the constitution proposed for Calcutta, *Diablement changé en route!* The Bombay Act gives a virile, workable constitution. This Bill, if it becomes law, will give a maimed thing, that will be found unworkable and pregnant with hardship and mischief. However, Sir, the Government of India have set before themselves the laudable purpose of giving an administration that 'shall secure the adequate representation of the various great interests that have placed and still keep Calcutta in its present position in India and which shall be businesslike, efficient and free from scandal and reproach.' If I may say so, our requirements cannot be better described, and the inhabitants of this city are indebted to the Government for a true appreciation of their responsibility in the matter of our municipal administration. We must be clear in the first place as to the various great interests that should be represented, and in the next, we should recognise that adequate representation is not the presentation of so many places to make up a certain percentage with relation to the whole body of Commissioners. There cannot, I take it, be any difference of opinion that, unless we secure a sufficient number of really representative men, who will fill places in the commercial interests, those places will become so many wasted places, and in consequence the very object for which they have been assigned to them would be defeated. There can be no doubt that it will not answer any good purpose unless those returned are truly representative men, who will enter the Corporation to serve the public, and represent the interests which they have been sent there to represent, and for no other purpose. Commercial interests, which are so intimately bound up with my own that I almost depend upon them, have placed Calcutta in its present forward state, and the undeniable admission before us that Calcutta is not only in the front rank of places in India, but also keeps her place, shows that these interests have hitherto not been prejudiced by any maladministration of the town. Among the many allegations that have been thrown broadcast against the Corporation, I have found no specific one that it is suggested has, in fact, caused injury to the trading interests of this city. I shall meet the allegations against the Commissioners that underlie the words I have quoted from the Government letter, and I am glad of the oppor-

tunity of showing that they cannot stand the test of examination, far less can they then be taken to have been hurtful to the trade of the port.

"The Government of India lays stress on the necessity of the administration being businesslike. The urgent necessity of this quality no one has insisted upon with greater emphasis than I. It has been my constant cry as my Hon'ble friends Mr. Baker and Mr. Oldham will remember, that we were not businesslike, but it is through no fault of the Commissioners. I will give an example of what I refer to."

The Hon'ble Mr. BAKER said:—"I rise to order. There is no question at all in relation to the past administration of the present Corporation."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"The Council came to a conclusion on that point. The question whether the Corporation has or has not done its duty in the past is beyond the pale of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. APCAR said:—"I wish to point out that the Government of India have indicated that the administration is unbusinesslike, and I claimed to be entitled to show to what such charges are due."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Proceed."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR continued:—"The Tramway Company had for more than five years complained of a nuisance, of the most offensive character, in a drain at their Kidderpore Depôt. No attention was paid to them. The matter became so serious that it attracted the attention of the Government, and in December of 1896, Mr. Risley, the Secretary of the Local Government in the Municipal Department, wrote to the Chairman of the Corporation to draw the attention of the Commissioners to it, and called upon them to abate the nuisance. Even a letter from the Government had not the effect desired. In December, 1897, the District Magistrate, on the report of his Sanitary authority, wrote to threaten proceedings in the Criminal Court. Then the Municipal Executive woke up. The Local Government authority in the person of the Commissioner of the Division, the Engineer, the Health Officer, and the Local Engineer of the Municipality met the Chairman at the spot. The Engineer to the Corporation proposed that the new pumping machinery required for the drainage scheme under construction should be telegraphed for and obtained from England without calling for tenders. The proposal of the subordinate in his department to utilise a portable engine then in the Municipal Stores, and make a short length of brick drain at a small cost, was preferred, and the Engineer was directed to submit estimates without delay. The Chairman again and again urgently called for the estimates that were ordered, and up to the time when he went away on leave, in March following, they had not been submitted. The new Chairman, shortly after entering upon office, at the close of a meeting of the General Committee, when only a few members, myself among the number, were left, without due notice, brought up the proposal that had been rejected, without a word of information that the permanent incumbent of his office had already given his decision in the matter, and without an inkling being given of the past history of the question, asked us to give the Engineer a free hand, to enable him to telegraph to England to purchase the pumping engine at the cost of Rs. 60,000. This would have involved a large portion of the drainage under construction being taken over prematurely, which, in the existing circumstances which I do not wish to enter into here, would have been a very undesirable proceeding. The Chairman continued to press for the sanction until formal objection was taken on the ground of want of notice, when he withdrew his proposal, undertaking to bring it up again, with due notice, in the following week. Although he had represented the matter to be of the most urgent character, and although I personally reminded him of it on more than one occasion, the subject was never again brought up. Now, this is a matter about which the aggrieved persons would naturally speak of as being a gross neglect on the part of the Commissioners. When the Secretary to the Local Government wrote officially to draw the attention of the Commissioners

to the nuisance, he naturally would be under the impression that the Commissioners had been made acquainted with his letter and had been neglectful. When the District Magistrate threatened prosecution, he would naturally think that it was the Commissioners who had been stirred into action by reason of his threat. The truth is that, from first to last, the Commissioners were kept wholly ignorant of the subject. I was led to enquire into the matter by quite a chance circumstance, and then the whole of the facts were elicited. It seems an incredible story, but I embodied the facts in a Note which was placed formally before the General Committee, when the Commissioners received intimation of the matter for the first time, and not a single statement of fact could be denied. In February last I went down to the spot and found it still a foul nuisance. Nothing had, up to that date, been done, although, more than a year before, the Chairman had issued specific orders in the matter. Is it surprising that the Complaints Committee was instituted when we have proceedings such as these occurring? Now it is bad enough that the Engineer should have neglected to carry out the Chairman's orders. It is bad enough that immediately the permanent incumbent goes away on leave his *locum tenens* should endeavour to entirely reverse his orders, it is bad enough that a Chairman endeavours to get a sanction for such large expenditure in so irregular a manner, it is bad enough that even the complaint of the Local Government should be unheeded and that the Commissioners should be kept in absolute ignorance of it. But worst of all is what we suffer so much from, that the Engineer should disregard the Chairman and dare to act as he did in this matter, and that he should be allowed to do so with impunity. We are blamed for interfering with the Executive: where is the interference here? We are blamed for hampering the Chairman with Committees and in other ways: in what have we been in fault in this question? You may regard this as a solitary instance, I can give you others. We know how the public attention has been drawn to the Town Hall, and how much blame has been thrown upon the Commissioners. What are the facts"?

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The Hon'ble Member is making an attack on the Executive."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"It has been ruled that I can do so. I have given one illustration, and I wish to show that it is by no means an isolated instance."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"We have had one illustration, and I think that is sufficient."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I wish it to be understood that I am prepared to give other instances. If it is accepted that the instance I have given is only one instance out of many, I have no desire to take the trouble of quoting others, or to occupy the time of the Council further. I am content to leave the point on that footing. With the rulings from the Chair in respect of the letter of the Government, I am embarassed as to how I should proceed. I have no wish to contravene any order, and if I may ask it, I would enquire whether I may refer to an expression of Sir Henry Harrison that the Commissioners were lacking in driving or motive power, which has been quoted by the Government of India as an opinion which is relied upon by the Local Government to show the necessity of an influx of Europeans."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"Proceed."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I am glad of the opportunities of referring to this point now. The quotation is an isolated extract from a speech which, if read in its entirety, would be found not to bear out the view in support of which it is quoted. But it will suffice if I answer by showing that, as a matter of fact, Sir Henry Harrison in the very speech that is quoted from, opposed the proposal of making the proportions of the bodies of Commissioners equal, by reducing the number of elected Commissioners, and increasing that of the nominated Commissioners, and the debate on the two amendments being taken together, he also

opposed the proposal to increase the number of elected Commissioners to three-fourths, and decrease that of the nominated to one-fourth. It is obvious, in such circumstances, that a carefully selected sentence might mislead. He supported in the same speech the proportion that then was existing, which was the view of the Government, and was carried, that is, to the proportion of two-thirds elected to one-third nominated which the Government now wish to change. If Sir Henry Harrison desired to have more nominated Commissioners, in other words the opportunity of having more Europeans in the Corporation, he would have supported the amendment for equal proportions which he declined to do. The whole mischief in the present proceedings is that they are being conducted by those who are ignorant of the past history of the questions that are raised. To me, it is very apparent that Sir Henry Harrison had the question of the road now named after him and called Harrison Road, in his mind. He had made the question his own and pressed it with great urgency. His opinion was that, owing to the betterment clauses, the whole cost of the project would be covered. Some of the leading Hindu Commissioners were of opinion that his estimate was an impossible one. The net cost in the result proved to be nearly 28 lakhs. Now, when a project is recommended by its promoter as one the cost of which would be *nil*, and the cost is found to amount to comparatively such an enormous sum, it must be admitted that the opposition was not without reason. An isolated phrase used in 1888 is raked up as a ground for a change to-day. Has there been any enquiry to show whether the idea, even if true in years past, is true now, and even if the meaning of the words is that which is now attempted to be put upon it? If any enquiry were instituted, it would be found that the Commissioners have by no means been lacking in initiative: it would be shewn whether we have seen any project from the Chairman since Sir Henry Harrison left us, and to take one instance only, how I have had to struggle for 6 years against the stolid opposition of a Chairman against me before sanction was gained for the construction of a road that eased the overcrowded traffic of Russa Road, gave a convenient approach to Kalighât and filled up 18 or 19 highly insanitary tanks, and I would also mention that with reference to roads which the Building Commission recommended to open out the congested quarters of the town, I carried a motion unanimously, asking the Government to commence action by taking steps to consider the alignments of the roads, the cost of them, and how the money for them should be obtained. A letter was written by the Corporation in May last year. Up to to-day not even an acknowledgment of the letter has been received from the Government.

"Sir, in my opinion, the controversy hinges on the question whether the general body shall hold in their hands, for exercise directly or indirectly, the authority to control the general administration of the Municipality, acting openly, and with full responsibility. This is the system of municipal government that prevails in civilized countries, and was extended to Calcutta 36 years ago. Three and twenty years ago the elective system was introduced, after an open enquiry at which Counsel were heard, and in view of the mixed communities in Calcutta, among whom it was thought that the Hindus must be in a permanent majority at the polls, a constitution on the principle of election and of representation by nomination was established in the proportions of two-thirds to one-third, and this constitution was re-enacted on the progressive lines, in the Act of 1888, which it is the object of the present Bill to repeal. The proceedings of 1876 and those of 1888 were severally in charge of Sir Stuart Hogg and Sir Henry Harrison, who had respectively been the Chairmen of the Corporation for nine and eight years. In the interval before 1888 there had been a suggestion to alter the constitution, but the Government set their face against any such idea. Sir Henry Cunningham, who in 1884 led the agitation on sanitary questions that resulted in the Beverly Commission, of which we have heard so much during these proceedings, who had founded the Health Society which I have before mentioned, and had also led the agitation which resulted in the amalgamation of the suburbs with the town area, ventilated the idea of a Municipal Board of Control on the lines of the Port Trust, but on re-consideration he abandoned it. The reception that he met with at the hands of Sir Rivers Thompson, who was Lieutenant-Governor at the time, was such that he even

publicly withdrew the suggestion and apologised for having made it. It will be useful, in these days when the Beverly Commission is so much put in evidence, to see how well the Corporation were supposed to have come out of the enquiry and the confidence placed in them at the time by the very person to whom so much was due for its appointment. I shall quote from a public address delivered by Sir Henry Cunningham on 5th March, 1885 in Calcutta. The first portion of the extract relates to the speech of Sir Henry Harrison, the Chairman of the Corporation, in submitting the report of the Beverly Commission to the Corporation:—

'Now I am sure that all of us must feel this to be a most satisfactory announcement. Of the 37 reforms suggested by the Commission, 4 can be effected by Government, and we need not fear as to them. Of the 18 specific suggestions, 11 are wholly and 4 partially carried out, and only about 3 is there likely to be a difference of opinion. Of the 15 recommendations of general policy, 10 are already adopted, and as to the 5, the Commissioners have not decided, but have intimated no reluctance to adopt them. As to this small residuum, we shall, I am sure, all of us join in the Chairman's hope that the Commissioners will view the subject as the authors of the report framed it—in a conciliatory spirit.'

"We have had this Commission quoted against us in an authoritative fashion, as if the speaker knew all about the subject, when he apparently could not have known anything of its history, and relied upon as showing results as they in the present day, condemnatory to the Corporation, when the one who actually was the complainant, at whose instance the Beverly Commission was appointed, characterises the statement, not of a Commissioner, but of the official Chairman of the Corporation, to use his own words 'a most satisfactory announcement.' As a matter of fact, as might have been expected, and as it has been with much detail been pointed out, the Corporation have carried out, and in some instances more than fully carried out, the recommendations of that Commission.

"To proceed with reference to the proposal of a Municipal Board of the character of the Port Trust:—

'There has been an idea, due in part, I am afraid, to some words of mine, that there was a wish to ignore the enormous benefits conferred on the city by the great measures of sanitary reform carried out of late years by the Corporation; and some people have chosen to attribute the whole of the recent movement in favour of sanitary reform to a latent wish to depreciate popular institutions and Local Self-Government in particular. There were some expressions of mine with which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in one of his Resolutions, said that he could not sympathize. Now there I am glad to be at one with His Honour, because I do not sympathize with them either, and I heartily wish they were unsaid if they gave any one pain. I have never heard of any one so ignorant and so foolish as to undervalue what has already been done. As the original prospectus of the Health Society said, it has revolutionized the sanitary condition of many parts of the town. For my own part so strongly do I feel this that I do not at all expect that any further improvement in the city can be on so great a scale or have such wide-reaching effects as the improvements of the past. They have reduced the mortality of the town by nearly 100 per cent., from 22,000 to 12,000; and the programme of reform which I have described to-night contemplates only a further saving of 7,000 lives from town and suburbs together.'

"After this, the idea of a control by a small body, until it was resuscitated by this Bill, was treated as dead as is the idea of protection in England. It will thus be seen that, not only Sir Richard Temple and Sir Steuart Bayley, who were our Lieutenant-Governors when the Acts of 1876 and 1888 were passed, but also, in 1884, Sir Rivers Thompson had the subject of the constitution brought directly under their consideration, and not any of them would consent to change the present constitution, and Sir Rivers Thompson even sharply declined to entertain the idea. The whole way through, as I shall on a future occasion show, every single element in this controversy has a prototype: thus we have had an appalling document that has been spoken to in that famous speech, in the shape of a report by Dr. Payne in 1877, which Sir Ashley Eden put aside in a Resolution of a Statesman, and even that famous Entally speech is not new matter.

"Let me refer again to the Act of 1888. The European community had for some time before been leading an agitation for the amalgamation of the Suburbs with the town of Calcutta for municipal administration, and the Corporation, who were willing to allow their neighbours to participate in the

benefits of their water-supply, for the sake of administrative convenience, supported the idea. The Government through their Executive Officer of the district, who was the Chairman of the body constituting the Suburban Municipality, which worked with closed doors, were intimately associated with its administration. And the Act of 1888, which is a progressive development of the previous law, was passed, as I have already said, to amend the Act of 1876, and also for the purpose of amalgamating the suburban area with the town, that is to say, an area of about 13 square miles, with about a quarter of a million of inhabitants, was added under the Act to the town, comprising about six square miles, with a population of about 400,000. If the Government in truth entertained an unfavourable opinion of the administration of Calcutta; if they thought that the Calcutta Commissioners were not fit to be entrusted with the administration of the town; if they thought they were corrupt; if they thought that Hindu predominance and obstruction did indeed hold sway; if they thought that any other constitution was better calculated to give good results; then why in the name of common sense, and of wise and proper government, did they insist—for there was active opposition in the town for the reason, among others, that the Suburbs were in a backward state, would consume more than its fair share of our funds to be placed in a sanitary condition, and in the Suburbs because it was feared that their rates, amounting then to 7 per cent., would be increased—why I say did they insist upon amalgamation and upon the Calcutta Corporation taking over charge of an enormous inhabited area, with the prospect of 14 more Hindus being added to an already bloated contingent of Hindus, when they could have so easily worked their will upon the Suburbs, and have given them a model Municipality after their own heart, reserving the utmost power in the Executive, and with every appliance for repressing the time-wasting Babu? The fact of the matter was that the Government were anxious to be quit of all responsibility in being connected with the Municipal Administration of the Suburbs, for obloquy and odium are inseparably connected with every Municipal Administration, and they thought that whatever strictures—and I am not one to depreciate the wholesome effect of criticism, whether applied to Bumbledom or to higher authority—that may have been passed upon the Corporation, the Commissioners were showing increasing aptitude for local administration, and had proved themselves capable of undertaking greater responsibilities. If this is not true, then I invite the Government to give some explanation how they could have been so neglectful of the interests committed to them as to recklessly hand them over to the charge of a corrupt, incapable, and obstructive body? And as to the Europeans, if they really considered the Corporation to be incompetent and perverse, I would invite them also to give an explanation how they came to agitate—Mr. Irving, who represented the Trades Association in this Council, was one of the leaders of the agitation—for the amalgamation of an immense area in order that it may be administered by a Corporation to which they so much objected. I must not omit to mention that throughout all the discussions that have taken place, whenever objections have been made, they have been of the same stereotyped character, and there never has been a suggestion thrown out in this Council on behalf of the non-official European community that they desired the proceedings to be conducted in private and not in the full blaze of publicity. The native community have consistently and strongly pressed, to their credit be it said, for publicity as being the best safeguard that is available, not merely against arbitrariness, but also against malversation and jobbery.

"I have been studying the proceedings of the Bengal Council when the Legislature dealt with the law relating to the Corporation on previous occasions, and I have found every one of the various questions that form the proposals in the present Bill, and all the shortcomings of the Commissioners that have been brought up in connection with it, have been raised again and again. They were all discussed when the Act of 1876 was passed, and again when the Act of 1888 was passed. Thus we have had a proposal for an Act on the lines of the Bombay Municipal Acts, for a Municipal Board on the lines of our Port Trust; the objection to the excessive numbers in the

Corporation, and of its unwieldiness for practical work; a proposal to reduce the number not to 50—nothing so venturesome was ever attempted—but to 60; for the proportion of elected members to be reduced to one-half of the whole body; the obstructiveness of the Hindu Commissioners; their predominant voting powers; even the payment of fees, have all been discussed. After debates of the fullest and keenest character, after the most serious deliberation, all these contentions were decided—as it was hoped, finally decided. But there is this difference in the present position. Before, on the first occasion, it was the Government who met the objections that I have mentioned, and after the fullest consideration, they granted the present constitution to the Corporation. On the second opportunity, they refuted the self-same arguments, they freely accepted what had before been done as a settled policy, which they were able to support by powerful reasons of their own, drawn from the actual experience of the working of the administration, and they deliberately reaffirmed the constitution, but on progressive lines. In the present day, every argument that the Government on previous occasions refused to accept, is given as a reason for a change, every principle that was strenuously fought for by the Government themselves, is rejected, and we have to contemplate the Government of the day in Bengal bringing forward a Bill that embodies principles more revolutionary than was ever even suggested by the most uncompromising opponents of the Corporation, since the present constitution was granted to that body.

"I am no enthusiast in favour of the present administration; on the contrary I think it greatly needs reform. But I join issue on the Bill. And I think, too, if the Government had attended to the requests from the Corporation to legislate and give them powers they have not, the Corporation would have escaped some of the blame that has been sought to attach to that body.

"It does not follow that because a certain law has been enacted that it never shall be changed. But it does follow that when a constitution for the government of an important institution has been granted, and maintained through a series of years, as the settled policy of the Government, it should not be changed except for reasons of the most conclusive nature, and the Government for their own good name and for the happiness and contentment of a loyal people should be ready to show that the change is not wrought by the caprice of any ruler. It does follow that after the Government have been so ready to make use of a body of persons for many years, and after they have repeatedly acknowledged that that body have borne the drudgery of the administration and have rendered great benefits by their labour and service to the chief city of their Empire, after they have deliberately shifted the burden of a heavy charge on to their shoulder from their own, and in so doing marked their confidence in them, as was done on the amalgamation of the suburbs, I say it does follow that those who have done so much, should be treated with full and fair consideration. And I cannot say that this has been done. Those who have felt themselves so painfully aggrieved have again and again appealed in the most earnest—almost pathetic—manner that they may be given a chance of showing that the statements upon which this most important legislation, which so seriously affects their interests, is proceeding, can be displaced; that the statements are one-sided, and they should not be condemned unheard. But the Government of this great dependency of England have continued to treat their own statements in the way Don Quixote treated his helmet, as if they are too tender to be put to the test. The statements have been accepted because of the authoritative manner in which they have been brought forward. It is due to the public that opportunity be given of regarding them from more than one point of view. If there are inaccuracies, they should be corrected so that they should not mislead. And above all, it should not be left open to any one from his place in the Legislature, not lightly, but with a due sense of his responsibility, to say, as I do say face to face with the Government of the day, that those statements embody misconceptions of fact that have distorted and prejudiced the whole question *ab initio*. I hasten to say that I appreciate, Sir, that the Bill, in its policy and in the form in which it was introduced, cannot be attributed to any person who is in charge of the measures or is in any degree responsible for the policy of the Government, nor is there any one in the Government to-day who is

answerable for the statements on which the Bill was ostensibly based. Our present rulers have succeeded to a damaging heritage, and the sympathy of all, whether supporters or opponents of the Bill, is due to them in the very difficult position in which they find themselves placed.

"As has been repeatedly stated in Council on behalf of the Government in past years, we have not a *tabula rasa* to work upon, and the safest and best course is to proceed on settled lines, and if I show, as I am confident I shall be able to do, that the statements on which Mr. Risley has relied cannot be acted upon, I am not without hope that in the final result the present support to the principles of the Bill will not be maintained. I am aware that you, Sir, have expressed approval of the Bill. I venture to say, and I cannot be far wrong, that it is because the statements on which it has been based have been relied upon. I acknowledge the advantages—nay even the necessity—of a continuity of policy, but I cannot admit it is imperative at any cost or in all circumstances. Official tradition is a strong factor, but if homage is paid to it in the present matter, or independently of that idea, if the principle of the Bill is in the result accepted, violence will be done to a tradition yet more potent and with more far-reaching an effect. It is a tradition that has grown with the growth, been strengthened with the strength of England, it is the tradition that her own public institutions, and those that have come into being under her fostering care, have been reformed rather than revolutionised, that they have grown rather than remade. And a departure from this tradition would be the more remarkable in this Legislature, where we are ruled by a paternal Government, in whose hands power continues steadfastly, and where no system of party Government finds place. In considering the recommendations of your immediate predecessor, Sir, we cannot lose sight of the fact that they can only be adopted by rejecting the policy of your predecessors before him.

"I do not belong to the same political complexion or class as those who are the most excited about the measure, and are the chief opponents of it. I have no partisan feeling on the subject, and I do not concern myself with any sentimental views about Local Self-Government in connection with the question. But I speak with an experience far greater and more intimate than that of any person who has been officially connected with the Bill before the Council. I have a personal and permanent interest at stake, and I am anxious for that to be done which will be the best for the welfare and prosperity of this city. I cordially acknowledge that you, Sir, and the Government of India are actuated by the best of motives. I ask that the same consideration be shown to me as that which I readily admit to be your due. If I could think that in the burden of responsibility that now lies upon the Government you would indeed better those who blame you; if I only could think that you, in reality, would be guarding those interests which I am assured, in my own mind, it is your sincere desire to protect, you would have my vote. But I say from my innermost conviction, if the Bill in its present form becomes law, in the result the best safeguards that now exist will be destroyed, and the efficiency of the municipal administration will be impaired in a marked degree. And I shall feel the greater regret, because the passing of the Bill, in all its attendant circumstances, will certainly have a bad political effect."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"It is not without some reluctance that I rise to offer a few remarks upon the motion and the amendment now before the Council. When I came here this morning I could not persuade myself to believe that there was really any room for prolonged debate, unless indeed, we deliberately chose to wander away from the question before the Council. The situation, if I apprehend it rightly, is this; under the standing legislative orders we were bound to submit for the approval of the Government of India the Bill as reported upon by the Select Committee; that Government, after a careful, and, it is said impartial consideration of the whole question, has come to the conclusion that certain changes of the greatest importance are essential, in so far as the constitution of the Municipality is concerned. This decision is embodied in a despatch which it will be idle to deny practically conveys a mandate to us, although it is couched in extremely courteous language. If this is the right view of the position in which we find ourselves, a position which

probably none of us anticipated when the Bill was sent up to the Government of India, I confess I find it difficult to discover what practical advantages are to be secured by a criticism of that despatch. If my hon'ble friend, who opened the debate to-day with one of those speeches which we all delight to hear, had ventured to assert that the decision of the Government of India is not binding upon us, if he had ventured to suggest that though the independence of this Council is somewhat mythical, we are at liberty to disregard the views of the Government of India, and proceed with the consideration of the Bill, clause by clause, his remarks would have been perfectly intelligible to me. If, on the other hand, my hon'ble friend had taken up a more moderate position and had ventured to suggest that the Council should approach the Government of India and respectfully ask for a re-consideration of their decision, on the ground that the views of the Members who represented the interests of the Corporation had not been rightly appreciated, his remarks would have been perfectly in order. In support of such an amendment, it would have been open to me to show that the despatch from the Government of India was remarkable for the fact that the conclusions embodied in it were not deducible from the premises. To take a concrete instance, in support of such an amendment, it would have been perfectly legitimate to show that assuming, as indeed it is assumed in the 13th paragraph of the letter from the Government of India, that the allegation is well-founded, that the existing Corporation has devoted itself to speech rather than to action; assuming further, that in order to check the abuses and anomalies complained of, it is necessary to reduce the numerical strength of the Corporation; assuming all this, it does not necessarily follow that the proposed reduction should be confined to the body of elected Commissioners alone. Indeed, if these positions are granted, and I shall assume for my present purpose that they are granted, it would follow that the reduction should not be confined to the body of elected Commissioners alone, but should be extended to the body of nominated Commissioners as well; unless, indeed, the Government is further prepared to affirm that the vice of speech without action is monopolised by the elected Commissioners, and the abuses complained of are traceable to them exclusively. But these comments, however just and well-founded they may be, are somewhat pointless in relation to the amendment before the Council. If these considerations cannot have any practical effect on our action in the present stage of the Bill, I submit with great confidence that the wisest course would be to refrain from such ineffectual criticisms. At the same time I frankly confess that the amendment proposed by my hon'ble friend seems to me a very reasonable one, and it has my hearty support."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN said:—"I do not propose at this late hour to enter into a detailed examination of the proposals of the Government of India, especially those relating to the proposed reduction in the number of elected Commissioners and the introduction of the Bombay system into our municipal constitution which I intended to dwell upon. The matter has been sufficiently discussed by the Hon'ble Member who proposed the amendment, but I should like to offer one or two observations. The spirit in which, and the courtesy with which, the Government of India has dealt with this subject has led me to entertain the strongest hope that if a proper representation is made to the Government of India on the subject they will be prepared to re-consider the matter. But the reason why we should accept this amendment is supplied by the letter of the Government of India itself, where it is *said* that the proposal which they now make is new, having never been suggested before. That being so, it cannot be doubted that a proper and sufficient time should be allowed to the public to express their opinions on the matter, and to press their representations upon the Government of Bengal, the Government of India and upon the Select Committee, and it is proper and I should say just that further time should be given to enable the Select Committee to entertain and consider the views that may be expressed by the public on the changes which are proposed to be made in the Bill. It is therefore desirable, that the amendment proposed should be adopted."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"Sir, my hon'ble friends who represent the Corporation have twice appealed to me for confirmation of their statements,

and though I am able to give that confirmation, the fact in no way diminishes the strenuousness with which I would oppose this amendment. They have made some general remarks in which my name has been brought in, in corroboration, and I beg, Sir, for permission to reply to them. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar began his speech by pointing out that the diminished representation now proposed to be given must have the effect of obliterating the Muhammadan representatives on the Corporation. But what are the actual facts under the present constitution which he defends and would maintain? In the General Committee of the Corporation which was elected the other day, so far as it is composed of elected Commissioners, there is not one single Muhammadan, and so far as it is composed of nominated Commissioners, only one Muhammadan has been returned, my noble friend the Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, who is not even a resident within the Corporation's area."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I was referring to Muhammadans in relation to the wards."

The Hon'ble Mr. OLDHAM continued:—"I understand my friend's correction, but do not see how it lessens the force of what I say. The whole controversy hitherto has turned upon the constitution of the General Committee which is the embodiment of the elective and representative principle in the whole Corporation, and Muhammadans are excluded from it. Therefore, the present constitution does not allow adequate Muhammadan representation, and Government must be looked to for a new constitution to redress the balance. My hon'ble friend went on to deny that there was anything like a Hindu predominance in the Corporation. He said that this Hindu predominance was an absolute myth. How can he possibly reconcile that statement with the facts? The Hindu predominance is an absolute demonstrable fact, and is the fact which induces me to oppose this motion for postponing the debate. It is true that I do not join, and have never joined, in the indictment against the Corporation. For more than a year I have been a Commissioner myself, and have worked with them, and therefore have been able to understand more clearly than before how, from time to time, such men as Sir Henry Harrison and Mr. Cotton and Mr. Lee, and now the present Chairman, Mr. Bright, have stood forth as the champions of the Commissioners. I believe them to be an upright and devoted body of men who have carried out with singular ability the duties entrusted to them, but I deny that they are representatives. Why in the very ward in which I live, and in which, under pressure of the plague, I have become a self-constituted Ward Commissioner, though the European vote is far stronger than the Indian vote, my elected colleagues are two Muhammadan gentlemen, one of whom is not even a resident. Taken by itself the circumstance is one which I personally could not regret, because one of these colleagues—a young gentleman, Maulvi Agha Mahomed Musa by name—was last year the life and soul of the Ward Vigilance Committee in the constant duties which it undertook, and you, Sir, have already acknowledged the usefulness of the work done by these Ward Committees. But though I congratulate myself on having such a colleague, this result was a happy accident, and he was in no sense a product of a representative system. Such a system has been tried as an experiment, and the experiment has completely failed. I do not concur with the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie in the history he has given of the introduction of Local Self-Government and in the reasons he assigns for excepting Calcutta and the other Presidency towns from the measures announced in 1882. There is no doubt in my mind that, in the year 1876, it was intended to give as full a measure of representative government to Calcutta as was possible, and that in 1882, when Local Self-Government for the interior was introduced, the Presidency towns were excluded from the new provisions, only because a measure intended for the mufassal could not be framed on so broad a basis as one for Calcutta. This does not alter the fact that the system of representation tried in Calcutta has failed. In 1888 it was amended in some respects, but still it failed. It was an experiment from the first, and the failure has been so complete that, unlike the speakers on the other side, I think that Government has still in this matter a *tabula rasa* on which to write, and a clear field for the trial of a different plan.

"My hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in the beginning of his speech, dwelt upon the broad basis upon which his remonstrance was founded. He referred to the popularity of the broad principles of Local Self-Government, which, I say, does not exist in Calcutta and to the general feeling on the subject among the people, while, so far as I have been able to see, no such general feeling exists in this city. It is now more than a year since this agitation has been started: we have had the means of observing it, and the longer it has progressed the more clearly it is seen that it is focussed in and confined to the class whom my hon'ble friend represents—I mean, the Bengalis. Perhaps at this stage I should ask what exactly we mean when we speak of the Bengalis? I daresay a person who thought himself well informed might reply that they are the people living under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and that there are 72 millions of them. There is no need, in this Council, to dilate on such a delusion as that. But whom do we mean when we speak of the Bengalis? We only mean that intellectual race who are now competing with us in nearly every field, and I think out-stripping us in some. We mean only those whom I would call the Brahman and the lesser Brahman. By the lesser Brahman I particularly refer to the Baidya, who occupy in Bengal the place taken by the Kshatriya in Upper India, and who are sprung from the Brahman, the honoured offspring, though not the heirs. Then there is the great class or caste of the Kayastha, with whose claims Mr. Risley was so much impressed that, in that monumental work of his, he assigns them in Bengal a position almost higher than the Brahman's. This, however, the Brahman or the Baidya would not concede, and I think that I say nothing derogatory of the Bengali Kayastha when I refer to them too as lesser Brahman. I do not forget that from the habits of life of the Brahman there were associated with them in their households others who thus managed to partake of their influence and their lore; and so we see accounted for some of the nobility of Bengal, among them that distinguished lady, the late Maharani Swarnamayi; or as another instance, that eminent man, a patriot and a Bengali, the late Kristo Das Pal; or in another direction, our distinguished fellow-citizen and man of science, Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar. But such exceptions only emphasize the fact, precisely as the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's presence in their ranks does, that the class to which I refer is a single class, the Brahman and the lesser Brahman.

"The opposition which this measure has met is wholly a Hindu opposition, and I can now further narrow it down by pointing out that it is wholly a Bengali opposition. I deny that they are anything like a numerical majority in this city, or among the rate-payers. To make an estimate, you must eliminate all Europeans, Australians, and Americans, and foreigners; all the numerous Hindustanis and Uriyas; all Muhammadans; and also all those who do not belong to races or castes from whose hands a Brahman can take water; and then you will have left the Brahman, the lesser Brahman and the nine castes, who are an absolute and comparatively small minority of the Calcutta rate-payers. It is impossible to give the exact figures because the census has not distinguished the Hindu inhabitants by race, and the next census should do so. But, as one instance, I would appeal to the figures of the Excise Revenue in Calcutta alone as showing the immense numerical superiority of the races in Calcutta who do not follow the well-known habits of temperance and abstinence observed by the Brahman and the lesser Brahman—that is, the Bengalis, of whom I speak. I have already acknowledged the intellectual superiority of these people; but it is also a fact that the power of expression with which they are gifted is out of all proportion to their numbers. Because they express themselves so well and their intellectual powers are so high, we cannot be blinded to the fact that they are monopolising the sole power in the Corporation. That they have used their powers otherwise well I have admitted, and to this I can testify. But their monopoly is complained of by others, and as long as it exists there is no representation in its true sense in this city. As regards the complaints against this monopolising, the case briefly is that the city was founded 200 years ago by Englishmen on a site which even now, in common parlance among the people, is said not to be India, for it is a country which the Pandavas never visited. The town was founded for commercial purposes and

as a commercial colony, and in this colony the Indian colonists were allowed to join. They came first for security, and then for the sake of partnership, and later on for their own comfort and for the pleasures and advantages of civilization, and it is these last comers who are now found fighting for political power with the successors of the English settlers, and a small body of them is actually and exclusively predominant in the civic Government. I cannot say that they have usurped this power. They have attained it by fair means and their own abilities, and because it was left to them. But it has become a monopoly and is complained of, and as it is not representation, it has to be taken from them for it has turned out to be something quite different from what was intended. The sole difficulty I have found, so far as my own attitude in the case was concerned is, that we are now endeavouring to take away, after 21 years, a power of which they have been faithful trustees and which they have exercised so well.

"I have accorded my tribute to the Commissioners, though it must be remembered that in doing so I speak as one of them, who cannot appraise them so justly as an outsider. Nor do I by any means admit that they are perfect on all points or that their efficiency cannot be improved, or that it is not necessary to improve that efficiency. They themselves do not represent business or commercial classes, but all belong to a particular class—the Bengali literate class—the lawyers, the journalists, the professors. I do not suppose, Sir, that any one can imagine that when I enumerate these classes I do so with any tinge even of disparagement—the lawyers, the professors, the journalists—the classes who have always stood in the fore front where liberty and culture prevailed. The point in the present connection is that they are not the business men in a commercial city, they are untrained in the work they have to do, and they have no administrative experience. Last year, for nine months, I had the honour to hold the position of Chairman of the Port Commissioners, a body to whom both the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar have alluded; and though there is no constant parallel between their work and that which comes before the General Committee of the Corporation, there are many subjects which should be dealt with in the same way. I used sometimes to come from a meeting of the Port Commissioners to a meeting of the General Committee, and I am free to admit that I found myself more at home in the Committees of the Corporation than among the Port Commissioners. The reason was that the former's method was the method to which I was used, that is, the lawyer's method, to get to the bottom of a case by laborious inquiry and plainful analysis and purely intellectual effort. In the Port Commissioners I found myself associated with 14 men who were a great deal better than myself as regards the business which had to be done, because they thoroughly understood it beforehand and knew how it was to be carried out. Their Chairman fulfilled an entirely different function and, but that it seems to reflect on the Corporation I would say that, while among the Port Commissioners the Chairman talked and the Commissioners acted, in the Corporation it was the Commissioners who talked and the Chairman who had to take action, and then to answer to the Commissioners. The two bodies of course are differently constituted. But it is true that in the Corporation, while the Chairman is too often left to himself and without support, the Commissioners, on the other hand, fail to realize the tremendous strain they put upon him and on all their Executive by the other demands they make upon their time in meetings. In many matters, as, for instance, in the great drainage works now in progress, the General Committee of the Corporation might well take lessons from the Port Commissioners, and under the provisions of the Bill they will be able to have the benefit of that administrative experience and business knowledge which is the common quality among the Port Commissioners, but in the General Committee practically does not exist. In fact, the only business man among them is my friend Babu Nalin Behari Sircar whom I notice opposite as an attentive listener, of whom Sir Alexander Mackenzie in this place said the Corporation could not dispense with his services.

"I see I have made a note about the parallel which my hon'ble friend (Babu Surendranath Banerjee) drew from a comparison with certain towns in

England where the population is on much the same scale as that of Calcutta. I submit that there is no such parallel because the populations of those towns are homogeneous, and I have described how very different it is in Calcutta where, in consequence, the balance has constantly to be adjusted. Then there is that argument which has so constantly been brought forward, and which Sir Stuart Hogg seems to have originated. I mean the birds-of-passage argument. I remember Sir Stuart Hogg's regimé well. Benevolent it was no doubt, but it was despotic and autocratic to a degree which it is hard to realize in times like these. When I think of him as using this astounding argument, I can only look on him as giving up, with both hands, in the very plentitude and wantonness of power, everything that might be urged on his side. Do those who use this argument as applied to Calcutta ever reflect on the circumstances and Municipal Government of the city of London? I mean of the area lying within the old gates and walls, the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, and I suppose the richest and most famous Corporation in the world? Will they urge that the business men who manage it, because they are only too anxious to leave it, and will not even pass their nights within it, but, when they have finally done with it, betake themselves to the country, and often to distant lands, are unfit to manage it and are not interested in its Municipal Government? Why should it be supposed that Englishmen who look forward to retiring from business should be less concerned in the welfare of Calcutta and in the efficiency of its Government? Is it even *primâ facie* probable that the English, after founding and developing a city in the East, which has come to be one of the great cities of the world, would be as careless about its future as about its present? And this is what the argument really implies."

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR OF NASHIPUR, said:—"Your Honour, I beg to propose as an amendment that instead of two weeks four weeks' time be allowed, so that the public might have sufficient time to consider the Bill and submit their views upon it."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I rise to order. The Hon'ble Member is precluded from moving this amendment Under the Rules no amendment can be moved without previous notice given."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"I must point out that under Rule 21 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business in the Council the Hon'ble Member is out of order, and I regret I cannot allow him to move his amendment."

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR OF NASHIPUR, continued:—"I bow down to Your Honour's decision and I shall not take up the time of the Council with any lengthy observations, but I desire to offer a few remarks on the proposals now before the Government.

"We are grateful to the Government of India for the very kind and sympathetic way in which they have perused various criticisms on the Bill and for the kind assurance they have given that there would be no contravention of the broad principles of Local Self-Government already conceded. The Government is disposed to grant us a concession in the constitution of the General Committee on the model of a Standing Committee of Bombay; but, Sir, we could not welcome this concession as the number of elected Commissioners in the Corporation is reduced to half, and the Corporation itself is not allowed a free hand in the election of two-thirds of the members of its General Committee, like that of Bombay. I think the Government is inclined to reduce the numerical strength of the Corporation, on the belief that the existing Corporation has devoted itself to speech and to criticisms rather than to action. As I have no personal experience into the working of the Calcutta Municipality, I must refrain from making any observation on the point; but the Resolutions on the Administration Reports of the Calcutta Corporation of previous years recorded by Your Honour's predecessors in office, extracts of which I shall read with Your Honour's permission, will show that there has been marked and gradual improvement in the administration of the Calcutta Corporation and that its Commissioners all along have done excellent work.

"I quote extracts from the Resolutions on the Annual Administration Reports for the years 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

'The Lieutenant-Governor considers that these results, showing how largely the Commissioners devote their time and trouble without remuneration to municipal duties, afford the most satisfactory evidence of the growth of public spirit in the Metropolis.' And again.....'Upon the whole, there can be no doubt that the administration of the Calcutta Municipality during the past year was marked by very satisfactory progress, great attention to work on the part of the Commissioners and improvement in all directions.'

&c., &c., &c., &c.

'(2) Notwithstanding defects of form which have been pointed out, the report discloses much excellent work done by the Commissioners and real progress made in several important branches of municipal administration.'

&c., &c., &c., &c.

'In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to congratulate the Commissioners on the improvements in the administration which have been carried out during the year and on the progress which has been made in works beneficial to the health and prosperity of the city.'

&c., &c., &c., &c.

'The Commissioners themselves have, as a whole, displayed a care and attention to their duties, which is very meritorious and has in some cases risen to the level of devotion.'

&c., &c., &c., &c.

'The thanks of the Government are due to the Commissioners for the interest which they have displayed throughout the year in the administration of the Corporation and the time and trouble which they have bestowed on the large questions as well as matters of detail brought under their consideration.'

'The present number of Commissioners was fixed after a mature and deliberate consideration, and I do not think that there has been any special necessity to make such a radical change now in that respect. If the Government of India have come to the final determination to reduce the numerical strength of the Corporation, I beg to submit that the reduction should not fall on the shoulders of the elected Commissioners only, as in such a case it will strike at the very root of Local Self-Government, the fundamental principles of which will be violated. If, following the Bombay system, the Government is inclined to reduce the number of elected Commissioners, I beg respectfully to point out that the system proposed to be introduced here materially differs from that adopted in Bombay. The Bombay Corporation elects its own President and the Standing Committee its own Chairman; but here the official Chairman acts as President of both the Corporation and General Committee. And again in Bombay, though only half the number of Commissioners is elected at ward elections, out of other half 16 are elected by Justices, 2 by Fellows, and only 2 by the Chamber of Commerce. But here there is no election by Justices or Fellows, and no seat is allowed even to native merchants or house and landowners; whereas 10 seats are allowed to European mercantile communities. So, Sir, if the Bombay system is at all to be given a trial here, I beg to submit that it be adopted in its entirety, and that out of 25 seats reserved for nominated and appointed Commissioners, other representative bodies of Calcutta, such as the British Indian Association, the National Chamber of Commerce, the National Muhammadan Association, and the like, should also be allowed to be represented in the Corporation, and the Corporation should be left unfettered in the election of two-thirds of the members of the General Committee. As the Government appoints 4 members of the General Committee, I humbly think that the Government appointees in the Corporation should have no voice in the election of the rest of the members of the General Committee. In conclusion, I leave the matter in Your Honour's hands with the full confidence that under your benign and sympathetic rule our appeal will not go in vain."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The discussion to-day practically divides itself into two parts, which have but a slender connexion with one another.

In the first place, we have the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, the effect of which is to extend the time in which the Select Committee is to report from two weeks to six weeks, and to invite further expressions of opinion from the Corporation and other public bodies. In the second place we have the lengthy, elaborate, and I may say, discussive criticisms which have been delivered to-day—not only upon the proposals of the Government of India, but upon a great variety of other matters, which, in my judgment, are not strictly speaking before the Council. I shall deal with these two matters separately; and, as the amendment of my hon'ble friend is a comparatively small matter, I shall take it up first and very briefly; because what my hon'ble friend said upon it has already been met by the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie. I am entirely opposed to the proposal to postpone the consideration of the Bill by the Council for six weeks, because, as the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie has said, if this is done, it will be absolutely impossible for the Council to dispose of this Bill during the present session. To-day is the 7th August. If we give six weeks to the Select Committee to submit its report, that will carry us on to the 18th of September; and then, when the report is submitted, it will be necessary to re-publish the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and that will involve another fortnight's delay. That will bring us to the beginning of October, shortly before the Puja holidays, when no business can be done; and it will be necessary for the Council to adjourn, and we shall not be able even to begin the discussion of the Bill itself before the cold weather session. There are the strongest grounds for deprecating any such delay. The Bill has been before the public and the Council for a long time, and the subject has been discussed for, I think, two and a half years. It is now eighteen months since the Bill was formally introduced. During that time the Bill has received an enormous amount of most minute and most careful criticism and examination not only by the Corporation and the various public bodies to whom it was referred, but also at the hands of the Select Committee. And it is unhappily true that some of the proposals in the Bill have given rise, among a certain class, to a good deal of bitterness and recrimination. The constitutional sections of the Bill are regarded in some quarters with dislike and even with dismay. I think therefore that any further delay is greatly to be deprecated. During the last two years, the Municipal Commissioners, the Municipal Executive, and the Municipal establishments have been in a state of agitated suspense and uncertainty—a state of things which cannot but do harm and cannot conduce to harmonious or efficient work. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, to bring this unfortunate controversy to a termination with the least possible delay, and I trust the Council will not endorse any device for protracting this matter further.

"The hon'ble the mover of the amendment has referred to the 8th paragraph of the letter of the Government of India, and said that in that paragraph the Government of India indicated certain features of the Bill which are not in entire accordance with the principles laid down, and he suggested that it would therefore be necessary for the Select Committee to go through this Bill over again. Now, that is not the case at all. In the very next paragraph of the letter the Government of India indicate what are the features to which they take exception, and in a subsequent part of the letter they indicate the remedies which in their opinion should be applied, and it is to those features only that the Select Committee will have to refer; and they will not have to go through the whole Bill again. It has been said by the hon'ble mover of the amendment that the Corporation ought to have an opportunity of expressing their views. That is not an argument to which I can attach much weight. The Corporation is very strongly represented in this Council by six, if not seven, members, who are also Members of this Council. What the Hon'ble Member probably referred to was the elective section of the Corporation, but even that is most fully, and if I may venture to say so, most efficiently represented by the hon'ble mover of the amendment and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, who are both elected Members of the Corporation. We have heard to-day the exhaustive and vigorous attack on the proposals of the Government of India with which the two Hon'ble Members have favoured us, and

which will leave the Corporation little or nothing to say. I do not think that if an opinion was called for from the Corporation, they would be able to add one single observation or one single argument which has not already been adduced, or to bring forward one single new fact or illustration in support of those arguments. The proposals of the Government of India are no doubt very important, but as has been pointed out, they are comparatively simple, and it is possible to state the substance of them in a very few words. The amendments which will be necessary to give effect to those proposals are comparatively few and comparatively simple. They are already in print, and if the Select Committee will give their attention to the matter, I feel sure there will be no difficulty in completing the amendment of the Bill in the manner which is desired by the Government of India within the period which has been named in my motion. That is all I have to say in regard to the amendment now before the Council.

"I now turn to the much more important proposals of the Government of India which have received the acceptance of the Bengal Government. This question is a very much more important one than the Hon'ble Member's amendment. I will divide the proposals of the Government of India into two parts—first, that portion of the proposals which relates to the constitution of the Corporation itself, and then I will deal with what has been said with regard to the constitution of the General Committee. Primarily, the proposal put forward by the Government of India is that the number of the elected Commissioners shall be reduced from 50 to 25, and that the number of the whole body be reduced from 75 to 50. The reasons given by the Government of India for these proposals are two. In the first place they point out that in the past the Commissioners have been too much addicted to talk—to speech and criticism—rather than to action, or to allowing action to be taken, and the Government of India consider that the reduction in their number will tend to prevent this tendency in the future. Secondly, they consider that by this reduction there will be established in Calcutta a strict equality and balance of interests between the European and native elements in the Corporation, or, as I should prefer to put it, between the elected Commissioners on the one hand and the representatives of the Government and of foreign trade on the other.

"With regard to the allegation that too much time is taken up in making speeches, I do not desire to say very much. Both the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar have challenged it, and the former has referred to the opinion expressed by Sir Henry Harrison in 1888. Personally, I have never attached much weight to the proposal to reduce the number of Commissioners, *per se* and I am very much inclined to agree with Sir Henry Harrison that the time taken up in speaking does not depend so much upon the number of the Commissioners, but upon the number of those who desire to speak. I rather doubt whether, if the total number of Commissioners is reduced by one-third, there will be a proportionate reduction in the time occupied in speaking. But there is good deal to be said on the other side. In the first place, the proposal for a reduction in the number of Commissioners does not stand by itself. It is intimately connected with and forms an integral part of the very important reform proposed for the re-adjustment of the balance of interests between the two wings of the Corporation. Then again, Sir Henry Harrison was no doubt a very strong and efficient Chairman, and his opinion on all municipal matters carries high authority; but there have been strong and efficient Chairmen since his time, *vivera fortes post Agamemnona*, if I may vary a well-worn quotation, and some of these strong and efficient Chairmen have held a very decided opinion that the present number of Commissioners is too great for efficient administration. And, lastly, there is the undoubted fact, which cannot be denied, that 50 Commissioners are not likely to take up so much time in speaking as 75 Commissioners; so that there will be some reduction in the time taken up in talk, although it may not be in proportion to the actual numerical reduction.

"But the second reason adduced by the Government of India for the reduction of the number of Commissioners is of much greater weight, and to my mind it goes to the root of the whole matter, and it will be necessary for me to occupy the attention of the Council for some little time in dealing with it. Some of the Hon'ble Members have told us to-day that representation is the

true and only basis of taxation, and they have said in one way or another that no system of Government which does not place the municipal administration of Calcutta in the hands of the elected representatives of the rate-payers is in accordance with the true principles of Local Self-Government. I understand that this is a correct description of the proposition laid down by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar pointedly drew attention to the fact that a very small proportion of the municipal rates is paid by the mercantile community in Calcutta. The hon'ble mover of the amendment also stated that the Ward Commissioners were the elect of the people, although he was good enough to admit that they were not actually elected by the whole of the rate-payers. I fully expected that some figures would have been laid before the Council by the Hon'ble Members who opposed my motion, to show to what extent the elected representatives on the Corporation do actually represent the people of Calcutta; but they have not done so. I will now supply that omission. I will refer to the figures of registered electors and the figures of registered rate-payers. The number of registered voters in Calcutta is 13,890; *i.e.*, about 2 per cent. of the total population. The number of rate-payers is 60,518; that is the number of persons who pay the consolidated rate. There are also a certain number of persons who pay other municipal taxes, such as the tax on horses and carriage-tax, the tax on carts, the license-tax on trades and professions, and other small items. It may be taken that the total number of rate-payers of all kinds is between 62,000 and 63,000. Now I will ask the Council to consider the true significance of these figures—13,890 against 63,000."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"Those who do not pay Rs. 24 a year should be excluded."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER continued:—"What has been said is that the elected Ward Commissioners are the representatives of the rate-payers. But the figures show the fact that they are not elected by so much as one-fourth of the total number of the rate-payers. The total number of the persons entitled to exercise the franchise in Calcutta is less than one-fourth of the rate-payers, less than 2 per cent. of the whole population, and less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole male population of the town. This is a state of things which has not even an approximate parallel in any town in England of which I am aware. The hon'ble mover of the amendment has referred to some figures showing the number of members of different Corporations in England. They are, I believe, quite accurate, and I think the Hon'ble Member is entitled to all the advantage he can derive from them. But I should like him to look into the figures and numbers in the cases he has cited—towns like Glasgow, Leeds, Birmingham, Hull and Manchester—to look at the total number, and to compare the proportion of voters, and of registered electors, with the total population of the town. He will then find that in Glasgow there is one registered voter for every seven of the population; in Birmingham, one in five; in Leeds, one in four; while in Calcutta, the number is one in fifty of the population. In English towns women have votes; in Calcutta that is not the case. Therefore it is necessary to take only the male population of Calcutta, which, according to the last census, was 415,000. This means that the number of the registered electors is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole number of males. Now I think it is obvious upon the face of these figures, that no sort of conclusion can be drawn from them to show that the elected representatives of the rate-payers in Calcutta have any claim to be considered as standing on the same footing as the corresponding representatives in England. The figures referred to by the Hon'ble Member are not such as I think the Council should accept as having any bearing upon the matter of representation. Some people in this country talk of the elective system as if it was a means to an end. The hon'ble the mover of the amendment said that the Ward Commissioners were the elect of the people, that the supreme power of control should be vested in the representatives of the rate-payers, and that any reduction in their number will lay the axe to the root of the principles of Local Self-Government.

"It is, I assert, nothing of the kind; the elective principle is only a means to an end. A far safer guide, the only safe guide, for our present purpose, is to have regard to the principle of representation, the representation of interests. It is because the system of election in Calcutta has wholly failed in practice to yield truly representative results that it has been found defective and now stands in need of reform. That system has hitherto placed the whole Executive power in the hands of a single class. I mean the middle class Bengali Hindus. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar in his speech denied that there was any Hindu predominance. But I maintain that the fact is notorious and cannot be denied. Out of the 50 elected members of the present Corporation, 37 are Bengalis, and it is my experience and the experience of every one who has sat on the Municipal Board and more especially on the General Committee, that the Hindu representatives on the Corporation can, if they wish it, sweep everything before them. [The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"My point is that they do not sweep away everything in their own way."] I do not wish, for one instant, to say a single word of disparagement of this class, or in depreciation of their merits and many good qualities. There are many of these whom I am proud to regard as my personal friends, and I hope that there are some who look upon me in the same light. But is it in accord with any legitimate scheme of Local Self-Government, that the whole administration of municipal affairs in a town, such as Calcutta, should be placed in the hands of a single class, and that class one which, as Mr. Risley has pointed out, has no special aptitude for trade and who look upon the foreign commerce and trade of Calcutta as no particular concern of theirs?

"We have been told that the Europeans, including Eurasians, form a small numerical minority of the whole population, and we have been told that the amount of taxes paid by the commercial community is comparatively insignificant. The proportion they pay is commonly said to be 30 per cent. [The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"Personally they may pay largely, but as business firms they do not pay much."] It is argued from these facts that it is unreasonable and unjust that the Government and the commercial community should receive an equal degree of representation with the native and non-commercial classes. [The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar spoke as if the Corporation had created Calcutta. I deny that statement. I altogether reject the proposition that you can come to any conclusion on the question of representation of interests upon the basis of an estimate of mere number or of municipal rates. There are two great causes which have made Calcutta what it is, which have raised it from its position as a small obscure thinly populated village, to its present position as a great, rich, flourishing and populous city. The first is the fact that for many years it has been the seat of the Government, both of the Imperial and Provincial Governments, and the capital of the greatest Empire in this Continent; and, secondly, the fact of the existence in it of an enormous foreign trade. It is no exaggeration to say that these two causes acting together, and more especially the second of them, have actually created and called into existence nine-tenths of the whole value of property in Calcutta. The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham has referred to figures relating to the Excise Revenue of Calcutta. I will refer to the figures of the Income-Tax. If the Council refers to the Income-Tax returns, they will find that in a single year the towns of Calcutta and Howrah taken together pay Income-Tax, approximately, in amount equal to the amount paid by the whole of the rest of Bengal taken together. And to what is that due? If we subtract from the Income-Tax paid by Calcutta the amount paid by the great body of Government servants; if we subtract the whole amount paid by the jute and other mills and by European and native firms engaged in the foreign trade of the port; and if, lastly, we subtract the amount paid by the great mass of other people who are attracted to Calcutta to minister to the wants of those classes, how much will remain? It will not be more than the merest fraction of what is paid at present. The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham has also referred to the great foreign population of Calcutta. I do not think it is generally known how large a proportion of the population of Calcutta is composed of foreigners—foreigners not merely to the city, but to the province of Bengal. The other day, I had occasion to look at the last Census Report of Calcutta, and on glancing at the table dealing with language, I found

some very striking figures. The total population is put down at 650,000 persons, and of these only 360,000 claimed Bengali as their mother tongue, the remainder, 290,000 claimed as their mother tongue some language or languages none of which are indigenous within 250 miles of Calcutta. Even this is not all; for it is notorious that a great number of those who serve as clerks, who work in such numbers in Government and business offices in Calcutta, are not natives of this city, but have come here to earn their livelihood. Can we imagine what would be the fate of Calcutta if, by any cataclysm of nature or any political misfortune, it should cease to be the seat of Government and be deprived of its foreign trade? Can any limit be placed on the degree of ruin in which all classes would be involved? Nine-tenths of the value of landed property would be swept away, and in a brief space of time the town would dwindle away to the level of Port Canning or Diamond Harbour. As Mr. Risley admirably expressed it when introducing the Bill into Council, landlords would lose their tenants, lawyers would lose their clients, shops would lose their customers, schools would lose their pupils, and Calcutta would sink to the position of a city of the dead, a decayed and deserted capital, like Bruges, or Ravenna, or the once famous Cinque Ports.

"To measure the relative importance and value of the interests represented by Government and foreign commerce by the amount of municipal rates which is paid by traders, is as much as if we should seek to measure the value of national education by the salaries paid to the teachers; or the value to the country of a great railway by the dividends paid to the shareholders. These two interests—the interests represented by the Government and by foreign commerce—are of greater importance and value to the well-being of Calcutta, than all other interests taken together; and so far from its being unjust to give them an equal measure of representation on the Municipal Board, I maintain it would have been perfectly legitimate and equitable to give them a still higher proportion of representation.

"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has referred to the fact that in 1876 Sir Richard Temple would have been prepared to accept a proposal to fix the proportion of elected Commissioners at three-fourths of the whole number upon certain conditions, that is, that different nationalities should be represented. I think Sir Richard Temple was referring to the motion brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Brookes on behalf of the non-official Europeans. The Hon'ble Member also mentioned the motion brought forward by Mr. Irving in 1888, to reduce the proportion of elected Commissioners from two-thirds to one-half. I am glad that these two proposals have been referred to, because they illustrate, in a very significant way, the attitude of the non-official Europeans in this matter, and the growth and development of opinion amongst them. Mr. Brookes brought forward his motion in 1876, at a time when the principle of election had been entirely untried in Calcutta, and no one knew how the principle would work in practice. The whole thing was an experiment. The opinion which Mr. Brookes expressed was based entirely upon *a priori* principles. It was not derived from experience. But twelve years' experience was quite sufficient to teach the non-official Europeans their lesson. During these twelve years they saw how the elective system had worked, and they took the earliest opportunity in their power of proposing that some more reasonable proportion of elected members should be allotted to them. I think the motion brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Irving in 1888 was entitled to greater weight than that of the Hon'ble Mr. Brookes in 1876, for the reason that the one was based upon experience, while the other rested only on theory.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has made what I can only regard as an attack upon certain proceedings of the Executive. It does not appear to me that that is a matter altogether germane to the motion before the Council; and I regret the more that it was made because I have no personal knowledge of the facts and am not in a position to make any remarks upon it. But I am given to understand that there is a complete answer to all that the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has said, and that although the facts stated by him are substantially accurate, nevertheless the inferences he sought to draw from them are entirely incorrect.

"A good deal has been said, in the course of to-day's proceedings, about the Bombay system and of its advantages and disadvantages, and the Hon'ble Member, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, was at some pains to declare that he was opposed to that system, and so also was the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. I understood the former to suggest that the Government of India were under a misapprehension in quoting a certain passage in the note of dissent signed by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and Babu Norendro Nath Sen as indicating that those Hon'ble Members were in favour of that system. Since this correspondence was published I have noticed that the passage in question in the note of dissent has been adversely criticised, in some of the Anglo-Indian papers, as calculated to mislead, and it is possible that these criticisms were in the mind of the Hon'ble Member when he made the disclaimer I allude to. Now it is not within my province to intervene between the Hon'ble Member and his critics, and I do not doubt that he is quite able to take care of himself. But in fairness to the Hon'ble Member I ought to state clearly that neither he nor Babu Norendro Nath Sen at any time gave the Select Committee to understand that they were in any way advocates of the Bombay system. On the contrary, on one occasion when this matter came incidentally before the Select Committee, the Hon'ble Members expressly stated that they did not want the Bombay system. There has certainly never been any misapprehension in my mind as to the attitude of these two gentlemen in this matter, and I think the other Members of the Select Committee, if referred to, will bear me out.

"On the other hand, I do not think that the Government of India can fairly be charged with any misapprehension. An attentive study of their letter of the 17th June will show that the Government arrived at their preference for the Bombay system as a model for Calcutta, by an entirely independent examination; and in paragraph 15 of that letter they plainly state that their preference had been actually expressed at a very early stage in the history of the Bill. The proposals of the Government of India have been arrived at without any reference to the note of dissent, and it is obvious to any one who will read the note of dissent that the two things are by far from identical. The Government of India have never proposed to introduce the whole of the Bombay system into Calcutta, neither has any one else that I know of. What has been proposed is to select certain features of the Bombay system which have been found by experience to work well, and which appear to be suited to the arrangements of Calcutta, and then to engraft those features upon the Calcutta constitution. Each of the parts so proposed for importation rests upon its own merits, and in no case has any suggestion been put forward merely because it forms part of the Bombay system.

"Both the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Singha Bahadur complain that the arrangements proposed by the Government of India, in respect of the constitution of the Corporation, do not follow in substance the Bombay model. Even if it were true they do not follow the Bombay model I am not particularly concerned to defend it, because, as I have said before, there has never been any intention to follow that model slavishly; but when these gentlemen tell us that the basis of the Bombay system is not one-half elected and one-half nominated members, I must challenge that allegation. [The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I said that if a close analysis is made between the system in force in Bombay and the system now proposed, it will be found that they are not identical."] I do maintain this, that the basis of the Bombay constitution is undoubtedly one-half elected and one-half nominated Commissioners. Who are the Justices in Bombay? How do they get their appointments? These Justices in Bombay do not correspond to the Honorary Magistrates in Calcutta; they do not try cases like Honorary Magistrates do here. What their functions are I do not know, except that they have the power of returning a certain number of members to the Bombay Corporation. But one essential feature regarding them is this—that the whole of the Justices are nominated by the Government, and they hold their office purely and simply as nominees of the Government, and therefore, in effect, there is no practical difference between the Justices nominating certain members of the Bombay Corporation and the fifteen Commissioners

who are to be nominated by the Government here. If the Hon'ble Member contends that the Councillors elected by the nominated Justices owe their seats to election, why does he object, as he has done, to the precisely similar arrangement which is proposed for the General Committee? It has been said that four of the members to be elected to the General Committee by the nominated Commissioners will be nominees of the Government; how then can he say that the 16 members to be elected by the Justices in Bombay are not nominees of the Government?

"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said something to the effect that the reduction in the number of ward Commissioners from two to one in each ward will have the effect of entirely disfranchising the Muhammadan community. That statement has to a considerable extent been answered by the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham. The Muhammadan community possesses nine per cent. of the voting power; possibly a considerable number of them will be knocked out; but I am not prepared to admit that the whole of them would be knocked out. If it were so, the remedy would be in the hands of the Government, who would appoint a considerable number of Muhammadans. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said that would diminish the power of the Government to nominate representatives of other communities; but what he inferred from this is not correct; because as the total number of Commissioners is reduced, the relative value of nomination will be increased, and the powers of the Government will in no way be interfered with.

"This is all, I think, I need say in reference to the first part of the proposals of the Government of India in regard to the constitution of the Corporation.

"I now turn to what has been said in regard to the constitution of the General Committee. The object of the proposal with reference to the constitution of the General Committee, the main object, is to get rid of the want of similarity, which existed in the original Bill, between the constitution of the General Committee and the constitution of the Corporation; and surely this object is sufficiently reasonable in itself not to call for any elaborate defence? There can be no doubt that the absence of similarity in the constitution of these two co-ordinate authorities is a possible source of friction and of danger, and to a certain extent it was a defect in the original Bill. And no one pressed this argument in the Select Committee with greater force and persistence than the Hon'ble Members who represented the Corporation. It was probably unavoidable, so long as the elected Commissioners out-numbered the nominated Commissioners by two to one. But now that these two wings are to be made of equal strength, the reason for it disappears.

"From some remarks, which have been made to-day, it seems to be supposed that in the General Committee there will not be a true balance of interests between the two parties, the elected section and the nominated section. Some gentlemen seem to think that the Government will invariably select its four members from among the nominated Commissioners only. I know of no authority for such a suggestion. The Government intends to preserve an absolutely free hand in the selection of its four members on the General Committee; and will always endeavour to select those Commissioners who, in its opinion, are most likely to do honest and efficient work, without regard to the particular wing or section of the Corporation to which they belong.

"Then, again, it has been urged that it is wrong in principle for the Government or any outside authority to make any direct appointments to the General Committee, and that once the Corporation is constituted by election and nomination, there should be no further interference, and that the Commissioners should be left to elect to the General Committee any persons whom they think fit in any manner authorised by law. As a matter of theory I am not prepared to accept this view without much stronger reasons than have been adduced. And as a matter of precedent, we know that this is the very system which has worked and worked well in Bombay. But apart from either theory or precedent, there is a good practical reason why the Government should be directly represented on the General Committee. Under the law of 1888 the General Committee is a mere Committee of the Corporation; it has no powers of

its own; and all its resolutions are subject to the confirmation of the Corporation in Meeting. But under the new Bill we have changed all that. Under the new Bill the General Committee will become a co-ordinate authority. It will possess considerable independent powers; and none of its resolutions, with certain specified exceptions, will require confirmation by the Corporation. It will be an independent and, within its own sphere, a governing body. Therefore, it seems to me there is as much reason for Government to be directly represented on the General Committee as on the other co-ordinate authority, the Corporation itself.

"I now pass on to what has been said by the Hon'ble the Raja of Nashipur in reference to the proposal that the eight members of the General Committee who are to be elected shall be chosen in equal proportions from the two wings. He said there was no such rule in Bombay. That is quite true, but I do not admit that the fact that there is no such rule in Bombay is any reason why there should not be such a rule here. The Council are aware that in the Corporation the elected and the nominated members are to be equal in numbers. Now if we follow the Bombay rule and allow these eight members to be elected to the General Committee by the whole body of Commissioners elected and nominated, and if each section puts forward its whole voting power, then each of the two sections would be able to elect one-half of the eight members. This result is what Government desires to attain, and it has been thought desirable both by the Government of India and by the Government of Bengal that provision should be expressly made for it in the Bill, and that it should not be left to the mere chances of election.

"This is all I need say, as I think I have answered every relevant point which has been raised. There are many other points to which I have expressly not referred, because they appeared to me to be points which go beyond the motion before us. But, so far as I can recollect, I have gathered together all the relevant arguments. I hope and I confidently expect that the Council will reject the amendments proposed by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and will accept the substantive motion which I have made."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I desire to say a few words by way of personal explanation. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has challenged a statement I have made, and said there is a complete answer to it. I only referred to the matter in illustration of the unbusinesslike way in which the work of the Municipality is done. If it happened to be an attack upon the Executive, I am sorry, but that was not my primary purpose. The facts were formally mentioned before the General Committee, and there was no contradiction to any of the facts I put forward. I shall be glad to supply the Hon'ble Member with a copy of my note on the subject."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE in reply said:—"I hope and trust that the Council will not follow the advice of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and reject my amendment. The Hon'ble Member has remarked that if the amendment was accepted it would be impossible to dispose of the measure in the present session of the Council. I think that in a matter of this magnitude and importance it is very desirable that the public should have the amplest opportunity of considering and discussing the results which would follow from the adoption of the highly important changes proposed by the Government of India. I desire to correct some mistakes of fact which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has made in the course of his speech. He said that this Bill has been before the public for two years and a half, but as a matter of fact it has been before the public for one year and five months, the first intimation of the measure having been given in February 1898. Then there are important points which the public and the public bodies have not considered, questions relating to the reduction of the number of elected Commissioners, the constitution of the General Committee and other matters. These are questions which have never been before the Corporation and the public, and I think it right that they should now be

consulted in regard to them. My hon'ble friend has observed that the Corporation is well represented in this Council, and it is not necessary to refer it again to the Corporation. Why then was the Bill originally referred to the Corporation? It is a matter of the first importance, and I hope my hon'ble friend will agree to refer the Bill to the Corporation whom it most vitally affects. Let us have some more light, some kindly light thrown upon the subject. I am not quite sure that the European members of the Corporation might not be opposed to the dangerous innovations which have been proposed by the Government of India. I think it would be only fair to refer the Bill to the Corporation for their opinion upon the new proposals before the Council.

"Then there are the remarks made by the Hon'ble Member who represents the University, in the course of which he said he could not believe that any criticisms which might now be made would affect the question. I regret I am not prepared to accept that view. I have said that the Government of Bengal and the Government of India are highly deferential to the expression of public opinion. If we are able to put forward views that are sound and reasonable, I have not the slightest doubt that the Government will pay to those views the consideration to which they are entitled.

"Then there is the rule which guides our deliberations, that when a motion is made for reference to a Select Committee, the Members of the Council have the opportunity of declaring their views on the principle of the measure so proposed to be referred. Therefore, we ought to take this opportunity of saying what we have to say, and leave it to the Government to accept or not the proposals which we put forward.

"I am very sorry that certain remarks should have been made in this Council which imply a reflection upon some of those who have taken part in the agitation against this Bill. Such remarks are, I think, deeply to be deplored. The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie was pleased to say that a number of agitators had got up an agitation at public meetings in this town and elsewhere against this Bill, and that all this agitation was the work of wire-pullers, of which the Government need not take the slightest notice."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER rose to order:—"The Hon'ble Member is only entitled to reply to remarks made upon his amendment. He is not entitled to reply on the original motion."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Hon'ble Member can reply to the remarks which have been made."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE continued:—"Men representing the largest interests in this town have taken part in these demonstrations and have recorded their protest against the provisions of this Bill, and it is idle to say that these meetings were got up by wire-pullers and political agitators. It is all very well for my hon'ble friend to call others political agitators, but what would he say if his accusers were to turn round upon him and urge that he was a bit of a political agitator himself and that he sent round a circular to the tea-planters of Sylhet and Cachar asking them to set up an agitation in favour of this Bill? Would he not feel indignant and would we not sympathize with him in his distress? At the public meetings which have been referred to, the richest men in this town were present—the representatives of the Seals, the Mullicks, the Sets, the Rajas of Sobha Bazar and of various other influential families, of gentlemen who own about three-fourths of the European portion of this town. What would be the fate of the Hon'ble Member and his friends if they made up their minds to oust them from their palatial residences at Chowringhee? Why they would be like the wandering Jews and other homeless people!

"As to the voters in England, the qualification was a £10 rate, which almost every householder possesses. Here it is Rs. 24 a year. [The Hon'ble MR. BAKER —The comparison is not between Rs. 24 and £10, but the annual value of the house on which the tax is assessed. The valuation of the house is £10, and every body inhabiting a house of that assessed value is a voter. Here

it is an assessment of Rs. 150 a year.] That is so, and it amounts to universal suffrage, for almost every dwelling in England has that valuation.

"Once again I desire to say, on behalf of the people of Calcutta and of those whom I have the honour to represent, that if the recommendations of the Government of India are embodied in this Bill, it is our deliberate opinion that it would mean a death-blow to the prospects of Local Self-Government in Calcutta. My hon'ble friend the member in charge of the Bill is not aware of the deep-seated disappointment which will result by rushing this Bill through in its final stages. It would be much better to allow a little time for the discussion of this measure than to hurry it through in this fashion. That is the *dictum* of political wisdom, and I ask that the Council will adopt that *dictum* by its vote."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"It will be expected of me that on an occasion of so much importance I shall close the debate myself. I think it is hardly necessary after the excellent speech the Council has heard from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. And at this stage of the afternoon, what I have to say should be said as shortly as I can. I should like to speak to the Hon'ble Members who are opposed to the Bill in the frank and simple words that come from sympathy in their disappointments. When I first spoke upon this Bill last November, I remember saying that I realised their pain and vexation. It is not possible that a measure of this kind could have been introduced without rousing these feelings. Every member of a body, which is alleged to have disappointed expectation, is certain to resent the imputation with warmth. But it is against human nature not to be sorry for the man who means well and nevertheless does not succeed. And it has been in that attitude that I stand to this Bill to-day. My regret is sincere that it should be necessary to wound the feelings of a body whose intentions have been excellent.

"But, as I said last year, tenderness of feeling cannot be allowed to stand in the way of changes that are essential to the good government of the capital city of India, and the judgment which I expressed last year, and which I ventured to think was impartial, was that the changes of constitution proposed in the Bill were essential. I have listened with interest to-day to the eloquent, and in many points practical, speeches which have been delivered in opposition. I listened with respect to the assurances of the Hon'ble Members who are themselves Municipal Commissioners that the administration of Calcutta is all that it should be, and that, if there are defects, it is not the Corporation that are to blame. I am not, as they are, an expert, but nevertheless in a matter of this sort I must trust my own eyes and my own experiences, and with whatever regret I say it, I am compelled to say that in my judgment there is imperious need of improvement in the methods of administration in our city.

"The opinions of the majority of this Council, the opinions which I expressed last year, and which I have now been compelled to reiterate, and the dissents from those opinions which were recorded by the Hon'ble Members, have now been before another tribunal. I want you to consider what that tribunal is. It is a Government of India so completely changed within the last two years that the Military Member of Council is the only representative left of the body which accepted the proposals of Sir Alexander Mackenzie in 1897. It is a body of the highest and most experienced officials in India, and it is presided over by a Governor General who has engaged himself, as you all know, with the most lively interest in inquiring for himself into the merits of this controversy. It was to this body that our controversy was submitted. I can conceive no body whose impartiality and whose judgment were more to be trusted.

"The judgment has been that for efficient administration a change in the constitution of the Corporation must be made, and that we must go still further than we proposed in the amendment of the constitution. That conclusion is, of course, a disappointment; but I think all reasonable men will admit that it is a conclusion which we must now accept without further demur. A dissatisfied party appeals from the High Court to the Privy Council. But if the Privy Council decides against him, he may personally consider the decision wrong, but there is no more to be said or done. That is the case here. There has been an appeal to a tribunal whose impartiality none can impugn,

and that tribunal with a courtesy and consideration which only illustrate the strength of its opinion has given its judgment. To that judgment we must conform.

"Of course, it is a disappointment to the losing side. In that disappointment I can myself participate, for the judgment is, in a measure, against myself. The conclusion is not that Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Bill went too far, but that it did not go far enough, and that the number of elected members on the Corporation must be reduced from fifty to twenty-five. Sir Alexander Mackenzie was of opinion that this reduction was unnecessary so long as the Executive was strengthened and strong. The Select Committee gave the Local Government clear and definite powers of intervention in case of any miscarriage. With this safeguard I myself was prepared to be responsible for the good government of the city without further change of the constitution. That is not the opinion of the Government of India. They have balanced, as I did, advantages and disadvantages. They give greater weight than I did to the danger of friction, and call upon us to make an adjustment which shall avoid it. This is the deliberate conclusion of an impartial tribunal. I may and do regret it, just as some other Members of this Council have done to-day, but the arguments they use have never been absent from the minds of my predecessor or myself, and I cannot deny that in their serener atmosphere the Government of India are better judges, than we in the stress of contest, as to the exact weight that should be attached to them. I have, therefore, on the part of my Government accepted their conclusion. I cannot expect the Hon'ble Members who oppose the Bill to accept it without objection, but I am sure that they and the community of Calcutta will, in their further attitude in this discussion, remember the character of the tribunal which has given this decision and the sympathetic assurance with which that decision has been conveyed. It is final; it has to be accepted. What has now to be done, let us, for the reasons given by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, do as quickly as a just consideration of details will permit. I indulge the hope that the Council will join in this resolve, firstly, because of the notable moderation of the speeches that have been made in opposition, and, secondly, because of the assurance that my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee gave us in his opening speech—if he thought the Government of India had finally made up their mind, he would not waste time. That the Government of India has made up its mind he may take it from their letter to be absolutely certain. In that conclusion the Local Government has finally concurred.

"For the reasons the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has given, there will be no difficulty in completing the revision of the simple details that will be committed to them within a fortnight, and I trust the Council will accept the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Baker. There are two matters to which the Hon'ble Mr. Baker has not referred, and about which I would like to say a few words to the Council. The first is, that it was with much reluctance that I was compelled to intervene and call to order two Hon'ble Members who addressed us this afternoon. One of the points on which the expression of views was about to be made was that of the allegation of corruption among the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta. That is a matter on which the Corporation, I see, are about to address me, and upon which the Corporation will have an immediate reply from myself. It is unnecessary to go further into it now. It is not a matter to discuss here. The second matter is as to the character of the administration of Calcutta in the past. I also ruled that this was out of order and beyond discussion, for the reason that the Government of India had come to their conclusion upon that point and had confirmed the opinion of Sir Alexander Mackenzie. The other question to which I wish to refer is that which my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee mentioned at the end of his first speech. He said this was a measure which was a death-blow to the prospects of Local Self-Government in Calcutta. I venture to remind him and all the Members of this Council of what I said on this subject last November. I said then that Local Self-Government was confined to no single and solitary system. Local Self-Government may be carried out and carried forward in many different forms and fashions, and the man who should refuse to amend the system of Local Self-Government, which was not fulfilling

expectations, would be the most deadly enemy of the whole system of Local Self-Government. The friend of Local Self-Government is the man who accepts experience and makes modifications accordingly. Therefore, I must take the liberty to differ from my hon'ble friend, and I can assure him that, so far from this measure being a death-blow to Local Self-Government, it is the truest help that Local Self-Government can in fact receive. Whatever disappointment it may bring to one particular class, the result will be sustained success and improvement in the administration of Calcutta."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE'S amendments being put to the vote, the Council divided :—

Ayes 6.	*Noes 11.*
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Singha Bahadur, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
	The Hon'ble Rai Durgagati Banerjea Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Syud Ameer Hossein.

So the amendments were lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker's motion was then put and carried.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 21st August, 1899.

CALCUTTA;
The 29th August, 1899.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PORT OFFICER, CALCUTTA, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 1636Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 29th August 1899.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No. 2660, dated 14th July 1899, from the Port Officer, Calcutta, submitting his Annual Report for 1898-99.

COMMANDER P. J. FALLE, R.I.M., took over control of the Port Officer's Department from Commander B. P. Creagh, R.I.M., on the forenoon of the 1st April 1898, and has presided over the Department throughout the year.

2. The strength of the Bengal Pilot Service, at the close of the year, stood at 50, showing a reduction of two, as compared with the previous year. This was caused by one Pilot having resigned, and one retired. There are three grades of Pilots, viz. Branch Pilots, Master Pilots, and Mate Pilots, and the number on the list is divided between these grades as follows:—

Branch Pilots	16
Master Pilots	25
Mate Pilots	9

of these seven Branch Pilots and one Master Pilot are licensed.

3. The number of Leadsmen increased from 9 on the 31st March 1898 to 11 at the close of the year. In the review of the previous year, it was stated that, owing to the large reduction from 13 to 9 of the staff of apprentices, arrangements had been made to obtain from England the services of five additional Leadsmen. During the year three apprentices were appointed in England, but as one apprentice resigned during the year the total increase in the number has been only two. Subsequent to the close of the year, two more apprentices were appointed from England, and the Secretary of State has been requested to send out another apprentice, who will arrive about the end of the current year. No local candidate applied to be examined in April 1899, and arrangements have been made to hold a special examination in November 1899 for the admission of a local candidate.

4. In 1893 it was decided to gradually reduce the strength of the Bengal Pilot Service, so as to give them more frequent employment, and thus make them more efficient. In 1895 the first step was made in this direction by reducing the number to 55, and now the strength has fallen to 50, which was the number contemplated in 1893.

The employment of the Pilots is shown in the following statement:—

	Average number at work throughout the year.		Average number of vessels piloted each month.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
Branch Pilots ...	11·3	11·11	7·47	7·41
Senior Master Pilots ...	11·02	9·63	5·79	6·06
Junior Master Pilots ...	6·12	8·16	4·43	4·44
Mate Pilots ...	7·98	7·49	3·34	3·69

In the case of the Branch Pilots, the number of vessels piloted shows an increase, while in the grade of Junior Masters, the number of vessels piloted is practically the same.

In the remaining grades the number of vessels piloted shows a reduction, due in one case to the larger number at work, and in the other to a smaller number of vessels falling to the grade.

5. The following table shows the number of arrivals and departures of vessels during the past three years:—

	Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Average tonnage.
1	2	3	4	5
Steamers ...	1896-97 ...	939	924	3,002
	1897-98 ...	1,102	1,097	2,995
	1898-99 ...	1,102	1,116	3,116
Sailing vessels ...	1896-97 ...	118	114	1,580
	1897-98 ...	133	126	1,866
	1898-99 ...	105	107	1,757

This shows a further decrease in the number of sailing vessels visiting the port.

6. The following statement shows the number of vessels drawing over 21 feet piloted inwards and outwards during the last two years:—

	Year.	21-22.		22-23.		23-24.		24-25.		25-26.		26-27.		Total.	
		Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Steamers	1897-98 ...	59	96	55	118	79	187	48	149	7	59	1	3	249	612
	1898-99 ...	37	88	29	114	66	151	23	138	4	126	...	21	159	658
Sailing vessels	1897-98 ...	23	34	23	23	8	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	54	63
	1898-99 ...	25	25	18	25	7	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	53	58

Compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease in the number of steamers inwards and an increase in outwards, and a decrease in the number of sailing ships both inwards and outwards.

7. Only one vessel was neaped during the year. During 1896-97 45 vessels were detained, and in 1897-98 six vessels were detained for want of water, and the gradual reduction in these numbers appears to show that the several channels of the river have improved.

8. There were 27 groundings and 4 collisions during the year against 33 and 8 respectively, during the previous year. Of the groundings, 13 were either accidental or slight, 4 due to alteration of channel, and 2 in which the Pilots were not to blame. In the case of the collisions, one vessel, the S.S. *Mecca*, was totally lost, and in two others damage was caused. The percentage of casualties to vessels was 1·27 against 1·66 and 1·90 in the two previous years. This record is satisfactory.

9. Thirty three preliminary enquiries were held by the Port Officer during the year, of which 3 were referred to Departmental Courts of Enquiry. In two of these the Pilots were found guilty of negligence and want of proper care, and were suitably punished. In the third case, the Departmental Court found that the Pilot was not to blame. The Government, however, considered that the Pilot's action amounted to rash and negligent navigation, but as he had been acquitted of blame by the Court, no punishment was inflicted on him beyond the record of the opinion of Government.

10. Three special Marine Courts were also held during the year. In the first case, resulting in the loss of the S.S. *Mecca*, the Court was of opinion that the casualty was due to an error of judgment of the Master, who was drowned. The Court was further of opinion that the Chief Engineer of the S.S. *Lindula*,

the vessel against which the *Mecca* collided, was to blame for want of energy displayed by him in repairing the shaft of his vessel, and he was warned to keep his log in a more methodical manner. The Chief Engineer of the S.S. *Mecca* also was severely censured for gross negligence in omitting to close the watertight door of the engine room of the vessel. In the second case, the Court found the Tug Master guilty, and suspended his certificate as Master, and his license as steam-tug pilot, for three months, a local certificate of competency as Mate being granted him for that period. In the third case, which was one of grounding near Vizagapatam, the Court found the Master guilty, and his certificate was suspended for three months.

11. The Inland Steam Vessels Act was amended during the year to enable Local Governments to frame rules for the protection of inland vessels from collisions. Rules were accordingly framed and submitted to the Government of India, and are at present under consideration.

12. The S.S. *Guide* made 21 trips during the year. As explained in previous years, these trips are made chiefly in towing pilot brigs to and from their stations, and in supplying them with stores, water, and provisions.

13. The receipts and expenditure on account of pilotage for the last three years are shown below:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	8,55,724	7,44,392
1897-98	10,45,081	8,51,887
1898-99	10,33,642	8,23,655

14. The number of certificates of each class granted to Masters, Mates, Engineers and engine-drivers, after examination in Calcutta, is shown in the table below:—

Nature of certificate.	Candidates.	Total number examined.	Result.			Provisional certificate granted.	Renewal of certificate.	Remarks.
			Passed.	Failed.	Not eligible.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colonial	Master	9	3	6	.....	.....	.....	
	Do., Provisional	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	First Mate	30	14	16	.....	.....	.....	
	Only ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Second ,, ...	20	6	14	.....	.....	.....	
	First-class Engineer ...	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	
	Second-class ,, ...	37	24	13	.....	.....	.....	
Home Trade	Master	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Mate	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Engine-driver under Act VII of 1884.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Local	First-class Master	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
	Second-class ,, ...	89	28	61	.....	.....	.....	
	Serang	88	29	59	.....	.....	.....	
	Engineer	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	First-class engine-driver ...	75	31	44	.....	.....	.....	
	Second-class ,, ...	58	24	34	.....	.....	.....	
		415	164	251	.....	.....	.....	

15. The duties of First Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor were conducted by Mr. G. Robertson throughout the year, with the exception of 27 days in September 1898, when he was on privilege leave. During this period Mr. E. G. Venn, the Second Surveyor, acted for him, and was assisted by Mr. T. W. Fish, Lloyd's Surveyor.

16. The gross receipts from fees, collected for surveys, amounted to Rs. 31,627, and the expenditure, including travelling allowances of Surveyor to out-stations, amounted to Rs. 27,110. In all 422 vessels were surveyed.

17. The Department was efficiently managed by Commander Falle during the year, and the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Port Officer.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. B. BUCKLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1899-1900.

No. 638B., dated Calcutta, the 18th August 1899.

From—H. J. McIntosh, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

SALT.

THE HON'BLE MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the first quarter of 1899-1900, comprising the months of April, May and June 1899.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter amounted to 29,38,009 maunds, as compared with 25,63,412 maunds in the previous quarter and 27,56,417* maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 69,58,672, as against Rs. 60,73,882 in the previous quarter and Rs. 65,28,353* in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

* Revised figures.

3. The quantity of locally-made salt removed from the *golas* in Orissa during the quarter, and the quantity which remained in store at its close, are shown in table (I) below:—

TABLE I.

1	2
	Puri.
	Mds.
Balance at the close of the previous quarter ...	4,84,510
Manufactured or added during the quarter ...	.....
Total ...	4,84,510
Sold during the quarter	17,148
Wastage	2,853
Total ...	20,001
Balance at the close of the quarter	4,64,509

The total sales of locally-made salt during the quarter amounted to 17,148 maunds, as compared with 15,616 maunds in the previous quarter and 7,156 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Duty was paid on the full quantity sold.

4. The subjoined table (II) shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter,

as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the last two years:—

TABLE II.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	First quarter.		First quarter.		First quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
I.—United Kingdom	13,19,161	10,13,402	14,73,752	16,06,915	16,42,001	14,22,450
II.—Hamburg	1,76,311	3,14,929	93,917	1,03,142	3,56,649	2,28,809
II.—Marseilles	1	1	.....	...	.....	.....
IV.—Madagascar	.....	.....	.....	3,982	.....	18,516
IV.—Muscat	1,42,889	19,616	.....	500	.....	3,400
IV.—Aden	3,32,112	3,57,192	1,14,787	2,35,686	1,38,869	2,53,721
IV.—Lingza	.....	33,956	.....	3,220	.....	...
IV.—Jidda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,160
IV.—Rawayah	.....	1,58,910	.....	1,79,979	1,85,111	2,05,419
IV.—Saiif	1,05,269	1,89,711	.....	1,30,682	2,51,729	2,52,400
IV.—Hanjam	1,68,243	1,92,227	1,19,778	1,37,966	1,34,791	54,100
V.—Madras	25,000	22,932	5,004	15,261	6,154	.....
V.—Coconada	.....	.....	18,172	18,108	.....	.....
V.—Vizagapatam	.....	.....	60	60	1,800	.....
VI.—Bombay	1,44,179	1,33,383	55,151	88,392	1,15,927	1,44,094
Total ...	23,53,165	24,36,253	18,80,621	25,17,353	28,35,022	26,89,069

5. Table III shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE III.

WHERE STORED.	First quarter of 1898-99.	Second quarter of 1898-99.	Third quarter of 1898-99.	Fourth quarter of 1898-99.	First quarter of 1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government salt golas	10,73,011	14,95,426	18,24,249	18,62,926	17,26,129
Kidderpore Dock ditto	5,19,182	6,43,290	5,03,972	5,12,171	5,87,063
Chittagong Government salt golas ...	49,816	1,05,229	1,75,824	1,56,399	75,710
Ditto private ditto	1,86,737	1,32,081	98,557	96,567	55,957
Narayangan; (Bonded salt warehouses) ...	10,522	16,170	58,600	56,087	41,287
Kbulna (ditto)	5,120	2,646	2,982	2,233	1,695
Balasore (ditto)	874	5,100	3,073	33	822
Chandbali (ditto)	6,016	15,630	10,184	20,747	18,359
Bhairab Bazar (ditto)	3,640	24,000	21,500	28,500	25,836
Jhalakati (ditto)	6,773	46,800	36,800	45,000	18,100
Bhagalpur (ditto)	6,216	2,120	.....	.....	.....
Purulia (ditto)	9,970	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	18,77,871	24,88,402	27,46,381	27,39,972	25,13,962

6. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing through the several pass-stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter and the corresponding quarters of the last two years, are shown in table (IV) below:—

TABLE IV.

PERIOD.	BY WATER.					BY RAIL.			BY STEAMERS AND FLATS.	
	Vid Bali khal.	*Vid* Sankrail.	*Vid* Govankhali.	*Vid* Kidderpore.	*Vid* Ballighatta.	*Vid* Rathtala Ghat.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and South-Eastern Railways *vid* Chitpur.	Quantity despatched into the interior (excluding Orissa).	Quantity despatched to Orissa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
First quarter of 1897-98 ...	91,936	1,25,183	50,382	38,275	1,75,686	770	12,63,591	2,47,949	3,52,864	17,444
Ditto of 1898-99 ...	84,794	1,18,859	51,841	31,880	2,01,688	...	9,41,459	6,31,071*	3,34,226	26,628
Ditto of 1899-1900	98,652	1,35,805	53,349	50,494	2,34,030	52	8,38,544	7,42,698	4,00,623	14,865

* Revised figure.

7. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar during the quarter amounted to 5,621 maunds and 10 seers, as noted in the margin, against 2,613 maunds and 10 seers in the previous quarter, and 2,250 maunds and 20 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds.	s.
April	1,499	0
May	2,248	20
June	1,873	30
Total ...	5,621	10

8. The quantity of saltpetre removed from the refineries during the quarter on payment of duty amounted to 5,552 maunds, as compared with 6,850 maunds in the previous quarter, and 6,074 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to the published market reports, were as follows:—

	Tons.
April 1899	15,400
May „	34,310
June „	11,540
Total ...	61,250

It is reported that three sailing vessels were *en route* for Calcutta at the close of the quarter with 7,700 tons of salt from Hamburg.

10. Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter:—

TABLE V.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Fortnight ending 15th April 1899.	Fortnight ending 30th April 1899.	Fortnight ending 15th May 1899.	Fortnight ending 31st May 1899.	Fortnight ending 15th June 1899.	Fortnight ending 30th June 1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liverpool Parsa	64 12 9	66 5 1	67 11 8	66 9 10	61 9 2	60 11 8
Hamburg Kurkach	61 0 0	62 9 7	63 9 7	58 4 4	55 3 8	55 0 0
Muscat ditto	40 8 0	40 4 0	40 8 0	.....	.....	34 0
Jeddah ditto	44 12 9	44 12 5	45 0 0	44 11 2	43 9 1	40 1 9
Bombay ditto	50 0 0	50 0 0	49 15 1	49 12 5	54 4 6	60 0 0

11. The following table (VI) shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at the several outports and inland warehousing stations:—

TABLE VI.

PORT OR STATION.	Description of salt.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
		First quarter of 1898-99.	First quarter of 1899-1900.	First quarter of 1898-99.	First quarter of 1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Chittagong	Liverpool	.....	.....	53,646 0 0	68,190 20 0
	Hamburg	.....	.....	5,920 0 0	2,748 8 0
Narayanganj	Liverpool	46,822 0 0	70,500 0 0	85,477 15 0	1,12,724 5 0
Khulna	Ditto	16,765 0 0	9,112 0 0	14,033 0 0	10,185 0 0
Balasore	Ditto	6,220 0 0	9,000 0 0	11,404 20 0	8,051 5 0
Chandbali	Ditto	31,967 0 0	22,010 0 0	39,863 18 0	30,793 0 0
Bhairab Bazar ...	Ditto	21,640 0 0	33,088 0 0	27,000 0 0	35,755 0 0
Jhalakati	Ditto	37,598 0 0	24,025 0 0	58,260 15 0	40,364 30 0
Bhagalpur	Ditto	13,690 0 0	.....	10,878 0 0	.....
Purulia	Ditto	18,870 0 0	.....	8,830 0 0	.....
	Total ...	1,93,172 0 0	1,67,732 0 0	3,12,312 28 0	3,17,811 28 0

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from Cuttack and Puri.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 28th August 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·32, Kalna 2·81, Katwa 2·59, Raniganj 0·42. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* paddy completed. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa slightly increased. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Kalna	14¾	
Katwa	15 11/16	
Raniganj	15½	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·51, Rampur Hât 1·10. Weather hot. More rain wanted. Rice sells at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 0·88, Vishnupur 1·92. Weather hot with occasional light showers. More rain wanted. Weeding operations going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Rice is selling at Bankura 17½ seers and at Vishnupur 17 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·55, Contai 4·47, Tamluk 2·53, Ghatal 2·68. *Aus* paddy is being reaped. Prospects good. *Aman* paddy is being still transplanted. Prospects very good except in parts, which were inundated. Cattle-disease and grass-hoppers reported from some places in the Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	15	0	per rupee.
Contai	15	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	18	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar ·69, Serampore 2·35. Transplantation of *aman* paddy continues. State of jute and sugarcane not favourable. Cattle-disease in Sadar subdivision. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·57, Ulubaria 2·44. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers. Transplantation of *aman* still going on. Prospects hopeful. Condition of jute and sugarcane good. Harvesting of *aus* commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13 seers 14½ chitacks per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·37, Barasat 3·34, Basirhat 1·23, Diamond Harbour 1·23. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospect of winter rice crop is fair everywhere, except in low lands in Basirhat and Diamond Harbour which are still under water. Prospect of *aus* and jute is not good in Diamond Harbour. Transplantation going on briskly. *Aus* being harvested. Cattle-disease reported in Basirhat. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 16	per rupee.
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar ·58, Kushtia 1·40, Meherpur 2·79, Chuadanga 1·48, Ranaghat ·96. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* and steeping of jute going on. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kushtia	16	
Meherpur	14-8	
Chuadanga	14-4	
Ranaghat	13	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·18, Jangipur 1·02, Kandi 0·62. Weather cloudy and hot. Harvesting of *bhadoi* and cutting of jute continue. Transplantation of *aman* finished. Mulberry doing well. Fodder insufficient, and cattle-pox appears in Daulatabad police-station. Water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 14 seers, Jangipur 15 seers, and Kandi 17 seers per rupee.

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·77, Jhenida 0·40, Magura 0·96, Narail 0·41, Bangaon 1·06. Weather seasonable, more or less cloudy with occasional light showers. Harvesting of *aus* paddy is going on. Prospect is good. Insects disappeared. Rivers are rising. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	16	8	per rupee.
Jhenida	16	0	
Magura	18	12	
Narail	15	0	
Bangaon	17	0	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·08, Bagirhat 2·25, Satkhira 2·31. Weather hot with occasional rain. Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Insects have disappeared. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16½	per rupee.
Bagirhat	16½	
Satkhira	14	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·62, Nator 1·04, Naugaon 2·7. Prospects of crops fair. Harvesting of *aus*, steeping of jute, and transplantation of *aman* going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 2·30. Weather seasonabe. Standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·30, Alipur Duars ·80. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy and steeping of jute progressing. *Bhadoi* paddy still being harvested. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 6·64, Siliguri 7·45. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Kalai* and *phaphar* being sown; *Bhutta* being reaped; *bhadoi*, *haimanti dhan*, *chota* and *barc marua* doing well. *Terai*—Jute and *bhadoi* being cut; *haimanti* paddy being transplanted; sugarcane doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·43, Gaibanda 1·86, Kurigram 0·29, Nilphamari 0·56. Weather seasonable. Health of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Transplantation of winter rice and steeping of jute going on. Common rice selling at 17 seers 1 chitak per rupee.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 3·03. *Aus* being harvested. Cutting of jute and transplantation of *aman* still going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·60, Sirajganj 1·08. Weather cloudy and hot. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers 11 chitaks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·09, Manikganj ·08, Munshiganj 1·42, Narainganj ·97. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·34, Kishorganj 2·38, Jamalpur 3·03, Netrokona 4·87, Tangail 5·71. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	20	per rupee.
Jamalpur	17½	
Tangail	17½	
Kishorganj	19	
Netrokona	24-4	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·39, Goalundo 0·71. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops generally fair. Common rice sells at 16½ seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·72. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair, but *pamari* insects in places. Common rice sells at 15 seers (*aman*) and 18 seers (*aus*) per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·24, Brahmanberiah ·86, Chandpur 1·29. Weather seasonable. Jute cutting in progress. Prospects of *aman* continue favourable. Average price of common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·30, Feni 3·01. Prospects of crops fair. Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* continue. Cattle-disease reported from Chagalnaya. Water sufficient. Fodder-supply less good than usual. Common rice—*aman* 16 seers and *aus* 19 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 0·92. Weather seasonable. Reaping of *aus* continues. Transplantation of *aman* progressing. Prospects good. Common rice 15 seers per rupee. Water and fodder sufficient.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·47, Barh 1·12, Bikram 1·68, Dinapore 4·58, Hilsa 1·60. Weeding of *bhadoi* crops going on in some places. Transplantation of paddy still continues. Condition of cattle fair. Green fodder and water-supply for cattle plentiful. Common rice in Patna sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·72, Jahanabad 2·07, Aurangabad 2·43, Nawada 0·63. Transplantation of paddy going on. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·51, Buxar 2·45, Bhabua 2·53, Sasaram 5·22. Transplantation of paddy progressing. Fodder and water abundant.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·26, Siwan 8·28, Gopalganj 7·54. Weather sultry. Transplantation of paddy continues. Prospects of *bhadoi* bad. Rain has much injured prospects of paddy. Average price of common rice 13·8 seers and of *makai* 18·10 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 2·52, Bettiah 5·39, Barharwa 7·74, Bagaha 3·17, Ramnagar 2·62. Prospect of *bhadoi* crop not good. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy progressing. *Makai* ripening. *Kodo* and *sawan* millets and early paddy being harvested. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 8·55, Hajipur 2·43, Sitamarhi 1·96. Transplantation of rice still continues. Prices are—Common rice 11½ seers, wheat 15 seers, barley 20 seers, *makai* 18 seers, gram 19 seers, *rahar* 19 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·76, Samastipur 9·43, Madhubani 1·61. Weather hot with occasional showers. Transplantation of paddy is still in progress. Weeding of *bhadoi* crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported from the Sadar subdivision. Common rice sell as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	12	0	per rupee.
Samastipur	13	0	
Madhubani	11	3	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 1·66, Begusarai 2·71, Jamui 5·06. Weather hot with occasional showers. Transplantation of winter rice going on. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops not favourable. Sowing of *mirchoi* going on. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Monghyr	12	5	per rupee.
Begusarai	11	0	
Jamui	12	0	

Bhagalpur.—Weather wet and cloudy with rain at intervals. Rainfall at Sadar 4·65, Banka 1·83, Madhipura 4·89, Supaul 4·29. *Bhadoi* being reaped, outturn poor. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy almost over. Prospects favourable. Stray cases of cattle-disease reported. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·07, Kishanganj 3·85, Araria 3·30. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* paddy being harvested. Jute being steeped and *aghani* being transplanted. Prospects good. Cattle-disease, called *dhodhopa*, prevails in thana Kaliaganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Kishanganj	15	
Araria	16	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·13, Chanchal 2·50, Shibganj ·12, Gajol 5·21. Weather very hot with occasional showers of rain. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy going on. Prospects of winter rice good. Price of coarse rice (*bhadoi*) 17 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Santhal Parganas.—Weather clear and hot. Prospects of paddy good. Indian-corn poor. Cattle-disease reported from Godda. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 13 seers 9 chitaks and of Indian-corn 17 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·83, Jajpur 1·68, Kendrapara 2·38, Banki 4·15. Weather seasonable. *Sarad*, jute, *haldia* cotton, and sugarcane are growing. *Beali* being harvested in places. *Sarad* being damaged by insects in places. Rain not sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		S.	ch.	
Cuttack		15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur		17	1	
Kendrapara		19	11	
Banki		15	12	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·22. Weather hot. Weeding, puddling and transplanting of *sarad* continue. *Beali* is being reaped at places. Sugarcane thriving well. Rice sells at 18½ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder and water sufficient. Prospects of winter rice crop good.

Angul.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·53, and at Bisipara ·1. A few light showers. In some places transplantation and second ploughing, which were suspended, recommenced. In some places highland winter paddy, which was growing yellow for want of rain, is now improving. Unfavourable reports received from the interior. More rain urgently needed to complete agricultural operations. *Aus* paddy withering in some places. If there be sufficient rain within 10 days, prospects of crops will not be bad. The Subdivisional Officer, Khondmals, reports the same as in last week. Rice sells at Angul 22 seers and at Bisipara 12 seers per rupee.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·47, Khurda 4·52. *Beali* and *mandia* being cut in places. *Sarad* being weeded and transplanted. Insect pests, locally called *jhintika*, have appeared in some parts. More rain wanted in several places. Sugarcane and other miscellaneous crops doing well. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	S.	ch.	
Sadar	17	11	per rupee.
Khurda	15	12	
Interior of the district	15	12	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·61, Giridih 1·33. Weather rainy. Transplantation nearly finished. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 2·09. Weather seasonable. Transplantation still continues. *Gondli* is being harvested. Prices stationary. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful.

Palamau.—Rainfall 2·20. Weather seasonable. Standing crops generally doing well. No cattle-disease. Rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·52, Gobindpur ·29. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on ground generally good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Tundi, Nirsha, and Topchanchi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers 6 chitacks and at Gobindpur 14 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 3·03. More rain is wanted. Common rice sells at 16 seers 6 chitacks per rupee.

General Summary.—Rainfall during the week has been general, but moderate. The reports from Chota Nagpur are better. The winter rice crop is generally doing well, but in Orissa more rain is still wanted; and conditions in Angul, though somewhat improved, are still threatening. The harvesting of early rice and jute crops is going on. The price of common rice shows no important change during the week. Fodder is generally sufficient, and cattle are for the most part in good condition.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 29th August 1899.

1.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of April 1899.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	* Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	1,62,435	1,08,804	2,30,438	3,985	6,377	30	2,39,930	.....	22,524	7,603	30	.....	.....	3	36,98,852	.....	.....	.....	136	39
Birbhum	2,21,569	786	2,22,003	1,766	436	.....	2,24,204	.....	6,265	11,332	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	34	119	.....
Midnapore	96,941	5,602	1,00,441	.....	2,917	2,180	1,05,538	100	4,156	4,335	363	.....	47	60	9,313	.....	.....	1,961	.....	.....
Hooghly	1,61,215	25,642	1,77,241	1,993	3,096	40	1,82,370	47,637	504,713	4,506	383	.....	.....	.....	7,818	.....	20	9,375	2,434	1,664
24-Parganas	2,52,839	55,981	2,87,827	68	5,564	.....	2,93,458	19,466	1,246,490	5,724	189	.....	1,713	.....	5,012	.....	1,691	28,598	3,437	590
Nadia	11,928	2,090	13,834	95,704	3,80,121	1,900	4,90,959	17,944	3,672	1,05,408	2,714	.....	69	.....	550	7	107	3,519	2,619	.....
Murshidabad	22,367	.....	22,367	19,062	19,745	8,147	69,311	7,745	770	19,159	.....	.....	.....	1,023	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jessore	14,160	2,550	18,129	33	24,528	.....	42,689	1,233	989	5,623	905	.....	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,258	2,187	.....
Khulna	47,073	16,275	57,245	.....	21,620	.....	78,865	1,152	.....	674	387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,397	.....	.....
Rajshahi	354	.....	354	121	319	.....	794	7,535	.....	3,478	494	.....	.....	386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinajpur	13,559	.....	13,559	.....	.....	.....	13,559	2,229	59,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,919	75,635	.....	760	1,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,608	.....
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	595	30,870	.....	.....	8,785	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur	719	.....	719	1,837	.....	.....	2,556	57,866	595	269	6,346	.....	940	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17,377	.....
Bogra	77,820	969	78,437	.....	176	.....	78,613	8,438	350	1,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Pabna	14	.....	14	598	11	.....	623	2,21,204	7,900	2,360	6,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	791	.....
Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	418	105	.....	273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	195	.....	195	.....	.....	.....	195	2,67,135	315	.....	825	.....	4,022	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Mymensingh	42	.....	42	.....	119	.....	161	71,637	420	825	3,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850	.....
Faridpur	46,667	575	47,026	10,116	1,15,130	.....	1,72,272	48,697	2,555	21,115	9,681	.....	1,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	247	.....
Backergunge	82,349	525	82,677	.....	1,595	.....	84,272	3,820	420	1,607	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tippera	6,500	.....	6,500	.....	.....	.....	6,500	6,953	.....	1,094	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noakhali	3,860	350	4,019	.....	.....	.....	4,019	.....	.....	14,482	497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,295	.....	.....	.....	5,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal ...	12,20,468	2,27,169	13,62,466	1,34,372	5,81,755	12,297	20,90,888	8,29,201	1,968,790	2,10,725	35,100	10,260	14,388	1,562	37,21,495	7	1,818	69,150	39,755	2,293
BIHAR.																				
Patna	10	.....	10	2,037	49,734	2,675	54,456	.....	385	1,97,471	18,421	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	535	513	2,187
Gaya	4	.....	4	3,267	682	.....	3,953	.....	280	99,090	3,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	.....	492
Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	4,547	7,505	.....	12,052	.....	140	1,09,881	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,219	10	.....
Saran	.....	.....	.....	.....	733	.....	733	.....	.....	23,294	1,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Champaran	.....	.....	.....	344	.....	.....	344	.....	.....	49,535	6,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muzaffarpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348	348	.....	.....	1,11,365	16,413	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	304	.....
Darbhanga	5	.....	5	.....	74	.....	79	.....	.....	1,65,421	16,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	265	.....
Monghyr	37	.....	37	6,181	23,181	786	30,185	.....	210	83,984	28,653	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	17	4
Bhagalpur	770	.....	770	6,236	2,212	10,409	19,627	.....	1,050	89,687	47,381	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Purnea	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	105	5,049	7,140	4,933	18,568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,197	.....
Malda	441	.....	441	91	481	.....	1,013	1,224	.....	1,044	126	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santhal Parganas ...	389	30	408	46,967	5,533	2,946	55,854	1,639	980	31,487	24,263	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
Total of Bihar ...	1,656	30	1,67	69,676	90,240	17,164	1,78,749	7,912	10,185	9,67,192	1,81,149	31	24	17	.....	2	.....	9,143	12,306	2,822

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	Food-grains.							Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny bags. †	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Orissa.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cuttack	833	4	835	.....	.....	.....	835	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	27,555	391	27,800	146	623	.....	28,569	750	3,505	7,777	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Orissa ...	28,388	395	28,635	146	623	.....	29,404	750	3,505	7,777	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chota Nagpur.																				
Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	2,192	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,63,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhum	17,144	.....	17,144	.....	18	.....	17,162	.....	140	.....	155	46	.....	.....	16,40,864	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Singhbhum	628	.....	628	.....	.....	.....	628	.....	70	3,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Chota Nagpur.	17,772	.....	17,772	.....	18	.....	17,790	.....	280	5,349	155	46	.....	.....	19,04,361	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	12,68,302	2,27,394	14,10,548	2,04,188	6,72,634	29,461	23,16,831	8,37,863	1,982,760	11,91,043	2,16,404	10,337	14,612	1,623	56,25,856	9	1,818	69,293	50,076	5,145
Other Provinces.																				
Assam	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	506	385	1,332	20,421	4,426	2,111	.....	37,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1	.....	1	4,72,094	52,150	268	5,24,443	.....	2,695	3,40,611	1,67,598	143	23,026	.....	.....	18	3	3,073	.....	24
Punjab	4	.....	4	341	340	.....	685	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9,962	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Central Provinces ...	7,891	.....	7,891	.....	1,365	.....	9,256	.....	.....	162	2,433	.....	3,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajputana and Central India.	.....	.....	.....	.....	768	.....	768	.....	.....	3,734	591	.....	12,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	973	5	4,083	.....	.....	.....	25	7
Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	486	.....	.....	.....	3,062	.....	131	116
Burma	539	.....	539	.....	241	.....	780	.....	19,300	.....	.....	3	1,634	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Other places	3	.....	3	.....	80	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2,858	.....	48,924	.....	.....	1,287
Grand Total of Imports in April { 1899	12,76,745	2,27,394	14,18,991	6,76,553	7,27,613	29,732	28,52,889	8,38,369	1,996,140	15,36,882	4,07,447	15,035	87,413	1,634	56,70,052	27	53,807	72,366	50,235	6,609
1898	12,57,179	1,30,627	13,38,826	9,19,054	5,50,175	43,089	28,51,738	9,03,199	1,602,908	5,34,595	5,20,079	7,128	82,930	1,289	40,57,848	28	1,36,629	1,28,896	53,349	3,629

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of April 1899 was as follows:—

PORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed seed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR. Refined.	SUGAR. Unrefined.	TOBACCO. Unmanufactured.	TOBACCO. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
ndian Ports—																		
mbay	60,964	30	60,994	.....	5,863	.....	66,845	7,291	1,748,410	.....	.....	341	474	.....	416	.....	.....	15
er ports in ombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
dras	9,068	.....	9,068	932	30,784	150	40,934	.....	175,200	.....	.....	49	.....	7	12	.....	.....	37
er ports in adras ...	2,94,965	14,626	3,04,106	1	4,307	10	3,08,424	.....	154,200	.....	875	3	.....	5	59	.....	.....	64
ma	5,628	.....	5,628	4,982	21,952	871	33,433	.....	1,395,600	.....	.....	242	184	13	866	1,401	7,447	257
er Indian rts	.....	.....	.....	83	1,188	.....	1,271	.....	37,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,534	1,458	2,133	47
ilcherry ...	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	100	.....	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
tal of Inter-portal Trade	3,70,625	14,656	3,79,785	6,048	64,143	1,031	4,51,007	7,291	3,699,640	.....	875	635	658	25	3,887	2,859	9,579	430
reign Ports—																		
ed Kingdom	2,22,259	.....	2,22,259	2,10,905	98,182	.....	5,31,346	3,56,125	1,852,800	4,47,608	5	5,097	2,014	769	.....	.....	.....	46
er foreign rts	6,34,105	6,001	6,37,856	2,069	53,049	5,990	6,98,964	5,90,540	8,653,450	5,73,493	150	1,866	52,352	690	20	1	1,161	146
al of Foreign rade ...	8,56,364	6,001	8,60,115	2,12,974	1,51,231	5,990	12,30,310	9,52,665	10,536,250	10,21,101	155	6,963	54,366	1,459	20	1	1,161	192
Total { 1899	12,26,989	20,657	12,39,900	2,19,022	2,15,374	7,021	16,81,317	9,59,956	14,235,890	10,21,101	1,030	7,598	55,024	1,484	3,907	2,860	10,740	622
ports { 1898	7,90,996	15,133	8,06,454	6,01,066	1,42,643	3,332	15,47,495	6,84,001	17,133,690	3,67,961	47,334	4,383	50,886	1,040	6,092	2,684	11,443	699

III.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of April 1899.

CIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	OILSEEDS. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR. Refined.	SUGAR. Unrefined.	TOBACCO. Manufactured.	TOBACCO. Unmanufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
untry boats ...	4,65,132	99,041	55,963	1,71,463	201	1,19,945	1,682,715	73,364	9,499	.....	341	7	11,225	...	1,795	18,517	10,961	2,40
per steamers ...	6,227	37	4,965	2,758	2,202	3,29,592	3,570	7,500	29,363	2,171	4,889	53	37,255	...	3	18	751	29
R. I. Railway	4,19,733	1,06,524	5,62,930	1,66,146	25,582	27,695	48,475	13,54,092	3,48,311	222	67,617	1,108	56,10,439	20	23	12,250	2,348	82
E. B. S. Railway.	1,81,647	.....	53,495	3,78,936	1,747	3,21,384	237,860	87,424	19,235	10,260	3,873	411	462	7	.....	17,017	22,936	...
Assam-Bengal Railway.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,680	1,281	.....	2,255	3,630	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	7,549	4	.....	2,069	.....	.....	140	133	1,039	.....	.....	36	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
... ...	1,68,852	21,867	100	5,262	.....	39,003	8,000	5,311	.....	.....	1,476	...	3,730	...	.....	24,564	6,633	1,68
... ...	27,005	121	.....	979	.....	750	13,700	7,777	.....	127	5,587	19	6,941	...	51,986	.....	136	1,42
Total of ports in { 1899	12,70,745	2,27,594	6,76,553	7,27,613	29,732	8,38,369	1,996,140	15,36,882	4,07,447	15,035	87,413	1,634	56,70,052	27	53,807	22,366	50,233	6,69
{ 1898	12,57,179	1,30,627	9,19,054	5,50,175	43,689	9,03,199	1,662,908	5,34,593	5,20,079	7,128	82,030	1,289	40,57,848	28	1,36,629	1,28,886	53,349	3,67

IV.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutt by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of April 1899 :—

Whither exported.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	2,82,334	6,144	358	1,497	34,023	9,979	219,745
Birbhum	1,34,454	.....	138	1,282	22,262	2,309	132,826
Midnapore	3,00,080	1,664	1,794	60	32,247	2,670	22,715
Hooghly	1,23,086	3,800	728	55	3,778	6,090	20,873
24-Parganas ...	2,60,373	4,410	927	.....	11,119	90,251	39,180
Nadia	3,87,052	.....	1,803	410	27,862	11,597	295,307
Murshidabad ...	56,686	96	14	89	6,741	1,777	61,750
Jessore	1,04,105	.....	918	46	12,433	3,724	24,455
Khulna	86,806	.....	96	.....	5,088	477	22,505
Rajshahi	1,22,598	.....	204	116	14,474	2,879	27,685
Dinajpur	63,033	.....	53	317	17,060	2,816	43,470
Jalpaiguri	47,683	256	46	242	10,617	3,987	9,483
Darjeeling	45,924	384	276	182	5,798	2,813	4,270
Rangpur	2,21,195	.....	285	277	22,809	4,808	15,540
Bogra	1,47,028	.....	163	74	13,066	1,888	68,810
Pabna	99,846	.....	371	25	23,709	1,980	17,045
Cooch Behar ...	44,411	.....	.....	27	1,664	.....	2,380
Dacca	1,48,827	.....	1,648	12	3,847	3,000	8,435
Mymensingh ...	1,04,688	.....	135	32	6,814	10,900	6,300
Faridpur	94,682	.....	654	364	17,937	6,220	76,510
Backergunge ...	4,762	.....	99	.....	16,300	13,208	2,975
Tippera	75,809	.....	475	.....	5,295	1,052	4,655
Noakhali	12,864	.....	97	.....	850	.....	2,310
Chittagong... ...	1,05,526	.....	331	.....	109	.....	15,630
Total of Bengal ...	30,73,931	16,754	11,293	5,107	3,18,922	1,84,425	1,133,853
BIHAR.							
Patna	5,24,538	2,362	80	968	18,887	8,504	218,400
Gaya	3,51,414	416	9	42	14,374	1,244	93,800
Shahabad	6,33,865	54	8	156	32,812	1,088	98,245
Saran	5,04,868	2,271	141	37	19,614	2,161	52,220
Champaran ...	6,08,760	.....	.....	141	18,094	1,509	69,475
Muzaffarpur ...	5,25,411	800	.....	124	23,245	5,247	122,045
Darbhanga ...	5,54,476	.....	30	1,443	27,859	6,423	178,465
Monghyr	2,57,882	347	27	1,063	21,997	4,239	144,410
Bhagalpur	2,93,744	832	122	328	24,421	3,792	151,410
Purnea	1,76,042	.....	27	1,193	34,631	1,716	24,640
Malda	19,877	.....	.....	18	4,550	944	17,630
Sonthal Parganas...	1,34,108	2,240	138	1,048	24,422	6,374	100,520
Total of Bihar ...	46,84,889	9,332	582	6,561	2,61,906	43,241	1,271,260

Whither exported.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ORISSA.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Cuttack	9,790	224	.....	172	.....	1,735	2,8
Balasore	32,351	288	387	5,387	12,037	6,632	26,9
Total of Orissa ...	42,141	512	387	5,559	12,037	8,367	29,7
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	17,451	224	.....	289	9,260	1,154	1,4
Manbhum	1,02,430	1,024	13	1,201	24,856	2,154	30,0
Singhbhum	7,129	.....	17	52	6,071	242	10,2
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	1,27,010	1,248	30	1,602	40,181	3,550	42,1
Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	78,27,971	27,846	12,202	18,829	6,30,046	2,39,583	2,479,4
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	4,68,288	701	305	6	23,100	10,202	91,1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	42,83,561	15,685	2,731	102	25,157	22,405	1,321,1
Punjab	14,08,307	40,383	686	50	.....	5,754	28,0
Central Provinces	93,613	2,144	197	.....	371	2,564	16,0
Rajputana and Central India	1,09,142	256	64	.....	.....	1,459	11,1
Berar	8,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,7
Nizam's Territory... ...	534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bombay	2,047	64	.....	403	.....	.....	1,9
Madras	12,409	850	.....	.....	.....	279	22,1
Mysore	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	
Pondicherry...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,4
Burma	76,396	602	225	2,745	.....	216	1,39,1
Other places	25,950	20,540	.....	19,672	.....	.....	10,5
Grand Total of Exports in April { 1899 ...	1,45,16,273	1,09,071	16,977	41,807	6,78,674	2,82,543	18,2
Grand Total of Exports in April { 1898 ...	1,28,98,545	38,438	16,709	39,346	5,91,644	2,31,226	21,9

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of April 1899 was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-b
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
United Kingdom	1,23,25,938	.....	19,144	.....	2,89,240	.....	...
Other foreign ports	1,14,863	.....	919	.....	2,86,318	4,97,356	...
Total of Foreign Trade ...	1,24,40,801	...	20,063	.....	5,69,558	4,97,356	...
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	25,354	5,00,660	15	.....	46,411	.....	...
Other ports in Bombay	6,907	.....	154	.....	.....	.....	...
Madras	1,999	19,742	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Other ports in Madras	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Burma	34,107	1,350	.....	.....	.....	27,976	10
Other Indian ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total of Interportal Trade ...	68,367	5,21,202	169	.....	46,411	27,976	11
Grand Total of Imports in April { 1899 ...	1,25,09,168	5,21,202	20,232	.....	6,15,969	5,25,332	12
Grand Total of Imports in April { 1898 ...	1,19,36,921	1,81,625	13,873	5,576	4,76,739	2,32,700	1

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exp from Calcutta during the month of April 1899 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
By country-boats	1,86,905	3,800	1,394	.....	83,232	25,830	7
„ river steamers	7,65,198	728	2,122	299	76,603	29,386	3,4
„ rail { East Indian Railway	1,10,89,268	75,197	4,816	10,414	3,68,286	93,786	6
„ rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway	16,77,715	640	5,990	2,413	1,35,050	1,16,935	
„ rail { Assam-Bengal Railway	1,08,841	64	427	.....	109	150	
„ rail { Bengal-Nagpur Railway...	16,643	2,240	.....	277	195	2,749	1
„ road	2,73,728	4,410	919	12	6,114	7,599	14,2
„ sea	2,32,980	21,992	1,309	28,162	9,465	7,127	
Grand Total of Exports in April ... { 1899 ...	1,43,16,273	1,09,071	16,977	41,807	6,78,674	2,82,543	18,2
Grand Total of Exports in April ... { 1898 ...	1,28,98,545	38,438	16,709	39,346	5,91,644	2,31,226	21,9

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 23rd August 1899.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Beng

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 20th to 26th August 1899.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Aug.	20th	144·0	1·2	29·660	83·9	90·9	11·9	79·0	80·9	1·017	79·7	88	Calm and variable	14	0·24	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
"	21st	146·5	7·9	·643	84·8	91·3	11·9	79·4	81·2	1·020	79·8	86	ESE and calm ...	56	Nil	Partially cloudy.
"	22nd	136·9	1·3	·625	84·2	88·9	8·5	80·4	82·2	1·078	81·5	92	ESE, SE and calm	79	0·06	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
"	23rd	136·4	0·2	·584	83·1	86·3	6·3	80·0	80·5	1·005	79·4	89	ESE, SE and SSE	68	0·02	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
"	24th	149·8	5·5	·549	84·3	89·6	12·5	77·1	81·3	1·031	80·2	87	SSW and calm ...	42	0·36	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, t, lr.
"	25th	121·4	0·1	·554	82·7	87·9	9·2	78·7	80·7	1·024	79·9	91	Calm and variable	16	0·87	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p, t, <.
"	26th	148·7	3·9	·589	83·7	89·7	11·1	78·6	80·9	1·019	79·8	88	ESE and calm ...	36	0·98	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, t.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·601
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·606
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		20·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		89·1
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		83·8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		83·0
The extreme variation of temperature		14·2
The maximum temperature		91·3
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		7
		%
The mean relative humidity		89
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		87
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th August 1899		2·53
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		3·17
The total fall from 1st January to 26th August 1899		58·33
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		46·79

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the New Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; lr, lightning reflection; g, gloomy.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 28th August 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 26th August 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 26th August 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 27th August 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	842	1,13,950	1,658	501	68,355	1,091
Jute	28	15,700	225	42	16,800	264
Firewood	53	23,950	361	8	4,550	67
Other articles	800	2,03,045	2,329	583	1,60,175	2,006
Total ...	1,723	3,56,645	4,573	1,134	2,49,880	3,428

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of June 1899, as compared with the same month of previous year.

Articles.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	77	518	902	127	595	1,029	.....	434
Cotton, raw	.....	19	.....	.....	19	.....	19	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	82	.....	90	.....	82	90	.....	8
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Piece-goods, European	110	.....	117	.....	110	117	.....	7
Ditto, Indian	1	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	1	.....	.....	4	1	4	.....	3
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	5	48	18	54	53	72	.....	19
Turmeric	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alizarine and Aniline Dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Rice in the husk	29	1	401	49	30	450	.....	420
Do. not in the husk	18	827	153	13	845	166	679	.....
Jawar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	26	937	50	39	963	89	874	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	24	.....	54	24	54	.....	30
Raw								
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp and other fibres—								
Jute—								
Raw	5	30	.....	68	35	68	.....	33
Gunny-bags and cloth	46	2	8	7	48	15	33	.....
Lac—								
Stick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirit of all kinds, including country spirit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine	3	.....	2	.....	3	2	1	.....
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	1	5	10	8	6	18	.....	12
Copper, wrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	1	.....	24	.....	1	24	.....	23
(b) Unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Wrought	16	4	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....
Others	61	23	38	21	84	59	25	.....
Oils—								
Kerosine	95	.....	183	8	95	191	.....	96
Castor	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cocoanut	18	.....	21	.....	18	21	.....	3
Mustard and rape	44	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	44	.....
Others	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	51	.....	51
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	128	.....	71	128	71	57	.....
Rape and mustard	60	83	55	112	143	167	.....	24
Til or jinjili	.....	1,274	.....	381	1,274	381	893	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earth-nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	5	1	.....	6	.....	6
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and Pasteboard	21	.....	22	1	21	23	.....	2
Provisions—								
Ghee	2	.....	3	.....	2	3	.....	1
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	17	1	.....	18	.....	18
Others	70	318	64	206	388	360	28	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	342	.....	748	31	342	779	.....	437

ARTICLES.	1899.		1898.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	.....	161	.....	121	161	121	60	.....
Pepper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ginger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chillies	5	35	2	4	40	6	34	.....
Cardamoms	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	2	52	13	16	54	29	25	.....
Stone and lime	65	13	50	7	78	57	21	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	14	.....	37	.....	14	37	.....	23
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	174	75	50	190	249	240	9	.....
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber	3	5	20	.....	43	26	17	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	14	29	55	62	169	117	52	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Ballast stone	864	.....	893	.....	864	893	.....	29
Wool—								
Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	231	63	137	151	294	288	6	.....
Total ...	1,050	4,698	4,253	1,594	7,378	6,147	2,913	1,682

T. SIDDLE,
Auditor.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd August 1899.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 1,712·25 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P. (a)	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P. (b)	Rs. A. P. (c)	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	(a)315,145	2,09,324 7 0	39,64,967 0	6,40,711 10 6	14,691 0 0	9,54,727 1 0	95,287	136,393	231,680
per mile of railway	.....	174 13 0	.....	374 3 1	8 9 4	557 9 5	.....	.....	.....
previous 5½ weeks of half-year	1,704,199	16,75,273 6 0	1,94,40,131 10	33,15,435 13 0	75,260 0 0	50,65,969 3 0	487,744	810,347	1,298,091
Total for 6½ weeks ...	2,019,344	19,74,597 13 0	2,34,05,098 10	39,56,147 7 0	89,951 0 0	60,20,696 4 0	583,031	946,740	1,529,771
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year ...	280,848	2,81,007 7 8	33,62,973 20	(d) 5,83,933 4 3	(e) 18,028 12 3	8,82,969 8 2	91,821	144,590	236,411
mile of railway correspond-ng week of previous year ...	.....	164 12 11	.....	342 7 5	10 9 2	517 13 6	.....	.....	.....
al for corresponding 6½ eeks of previous year ...	1,918,768½	18,74,190 7 10	2,39,27,145 20	44,72,058 9 6	1,31,814 8 7	64,78,063 9 11	573,658	981,393	1,555,051

(a) The increase is in outward traffic, chiefly from stations in A and B districts, owing to movements of pilgrims and marriage parties.
(b) Deducted Rs. 30,428, being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week.
(b) The increase is due to a writeback of about Rs. 26,000 on account of wheat, coal, and demurrage, from the earnings of the corresponding period of 1898, and to a greater despatch of food-grains chiefly from stations on loop district in 1899.
(c) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts, nothing is included.
(d) Includes amount of rebate on coal, Rs. 24,476 0 0
(c) " " of mileage and demurrage " 5,134 12 0

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	16,652	3,745 7 0	10,836 0	419 3 0	9 0 6	4,173 10 6	1,107	81	1,188
per mile of railway ...	.....	168 7 9	.....	18 13 9	0 6 6	187 12 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 5½ weeks of half-year	99,239	23,121 1 0	46,263 0	2,161 0 0	41 0 0	25,323 1 0	5,544	572	6,116
Total for 6½ weeks ...	115,891	26,866 8 0	57,099 0	2,580 3 0	50 0 0	29,496 11 0	6,651	653	7,304
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year	16,546½	3,629 5 6	5,698 0	229 13 0	5 11 3	5,864 13 9	1,134	54	1,188
mile of railway correspond-ng week of previous year ...	.....	163 4 3	.....	10 5 5	0 4 1	173 13 9	.....	.....	.....
al for corresponding 6½ eeks of previous year ...	127,619	29,594 5 1	46,898 30	1,931 2 0	48 15 6	31,574 6 7	7,118	686	7,804

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	16,809	14,759 10 0	95,267 10	11,048 5 0	67 0 0	25,874 15 0	6,954	3,172	10,126
per mile of railway ...	.....	90 15 7	.....	68 1 7	0 6 7	159 7 9	.....	.....	.....
previous 5½ weeks of half-year	95,734	81,460 4 0	3,92,138 0	43,793 2 0	557 0 0	125,810 6 0	35,606	16,256	51,862
Total for 6½ weeks ...	112,543	96,219 14 0	4,87,405 10	54,841 7 0	624 0 0	1,51,685 5 0	42,560	19,428	61,988
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year	16,584½	14,011 2 4	45,000 10	6,224 8 0	45 10 9	20,281 5 1	7,183	2,732	9,915
mile of railway correspond-ng week of previous year ...	.....	86 5 9	.....	38 5 11	0 4 6	125 0 2	.....	.....	.....
al for corresponding 6½ eeks of previous year ...	116,937	93,776 6 3	3,20,473 30	43,233 14 11	326 13 6	1,39,337 2 8	45,028	18,610	63,638

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th August 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	M. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	8,222	4,353 14 0	17,932 10	1,430 9 0	10 0 0	5,794 7 0	795	318	1,113
Or per mile of railway	.....	55 3 8	.....	18 2 4	0 2 1	73 8 1	.....	.....	...
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year	37,431	18,421 1 0	51,992 30	4,416 2 0	38 0 0	22,875 3 0	4,728	635	5,363
Total for 5½ weeks ...	45,653	22,774 15 0	69,925 0	5,846 11 0	48 0 0	28,669 10 0	5,523	953	6,476
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of prevous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	178,320	84,493 0 0	9,90,010 0	2,08,850 0 0	11,420 0 0	3,04,760 0 0	35,309	40,605	75,914
Or per mile of railway	214	101 0 0	1,187 0	251 0 0	1 0 0	*353 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	1,212,250	5,68,970 0 0	45,53,100 0	8,28,430 0 0	72,840 0 0	14,70,240 0 0	215,110	210,389	425,499
Total for 7 weeks ...	1,390,770	6,53,460 0 0	55,23,110 0	10,37,280 0 0	84,260 0 0	17,75,000 0 0	250,419	250,994	501,413
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	167,938	65,702 0 0	8,28,182 0	1,76,896 0 0	8,391 0 0	2,50,989 0 0	33,604	37,181	70,785
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	205	80 0 0	1,012 0	216 0 0	1 0 0	297 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,344,362	5,62,434 0 0	55,58,425 0	9,55,478 0 0	83,991 0 0	16,01,903 0 0	2,45,547	238,716	484,263

* Excluding steamer earnings.

Note.—Increase is chiefly due to jute traffic.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	18,160	5,990 0 0	12,190 0	1,240 0 0	190 0 0	7,420 0 0	2,450	1,428	3,878
Or per mile of railway	210	70 0 0	142 0	14 0 0	2 0 0	86 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	1,40,940	* 43,160 0 0	58,520 0	5,580 0 0	680 0 0	49,420 0 0	16,358	7,858	24,216
Total for 7 weeks ...	1,59,040	49,150 0 0	70,710 0	6,820 0 0	870 0 0	56,840 0 0	18,808	9,286	28,094
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,680	5,510 0 0	13,545 0	1,265 0 0	55 0 0	6,830 0 0	2,352	2,070	4,422
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	229	64 0 0	158 0	15 0 0	.....	79 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,73,544	50,464 0 0	1,55,914 0	10,799 0 0	1,142 0 0	62,405 0 0	17,310	16,963	34,273

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,880	670 0 0	1,870 0	190 0 0	.....	860 0 0	282	1,146	1,428*
Or per mile of railway	87	20 0 0	57 0	6 0 0	.....	26 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	16,920	4,050 0 0	6,810 0	720 0 0	10 0 0	4,780 0 0	1,818	4,498	6,316
Total for 7 weeks ...	19,800	4,720 0 0	8,680 0	910 0 0	10 0 0	5,640 0 0	2,100	5,644	7,744
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 504.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,070	330 0 0	14,400 0	370 0 0	90 0 0	790 0 0	190	*736	926
Or per mile of railway	43	13 0 0	584 0	15 0 0	4 0 0	32 0 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	8,700	2,240 0 0	24,930 0	2,010 0 0	330 0 0	4,580 0 0	1,275	6,809	8,084
Total for 7 weeks ...	9,770	2,570 0 0	39,300 0	2,380 0 0	420 0 0	5,370 0 0	1,465	7,545	9,010
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 576.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 33·73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise. †	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,580	620 0 0	4,110 0	620 0 0	20 0 0	1,260 0 0	315	*1,092	1,407
Or per mile of railway	47	18 0 0	122 0	19 0 0	.....	*37 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	10,900	4,440 0 0	40,160 0	4,480 0 0	290 0 0	9,210 0 0	2,126	4,744	6,870
Total for 7 weeks ...	12,480	5,060 0 0	44,270 0	5,100 0 0	310 0 0	10,470 0 0	2,441	5,836	8,277
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,129	360 0 0	6,010 0	390 0 0	90 0 0	861 0 0	164	683	847
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	51	17 0 0	312 0	18 0 0	.....	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	8,743	3,009 0 0	22,003 0	2,018 0 0	751 0 0	5,778 0 0	1,108	4,859	5,967

* Excluding ferry.
† Includes ballast train-miles 672.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,238	11,014 0 0	78,615 0	8,399 0 0	255 0 0	19,668 0 0	4,642	3,353	7,995
Or per mile of railway	250	88 0 0	629 0	67 0 0	2 0 0	157 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	178,072	67,441 0 0	2,57,548 0	22,318 0 0	7,642 0 0	97,401 0 0	25,256	15,201	40,457
Total for 6 weeks ...	209,310	78,455 0 0	3,36,163 0	30,717 0 0	7,897 0 0	1,17,069 0 0	29,898	18,554	48,452
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,372	10,991 0 0	23,170 0	2,541 0 0	140 0 0	13,672 0 0	4,354	2,622	6,976
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	243	88 0 0	185 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	109 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	215,424	72,480 0 0	4,51,672 0	21,031 0 0	1,898 0 0	95,409 0 0	26,559	17,9[illegible]	44,469

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 19th August 1899 on 1,085(a) miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085(a) miles open	155,990	61,650	6,00,520	66,460	16,270	(b)1,44,380	25,999	(c)27,087	53,086
Or per mile of railway	143·69	56·82	553·47	61·25	15·00	133·07	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year	793,350	3,08,780	31,64,990	3,77,250	98,620	7,84,650	1,56,389	1,68,501	324,891
Total for 7½ weeks ...	949,250	3,70,430	37,65,510	4,43,710	1,14,890	9,29,030	1,82,379	1,95,588	377,967
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	117,545	37,910	4,17,029	51,693	12,879	1,02,482	21,386	(d)25,122	46,508
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	127·08	40·98	450·84	55·89	13·92	110·79	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	806,621	2,98,498	35,65,610	4,51,110	1,01,223	8,50,831	1,56,187	1,86,741	342,928

(a) 2·50 miles represent the actual distance from Benares City to Benares Cantonment opened from 1st April 1899, previously omitted to be shown.
(b) Increase is due to increased mileage and to "mela" at Ajodhya.
(c) Includes 6,916 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) ,, 4,172 ,, ,, ,,

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,158	10,877 0 0	2,30,300 0	12,344 0 0	254 0 0	23,475 0 0	3,466	7,189	10,655
Or per mile of railway	48·38	27·47	613·92	29·11	0·60	57·18	8·75	16·96	25·71
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	117,368	67,210 0 0	13,24,203 0	58,105 0 0	3,448 0 0	1,28,763 0 0	18,237	37,615	55,852
Total for 6 weeks ...	136,526	78,087 0 0	15,54,503 0	70,449 0 0	3,702 0 0	1,52,238 0 0	21,703	44,804	66,507
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,860	9,998 0 0	2,73,749 0	12,561 0 0	213 0 0	21,872 0 0	2,862	4,889	7,751
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	62·89	32·03	934·30	42·87	0·73	75·63	10·08	16·99	26·77
Total to corresponding date of previous year	122,719	65,810 0 0	15,88,308 0	71,624 0 0	2,885 0 0	1,40,317 0 0	18,284	30,966	49,250

FINANCIAL YEAR.

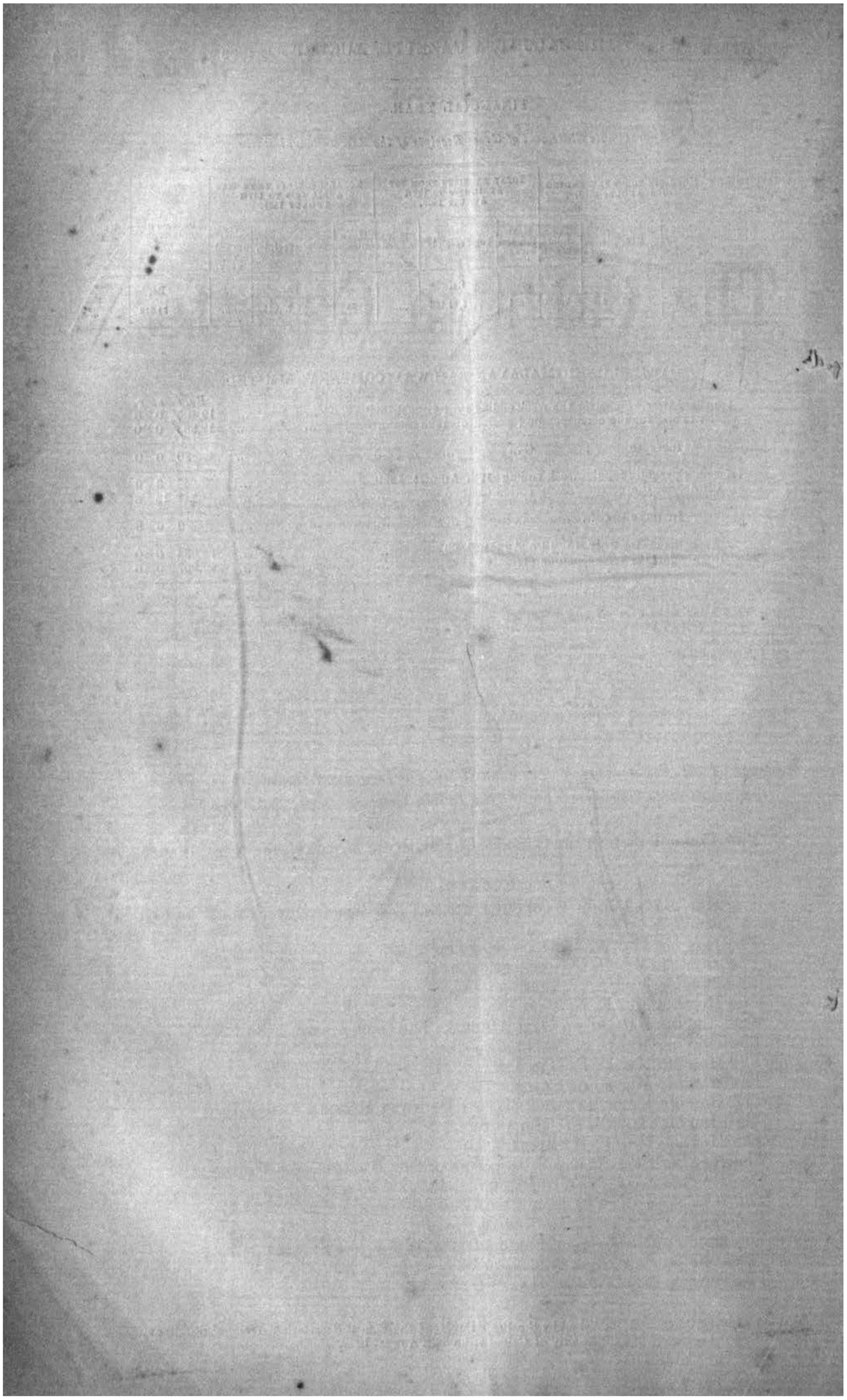
Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 12th August 1899.			Receipts for week ending 13th August 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 12th August 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 13th August 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
424	23,475	57·18	293	21,872	75·63	424	5,34,156	.....	293	4,79,244	.....	54,913	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 19th August 1899	12,405	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	12,385	0	0
Increase	20	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 19th August 1899	243	3	9
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	242	13	6
Increase	0	6	3
Receipts from 1st July to 19th August 1899	84,054	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	90,907	0	0
Decrease	6,853	0	0

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No. 36 of 1899.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

CONTENTS.

	Page.
PROCEEDINGS of the meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, held on Monday the 21st August 1899	1555
Resolution on the Report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Salt Department for the year 1898-99	1562
Resolution on the Report of the Board of Revenue on the Financial results of the Administration of the Income-tax Department for the year 1898-99	1567
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 4th September 1899	1571
PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and salt in the head-quarters station bazars of the districts of Bengal during the fortnight ending the 31st August 1899... ...	1575
Stocks of rice in and around Calcutta	1582
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 27th August to 2nd September 1899	1583
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd September 1899	1584
Eastern Bengal State Railway for the month of June 1899	1585
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1587

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Monday, the 21st August, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. R. B. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. C. W. BOLTON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble MR. E. N. BAKER.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. F. F. HANDLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACK.
The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI DELAWAR HOSSEIN AHMED.
The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble MR. T. W. SPINK.
The Hon'ble RAJA SHASHI SHAKHARESWAR ROY BAHADUR, OF TAHIRPUR.
The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. D. F. MACKENZIE.
The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI DELAWAR HOSSEIN AHMED took his seat in Council.

RIOTING IN THE KHULNA DISTRICT.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Is it the case that in the Annual Administration Report of the Presidency Division it is shewn that the Khulna district has returned the largest figure in the Province in rioting cases? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the causes to which this large number of rioting cases may be traced? Is it in any way connected with the inefficiency of the police? Will the Government be pleased to state what action it proposes to take in the matter?

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member has not mentioned the year of the Annual Administration Report of the Presidency Division to which he alludes. In 1897 160 cases of rioting were reported in Khulna. They arose mainly out of disputes relating to land. Contests for the possession of land were more numerous in consequence of a good harvest, following a season of scarcity. In the large reclaimed tracts, or *abads*, moreover, the boundaries are unsettled, and the lessees and their tenants are constantly quarrelling with one another. The Magistrate took special measures to check the increase of these cases by liberally rewarding the chaukidars for giving prompt information of apprehended riots, and binding down parties under sections 106 and 107 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Proceedings were also taken to decide cases of disputed possession under section 145 of the Code; and special police were deputed to the more important *abads*. The returns for 1898 show that the number of riots fell to 110 in that year; and in the first-half of the present year only 23 cases, one alone being serious and ending in loss of life, were reported. The measures taken by the Magistrate are sufficient, and they have been successful."

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the letter of this Government addressed to the Government of India, No. 3837M, dated the 17th June, 1897, referred to by the Government of India in their letter No. 93, dated the 17th June last, containing the following principal grounds for the introduction of the Calcutta Municipal Bill:—

(1) the complete failure of the elective system to secure adequate representation even of the different interests existing in the native city;

(2) the practical exclusion of European men of business from all share in the municipal government of Calcutta;

(3) the growth of party spirit and the appearance among the elected Commissioners of a class of professional and in some cases corrupt politicians;

(4) the abuse of the Committee system, which paralyzed the Executive officers and demoralized the subordinate staff; and

(5) the consequent breakdown of the conservancy and water-supply of the town and every department of municipal administration.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER replied:—

"The letter referred to in the Question is confidential, and cannot be published."

CHARGE AGAINST MUKUNDA SUNDER SIRKAR, OF JANGIPUR.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Has the attention of the Government been called to the case of one Mukunda Sunder Sirkar, of Jangipur, in the district of Murshidabad? Is it the case (1) that Mukunda Sunder Sirkar was arrested on a charge of delivering a counterfeit coin knowing it to be counterfeit, under section 241, Indian Penal Code, although his name did not appear in the first information, and the police reported there was no evidence against him; (2) that after arrest he was thrown into *hajat*; (3) that he was subsequently discharged, the trying Magistrate remarking that the witnesses who had given evidence against him had perjured themselves?

Is it the case that the gentleman against whom these proceedings were taken occupied the responsible position of Chairman of the Local Board? If so, will the Government please state what notice the Government has taken of these proceedings?

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON replied:—

"The Government has seen the case mentioned by the Hon'ble Member, which was decided so far back as the 14th September, 1898, or nearly twelve months ago."

ENCOURAGEMENT OF BENGALI LITERATURE.

The Hon'ble RAJA SHASHISHAKHARESWAR ROY BAHADUR, OF TAHIRPUR, said—

With reference to the principle contained in the English Enactment 53, George III, section 43, for the encouragement of the vernacular literature of this country, a portion of which I beg to quote on the margin for easy reference, will the Government be pleased to state if any amount has of late been spent in Bengal for the improvement of Bengali literature or to give encouragement to Bengali authors in the shape of rewards or honoraria?

"That it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to direct that out of any surplus which may remain of the rents, revenues and profits arising from the said territorial acquisitions, after defraying the expenses of the Military, Civil and Commercial establishments, and paying the interest of the debt in manner hereinafter provided, a sum of not less than one lakh of rupees in each year shall be set apart and applied in the revival and improvement of literature and the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India."

The Hon'ble MR. SLACK replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to paragraph 32 of the Report of the Indian Education Commission, of which for his convenience a copy is laid upon the table. From this it will be seen that after discussion the whole sum of one lakh was given for the encouragement and promotion of education in the country, and since then has been continuously increased."

RECOGNITION OF MERITS OF BENGALI AUTHORS.

The Hon'ble RAJA SHASHISHAKHARESWAR ROY BAHADUR, OF TAHIRPUR, said—

Will the Government be pleased to take into its consideration, with a view to encourage the growth of a healthy tone in Bengali literary works, the desirability of recognizing the merits of Bengali authors by bestowing suitable titles of distinction upon such of the eminent authors as deserve it, and by occasionally helping them pecuniarily in their efforts to bring out books of original research and of public usefulness?

The Hon'ble MR. SLACK replied:—

"Government is always willing, on due cause being shown to their satisfaction, to recognize in the modes suggested by the Hon'ble Member the literary merits of Bengali authors. The Hon'ble Member is doubtless aware of the honours conferred on Raja Rajendra Lala Mitra, C.I.E., and Rai Kali Prasanna Ghosh, Bahadur, and of the pecuniary aid given to Babu Pratap Chandra Roy, C.I.E., in the translation of the Mahabharata."

VILLAGE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR, asked—

Having regard to the facts that there are many villages in the interior of the districts where there are no proper roads for communication from one village to another, and that the people are much inconvenienced for want of the same, especially in the rainy season, will the Government be pleased to direct the several District Boards of Bengal to give more attention to the village roads in their respective districts and to place a certain amount of their income every year in the hands of the Local Boards, to be utilized for that purpose only?

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER replied:—

"I lay on the table a statement showing the expenditure incurred on village roads in each Division during each of the six years ending 1897-98.

"If the Hon'ble Member will refer to the Resolutions recorded on the working of District Boards, which are published annually, he will see that the improvement of village roads has received the watchful attention of Government for many years past: the Lieutenant-Governor has no reason to doubt that these roads have received their fair share of the funds at the disposal of the District Boards."

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by the several District Boards in Bengal during the six years ending 1897-98.

District Boards in the—	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan Division	27,632	37,589	31,847	40,261	36,896	31,828
Presidency „	44,764	48,492	40,448	43,957	31,925	41,242
Rajshahi „	24,859	22,222	22,273	28,691	19,432	18,556
Dacca „	62,327	64,758	63,433	63,403	73,473	68,551
Chittagong „	37,364	38,718	49,196	50,149	41,066	30,681
Patna „	77,070	81,447	67,335	74,925	38,732	44,329
Orissa „	16,984	17,243	22,339	17,927	22,579	19,048
Total ...	2,91,000	3,10,469	2,96,871	3,19,313	2,64,103	2,54,235

WATER-SUPPLY IN THE MUFASSAL.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER laid on the table the following statement which was promised at the last meeting of the Council:—

Statement showing the amount spent on account of water-supply (including water-works) by Municipalities and District Boards in the several districts of Bengal, during the five years 1893-94 to 1897-98.

Names of Divisions.	Names of districts.	Amount spent during 1893-94—		Amount spent during 1894-95—		Amount spent during 1895-96—		Amount spent during 1896-97—		Amount spent during 1897-98—	
		By Municipalities.	By District Boards.	By Municipalities.	By District Boards.	By Municipalities.	By District Boards.	By Municipalities.	By District Boards.	By Municipalities.	By District Boards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	26,694	2,987	17,348	3,418	12,770	4,905	13,609	8,881	11,606	7,170
	Birbhum ...	252	211	250	618	96	489	469	1,363	711	5,319
	Bankura ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	260	1,781	147	1,768
	Midnapore ...	148	452	309	708	1,155	1,823	1,705	2,315	789	3,154
	Hooghly ...	500	755	272	1,704	1,215	85	30	5,487	.....	3,117
	Howrah ...	14,627	.....	5,16,793	.....	8,46,247	.....	1,16,995	3,494	66,520	2,635
Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	27,769	820	58,836	1,672	45,848	2,690	37,887	8,334	29,895	7,084
	Nadia ...	1,561	933	3,096	3,816	1,993	2,682	5,237	3,116	3,678	1,241
	Murshidabad ...	.....	1,375	.....	2,911	253	507	995	2,721	3,375	5,501
	Jessore ...	1,218	885	3,344	2,660	1,437	1,125	2,054	2,305	3,092	5,585
	Khulna ...	931	1,262	395	2,569	405	556	3,253	2,469	628	1,637
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	395	1	1,337	92	658	1,284	773	4,712	4,143	2,496
	Dinajpur ...	12	564	207	10	343	837	7	1,818	476	1,708
	Jalpaiguri ...	.....	1,498	6	.....	240	.....	101	.....	527	480
	Darjeeling ...	4,581	.....	18,500	.....	15,280	.....	12,625	.....	6,887	.....
	Rangpur ...	1,468	4,611	626	3,569	965	4,626	551	2,980	484	1,528
	Bogra ...	9	61	34	411	98	1,986	78	2,404	196	500
	Pabna ...	3,481	1,353	4,466	2,111	3,347	1,544	2,417	4,399	6,499	14,343
Dacca.	Dacca ...	14,793	994	14,769	1,359	16,356	2,497	18,111	5,185	31,737	3,917
	Mymensingh ...	33,871	2,896	12,409	3,677	8,766	8,278	12,354	18,368	12,709	27,962
	Faridpur ...	185	2,295	2,101	3,710	2,814	1,508	4,568	7,855	3,032	8,462
	Backergunge ...	748	6,146	118	3,904	4,520	4,627	2,076	7,320	1,026	14,644
Chittagong.	Tippera ...	4	145	208	269	12	1,246	865	1,265	577	7,672
	Noakhali ...	611	781	440	1,183	465	2,227	365	2,042	388	4,313
	Chittagong ...	504	413	505	27	814	2,610	910	665	218	3,279
Patna.	Patna ...	.....	1,679	.....	2,590	55	1,868	1,198	999	4,574	679
	Gaya ...	1,007	.....	3,016	3,470	2,011	2,480	4,731	3,473	4,066	1,606
	Shahabad ...	25	2,546	1,00,335	425	5,792	2,794	7,593	3,133	5,580	2,342
	Saran ...	99	228	233	3,476	259	3,533	342	9,271	1,209	3,347
	Champaran ...	.....	.....	138	1,235	49	1,290	658	1,763	750	6,993
	Muzaffarpur ...	427	2,789	762	4,953	414	3,183	2,157	4,893	1,307	2,438
	Darbhanga ...	9	.....	404	695	149	1,479	702	811	1,115	2,371
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	222	4,180	400	4,443	765	7,857	254	10,086	1,080	5,858
	Bhagalpur ...	12,425	148	25,938	649	15,821	1,271	2,84,461	11,218	49,274	43,877
	Purnea ...	103	.....	970	510	630	748	330	1,657	746	1,240
	Malda ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	21	1,513	3	.....
	Sonthal Parganas.	331	.....	549	.....	226	.....	514	.....	169	.....
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	679	280	995	874	429	1,040	282	47	1,343	7,550
	Balasore ...	.....	.....	447	19	783	.....	883	...	81	.....
	Puri ...	2,082	.....	22	.....	.....	124	48	1,125	12	2,985
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	184	.....	1,097	.....	336	.....	585	.....	284	.....
	Lohardaga ...	507	.....	1,140	.....	163	.....	360	.....	802	.....
	Palamau ...	150	.....	151	.....	601	.....	337	.....	217	.....
	Manbhum ...	3,851	.....	4,337	.....	1,415	.....	736	.....	601	.....
	Singhbhum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	68	.....	84	.....

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill together with two notes of dissent.

CIVIL COURTS AMINS' BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Civil Courts Amins' Act, 1856, in Bengal. He said:—

"With Your Honour's permission I will offer some remarks on the measure at this stage.

"In the course of the discussion of the last Financial Statement I stated, in reply to Raja Bahadur Ranajit Singha, that the Government intended to submit this Bill to the Council. Messrs. Toynbee and Stevens, who were deputed some years back to report on the strength and pay of the ministerial establishments of the Civil Courts in this Province, brought to notice the very unsatisfactory working of the system of Civil Court Amins, and recommended its abolition. Their view was accepted by the Government, and eventually by the High Court, and it will, I think, be generally admitted that a change in the present system is desirable. The Act of 1856 provides for the appointment of paid Amins in the districts for the carrying out of local enquiries required by the Civil Courts and for other specified duties, and the difficulty of finding a suitable non-official agency for such duties in those days doubtless rendered the provision necessary. Every district, however, now possesses a large Bar, from the junior members of which competent persons could be selected to act as Commissioners for local investigations ordered by the Civil Courts under section 392 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and other qualified persons are also available. A certificate of qualification in surveying will be needed in the case of enquiries involving surveys, but those who desire employment of this kind will have facilities for acquiring a knowledge of surveying in the survey schools which exist in all parts of the Province. The retention of the present system is, therefore, no longer necessary, and the Bill proposes its abolition by repealing the Act of 1856, so far as it applies to Bengal. The abolition can, however, only be effected gradually. The appointment and remuneration of the existing Amins must be saved, but it will no longer be compulsory to fill vacancies, and gradual reductions will thus take place until the staff disappears. The new system will probably be confined in the first instance to the more advanced districts, in which it may be expected that a sufficient number of independent persons competent to execute commissions will be forthcoming.

"The Bill consists of a single section, which repeals the Act, saves the appointments of the existing Amins, and provides for their employment on such duties as may be required of them by the District Judge. It will, I presume, meet with no opposition, and its reference to a Select Committee appears unnecessary."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OF COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I had been my intention to adjourn the Council till Saturday the 2nd proximo, but I have been moved by two of the Hon'ble Members to postpone the next meeting till the 9th of September. They represent that they will not be ready before that date with the amendments of the Municipal Bill, which they wish to bring forward. I cannot admit that the time given for the preparation of these amendments has been inadequate. The Bill is not a new one. It was under the patient consideration of a Select Committee of this Council for five months. The report of that Committee has been before the Council now for nearly four months, and the hon'ble gentleman, who represents the Corporation, succeeds to the careful labours of his predecessor, and the Select Committee of which his

predecessor was a member. I cannot, therefore, admit that the Hon'ble Members who have moved me in this matter have a sound claim for the postponement for which they ask. I understand, indeed, from my hon'ble colleague, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, that he does not justify their unreadiness, but appeals to our consideration on the simple ground of fact that they will not be ready. I yeild with reluctance, for a postponement will be of inconvenience to many other Members of the Council, but I am desirous of meeting the wishes of the Hon'ble Members as far as is possible, and I assent to the adjournment of the Council till Saturday, the 9th September."

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 9th September, 1899.

CALCUTTA;
The 5th September, 1899.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 1st September 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 50293.R.

READ—

The report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Salt Department for the year 1898-99.

THE principal administrative feature of the year 1898 99 has been the preparation of a scheme for the better administration of the Salt Department in Bengal and the formation of an administrative and preventive staff for the suppression of the illicit manufacture of salt in the maritime districts in Bengal outside Orissa. The Secretary of State, in according sanction to the scheme, expressed his concurrence with the views of the Government of India that it would be necessary to give better pay and prospects than the Government of Bengal contemplated. Revised proposals based on this suggestion have been submitted to the Government of India. Owing to the receipt of this sanction very late in the year, it was not considered feasible to give effect to that part of the scheme which contemplated the working of the Salt Department in Orissa through District Officers. During the year orders were issued under section 6 of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, absolutely prohibiting the manufacture of salt in the district of the 24-Parganas (except Calcutta), Midnapore, Khulna, Backergunge, and Chittagong, so as to enable the Salt officers employed in these tracts to send up cases of illicit dealings in salt, including the excavation or removal of natural saline deposits or efflorescence, under the law as it now stands. A Bill to amend the Bengal Salt Act, VII of 1864, was introduced during the year into the Bengal Legislative Council. The establishment of private bonded salt warehouses at places other than customs ports continues to gain in favour. An additional inland private warehouse was licensed by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company at Purulia and two others by native bonders at Narayanganj and Bhairab Bazar. On this point the Board observe:—"There are at present 17 such warehouses in the Province, and there was a considerable development in the trade in these warehouses during the past year, the quantity of salt despatched thereto from ship-board and from bond in Calcutta amounting to 8,86,627 maunds as compared with 6,95,355 maunds in 1897-98, or to an increase of 1,91,272 maunds."

2. The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Salt Department, including those connected with imported salt during each of the last six years:—

HEADS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase in 1898-99, as compared with 1897-98.	Decrease in 1898-99, as compared with 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—								
1. Import duty on salt	2,36,67,962	2,44,41,900	2,47,07,793	2,48,66,943	2,48,70,576	2,48,65,042	3,54,466	...
2. Excise ditto	61,332	90,787	1,86,288	1,15,569	42,617	1,59,387	1,16,770	...
3. Sale price of salt and miscellaneous receipts in Orissa	5,121	9,619	15,845	9,053	5,543	7,008	1,465	...
4. Rent of warehouses	...	...	...	...	73,451	1,07,473	34,022	...
5. Rowana fees	...	...	...	...	30,021	28,603	...	1,418
6. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	12,787	15,901	3,114	...
7. One-fourth value of stamps on applications for rowanas.	3,139	3,210	3,189	3,445	3,118	2,865	...	253
Total ...	2,37,37,454	2,45,51,516	2,49,16,415	2,49,95,009	2,46,76,113	2,51,26,879	4,90,766	...
Provincial—								
8. Rent of warehouses	45,985	1,04,351	1,41,888	92,089	...	...	...	...
9. Rowana fees	28,971	31,704	30,105	32,217	...	...	...	...
10. Miscellaneous	5,316	5,165	6,352	9,035	...	...	...	...
11. Three-fourths value of stamps on applications for rowanas.	9,417	9,630	9,567	10,335	9,355	8,596	...	759
Total ...	86,789	1,50,850	1,87,913	1,44,576	9,355	8,596	...	759
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	2,38,20,243	2,47,02,366	2,51,04,328	2,51,40,180	2,46,85,468	2,51,35,475	4,90,007	...

Heads.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase in 1898-99, as compared with 1897-98.	Decrease in 1898-99, as compared with 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—								
12. Salaries, warehouses and rewards.	...	...	...	...	44,551*	55,056	10,505	...
13. Compensation paid under the convention with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	...	...
14. Refunds of customs duty on salt.	1,84,658	1,78,267	2,14,173	1,61,417	1,79,511	2,38,670	59,159	...
15 Charges of the Orissa Salt Department.	1,29,277	1,54,024	1,48,880	1,45,263	1,15,482†	1,04,967†	...	11,215
Total ...	3,33,935	3,52,291	3,83,053	3,26,680	3,59,544	4,17,993	58,449	...
Provincial—								
16. Salaries, warehouses and rewards.	26,838	52,220	52,834	50,799	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CHARGES ...	3,60,773	4,04,511	4,35,887	3,77,479	3,59,544	4,17,993	58,449	...
Approximate net revenue ...	2,54,59,479	2,42,97,856	2,46,68,441	2,47,62,701	2,42,88,924	2,47,17,482	4,31,558	...

* Revised figures as given in the Accountant-General's final accounts.
† Includes the charges incurred for the salt operations in the 24-Parganas under Act XII of 1882.
NOTE.—The figures for 1898-99 are subject to revision, as the Accountant-General's final figures for the year are not yet available.

3. When compared with the statistics of 1897-98, the figures of the year under review show an increase of Rs. 4,90,007 or 1·9 per cent. in the receipts and of Rs. 58,449 or 16·2 per cent. in the charges. The net revenue, therefore, rose by Rs. 4,31,558 or 1·7 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and stood higher than in any of the preceding 10 years, except in 1896-97. The advance of Rs. 3,34,466 in import duty is attributed by the Board to the increased clearances of salt during the year. The revenue from excise salt also shows a material improvement of Rs. 1,16,770 owing to the increased sales of this salt in the district of Puri, stimulated by the reduction in its wholesale price. There was also a considerable increase in the proceeds from rent of warehouses on account of the larger stocks of salt in bond during the year. The increase in the charges was mostly under the head of "Refunds of customs duty on salt," and the Board of Revenue attribute this increase to the usual variations due to the greater or less miscalculation of salt on boardship.

The Salt trade.

4. The following statement shows the fluctuations in the volume of the salt trade in Bengal during the last 3 years, excluding salt imported by land from Ganjam and the Upper Provinces on which duty is not paid in Bengal:—

		1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1		2	3	4
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Opening stock ...	Sea imported salt in bond	33,74,112	10,61,713	28,86,733
	Excise salt in bond ...	2,70,619	4,13,589	5,58,893
	Total ...	36,44,731	14,75,302	34,45,626
Import and manufacture.	Sea imported	82,21,647	1,22,20 919	1,03,49,286
	Manufactured or added ...	1,95,000	1,62,351	10
	Total ...	84,16,647	1,23,83,268	1,03,49,296
Clearances ...	Sea imported salt for ship-board.	44,92,526	52,16,628	42,94,072
	Sea imported salt from bond	59,38,463	51,02,643	60,66,480
	Excise salt from bond ...	46,224	17,047	63,755
	Total ...	1,04,77,213	1,05,36,318	1,04,24,307
Closing stock ...	Sea imported salt in bond	10,61,713	28,86.733	27,78,268
	Excise salt in bond ...	4,13,589	5,58,893	4,84,510
	Total ...	14,75,302	34,45,626	32,62,778

The stock of salt in the golas, which at the commencement of the year stood at nearly 34½ lakhs of maunds, fell at the close of the year to 32⅔ lakhs of maunds. The quantity of salt lying afloat in the port of Calcutta, ready to be sold direct to purchasers, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to 2,31,956 maunds dropped, during the year 1898-99, to 2,23,534 maunds.

Imports.

5. In Bengal salt is imported by sea direct into the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong only. The combined imports into these two ports show a net decrease of 18,71,402 maunds compared with those of the previous year, the decrease having occurred in both the ports. The decline in the total imports both into Calcutta and Chittagong is attributed by the Collector of Customs to the abnormally high imports of the preceding year and the consequent heavy stocks in bond at its close. The following statement shows the different countries and ports from which shipments of salt were made during the last three years :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1896-97.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1897-98.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
I. United Kingdom	44,81,722	71,16,991	62,76,908	54·33	58·22	60·64
II. Hamburg	6,09,468	9,73,422	5,08,510	7·41	7·96	4·91
III. Madagascar and states on the east coast of Africa.	.....	29,367	47,197	.....	·24	
IV. Ras Rawayah	6,61,407	5,87,876	8,01,111	31·18	28·31	28·36
Muhammad Goul	2,44,707					
Muscat and other States ...	2,55,634	11,16,697	8,79,307			
Aden	10,79,069	11,28,113	2,65,076			
Hanjam	1,30,371	5,45,233	2,19,018			
Linga	1,75,988	82,474	96,568			
V. Madras	24,172	86,564	79,434	·30	·71	·77
VI. Bombay	5,41,946	5,57,347	5,57,473	6·39	4·60	5·38
Total ...	82,26,410	1,22,21,964	1,03,50,502	100·0	100·00	100·00

There was no importation of salt during the past two years from the Egyptian and other non-European ports beyond the Suez Canal (group III), while, with the exception of Madagascar and other States on the east coast of Africa, Ras Rawayah and Linga, all the foreign countries sent out smaller quantities of salt this year. On this point the Board write:—"The falling off in salt from the Asiatic ports was, it is stated, due to the low prices offering for these salts in the market, and that in the importation from Germany to want of freight and to low prices." The imports of Madras salt decreased by 8·2 per cent., while those of Bombay were nearly the same as in 1897-98.

From a statement furnished in the report showing the clearances of Liverpool, Hamburg and crushed salts during the past five years, it is seen that consumption of Liverpool salt has increased at the expense of Hamburg and crushed salts. The importations of Hamburg salt were small and no stocks were left in the golas, while the decrease in the clearance of crushed salt was due to a fall in the price of Liverpool salt, which checked competition by the former. A large and regular supply of Liverpool salt is now sent out in liner steamers and the market has been kept supplied at a lower rate than in former years.

Clearances of salt.

6. Excluding 98,197 maunds of Madras and Bombay salt cleared free of duty in Calcutta, duty was paid on 41,95,875 maunds cleared from ship-board against 52,02,818 maunds in the previous year, while the clearances from bond rose from 45,15,621 maunds to 56,22,188 maunds. On the whole, the total clearances of all kinds including those of Bombay and Madras salts and of excise salt, rose from 1,03,36,318 maunds to 1,04,24,307 maunds.

Consumption of salt.

7. Deducting from the above clearances, the excess of exports from Bengal by land and river over the imports by the same routes, amounting to 6,09,671 maunds, and adding 18,692 maunds of saltpetre brought into use, the balance of salt left for consumption rose from 97,39,835 maunds in 1897-98 to 98,33,328 maunds in 1898-99. The rate of consumption per head was 4 seers and 15 chitaks against 5 seers in 1897-98. In the saliferous districts, excluding Orissa, the consumption of licit salt increased by 31,534 maunds, and the average consumption rose from 4 seers 12 chitaks to 4 seers and 14 chitaks which was the rate in

1896-97. Compared with the figures for the previous year, the consumption increased in all the saliferous districts except Midnapore and Chittagong. This satisfactory increase in the net result is attributed by the Board of Revenue to the improved condition of the people owing to the good harvests of the year, but in a far greater degree to the activity of the special establishment employed in the 24-Parganas to check illicit manufacture of salt. The lowest rate prevailed during the year in Chittagong where the consumption fell from 4 seers 11 chitaks to 4 seers 1 chitak. The falling off is attributed by the Collector of the district to the impoverished condition of the people owing to scarcity which prevailed during the preceding two years and to the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1897, from the effects of which the people have not yet been able to recover. In the 24-Parganas and Khulna, the rate of consumption of licit salt rose from 4 seers and 4 seers 12 chitaks to 4 seers 10 chitaks and 5 seers 3 chitaks respectively, while in Midnapore the figure fell from 4 seers 14 chitaks to 4 seers 12 chitaks. In Orissa the consumption per head rose from 4 seers 14 chitaks in 1897-98 to 5 seers and 7 chitaks in 1898-99.

7. The price of salt was generally lower than in the previous year. The average wholesale price (exclusive of duty) of 100 maunds of Liverpool salt, purchased from the ships side in the port of Calcutta, fell from Rs. 80-4-3 to Rs. 66-11-4, while the selling price, exclusive of duty) which in 1897-98 had varied from Rs. 97-12 to Rs. 63-1-1 ranged during the past year between Rs. 73-0-8 and Rs. 61. This falling off is attributable to the fact, remarked in paragraph 5 above, that a large and regular supply of this salt is now sent out in liner steamers and the market has been kept supplied at a lower rate than in former years. The average wholesale price, inclusive of duty, at the 12 chief marts of Bengal fell from Rs. 3-12-8 to Rs. 3-10-9. The corresponding average based on the wholesale prices of all the districts in Bengal also fell from Rs. 3-14-11 to Rs. 3-13-1 per maund.

Inter-provincial trade.

8. The total imports from Madras, the Upper Provinces and Assam of duty-paid salt rose from 6,09,213 maunds to 6,34,008 maunds during the year, the increase being due mainly to larger importations from Madras. The exports from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Central Provinces rose by 52,401 maunds, against a decrease of 48,115 maunds in the exports to Assam, Rajputana and Central India, and Nipal, Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan. The net result was an excess of exports over import of 6,09,671 maunds against an excess of 6,30,180 maunds in 1897-98.

Working of the salt laws and rules.

9. The number of cases in which contraband salt was attached, including cases that occurred in the Orissa district, rose from 1,032 to 1,096 during the past year, but the quantity of salt confiscated fell from 747 maunds to 510 maunds, thus showing a decrease of 31·7 per cent. On an average 24¼ seers of salt were attached and 20¾ confiscated in each case as against 31½ seers and 28½ seers, respectively, in the previous year. The quantity confiscated was largest in the 24 Parganas (276 maunds) followed by Chittagong (130½ maunds). In Midnapore the number of cases in which salt was attached and confiscated decreased by 48·8 and 47·5 per cent. with a corresponding diminution in the quantities of salt attached and confiscated of 97·4 per cent., and 26·1 per cent., respectively, as compared with the previous year. In Orissa the number of cases in which salt was confiscated fell from 569 to 231, and the quantity of salt confiscated from 538 to 73 maunds only. The total number of cases instituted in the Courts throughout Bengal was 966 as against 904 in 1897-98. The number of cases instituted in the 24-Parganas rose from 178 in 1897-98 to 409 during the year. Out of these 409 cases, 353 involving as many persons, were sent up by the Salt Preventive officers for trial for illicit manufacture of salt under the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, and 2 cases, affecting three persons, for transporting large quantities of salt unprotected by rowanas. Cases against four persons had to be withdrawn owing to a technical defect, and conviction was obtained in the case of 249 persons out of 252 actually tried. The result is undoubtedly satisfactory. In Midnapore, the number of cases instituted fell from 63 to 32, the decrease being confined to offences for illicit manufacture and for illicit possession or transport. The decrease in the first kind of offence is attributed to the ruling of the Sessions Judge that a police officer employed as a salt officer has not the power of search under section 28 of Act VII

(B.C.) of 1864, unless he is also an officer in charge of a police-station. The large decrease of 194 cases in Orissa is attributed by the Board to a decline in crime "due, among other causes, to the splendid harvest since the close of 1897-98 and the vast field for labour thrown open by the works of construction of the railway lines, which were in full swing throughout the dry months of the year." The cases sent up for trial for manufacture of contraband salt in the Orissa districts numbered 150 against 366 in the previous year. Altogether there were 1,149 seizures and 39 unsuccessful searches in the salt-bearing tracts in Bengal during the year against 1,051 and 57 respectively in the previous year. Of 991 persons apprehended, 841 were convicted. Rewards were disbursed to the amount of Rs. 4,924.

Salt in Orissa.

10. As usual, a separate portion of the Board's report deals with the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa, which continues to be under the immediate control and supervision of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue, subject to the orders of the Excise Commissioner, Bengal. The salt law in force in this Province during the year was the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882. The receipts of the Orissa Salt Department amounted to Rs. 1,66,995 against Rs. 46,160 in 1897-98, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 1,15,482 to Rs. 62,641. The increase in receipts, which was mainly confined to the receipts from duty, was due to enhanced sale of the lake salt on account of the reduction in its wholesale price. The decrease in expenditure was due to the new scheme under which the salt establishment employed in Orissa under the Madras Administration underwent considerable reduction, and the surplus was employed in the 24 Parganas. It is anticipated by the Excise Commissioner that the completion of the East Coast Railway will give a great impetus to the trade in Madras *karkatch* as compared with that in Liverpool salt, not only in the Orissa districts, but even so far north as Calcutta. In view of the fact that the highest price of Madras salt per 100 maunds is Rs. 41-11-4 less than the lowest price of Liverpool salt, there can be little doubt that the anticipation will be realised, and that the consumer will receive the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of salt. A new departure has been made by the establishment of several depôts by an English firm for the sale of salt manufactured by them on English principles in Madras. The salt turned out by them is reported to be equal in quality, and lower in price than Liverpool salt, and may prove a serious competitor to the latter. All this information is of much importance. With every new source of supply the cost of salt to the consumer is steadily decreasing, and the Coast Railway is bringing abundant supplies of a good and cheap article to people who were largely dependent on the inferior stuff made on their shores. The greater the facilities for the distribution of cheap salt and good salt, the smaller become the temptations to illicit manufacture.

General remarks.

11. The following general remarks are offered by the Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, regarding the year's work:—

"The Department is yet far from being properly organised, but yet the results obtained both in Orissa and the 24-Parganas are hopeful and by no means unsatisfactory In the former Province the expenditure has been reduced 38·4 per cent., salt crime has been kept well under control, the receipts from local salt have advanced 261·7 per cent., and consumption has attained the highest figure in many years. In the 24-Parganas, too, where but a small corner has yet been tapped, several successful raids have been made in spite of organised opposition from the people, and consumption has already so far increased that the duty receipts on that account will more than cover the cost of the operations."

12. The thanks of the Government are due to Mr. K. G. Gupta, Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, and the Board of Revenue for their administration of the Department The duties of it are difficult, for discretion is just as necessary as firmness in the application of the law, and all ranks seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to have done their duty well.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Dated Calcutta, the 5th September 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 5107S.R.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Financial results of the Administration of the Income-tax for the year 1898-99.

No change of any importance was effected during the year in the administration of the Income-tax Act.

2. The following statement compares the financial results during the last two years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Number of persons originally assessed, excluding Government servants ...	113,625	115,643
Number of persons finally assessed, excluding Government servants	111,680	113,785
Number of persons finally assessed, including Government servants	121,081	122,978
Number of assessees, including Government servants, who paid tax within the year ...	117,834	119,324
	Rs.	Rs.
Final demand of income tax for the year 1898-99	49,22,207	50,60,501
Final demand of income-tax, including penalties, fines and arrears	51,15,378	52,67,536
Collections of income-tax within the year ...	48,01,512	49,31,568
Gross receipts	49,46,973	50,85,059
Charges	1,88,447	1,90,627
Percentage of charges on receipts ...	3·8	3·7
Net revenue	47,58,526	48,94,432

The net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 1,35,906, or 2·9 per cent., against an increase of ·5 per cent. in the previous year. In other words, in place of the large reduction in the average annual increase which was noted last year, a sensible advance on it has now to be recorded, adding yet another to the many proofs of the prompt return of the Province to prosperity, since the famine of 1896-97, which have been noticed in other branches of the administration. The gross receipts, including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, amounted to Rs. 50,85,059, of which Rs. 49,56,352 represent the receipts on account of the current demand for the year.

3. There was an increase in the final demand in all the districts, except the 24-Parganas, Jessore, Darjeeling, Chittagong, Patna, Saran, Monghyr, Sonthal Parganas, Palamau and Singhbhum. The increase is due to agricultural prosperity and to more careful and accurate assessment. The causes assigned for the decrease in districts where it occurred are various, but in no district does the percentage exceed 3·6, except in Singhbhum, which shows a decline of 19·5 per cent. due to some railway contractors and shopkeepers having left the district on the completion of work on the Sini section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. In other cases the causes given call for no comment, except in Palamau, where the decrease was attributable to exemptions on revision consequent on careless assessments originally made.

4. *Assessments.*—The number of assessors employed during the year was 50, the same number as in the previous year. The number of villages (a street in Calcutta is held to be village for this purpose) visited by these assessors was 74,519 as against 75,623 during the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1,104.

The most marked decrease (1,038) is in Jessore, and is attributed to neglect of duty on the part of the assessor of which due notice has been taken. The number of persons finally assessed was 113,785 against 111,680, showing an increase of 1·9 per cent. Calcutta again shows the largest increase (724), followed by Faridpur, Shahabad, Midnapore, Khulna, Nadia and Monghyr, with an increase ranging from 288 to 100 persons. A decrease occurred in 15 districts against 21 in the preceding year, but no district shows a reduction of more than 73, except the 24-Parganas, Chittagong, Gaya and Saran, where the decrease ranges from 147 to 107. The decrease in the 24-Parganas (147) is attributed mainly to decline of business in trades where supply of manual labour was assessed during the plague scare. In Gaya it was due to the exemption of a number of assessees who had previously been wrongly included. Enquiry also disclosed considerable under-assessment in the case of the higher class assessees; the result being that in spite of a reduction of 109 in the number of assessees, the final demand was increased by Rs. 2,558.

5. *Demands, Collections and Balances.*—The following statement shows the original demand, the revised demand and the percentage of collections from assessees, exclusive of Government servants:—

Year.	Original number of assessees.	Revised number of assessees.	Original demand.	Final demand after revision.	Amount of final demand collected.	Percentage of final demand collected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1897-98 ...	113,625	111,680	45,19,407	44,02,690	42,81,995	97·3
1898-99 ...	115,643	113,785	46,59,.60	45,47,134	44,18,201	97·2

The outstanding balance, including penalties, costs and arrears was Rs. 1,81,239, as against Rs. 1,68,600 in the year 1897-98. Of this balance, Rs. 1,28,322 are reported to be good and under realization, Rs. 17,919 doubtful, and Rs. 34,998 bad and irrecoverable.

6. *Coercive measures.*—The following table compares for the last three years the coercive measures which had to be taken for the realization of the tax:—

Year.	Number of persons finally assessed.	Distress warrants		Distraints.		Sales.	
		No.	Percentage to column 2	No.	Percentage to column 2.	No.	Percentage to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1896-97 ...	111,190	4,858	4·4	2,142	1·9	337	·3
1897-98 ...	111,680	5,763	5·2	2,172	1·9	357	·3
1898-99 ...	113,785	5,725	5·03	2,081	1·8	324	·3

The number of distress warrants issued was nearly the same as in the previous year, but the proportion on the number of persons fell from 5·2 in 1897-98 to 5·03 in the year under review.

The proportion of warrants issued to the number of persons assessed was above 10 per cent. in the districts of Jessore (12·2), Shahabad (11·9), Muzaffarpur (10·1), Purnea (10·1), and Bhagalpur (10·09). Jessore and Bhagalpur,

which were also in this category in the previous year, show a slight decrease. As requested in paragraph 6 of last year's Resolution an enquiry has been made into the cause of the consistently high percentage of warrants which had been noticed in certain districts. In Jessore, the most noticeable instance, it is attributed partly to the litigious nature of the people—a characteristic understood to be not peculiar to Jessore—but also to wrong assessments made by an assessor who appears to have become too well acquainted with the district. It will be instructive to see whether the remedy which has since been adopted of transferring the assessor proves effective in reducing the proportion of coercive measures.

The largest number of sales reported was 60 in Rangpur, 28 in Dinajpur, 25 in Purnea, 23 in Mymensingh, 22 in Faridpur, and 20 in Rajshahi. Enquiries which have been made into the sale procedure have disclosed certain defects which are engaging the attention of the Board.

7. *Penalties and costs.*—The demands and realizations under the heads of penalties and costs for the year under review, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Penalties.		Costs.	
	Demand.	Realizations.	Demand.	Realizations.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98 ...	31,454	16,675	12,951	9,573
1898-99 ...	29,532	14,983	13,226	9,324

8. The amount of tax collected during the year under review from companies and other employers, who agreed under section 9 (2) of the Income-tax Act to collect the tax from the salaries of their servants, rose from Rs. 3,19,319 in the previous year to Rs. 3,49,551; while the remission allowed by way of commission to the employers rose from Rs. 10,371 to Rs. 11,017. The number of companies who undertook to collect the tax also rose from 369 to 375. Twelve of them failed to collect the tax, which had to be realized by the District Officers. In Calcutta the number of companies collecting the tax rose from 244 to 251.

9. *Incidence of the tax.*—Excluding the tax on the interest on Government securities and the salaries of Government officials, the average incidence of the tax in the whole Province was Re. 1 to every 15·6 persons, against an average of Re. 1 to every 16 2 persons in the preceding year. Darjeeling still continues to show the highest mufassal average, Re. 1 to every 4 persons, while the incidence was lowest in the Sonthal Parganas, viz., Re. 1 to 75 persons. In Calcutta the average incidence was Re. 1 to every ·4 persons, the same as in the previous year.

Including the taxes recovered by the Accountant-General, Bengal, the incidence was Re. 1 to every 14·06 persons, against Re. 1 to every 14·5 in 1897-98. Outside Calcutta the average incidence was Re. 1 to 31·1 persons.

The proportion of persons assessed for the whole Province was 1 to 625 against 1 to 637 in the preceding year.

In comparing the figures appended to the Report for 1897-98 with those of previous years, the Lieutenant-Governor was struck by the differences between different districts in the incidence of the tax and in the proportion of its increase since 1887-88. The Board were accordingly asked in October last to examine the causes of this, and the Lieutenant-Governor begins to apprehend that there were more grounds for this examination and enquiry than he felt at the time, for the reply of the Board is still awaited by Government.

10. The following statement illustrates for the year under review and previous years the distribution of the income-tax and of the other direct taxes which preceded it, as between Calcutta and the rest of the Province :—

Years.	Act imposing tax.	Number of persons assessed in—			Amount of tax realised in—		
		Calcutta.	Rest of Province.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Calcutta.	Rest of Province.	Total of columns 6 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61 ...	Income-tax Act, XXXII of 1860	*	241,297	241,297	20,60,061	34,79,428	55,39,489
1861-62 ...	Ditto ditto	*	244,471	244,471	17,83,500	40,68,945	58,52,445
1862-63 ...	Ditto ditto	*	61,740	61,740	17,09,743	31,30,344	48,40,087
1863-64 ...	Ditto ditto	*	57,879	57,879	12,32,583	22,59,818	34,92,401
1864-65 ...	Ditto ditto	*	51,387	51,387	11,47,062	20,00,435	31,47,497
1867-68 ...	License Acts, XXI and XXIX of 1867	23,372	160,040	183,372	4,66,286	10,79,255	15,45,541
1868-69 ...	Certificate Tax Act, IX of 1868	9,824	54,161	63,985	5,59,338	8,74,677	14,14,016
1869-70 ...	Income-tax Acts, IX and XXIII of 1869 and XVI of 1870	22,728	142,342	165,070	12,20,455	26,26,189	38,46,644
1870-71 ...	Ditto ditto	*	97,831	97,831	21,21,525	42,99,175	64,20,700
1871-72 ...	Income-tax Act, XII of 1871	7,407	43,968	51,465	6,87,755	13,52,435	21,40,190
1872-73 ...	Ditto VIII of 1872	*	27,308	27,308	6,04,187	9,52,110	15,56,297
1878-79 ...	License-tax Act, I (B.C.) of 1878	31,861	808,706	840,567	3,35,331	23,30,422	26,65,753
1879-80 ...	Ditto ditto	22,427	718,005	740,432	3,00,692	15,57,090	18,57,782
1880-81 ...	Ditto II (B.C.) of 1880	8,142	63,414	71,556	4,11,260	10,73,602	14,84,862
1881-82 ...	Ditto ditto	7,973	60,900	68,873	4,12,290	10,26,865	14,39,155
1882-83 ...	Ditto ditto	8,434	61,407	69,841	4,04,000	10,25,656	14,29,656
1883-84 ...	Ditto ditto	8,673	62,620	71,293	4,13,670	10,39,972	14,53,642
1884-85 ...	Ditto ditto	8,628	61,631	70,259	4,04,570	10,27,426	14,31,996
1885-86 ...	Ditto ditto	8,794	61,084	69,882	4,12,545	10,16,577	14,29,122
1886-87 ...	Income-tax Act, II of 1886	21,170	77,131	98,301†	17,05,885	16,78,796	33,84,681†
1887-88 ...	Ditto ditto	20,941	79,297	100,238†	14,24,812	16,96,532	31,21,344†
1888-89 ...	Ditto ditto	23,128	79,279	102,407†	15,91,286	16,98,314	32,83,600†
1889-90 ...	Ditto ditto	22,555	79,710	102,265†	16,95,163	17,41,574	34,36,737†
1890-91 ...	Ditto ditto	22,159	80,829	102,988†	17,11,274	17,75,061	34,86,645†
1891-92 ...	Ditto ditto	21,902	81,274	103,176†	17,29,966	18,37,364	35,68,330†
1892-93 ...	Ditto ditto	21,396	82,508	103,804†	17,21,695	18,63,079	35,84,774†
1893-94 ...	Ditto ditto	21,634	83,842	105,476†	17,70,462	19,33,442	37,03,904†
1894-95 ...	Ditto ditto	21,426	85,549	106,975†	18,09,075	19,51,226	38,80,301†
1895-96 ...	Ditto ditto	21,745	87,156	108,901†	19,37,977	20,64,174	40,02,151†
1896-97 ...	Ditto ditto	23,013	88,177	111,190	21,39,792	20,88,296	42,48,088†
1897-98 ...	Ditto ditto	23,232	88,448	111,680	21,29,938	21,29,057	42,81,995†
1898-99 ...	Ditto ditto	23,956	89,829	113,785	21,91,949	22,26,252	44,18,201†

* Figures not available.
† Exclusive of the tax on salaries, &c., recovered by the Accountant-General and the tax on the interest of Government securities.

11. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure incurred in the working of the tax during the year under review rose from Rs. 1,88,447 in the previous year to Rs. 1,90,627. The increase, which occurs under all the different heads of expenditure, except under Collector's establishment, is mainly attributable to the grant of increased pay to peons, increase of establishment in the district of Nadia, which moved up to class II, and the appointment of two additional bailiffs for the Warrant Department of the office of the Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta.

12. *General.*—No new administrative question has arisen during the past year which calls for special comment. The tax, though it naturally cannot be said to advance in popularity, has now ceased to arouse public feeling. Its successful administration must of course ultimately depend on the standard of energy and integrity which prevails among assessors, and on the amount of supervision exercised by the local officers. Over-assessment exposes itself; but under-assessments and omissions can only be gradually remedied by enquiry into the local circumstances prevailing in each particular district. That progress in this matter is being made is shown by the steady and continuous increase in collections since 1887-88.

No case of embezzlement was brought to light during the year. Two persons were prosecuted for personating assessors; one of whom was sentenced on conviction to two years' rigorous imprisonment, while the other was committed to the Sessions. The usual number of petty prosecutions for resisting execution of process were instituted, but call for no remark.

13. The names of the Deputy Collectors specially reported by the Board as having done good service will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

14. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor thanks the Board for their administration of this Department during the year under review.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 4th September 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·50, Kalna 1·14, Katwa 2·06, Raniganj ·93. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* completed. Weeding going on. Sugarcane, *aus* and other standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa stationary. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Kalna	14¾	
Katwa	15 1/16	
Raniganj	15½	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·70, Rampur Hât 3·41. Weather very hot. More rain wanted. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·51, Vishnupur ·69. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Rain wanted for high lands. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Rice selling at Sadar 17½ seers and at Vishnupur 17 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·86, Contai 5·39, Tamluk 3·06, Ghatal 1·54. *Aus* paddy is being reaped; outturn good. Transplantation of winter paddy continues. Prospects very good except in parts which were inundated. Cattle-disease and grasshoppers reported from some places in the Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee.
Contai	15	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	17	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar ·32, Serampore 3·62, Jahanabad 1·05. In certain low lands transplantation of *aman* is reported to be continuing. Prospects of sugarcane and jute moderate. Common rice sells at 14 seers 6 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·22, Ulubaria 1·21. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* still going on. Harvesting of *aus* continues. Jute and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¾ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·82, Barasat 2·83, Basirhat 1·21, Diamond Harbour 7·78. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Transplantation of *aman*, cutting and steeping of jute, and harvesting of *aus* going on briskly. Heavy rainfall in Diamond Harbour during the week did some damage to newly-transplanted paddy on low lands. Cattle-disease reported from the Sadar subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	12 to 14	0	per rupee.
Barasat	15	0	
Basirhat	16	0	
Diamond Harbour	12	5	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·36, Kushtia 1·26, Meherpur 1·03, Chuadanga ·54, Ranaghat 1·23. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* nearly over with an average outturn of 80 per cent. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·61, Kandi 3·12, Jangipur 4·94. Weather cloudy and hot. Harvesting of *bhadoi* and cutting of jute continue. Paddy plants and mulberry doing well. Paddy partially damaged in Gowas police-station. Fodder insufficient in Daulatabad police-station. Water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Kandi	17	
Jangipur	15	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·33, Jhenida ·96, Magura 1·87, Narail 2·40, Bangaon 3·20. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* paddy going on. Prospects good. Rivers are going down. Cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16⅔	per rupee.
Jhenida	16	
Magura	18	
Narail	17	
Bangaon	17	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·57, Bagerhat 1·93, Satkhira ·97. Weather hot with occasional rain. Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16¾	per rupee.
Bagerhat	17	
Satkhira	15	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·05, Nator ·62, Naugaon 2·16. Prospects of crops fair. Harvesting of *aus* and steeping of jute in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 17½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 2·59. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·25, Alipur Duars 5·85. Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *haimanti* paddy and steeping of jute rapidly going on. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy nearly finished. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice 14 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 4·68, Kalimpong 5·04, Siliguri 4·72. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Kalai* and *phaphar* being sown; *bhutta*, *bhadoi* paddy, *chota* and *bara marua*, and *haimanti* paddy progressing well. *Terai*—Jute and *bhadoi* being cut; *haimanti* paddy being transplanted; sugarcane doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10½	per rupee.
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·66, Gaibanda 2·53, Nilphamari 8·30. Weather rainy. Steeping of jute and transplantation of winter rice in progress. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 18 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall ·97. Harvesting of *aus* nearly finished. Steeping of jute and transplantation of *aman* still going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·34, Sirajganj 2·27. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects good. Harvesting of *aus* paddy complete; yield moderate. Price of common rice 14¾ seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·72, Manikganj 2·96, Munshiganj 2·58, Narainganj 3·28. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·52, Tangail ·31, Kishorganj 3·72, Jamalpur 2·50, Netrokona 8·15. Frequent heavy showers. Prospects of crops good. Condition of people and cattle good. Fodder andwater ample. Common rice sells at Sadar 20 seers, Tangail 17½ seers, and Netrokona 22 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·28, Goalundo 1·60, Madaripur ·22. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·61. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells at 15 seers (*aman*) and 18 seers (*aus*) per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·74, Brahmanbaria 3·44, Chandpur 1·97. Weather cloudy with light showers. Jute harvest goes on; *aus* harvest nearly over. Rice being transplanted on high lands. Prospects of *aman* continue favourable. Average price of common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·21, Feni 9·63. Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* continue. Cattle-disease reported from Chagalnaya. Water sufficient. Fodder less good than usual. Common rice (*aman*) 16 seers and (*aus*) 18 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 5·12. Weather seasonable. *Aman* transplanting progressing. Reaping of *aus* continues. Prospects fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 15 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·83, Dinapore ·93, Barh ·78, Bikram ·36, Barh ·53, Hilsa ·45. Transplantation of paddy nearly finished. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops unfavourable. *Makai* very poor. *Marua* being reaped. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 15½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar ·67, Jahanabad ·74, Aurangabad 2·68, Nawada ·55. Transplantation of paddy approaching completion. *Marua* being harvested. Common rice selling at 14½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·84, Buxar 2·74, Bhabua 3·46, Sasaram 2·76. Paddy transplanting progressing. 134 cases of cattle-disease reported in Sasaram. Fodder and water abundant.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·74, Siwan 3·56, Gopalganj 3·14. Weather warm. Paddy transplantation still continues, and high land paddy doing well. Drier weather is doing good. Average price of common rice 13·8 seers and of *makai* 18·8 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 2·37, Bettiah 4·28, Barharwa 5·91, Bagaha 2·17, Ramnagar 1·93. Early paddy and a little of *bhadoi* being harvested. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy practically over and prospect is good. Price of common rice 13½ seers and of maize 21 seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·83, Hajipur 3·23, Sitamarhi 2·88. Transplantation of rice nearly completed. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 15 seers, barley 20 seers, *makai* 18 seers, gram 19 seers, and *rahar* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·55, Samastipur 1·13, Madhubani 5·99. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers. Transplantation of paddy is still in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sell as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	12	0	per rupee.
Samastipur	13	0	
Madhubani	12	6	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 1·04, Begusarai 5·18, Jamui 3·28. Weather hot and bright with occasional showers. Transplantation of winter rice nearly over. *Sama* and *makai* being harvested in places. Sowing of *mirchi* continues. Outturn of *bhadoi* very poor. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	11	10	per rupee.
Begusarai	12	0	
Jamui	13	8	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·44, Banka ·90, Madhipura 2·70, Supaul 2·92. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* commenced; outturn poor. Transplantation of winter rice almost completed; prospects good. Cattle-disease reported from some villages in Madhipura, Banka and Supaul. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·69, Kishanganj 1·94, Araria 2·23. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* rice and jute continues. *Aghani* rice being transplanted. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kishanganj	15	
Araria	21 (new *aus*)	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·09, Gajol 2·63. Shibganj 1·18. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of winter rice finished. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy still going on. Price of coarse rice 17 seers a rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather hot and showery. Indian-corn poor. Prospects of paddy good. Cattle-disease reported from Dumka, Godda, and Rajmahal, and glanders from Dumka. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 13 seers 6 chitaks and of Indian-corn 18 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·40, Jajpur 5·07, Kendrapara 1·43, Banki 2·08. Weather seasonable and hot. *Sarad*, jute, *haldia* cotton, and sugarcane growing. *Beali* being cut. It is being damaged by insects in places. Rain wanted. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				S.	ch.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	15	12	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	17	1	
Banki	...	...	...	16	13	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·82. Weather hot. Weeding and transplanting of *sarad* continue. *Beali* being reaped in places. Sugarcane thriving well. Prospects of *sarad* good. Rice sells at 18¾ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul ·84, Bisipara 3·02. Good rain in the interior. Weather hot and cloudy. More rain expected. Puddling in Angul and transplantation in both the subdivisions in progress. More rain wanted in Angul. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops commenced. Common rice selling at 20 seers per rupee in Angul and 12 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·06, Khurda ·47. Weeding, puddling, and transplantation of *sarad* going on. Insufficiency of rain keenly felt in many places. *Beali* and *mandia* being cut. Fodder sufficient. Insect-pests causing damage to *sarad* and *beali* in some parts. Cattle-disease continues in some places. Common rice sells as follows:—

				S.	ch.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15	12	} per rupee.
Khurda	...	...	...	17	1	
Interior of the district		...	...	16	0	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·31, Giridih 1·82. Weather hot. More rain wanted. Common rice sells at 14¼ seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall ·68. Weather hot. Prospects good so far, but more rain seriously wanted. Rice sells at Ranchi 16 seers per rupee, and in the interior 18 seers. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall ·57. Weather not seasonable. More rain wanted for rice crop. *Sawan* and *gondli* being harvested. Other crops doing well. Rice selling at Sadar 14 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·53, Gobindpur 2·02. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops fair. Winter rice generally good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Manbazar and Topchanchi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 16 seers 9 chitaks and Gobindpur 14 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 3·91. Prospects good. Common rice sells at 17 seers 7 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—The rain during the week was moderate in amount, but general in its distribution. The transplantation of winter rice is being rapidly completed, and the reports of the crop are generally good. More rain is, however, still required in Puri and Angul and in the Chota Nagpur Division. Some slight damage by insects is reported from Cuttack and Puri. Early rice is being harvested. Jute is being cut and steeped. The *bhadoi* harvest in Bihar is yielding a poor outturn, as was expected. The price of common rice has fallen in some districts, but on the whole it is practically stationary.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 5th September 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT

IN THE

HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL

DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 31ST AUGUST 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	15 0	19 0	9 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	15 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	9 12	15 0	15 0	12 12 to 13 8	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	13 12	13 12	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	17 8	17 8	14 6	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	17 8	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	10 0	18 0	16 4	11 8	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	13 8	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	13 8	10 0	...	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	8 0	13 0	13 8	11 8		...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 14	10 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	12 4	12 4	12 12	16 0	17 12	16 0	8 0	7 10	7 0	11 6	11 6	10 10	16 0	17 12	16 0
9	Nadia ...	16 13	16 0	13 5	29 1	29 1	...	7 4	7 2	5 15	13 14	14 3	12 0	...	...	
10	Murshidabad ...	Jamali. 14 0 Gangajali. 13 0	18 0 17 0	15 8	26 0	32 0	20 0	12 0	12 4	10 0	15 0	14 0	old 14 0 new 14 12	...		...
11	Jessore ...	13 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	13 0			
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 14	16 0	16 0	12 14	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	18 12	18 12	14 4	30 0	33 0	21 0	12 12	12 12	6 0	16 2	15 0	12 0	...	...	
14	Dinajpur ...	15 4	16 0	14-5-2 *t.*	17-12-3 *t.*	17-12-3 *t.*	16 0	12 0	12 0	9 9½	16 12	18 0	13 0	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 8	14 8	15 0	12 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	13 0	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	7 0	14 8	15 0	11 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	12 0	12 0	9 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 12	17 4	18 0	12 12	...	...	...
19	Pabna ...	18 0	18 12	12 12	35 0	35 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	19 2	18 12	15 0	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca ...	12 14	14 0	11 8	32 0	42 8	22 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	13 8	13 8	13 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	25 0	23 0	...	46 0	49 0	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	19 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	11 4	13 8 aus rice. 16 0	15 0 17 0	11 12 13 0	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks ; Katwa 10 seers 15 chittacks ; Ranigan 10 seers 8 chittacks.
B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9¼ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 8 seers ; Tamluk 10½ seers ; Ghatal 11 seers 7 chittacks.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers ; Jahanabad 10¼ seers.
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅜ chittacks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla 10½ seers ; Barasat 11¼ seers ; Baduria 10 seers 10 chittacks ; Magrahat 10 seers 11 chittacks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10 seers 8 chittacks (panga) ; Chuadanga 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga) ; Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch) ; Ranaghat 12 seers (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (karkatch) per rupee are :—Lalbagh 11 seers ; Jangipur 10 seers.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers ; Magura 9½ seers ; Narail 10 seers ; Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

	BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Corocana.*)		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 6	13 0	11 4	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria Italica.*)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	12 8
...	...	...	18 10	18 0	16 8
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	13 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0
...	...	...	19 0	18 8	12 8
10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	23 11	26 6	18 13
...	...	...	20 0	26 0	20 0
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	13 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	21 0
...	...	...	19 0	21 0	19-2-36
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	14 0
...	...	...	20 4	22 8	12 0
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 8
...	...	...	14 2	16 0	14 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	8 0
...	...	...	26 0	23 0	9 0
...	...	...	12 0	14 0	13 4

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st August 1899.

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or Thur' Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	A 11 8	11 8	12 0	Crushed. 3 3 0	3 3 0	3 12 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	B 10 8	10 8	10 8	Karkatch. 3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	11 14	12 8	12 0	C 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	D 11 4	11 4	10 8	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	E 10 8	10 8	10 0	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	F 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	11 8	13 4	11 8	G 10 12	10 12	10 8	Panga. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
...	...	12 4	11 6	11 6	12 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	Panga. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	11 13	12 5	...	H 11 13	11 10	11 3	Panga. 3 6 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	13 0	14 0	..	I 11 12	11 0	9 8	Karkatch. 3 6 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	J 9 2	9 2	9 2	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	K 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	21 0	22 8	24 0	L 9 12	9 12	9 0	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	10 14	9 9½	...	10 0	10 0	10 5	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 6	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	11 0	11 8	11 0	M 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
24 0	24 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	N 8 0	8 0	8 0	Panga. 4 10 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	Darjeeling.	16	
						8 8	9 0	8 0	Rora. 4 8 0	4 7 0	5 0 0			
24 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	O 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	15 0	16 2	...	10 5	10 5	9 12	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	P 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	9 2	10 8	11 0	Q 10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 3 9 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	R 10 0	10 0	9 5	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	S 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	T 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 9 seers ; Satkhira 11¼ seers.
L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 14 seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.
M. In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N. At Kurseong and Siliguri the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers ; Kurigram 8 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers.
P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 6 chittacks Manikganj 9 seers ; Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kagmari 8 seers ; Netrokona 8 seers.
S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10¾ seers.
T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarter

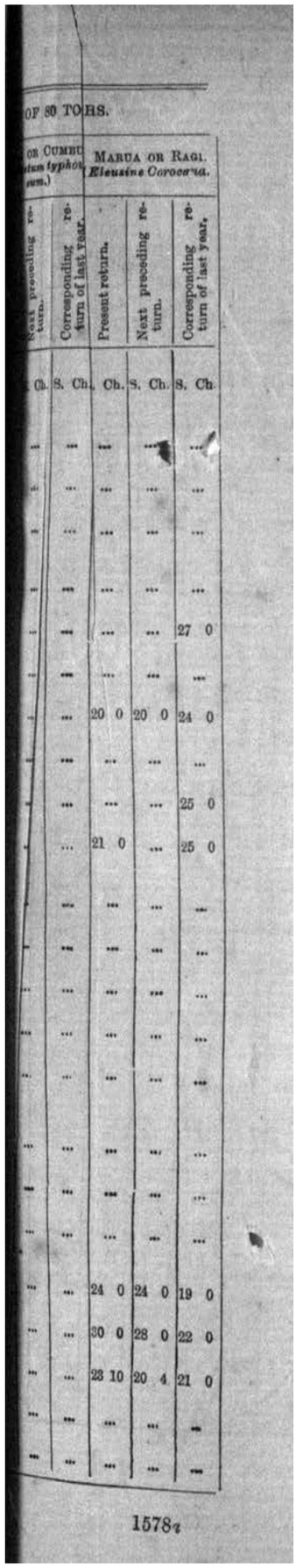
QUANTITIES PER RUPEE I

Number	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL—*concluded.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Tippera ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...
	25 Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...
	26 Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 8	14 12	14 12	11 0	...	...	...
	BIHAR.															
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna ...	16 0	15 8	18 8	21 0	17 0	27 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	15 8	14 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	26 0
	28 Gaya ...	15 0	16 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	23 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	21 0	18 8
	29 Shahabad* ...	{	11 0 & 13 8	14 8 & 15 0 }		20 0	22 0 {		9 0 to 11 8 }	7 0 {		13 0 & 14 0	11 0 to 14 0 }	...	...	...
	30 Saran ...	15 8	15 8	17 0	23 0	19 0	26 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...
	31 Champaran ...	16 8	16 8	15 8	22 0	21 8	26 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	...
	32 Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...
	33 Darbhanga ...	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 8	21 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	11 12	12 0	11 4	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34 Monghyr ...	14 11	15 15	16 4½	...	...	21 0	9 8	9 8	7 5½	11 10	11 11	12 1½	...	...	...
	35 Bhagalpur ...	15 4	16 8	15 4	21 8	22 12	25 4	11 0	10 4	10 12	13 4	13 4	14 0	...	...	...
	36 Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0 {	12 0 new 18 0 }	16 0	16 0 {	17 0 new 20 0 }	...	...	...
	37 Malda (English Bazar).	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...
	38 Sonthal Parganas.	11 0	10 0	10 8	19 0	19 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	.	...	...
	ORISSA.															
ORISSA DIVISION.	39 Cuttack ...	11 13	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 3	15 12	15 12	13 2	...	...	...
	40 Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...
	41 Puri ...	12 7	12 7	8 0	...	..	...	7 14	8 8	7 14	15 12	17 11	13 2	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPUR.															
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42 Hazaribagh ...	13 0	12 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	15 0	14 0	12 4	...	...	...
	43 Ranchi ...	{ 7 8 to 12 8	7 0 to 12 0	6 0 to 10 0 }	...	18 0	13 0	10 0	10 0 {	8 8 to 9 0 }	16 8	16 0 {	11 0 to 12 0 }	..	...	...
	44 Palamau ...	16 14	15 12	15 0	22 8	23 10	23 10	13 8	12 6	12 15	15 12	14 2	14 1	...	...	...
	45 Manbhum ...	13 4	...	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 12	9 8	16 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...
	46 Singhbhum ...	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers ; Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hât the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
VI. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10½ seers ; Dinapore 10½ seers ; Bihar 9½ seers.
W. In the Jahanabad, Aurangabad, and Nawada subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 6 chittacks ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12½ seers.
Y. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
Z. In the Hajipur and Sitamarhi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 11 seers ; Madhubani 10¾ seers.
b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 10½ seers ; Jamui 10½ seers.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers ; Madhipura 9½ seers ; Supaul 10 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th September 1899.



OF 80 TOLAS.

OR CUMBU (*...um typhoi... rum.*)		MARUA OR RAGI. *Eleusine Coracana.*		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Ch. S. Ch.		Ch. S. Ch.	Ch. S. Ch.	Ch. S. Ch.
... ...		...	...	...
... ...		...	...	...
... ...		...	...	...
... ...		...	...	...
... ...		...	...	27 0
... ...		...	...	...
... ...		20 0	20 0	24 0
... ...		...	...	...
... ...		...	...	25 0
... ...		21 0	...	25 0
... ...		...	...	...
... ...		...	...	...
... ...		...	...	...
... ...		...	...	...
... ...		...	...	...
... ...		...	...	...
... ...		24 0	24 0	19 0
... ...		30 0	28 0	22 0
... ...		23 10	20 4	21 0
... ...		...	...	...
... ...		...	...	...

KANONI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria Italica.*)				RAM, CHANA, GOLA, KADU OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding re	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S.
...	...	...	...	...		...	
...	...	...	1	8	12	8	12
...	...	...	2	8	12	8	11
16 0	16 0	13 0	1	0	18	0	20
14 0	14 0	11 0	10	0	19	8	19
...	...	...	...	19 & 20	20 & 21		
12 0	12 0	8 0	19	8	19		22
...	...	...	20	8	21		19
...	...	...	18	0	17		21
...	...	...	16	8	16		17
...	...	18 14½	19	15	20		19
...	...	...	19	0	19		02
...	...	...	23	0	26	0	
...	...	...	24	0	25	0	9
...	...	...	15	0	15	0	4
				Biri or kut.			
...	...	...	17	1	17	1	1
				Chhola.			
...	...	...	16	0	16	0	1
				Biri.			
			18	0	18	0	1
...	...	...	15	12	15	12	1
...	...	...	16	0	15	8	16
...	...	...	14 0 to 15 0		12 0 to 13 0		19
...	...	...	18	9	20	4	18
...	...	...	16	0	16	8	16
...	...	...	14	0	14	0	9

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st August 1899—(concluded).

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			District.	Number	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—*concluded.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	U 10 0	10 0	8 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	V 9 0	9 0	9 0 Panga.	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	10 8	10 8	10 0 Panga.	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.	26	
												BIHAR.		
25 0	27 0	25 8	14 0	13 0	...	VI 11 0	11 0	11 0 Panga.	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	W 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28	
...	...	...		12 8	...		10 8	10 0		3 14 0	4 0 0	Shahabad.	29	
19 0	20 0	24 0	13 0	12 0	...	X 10 12	10 12	10 8 Panga.	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
...	22 0	18 0	13 0	13 8	...	Y 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Champaran.	31	
17 8	16 0	25 0	13 0	14 0	...	Z 11 4	11 0	11 0 Crushed.	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
...	20 0	22 0	16 8	12 0	...	a 10 8	10 4	10 0	3 8 0	3 14 6	4 0 0	Darbhanga.	33	
...	...	28 5½	12 10	12 12	13 7	b 10 0	10 0	10 8	3 8 3	3 8 6	3 11 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
19 0	19 0	27 12	12 0	12 0	...	c 10 0	10 0	10 0 Panga.	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	d 10 8	10 8	10 5 Panga.	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	e 9 8	10 0	8 0 Karkatch.	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 14 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
						10 0	10 0	9 8 Panga.	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0			
19 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	f 10 0	10 0	9 0 Karkatch.	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
												ORISSA.		
...	...	...	22 5	19 11	18 6	g 10 12	10 12	10 12 Karkatch.	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	h 12 0	11 8	11 0 Panga.	3 6 0	3 7 0	3 9 6	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	h1 13 0	13 0	13 0 Karkatch.	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Puri.	41	
												CHOTA NAGPUR.		
23 8	22 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	8 0 Panga.	4 6 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
27 0	...	16 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0 Panga.	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	Ranchi.	43	
22 8	19 2	20 4	15 3	15 12	...	8 6½	8 11½	8 3 Panga.	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	i 10 8	10 8	10 0 Panga.	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Manbhum.	45	
18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

* 12 was a mistake for 17 in the return of 15th August 1899.

d. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

e. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

f. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10 seers; Godda 10 seers; Jamtara 11 seers; Pakaur 10½ seers; Rajmahal 11 seers.

g. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.

h. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

h1 At Khurda the retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.

i. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chitacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 6 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 5 0	2 10 0	2 1 0	4 5 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 4 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	5 11 3	5 11 3	6 10 0	2 1 3	2 2 0	2 10 0	2 3 3	2 2 0	3 2 3	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 3 0	4 4 0	5 12 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 14 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0
7	Chittagong ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	3 4 0	3 6 6	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 13 0	2 8 0	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 1 0	1 13 0	2 5 0	1 6 6
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	3 0 3	3 1 3	2 13 6	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 3 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 9 6
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 10 3	3 14 6	3 10 6	3 0 3	3 0 3	2 13 6	2 9 3	2 6 9	2 9 0	1 13 9	1 12 0	1 9 6
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 3	3 6 3	3 12 9	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 12 6	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 8 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0 to 4 11 0	2 6 9	2 8 0	3 5 0 to 3 10 0	3 3 3 to 5 6 6	3 5 3 to 5 11 0	3 10 0 to 6 10 6	...	2 3 6	3 1 0

CALCUTTA,
The 5th September 1899.

JUAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penanisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine corocana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	2 4 0	3 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 3	1 10 3	2 6 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9 0	2 7 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0
12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 0	2 1 6	1 10 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 6	2 1 6	2 3 6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 9	2 1 9	1 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 2 6	2 2 6	2 12 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6 to 2 13 3	3 1 0 to 3 5 3	2 15 6

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR—CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	2 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	4 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	Black mustard. 4 8 0 Rape seed. 3 4 0	4 8 0 3 4 0	4 8 0 3 10 0
...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0
1 9 0	1 7 0	1 8 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	...	3 8 9	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
2 3 6	2 5 6	1 9 6	2 13 9	2 5 6	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 1 9	2 1 9	1 6 6	3 5 3	3 5 3	1 13 6	4 3 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	3 3 0
...	...	...	1 12 9	1 14 6	2 0 6	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	4 0 0	3 1 0	2 8 0	3 10 0 to 4 9 0	3 10 0 to 4 9 0	3 1 0 to 3 10 0

STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	5 6 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	12 0 0	12 8 0	17 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 4 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	13 8 0	...	...	...
3 14 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	2 13 9	2 15 3	3 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 3 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 6	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 10 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 7 0 to 5 11 0	4 11 0 to 5 15 0	5 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
33 0 0	32 0 0	35 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 12 3
						Per 100 pieces—					
33 0 0	33 0 0	35 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhakhali.			Uncleaned hides, per piece—					
33 0 0	32 0 0 to 33 8 0	37 0 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	5 4 0	0 14 0 to 2 4 0	0 14 0 to 2 4 0	0 8 0 to 2 2 0	...	...	...
			Pulta.			Cleaned hides, per piece—					
			7 8 0	7 8 0	6 12 0	1 2 0 to 2 6 0	1 2 0 to 2 6 0	0 12 0 to 2 6 0			
52 0 0	50 0 0	48 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	37 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	...
42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...
						per maund.					
45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
						per maund.					
30 0 0	30 0 0	32 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
30 7 6	30 7 6	35 10 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	35 0 0	36 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 0 0	31 0 0	34 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	...
						per maund.					
29 8 0 to 36 0 0	30 7 6 to 36 0 0	32 0 0 to 37 8 10	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 8	0 3 3	0 2 8
						per piece.					

15804

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st August 1899.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 9 0	0 [illegible] 0	0 11 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0 Panga.	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
0 5 3	0 4 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 5 0	3 3 0 Crushed.	3 10 0	2. Burdwan.
0 5 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 8 0 to 4 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 8 0	3. Midnapore.
0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 7 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 3	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 10 0	7. Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 6	0 5 6	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 6	6 10 6	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Crushed.	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	0 5 9	0 6 0	0 6 6	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	3 14 0	10. Bhagalpur.
0 9 6	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 2 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 2 0 Panga.	4 6 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. *Statistics.*—The following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during September 1899.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—												
	1st week of Sept. 1898.	1st week of Oct. 1898.	1st week of Nov. 1898.	1st week of Dec. 1898.	1st week of Jan. 1899	1st week of Feb. 1899.	1st week of March 1899.	1st week of April 1899.	1st week of May 1899.	1st week of June 1899.	1st week of July 1899.	1st week of August 1899.	1st week of Sept. 1899.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ballaghata	3,27,000	2,53,500	1,77,000	1,88,000	2,12,000	2,41,000	6,20,000	6,53,000	7,18,000	8,11,000	7,73,000	4,71,000	2,29,000
Ultadanga	60,500	63,500	64,000	43,000	46,500	55,500	73,000	75,500	77,500	77,000	70,000	52,000	46,000
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	2,68,500	2,58,000	2,97,500	2,69,000	2,83,500	2,95,000	3,26,000	3,48,500	3,33,500	3,16,500	3,00,500	2,97,000	2,63,000
P thuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,000	1,000	2,600	3,300	4,000	3,800	3,700	3,000	2,000	3,000
Tallygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,10,400	1,03,300	1,09,000	90,000	1,33,000	1,38,700	1,75,000	1,99,000	1,85,500	1,99,000	1,73,000	1,74,300	1,62,000
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	75,000	61,000	83,500	60,500	95,700	1,09,000	1,27,200	1,42,000	1,38,000	1,24,500	96,500	87,000	1,26,500
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	3,455	1,333	17,398	19,596	32,057	14,256	18,776	1,287	1,594	1,872	869	1,131	2,534
Total ...	13,30,855	12,33,733	12,41,798	11,62,996	13,14,257	13,46,056	18,33,276	19,15,887	19,47,594	20,23,572	19,06,869	15,75,331	13,22,634
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	5,394 (on 3rd Sept. 1898.)	8,298 (on 3rd October 1898.)	5,106 (on 3rd Nov. 1898.)	18,538 (on 3rd Dec. 1898.)	22,394 (on 3rd Jan. 1899.)	16,348 (on 3rd Feb. 1899.)	25,063 (on 3rd March 1899.)	19,294 (on 3rd April 1899.)	5,458 (on 3rd May 1899.)	4,688 (on 3rd June 1899.)	838 (on 3rd July 1899.)	1,503 (on 3rd August 1899.)	Returns not received.
On boats not yet unloaded—													
By Port Commissioners' returns.	20,587 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1898.)	25,328 (1st to 3rd October 1898.)	26,806 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1898.)	33,350 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1898.)	37,842 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1899.)	63,148 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1899.)	47,082 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	43,850 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	24,983 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	28,190 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	20,576 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	33,147 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	27,333 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)
By Canal returns	22,450 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1898.)	34,594 (1st to 3rd October 1898.)	48,369 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1898.)	29,191 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1898.)	81,558 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1899.)	1,02,388 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1899.)	82,706 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	41,311 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	30,944 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	29,697 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	23,356 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	38,400 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	30,775 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	13,55,286	13,21,953	13,22,139	12,44,375	14,56,051	15,27,940	19,88,126	20,20,342	20,09,259	20,86,147	19,51,639	16,48,471	13,80,742

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 5th September 1899.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 27th August to 2nd September 1899.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Aug.	27th	141·4	3·5	29·602	83·8	89·6	10·2	79·4	80·5	1·009	79·2	86	E and ESE ...	134	0·08	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
"	28th	147·8	4·4	·627	83·5	89·4	9·4	80·0	80·6	1·008	79·5	88	ESE, E and SE ...	144	0·35	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
"	29th	145·7	3·2	·574	83·6	87·9	8·5	79·4	80·5	0·999	79·2	87	SE by E and SSW	89	0·03	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
"	30th	148·8	1·5	·560	85·1	88·9	8·4	80·5	81·5	1·028	80·1	85	SSW and S ...	92	Nil	Chiefly cloudy.
"	31st	101·3	Nil	·592	82·3	84·1	4·6	79·5	80·9	1·037	80·3	94	SSE, SSW and calm	59	1·37	Cloudy, o, g, p, t, d.
Sept.	1st	140·6	1·4	·641	84·7	91·3	11·1	80·2	81·0	1·009	79·5	84	Calm and variable	56	0·07	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, ≏.
"	2nd	133·3	Nil	·666	86·0	92·3	14·1	78·2	81·4	1·011	79·6	81	WNW and calm	47	Nil	Cloudy o.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·607
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·635
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		14·0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		88·1
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		84·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		83·7
The extreme variation of temperature		14·1
The maximum temperature		92·3
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		12
		%
The mean relative humidity		86
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		85
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 27th August to 2nd September 1899		1·90
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		2·14
The total fall from 1st January to 2nd September 1899		60·23
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		48·93

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; ≏, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 4th September 1899.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd September 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 2nd September 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 3rd September 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	842	1,08,125	1,668	436	54,825	868
Jute	50	26,850	386	39	11,700	198
Firewood	116	84,675	1,267	72	62,450	947
Other articles	595	1,39,160	1,764	619	1,52,262	1,977
Total ...	1,603	3,58,810	5,085	1,166	2,81,237	3,990

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of June 1899, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,652	8,478	5,904	14,059	11,130	19,063	.....	7,933
Cotton, raw	1	91	76	352	92	428	.....	336
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	285	.....	282	.....	285	282	3	.....
Ditto, Indian	161	105	244	181	266	425	.....	159
Piece-goods, European	1,438	7	1,830	3	1,445	1,833	.....	388
Ditto, Indian	20	.....	23	4	20	27	.....	7
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	8	18	3	19	26	22	4	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....
Others	56	14	85	44	70	129	.....	59
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	19	.....	19	7	19	26	.....	7
Turmeric	18	288	34	458	306	492	.....	186
Alizarine and aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	7	3	22	7	10	29	.....	19
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	13	2,085	53	729	2,098	782	1,316	.....
Paddy	1,133	3,660	2,048	3,903	4,793	5,951	.....	1,158
Rice	3,146	2,694	2,103	2,744	5,840	4,847	993	.....
Jowar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	1,818	4,302	1,229	1,534	6,120	2,763	3,357	.....
Others	22	455	147	102	477	249	228	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....						
Raw	29	348						
Skins of sheep, &c.—			41	1,109	451	1,150	.....	699
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....						
Raw	5	69						
Horns	1	1	.....	1	2	1	1	.....
Hemp and other fibres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—								
Raw	69	3,829	858	7,346	3,898	8,204	.....	4,306
Gunny-bags and cloth	694	738	824	1,299	1,432	2,123	.....	691
Lac—								
Stick	.....	3	.....	4	3	4	.....	1
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	14	.....	11	.....	14	11	3	.....
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	23	.....	37	.....	23	37	.....	14
Spirits of all kinds, including country spirits	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Wines	58	.....	90	.....	58	90	.....	32
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	35	.....	35
Copper, wrought	11	7	15	.....	18	15	3	.....
Brass, do.	69	36	129	76	105	205	.....	100
Iron and steel { cast	37	.....						
Iron and steel { unwrought	.....	.....						
Iron and steel { wrought	613	27	1,222	160	1,005	1,382	.....	377
Iron and steel { manufactures of	266	62						
Others	140	32	130	149	172	279	.....	107
Oils—								
Kerosine	5,866	90	9,960	101	5,956	10,061	.....	4,105
Castor	4	.....	10	.....	4	10	.....	6
Cocoanut	95	.....	91	.....	95	91	4	.....
Mustard and rape	205	5	238	5	279	243	36	.....
Others	69	.....						
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	1,371	.....	830	1,371	830	541	.....
Rape and mustard	274	1,605	370	906	1,879	1,276	603	.....
Til or jinjili	.....	1,435	.....	402	1,435	402	1,033	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	22	20	136	91	42	227	.....	185
Opium	3	.....	2	.....	3	2	1	.....
Paper and pasteboard	199	243	236	297	442	533	.....	91
Provisions—								
Ghee	61	4	57	1	65	58	7	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Others	783	946	884	966	1,729	1,850	.....	121
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	253	.....	.....	.....	253	.....	253	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	27	.....	3,217	.....	27	3,217	.....	3,190
Other sorts	809	65	603	4	874	607	267	.....
Salt	5,350	81	8,484	163	5,431	8,647	.....	3,216

STAPLES.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	14	.....	15	14	15	.....	1
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Muga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Endi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	325	332	282	331	657	613	44	.....
Pepper	23	.....	44	.....	23	44	.....	21
Ginger	.....	113	.....	82	113	82	31	.....
Chillies	26	124	53	333	150	386	.....	236
Cardamoms	.....	12	.....	5	12	5	7	.....
Others	73	105	85	237	176	321	.....	144
Lime and lime-stone	759	2,359	1,316	807	3,118	2,183	935	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	172	.....	349	1	172	350	.....	178
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	978	846	1,104	417	1,824	1,521	303	.....
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	4,741	5,338	4,741	597	.....
Indian	7	5,331	.....	256	431	626	.....	195
Timber	332	99	570					
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	150	3,380	169	2,852	3,530	3,021	509	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	14	.....	1	8	14	9	5	.....
Other sorts								
Wool, raw	2	46	.....	152	48	152	.....	104
Wool, manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	6	.....	9	5	6	14	.....	8
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	4,519	2,769	5,602	4,498	7,288	10,100	.....	2,902
Total	34,242	48,745	50,420	32,796	83,987	1,03,216	11,094	31,323

CALCUTTA, *the 29th August 1899.*

A. HYDE WOLLASTON,
for Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 1,712·25 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
		(a)		(b)	(c)				
Total traffic for the week ...	(a)306,644	2,92,367 6 0	37,44,039 10	6,26,414 14 0	14,701 0 0	9,33,483 4 0	95,632	142,019	237,651
Or per mile of railway	.....	170 12 6	.....	365 13 6	8 9 4	545 2 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year	*2,033,558	*20,19,854 13 0	†2,32,15,525 10	†39,52,404 7 0	‡89,393 0 0	60,61,852 4 0	§585,779	§945,324	§1,531,103
Total for 7½ weeks ...	2,340,202	23,12,222 3 0	2,69,59,564 20	45,78,819 5 0	1,04,294 0 0	69,95,335 8 0	680,811	1,087,343	1,768,154
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	257,372	2,45,214 10 2	34,35,017 0	5,91,898 5 10	(d) 17,524 1 5	8,54,637 1 8	91,108	134,236	225,344
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	143 13 9	.....	347 2 2	10 4 6	501 3 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 7½ weeks of previous year ...	2,176,140½	21,19,405 2 0	2,73,62,162 20	50,63,956 15 4	1,49,338 10 0	73,34,700 11 4	664,766	1,115,629	1,780,395

(a) The increase is in outward traffic, chiefly from stations on the B and C districts, owing to movements of pilgrims.
(b) Deducted Rs. 27,315, being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week.
(b) The increase is chiefly in coal traffic from Gaurangdi and Giridih, and in food-grain traffic from stations in the loop district.
(c) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts, nothing is included.
* Added No. of passengers 14,214 and Rs. 45,257 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 8 days
† Deducted Mds. 1,89,573 and ,, 3,743 } of July 1899.
‡ Do. ,, 358 }
§ Audited figures up to 8th July 1899.
(d) Includes amount of rebate on coal, Rs. 23,002 0 0
(e) ,, ,, of mileage and demurrage ,, 5,243 5 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August 1899 on 1,712·25 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
	(a)	(a)		(b)	(c)				
Total traffic for the week ...	311,192	2,82,246 0 0	41,15,515 30	6,46,734 2 0	14,754 0 0	9,43,734 2 0	95,653	145,177	240,830
Or per mile of railway	.....	164 13 5	.....	377 11 4	8 9 11	551 2 8	.....	.....	...
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year	*2,352,990	*23,35,048 3 0	†3,71,25,325 20	45,78,140 5 0	‡1,03,159 0 0	70,16,347 8 0	§82,295	§1,084,818	§1,767,113
Total for 8½ weeks ...	2,664,182	26,17,294 3 0	3,12,40,841 10	52,24,874 7 0	1,17,913 0 0	79,60,081 10 0	777,948	1,229,995	2,007,943
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	282,021	2,63,130 14 6	41,00,983 10	(d) 6,78,421 15 11	(e) 23,116 9 1	9,64,669 7 6	90,579	142,014	232,593
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	154 5 2	.....	397 14 1	13 8 11	565 12 2	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding 8½ weeks of previous year ...	2,458,161½	23,82,536 0 6	3,14,63,145 30	57,42,378 15 3	1,72,455 3 1	82,97,370 2 10	755,345	1,257,643	2,012,988

(a) The increase is in outward traffic, chiefly from stations on the A and B districts, owing to movements of pilgrims.
(b) Deducted Rs. 25,121, being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week.
(c) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts, nothing is included.
* Added No. of passengers 13,788 and Rs. 22,826 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended
† Do. Mds. 1,65,761 and deducted ,, 679 } 15th July 1899.
‡ Deducted ,, 1,135 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 15th July 1899.
(d) Includes amount of rebate on coal Rs. 27,689 0 0
(e) ,, ,, of mileage and demurrage ,, 7,442 15 0
(e) ,, ,, of hire of locomotives and vehicles ,, 2,279 6 0

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 23·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a)16,116	(a)3,868 4 0	10,600 20	320 11 0	10 0 0	4,198 15 0	1,118	70	1,188
Per mile of railway	.....	174 0 2	.....	14 6 10	0 7 2	188 14 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year	*117,317	*27,504 8 0	†54,992 0	†2,569 3 0	‡52 0 0	30,125 11 0	§6,694	§683	§7,377
Total for 7½ weeks ...	133,433	31,372 12 0	65,592 20	2,889 14 0	62 0 0	34,324 10 0	7,812	753	8,565
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	13,703½	2,927 13 3	5,328 20	229 4 0	1 4 3	3,158 5 6	1,149	177	1,326
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	131 11 4	.....	10 5 0	0 0 11	142 1 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 7½ weeks of previous year ...	141,322½	32,522 2 4	52,227 10	2,160 6 0	50 3 9	34,732 12 1	8,267	833	9,130

(a) The increase is chiefly due to pilgrim traffic to and from Tarkessur.
* Added No. of passengers 1,426 and Rs. 638 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 8 days of
† Deducted Mds. 2,107 and ,, 11 } July 1899.
‡ Added ,, 2 }
§ Audited figures up to 8th July 1899.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	15,472	3,463 7 0	10,618 0	327 5 0	9 0 0	3,796 12 0	1,114	74	1,18
Or per mile of railway	.....	155 10 8	.....	14 11 7	0 6 5	170 12 8	.....	.....	...
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year	*135,337	*31,499 12 0	†1,06,596 20	†3,106 14 0	‡71 0 0	34,608 10 0	§7,872	§797	§8,60
Total for 8½ weeks ...	150,809	34,951 3 0	1,16,824 20	3,434 3 0	80 0 0	38,405 6 0	8,986	871	9,85
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	15,424½	3,372 6 3	18,206 30	471 2 0	4 10 9	3,848 3 0	1,135	53	1,18
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	151 11 3	.....	21 3 1	0 3 5	173 1 9	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding 8½ weeks of previous year.	136,747	35,894 8 7	70,424 0	2,631 8 0	54 14 6	38,580 15 1	9,402	916	10,31

* Added No. of passengers 1,904 and Rs. 118
* Do. Mds. 40,714 and ,, 217 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th
‡ Do. ,, 9 } July 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 15th July 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,436	13,650 7 0	85,319 0	10,298 1 0	67 0 0	24,015 8 0	6,778	3,327	10,10
Or per mile of railway	.....	84 2 3	.....	63 7 7	0 6 7	148 0 5	.....	.....	...
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year	*113,466	*88,082 14 0	†4,69,038 10	†54,575 7 0	‡441 0 0	1,53,099 5 0	§42,941	§19,230	§62,17
Total for 7½ weeks ...	130,902	1,11,733 5 0	5,54,357 10	64,873 8 0	508 0 0	1,77,114 13 0	49,719	22,557	72,27
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,786½	13,027 9 3	64,539 30	10,004 11 4	68 12 6	23,701 1 1	6,794	2,933	9,72
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	83 15 11	.....	61 10 8	0 6 10	146 1 5	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding 7½ weeks of previous year ...	1,33,723½	1,07,403 15 6	3,85,013 20	55,238 10 3	325 10 0	1,63,038 3 9	51,822	21,543	73,36

* Added No. of passengers 923 and Rs. 1,863
† Deducted Mds. 18,367 and ,, 266 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 8 days o
‡ Added ,, 17 } July 1899.
§ Audited figures up to 8th July 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P. (a)	Mds. S. (b)	Rs. A. P. (b)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	15,573	13,917 2 0	1,22,315 10	17,909 13 0	67 0 0	30,903 15 0	6,886	3,466	10,35
Or per mile of railway	.....	85 3 9	.....	110 6 3	0 6 7	191 0 7	.....	.....	$71,76
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year	*130,434	*1,11,979 5 6	†5,40,022 10	†65,068 8 0	‡498 0 0	1,77,545 13 0	§40,780	§22,165	...
Total for 8½ weeks ...	146,007	1,24,896 7 0	6,62,337 20	82,978 5 0	565 0 0	2,08,539 12 0	56,666	25,631	82,31
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	16,484	10,443 2 7	57,894 0	8,505 14 3	*49 12 6	18,998 13 4	6,991	2,915	9,90
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	64 5 11	.....	52 6 10	0 4 11	117 1 8	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding 8½ weeks of previous year.	150,207½	1,17,847 2 1	4,42,907 29	63,744 8 6	445 6 6	1,82,037 1 1	58,813	24,468	83,27

* Deducted No. of passengers 408 and added Rs. 246
† Ditto Mds. 14,355 and ditto ,, 195 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the
‡ Ditto ,, 10 } week ended 15th July 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 15th July 1899.
(a) The increase is due to a deduction having been made from the earnings of the corresponding period of 1898 in connection with two extra troop trains run in April 1898.
(b) The increase is due to a heavy despatch of wheat from *viâ* Umballa Cant. to Delhi and *viâ*.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th August 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	M. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	7,302	3,643 6 0	18,108 20	1,282 8 0	9 0 0	4,934 14 0	877	236	1,113
Per mile of railway	.....	46 3 6	.....	16 4 3	0 1 10	62 9 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5½ weeks of half-year	45,692*	22,761 15 0*	69,800 0†	5,830 11 0†	48 0 0	28,640 10 0	5,053‡	953‡	6,006‡
Total for 6½ weeks ...	52,994	26,405 5 0	87,908 20	7,113 3 0	57 0 0	33,575 8 0	5,930	1,189	7,119
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Added No. of passengers 39 and deducted Rs. 13 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the period ended 8th
† Deducted Mds. 125 and ,, 16 } July 1899.
‡ Audited figures up to 8th July 1899.

SOUTH-BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings estimated.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	M. S.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	7,033	3,726 10 0	13,937 10	1,185 6 0	7 0 0	4,919 0 0	874	239	1,113
Per mile of railway	.....	47 4 5	.....	15 0 7	0 1 5	62 6 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year.	*54,359	*27,672 5 0	†91,673 20	†7,566 3 0	‡58 0 0	35,296 8 0	§5,533	§1,506	§7,039
Total for 7½ weeks	62,202	31,398 15 0	1,05,730 30	8,751 9 0	65 0 0	40,215 8 0	6,407	1,745	8,152
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Added No. of passengers 1,365 and ... Rs. 1,237 }
† Do. Mds. 3,765 and ... ... ,, 453 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th July
‡ Do. ,, 1 } 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 15th July 1899.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	194,800	88,603 0 0	11,19,040 0	3,57,730 0 0	36,360 0 0	3,82,690 0 0	35,368	42,338	77,706
Per mile of railway	234	106 0 0	1,342 0	369 0 0	29 0 0	*444 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	1,390,770	6,53,466 0 0	55,23,110 0	10,37,280 0 0	84,260 0 0	17,75,000 0 0	250,410	250,994	501,404
Total for 8 weeks ...	1,585,570	7,42,069 0 0	66,42,750 0	13,95,010 0 0	1,20,620 0 0	21,57,690 0 0	285,778	293,332	579,110
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	165,418	70,023 0 0	9,36,893 0	1,85,863 0 0	37,594 0 0	2,93,480 0 0	33,211	38,058	71,269
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	202	86 0 0	1,145 0	227 0 0	33 0 0	346 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,509,980	6,32,457 0 0	64,95,317 0	11,41,341 0 0	1,20,686 0 0	18,94,484 0 0	2,78,753	276,774	555,532

* Excluding steamer earnings.
NOTE.—Increase in jute.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,790	6,309 0 0	18,270 0	1,870 0 0	110 0 0	8,289 0 0	2,470	1,408	3,878
Or per mile of railway	230	73 0 0	212 0	22 0 0	1 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	1,59,040	49,150 0 0	70,710 0	6,820 0 0	870 0 0	56,840 0 0	18,808	9,286	28,094
Total for 8 weeks ...	1,78,830	55,459 0 0	88,980 0	8,690 0 0	980 0 0	65,129 0 0	21,278	10,694	31,972
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,284	6,313 0 0	15,541 0	1,218 0 0	540 0 0	8,071 0 0	2,302	2,077	4,429
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	236	74 0 0	180 0	14 0 0	6 0 0	94 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,93,828	56,777 0 0	171,455 0	12,017 0 0	1,682 0 0	70,476 0 0	19,062	18,340	38,002

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,210	740 0 0	2,340 0	290 0 0	.....	1,030 0 0	284	*1,152	1,436
Or per mile of railway	97	22 0 0	71 0	9 0 0	.....	31 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	19,800	4,720 0 0	8,080 0	910 0 0	10 0 0	5,640 0 0	2,100	5,644	7,744
Total for 8 weeks ...	23,010	5,460 0 0	11,020 0	1,200 0 0	10 0 0	6,670 0 0	2,384	6,796	9,180
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 512.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.*
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,170	370 0 0	5,900 0	970 0 0	110 0 0	1,450 0 0	188	*738	926
Or per mile of railway	47	15 0 0	238 0	39 0 0	5 0 0	59 0 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	9,770	2,570 0 0	39,390 0	2,380 0 0	420 0 0	5,370 0 0	1,465	7,545	9,010
Total for 8 weeks ...	10,940	2,940 0 0	45,290 0	3,350 0 0	530 0 0	6,820 0 0	1,653	8,283	9,936
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 576.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 33·73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,720	650 0 0	4,580 0	650 0 0	80 0 0	1,380 0 0	318	†968	1,286
Per mile of railway	51	19 0 0	136 0	20 0 0	.....	*39 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	12,486	5,060 0 0	44,270 0	5,100 0 0	310 0 0	10,470 0 0	2,441	5,536	8,277
Total for 8 weeks ...	14,200	5,710 0 0	48,850 0	5,750 0 0	390 0 0	11,850 0 0	2,759	6,804	9,563
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,148	405 0 0	3,776 0	438 0 0	93 0 0	936 0 0	144	536	680
Per mile of railway correspond-ing week of previous year ...	52	18 0 0	171 0	20 0 0	.....	38 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	9,501	3,415 0 0	25,779 0	2,455 0 0	843 0 0	6,713 0 0	1,252	5,395	6,647

* Excluding ferry.
† Includes ballast train-miles 576.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,653	11,817 0 0	80,111 0	8,363 0 0	320 0 0	20,500 0 0	4,642	3,292	7,934
Per mile of railway	220	†91 0 0	576 0	60 0 0	2 0 0	153 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year*	213,203	80,155 0 0	3,34,072 0	30,571 0 0	7,870 0 0	1,18,596 0 0	30,105	18,347	48,452
Total for 7 weeks ...	241,856	91,972 0 0	4,14,183 0	38,934 0 0	8,190 0 0	1,39,096 0 0	34,747	21,639	56,386
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,586	9,389 0 0	26,249 0	2,137 0 0	86 0 0	11,612 0 0	4,550	2,423	6,973
Per mile of railway correspond-ing week of previous year ...	213	75 0 0	210 0	17 0 0	1 0 0	93 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	242,010	81,870 0 0	4,77,921 0	23,168 0 0	1,983 0 0	1,07,621 0 0	31,109	20,324	51,433

* Audited up to first 8 days of July 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 26th August 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	137,410	49,760	5,37,180	60,380	12,480	(a)1,22,620	26,802	(b)25,184	52,076
Or per mile of railway	126·64	45·86	495·10	55·65	11·50	113·01	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year	949,250	3,70,430	37,65,510	4,43,710	1,14,890	9,29,030	1,83,379	1,95,588	377,967
Total for 8½ weeks ...	1,086,660	4,20,190	43,02,690	5,04,090	1,27,370	10,51,650	2,09,271	[2,20,772	430,043
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	109,741	36,139	4,43,701	40,297	14,431	99,867	21,454	(c)23,796	45,250
Per mile of railway correspond-ing week of previous year ...	118·64	39·07	479·68	53·29	15·60	107·96	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	916,362	3,34,637	40,09,311	5,00,406	1,15,054	9,50,097	1,77,621	2,10,537	388,15 8

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) Includes 7,044 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) ,, 4,252 ,, ,, ,,

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,901	9,785 0 0	2,70,479 0	13,304 0 0	328 0 0	23,417 10 0	3,242	7,893	11,135
Or per mile of railway	42·68	24·71	637·92	31·38	0·77	56·86	8·19	17·44	28·13
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	136,336	77,278 0 0	15,94,033 0	71,090 0 0	3,705 0 0	1,52,073 0 0	21,830	44,961	66,791
Total for 7 weeks ...	153,237	87,063 0 0	18,64,512 0	84,394 0 0	4,033 0 0	1,75,490 0 0	25,072	52,854	77,926
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,579	8,674 0 0	2,47,350 0	11,818 0 0	228 0 0	20,720 0 0	2,850	4,814	7,664
Per mile of railway correspond-ing week of previous year ...	38·38	30·34	844·88	40·33	0·78	71·65	10·07	16·43	26·50
Total to corresponding date of previous year	139,208	74,484 0 0	18,35,858 0	83,442 0 0	3,111 0 0	1,61,037 0 0	21,143	35,780	56,923

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 19th August 1899.			Receipts for week ending 20th August 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 19th August 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 20th August 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
424	23,417	56·86	293	20,720	71·65	424	5,57,469	.....	293	4,99,964	.....	57,445	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 26th August 1899	13,866	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	13,822	0	0
Increase	44	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 26th August 1899	271	14	1
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	271	0	4
Increase	0	13	9
Receipts from 1st July to 26th August 1899	97,920	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	1,04,729	0	0
Decrease	6,809	0	0

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Administration Report of the Orissa Ports for the year 1898-99	1593
Resolution on the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal on the working of the Vaccination Department during the three years 1896-99	1596
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 11th September 1899	1601
Statement showing the quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported and exported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of May 1899	1605
Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of August 1899	1609
Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal for the month of August 1899	1610
TABLE of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in August 1899	1612
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 3rd to 9th September 1899 ...	1622
Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of July 1899	1623
Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of July 1899 ...	1626
Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major and Minor works for the month of July 1899	1627
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 9th September 1899	1628
East Indian Railway for the month of July 1899 ...	1629
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1631

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA PORTS FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 1730Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 7th September 1899.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Orissa Ports for the year 1898-99.

The following statement shows the receipts of the year under review, as compared with those of the preceding year:—

PARTICULARS.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port dues on vessels	2,242	3,841	1,599	...
Ditto mail steamers	14,271	14,964	693	...
Miscellaneous	251	99	...	152
Government contribution	12,500	...	...	12,500
Total receipts ...	29,264	18,904	...	10,360

The large decrease is due to no Government contribution having been made during the year.

2. The expenditure during the year, as compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Particulars.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	10,731	8,148	...	2,583
Light-house establishment	4,758	4,114	...	644
Vessels and boats establishment ...	1,850	1,736	...	114
Dockyard services and supplies ...	9,406	5,292	...	4,114
Miscellaneous	488	370	...	118
Other charges	1,344	3,185	1,841	...
Total charges ...	28,577	22,845	...	5,732

3. The expenditure shows a decrease as compared with that of the previous year. The principal decreases are under the heads "Establishment" and "Dockyard services and supplies." In False Point the decrease was chiefly due to the fact that Mr. Howard, the Port Officer, who has been appointed Assistant Port Officer of Chittagong, did not draw his pay for February 1899. In Balasore the decrease under the head "Dockyard services and supplies" is stated to be due to the fact that the Port Officer, Chandbally, has received instructions to prepare indents of stores for the port on a reduced scale.

4. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared during the year, as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1	2	3	4	5
False Point ... 1897-98	36	70,943	36	70,943
False Point ... 1898-99	44	82,186	44	82,186
Balasore ... 1897-98	408	1,01,620	420	1,07,919
Balasore ... 1898-99	364	91,697	356	89,803
Puri 1897-98	17	27,464	17	27,464
Puri 1898-99	26	36,531	26	36,531

Four hundred and thirty-four vessels in all entered the ports during the year, of which 357 were steamers, and all of these were engaged in the coasting trade. Of the 77 sailing vessels, 7 were engaged in the foreign and 70 in the coasting trade.

5. The following figures show the value of the trade of the ports during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99:—

	Private trade.		Government stores.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports	96,40,028	76,38,849	4,900	1,339	96,44,928	76,40,188
Imports	79,83,983	96,40,897	1,62,778	4,56,597	81,46,761	1,00,97,494
Total ...	1,76,24,011	1,72,79,746	1,67,678	4,57,936	1,77,91,689	1,77,37,682

The total value of the trade of the ports shows a decrease during the year under review of Rs. 1,63,404, as compared with the year 1897-98. In False Point, the decrease is ascribed to the lower price of rice exported to foreign ports; while in Balasore it is stated to be due to less rice having been exported to coasting ports.

6. A steamer service was regularly maintained between Calcutta and Chandbally by the India General Steam Navigation Company and Messrs. MacNeill and Company. Communication between Chandbally and Balasore was kept up throughout the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. B. BUCKLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL ON THE WORKING OF THE VACCINATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE THREE YEARS 1896-1899.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—SANITATION.

Calcutta, the 8th September 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 45538.

READ—

The Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal on the working of the Vaccination Department during the three years 1896-1899.

THE report, which was due to Government on 15th June, was not received until the 8th of August. Major Dyson has, however, been severely handicapped during the past year by pressure of plague work and the want of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, and the Lieutenant-Governor accepts this as sufficient excuse for the delay.

During the greater part of 1897-98 and 1898-99 the work of superintending the Metropolitan and Northern Bengal Circles was thrown upon Major Dyson in addition to his other duties, while the Western Circle was in charge of an Assistant Surgeon for the greater part of the period under review.

2. *Strength of staff.*—The following table shows the strength of the establishment during the period under review as compared with the three preceding years:—

	Years.	Inspecting staff.						Operators.				Total number of operators.
		Number of Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Head Vaccinators.	Total number of Inspecting staff.	Vaccinators.		Apprentices.		
								Government or paid.	Licensed.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Calcutta	1898-99 ...	1	1	3	...	2	7	29	...	4	...	33
	1897-98 ...	1	1	3	...	2	7	29	...	5	...	34
	1896-97 ...	1	1	4	...	2	8	29	...	4	...	33
	1895-96 ...	1	1	5	...	2	9	37	...	4	...	41
	1894-95 ...	1	1	4	...	2	8	30	...	6	...	36
	1893-94 ...	1	1	4	...	2	8	30	...	4	...	34
Calcutta Animal Vaccine Depôt.	1898-99 ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2
	1897-98 ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2
	1896-97 ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2
	1895-96 ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2
	1894-95 ...	...	...	2	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	2
	1893-94 ...	...	...	2	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	2
Provincial rural areas.	1898-99 ...	C. S. & D. S. C. 47 + 3	...	50	142	1	243	85	2,232	...	1,130	3,447
	1897-98 ...	47 + 3	...	50	142	10*	252	180†	2,144	...	1,096	3,420
	1896-97 ...	47 + 3	...	50	142	9	251	165	2,101	...	1,177	3,443
	1895-96 ...	47 + 3	...	53	142	9	254	181	2,057	...	1,099	3,337
	1894-95 ...	47 + 3	...	51	140	10	251	173	1,985	...	1,095	3,253
	1893-94 ...	46 + 3	...	50	136	10	245	183	1,929	9	985	2,988
Mufussal municipalities, dispensaries, &c.	1898-99 ...	...	...	4	5	1	10	241	...	...	...	241
	1897-98 ...	...	...	4	5	1	10	245	...	...	...	245
	1896-97 ...	...	...	5	4	1	10	253	...	...	...	253
	1895-96 ...	...	...	5	4	1	10	269	...	2	...	271
	1894-95 ...	...	...	5	3	1	9	274	...	1	...	275
	1893-94 ...	...	...	7	1	1	9	261	1	...	...	262
Total	1898-99 ...	C. S. & D. S. C. 48 + 3	1	58	147	5	262	357	2,232	4	1,130	3,723
	1897-98 ...	48 + 3	1	58	147	14	271	456	2,144	5	1,096	3,701
	1896-97 ...	48 + 3	1	60	146	13	271	449	2,101	4	1,177	3,731
	1895-96 ...	48 + 3	1	64	146	13	275	480	2,057	6	1,099	3,651
	1894-95 ...	48 + 3	1	62	143	14	271	479	1,985	7	1,095	3,566
	1893-94 ...	47 + 3	1	63	137	14	265	458	1,930	13	985	3,386

* Includes 7 head vaccinators of Angul whose services were dispensed with after the 15th May 1897.
† Includes 73 paid vaccinators of Angul ditto ditto.

The large decrease in the staff paid by Government is due to the substitution of licensed for paid agency in Angul and to the employment of fewer paid vaccinators in Puri. The number of operations performed by each paid vaccinator rose from 678 in 1893-96 to 720. In the agency employed by District Boards there was an increase of five vaccinators only; but the work done shows decided improvement, the average number of operations per man having risen by no less than 232. In municipal agency there was a decrease of 36 vaccinators and of 3,473 operations, giving an average per man of 481 against 437 in the previous triennial period.

3. *Operations.*—The total number of operations performed was 2,293,655 in 1896-97, 2,319,536 in 1897-98, and 2,147,452 in 1898-99, giving an increase for the triennial average, as compared with that of the preceding period, of 155,053.

In 1898-99 the six-puncture system of vaccination was introduced, and the novelty, being unfortunately synchronous with the plague inoculation scare, appears to have been generally regarded as indicating some sinister intention on the part of Government. Consequently there was a decrease in the number of operations for the year as compared with the previous year which extended to 34 out of 49 districts. The general increase, however, in the triennial average is satisfactory and shows that progress is being made. It extends to 33 districts out of 49 as against a decrease in 16. The Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to ascribe the instances of decrease not so much to the special causes noted by the Civil Surgeons as to the defects in the constitution of the vaccinating staff, on which the Sanitary Commissioner remarks in another part of his report, and to the want of effective supervision. The advantages of vaccination are, except in Orissa, believed to be very fairly recognised by the people of Bengal, and the conscientious objector is consequently not a factor to be seriously reckoned with. Such passive opposition to vaccination as does exist, originates partly, no doubt, in natural impatience of Government interference in family matters, but principally in a reluctance to pay the fees demanded for the operation, which again is consistent with other experiences of domestic life. If the operators are compelled to devote time to realising their fees, which would otherwise be spent in operating, there is of course diminished outturn. To establish, however, a system of paid vaccinators is beyond the resources of this province, and there is in the alternative system of licensed vaccinators an advantage of its own, which gave it a preponderating weight with the administrators of Bengal. When the vaccinators have to support themselves on the fees they have to recover, there is a powerful stimulus to thoroughly good, careful, and tactful work, and the improvement which can be attained under these conditions, by increased diligence and attention, is illustrated this year by several instances; and particularly by the case of Gaya, to the backwardness of which attention was specially called in last year's Resolution. Its figures for 1898-99 show an increase on the previous year of no less than 11,000. The Lieutenant-Governor, has also to admit that the progress of the department was seriously hampered by the absence of proper assistance to the Sanitary Commissioner. War and plague made so great a drain on the medical service that throughout nearly the whole of this triennial period, it was impossible to attach to the Sanitary Commissioner a single Deputy. This defect it is hoped to remedy next winter.

The districts which show the most noticeable increase in the triennial average are Cuttack (26,568), Backergunge (25,881), Mymensingh (15,311), Balasore (14,367), Gaya (12,627), and Patna (11,541). The largest decreases are in Angul (11,057), Noakhali (8,449), and Dacca (8,083). There can be little doubt that the large decrease in Angul is due, not to the stereotyped explanation given by the Civil Surgeon that the number of available subjects for vaccination is no longer sufficient to maintain the previous standard, but to the wilful slackness of the newly-introduced licensed vaccinators, which was noticed by the Sanitary Commissioner in last year's report. With regard to Dacca and Noakhali, it is to be regretted that work among the Ferazi Muhammadans has not been up to the level of the previous years. The same explanation is offered as in the case of Angul, but its incorrectness is exposed by the figures given in another portion of the report, which show that in each case there has been a diminution in the proportion of infant vaccinations to the number of births recorded.

4. *Protection afforded to infants.*—For the purpose of comparison the Sanitary Commissioner gives a table showing the proportion of infants successfully vaccinated in 1898-99 as compared with 1895-96, the year previous to the period under review. Taking the estimated births at 40 per cent. of the population shown in the census of 1891, and deducting the recorded deaths among infants under one year of age, the result arrived at for the whole Province is that 203·88 infants per mille were successfully vaccinated as

against 169·19 in 1895-96. The increase is satisfactory, but would be still more so if it were accompanied by a levelling up of the striking differences between the percentages of different districts which were commented on by Government in their Resolution last year. These differences range from a proportion of 856·55 per mille in Malda to one of 24·29 in Puri, and emphasise the conclusion drawn in the preceding paragraph that there is a very wide difference between the amount of attention given to vaccination in different districts. Of districts which have been previously noticed as exceptionally backward, the increase in Gaya from 37·72 to 227·07 is particularly noticeable, while Patna, which in 1895-96 was at the bottom of the list with 26·52, has risen to 85·27. The average in Puri is, however, the lowest on record, and the improvement in Shahabad is trifling. The backwardness of vaccination in Puri has attracted the special attention of the Sanitary Commissioner, and he has arrived at very radical conclusions which must be separately discussed. In the meantime the opening of a training school for vaccinators at Cuttack, should be undertaken as soon as possible, and the Commissioner will be asked to use his influence with the Chiefs of the Tributary States to entertain trained and respectable men. As regards the other backward districts of the Province, Sir John Woodburn would call the special attention of the Civil Surgeons concerned to the example of Gaya; and hopes that in the near future a more uniformly high average may be attained.

It may be noted that in compiling this table an average birth rate of 40 per mille has been assumed. In the Sanitary Report the accepted estimate of 50 per mille has been taken as the basis of calculation throughout, and it would be as well for the sake of uniformity if that estimate were adopted for the future in the Vaccination Report also.

5. *Primary operations.*—There was an increase of 130,006 primary vaccinations during the period under review as compared with the previous triennial period. The percentage of successful operations is given as 97·92 as against 98·29. The Sanitary Commissioner, however, ascribes this high ratio to the habitual falsification of returns by vaccinators, who include even absolute failures as successful cases; and points out that this practice can only be put a stop to by stricter supervision on the part of Civil Surgeons and the inspecting staff. The system of six-puncture vaccination has, in spite of considerable opposition, which has not yet altogether ceased, been generally introduced into the Province, and satisfactory results are now being obtained. It is hoped that the existing prejudice against it, which has no doubt been due to the plague inoculation scare, will in a short time vanish altogether.

6. *Revaccinations.*—The average number of revaccinations increased from 43,998 in the preceding period to 69,045, and the ratio of successful operations rose from 36·99 to 61·22. The increase in numbers is satisfactory, but the high ratio of successful cases must be regarded with suspicion.

7. *Recess work.*—The average number of operations performed during the recess rose from 110,541 in the previous period to 113,601. The average in Calcutta has, however, declined by almost one-half, the explanation given being that extensive recess operations were rendered unnecessary by the absence of small-pox in an epidemic form.

8. *Cost of vaccination.*—There has been a continuous decrease in the cost of vaccination, the average annual expenditure having fallen from Rs. 1,94,966 to Rs. 1,87,186, and the cost of each successful operation from Re. 0-1-6 to Re. 0-1-4.

The saving has been effected by the absence of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners during the greater part of 1897-98 and 1898-99 and by the reduction in the number of paid vaccinators.

9. *Protection from small-pox.*—The usual diagrams are appended showing side by side the death-rate from small-pox, district by district, for each of the three years under review, and the degree of protection afforded by vaccination during the seven preceding years. With a view to arriving at more definite conclusions as to the actual effect of vaccination on the death-rate, the Sanitary Commissioner has prepared a detailed statement comparing the death-rate from small-pox since the introduction of vaccination in five districts chosen at random with that during the five preceding years.

Both sets of figures, however, while interesting, are inconclusive in detail. The diagrams naturally do not render it possible to lay down any hard-and-fast rule by which the amount of protection afforded by vaccination can be disclosed. The fortuitous occurrence of a small-pox epidemic among the unprotected would alone disturb any conclusion. For instance, the three consecutive districts of Jalpaiguri, Rungpore, and Bogra reached in the seven years ending 1899 almost precisely the same measure of protection, 180 per mille, but the ratio of deaths from small-pox in that period was 0·00 in Jalpaiguri; 0·13 in Rungpore; 1·01 in Bogra. The first district entirely escaped the epidemic among the unprotected majority, which was severe in the third, and more lightly felt in the second.

In the five selected districts the result generally, except in Saran, has been the reduction of small-pox mortality by a half. It is quite possible that this reduction is more accidental than real, for in not one of the five districts is the ratio of protection among the population particularly high. But, after all, this is the real test by which the department must be eventually judged, its success in checking the mortality from small-pox. Every year increases the area of its protection; every year increases the width of its statistics and the confidence with which inferences can be drawn from them; and in future at least, every triennial report should present an opportunity for a full and thorough examination of facts for encouragement or instruction, as the case may be. A striking feature in the diagrams is the position of Puri and Cuttack—the districts constantly noted as the hotbed of opposition to vaccination in Bengal. During the last six years Puri has shown the highest mortality in Bengal three times, the second once, and the fourth once, while Cuttack has held the first place twice, the second twice, and the fourth and fifth once each. Similarly, the districts of Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad, to the backwardness of which in vaccination, attention has often been drawn, show, with a corresponding regularity, a high mortality from small-pox. It should be noted that the pre-vaccination figures date back to a period when death registration was extremely defective, and it may fairly be assumed that vaccination has had a considerably greater effect in reducing the mortality than that shown by the present figures.

10. *Vaccination direct from the calf.*—In the triennial report for the years 1893-96, great stress was laid by Major Dyson on the importance of introducing this method of vaccination throughout the Province. As is naturally the case in India with novelties of this nature, difficulties were at first experienced, but the anticipation of Major Dyson that these difficulties would, by tact and judicious perseverance, be gradually overcome, is, it is satisfactory to see, in a fair way to be realised. Major Dyson is to be congratulated on the successful introduction of this important reform.

11. *Inspections.*—Owing to the impossibility already noticed of continuously retaining Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in the three circles into which the Province is divided, comparatively little inspection work has been done by these officers during the period under review. In the Government Resolution on the Vaccination Report for 1897-98, attention was drawn to the extraordinarily large number of villages shown as having been inspected by some Civil Surgeons. On enquiry it has been ascertained that this was due to the Civil Surgeon having in some cases ordered the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Vaccination to collect the vaccinated children at several villages, at a particular spot for inspection, thereby rendering it possible to return a large number of villages as having been inspected by him. Under ordinary circumstances this is a most objectionable practice, for it enables subordinates to set the seal of superior authority upon any concealment of deficiencies which a genuine inspection would have disclosed. But the Sanitary Commissioner asserts that under his orders his vaccinators maintain a nominal record of all vaccinations and of the cicatrices of all successful punctures. When the six-puncture system is in general operation, this plan may afford sufficient check, but, while making all excuse for the hard-worked Civil Surgeon, the Lieutenant-Governor is sorry to see that the practice of assembling children at centres has been meanwhile so frequent.

The Sanitary Commissioner notices the great variation in the number of inspections performed by the subordinate inspecting staff, and remarks that, in the case of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Vaccination, inspection of less

than 30 and 50 per cent., respectively, of the operations in their jurisdiction is inexcusable. The attention of the Civil Surgeons should be drawn to this matter. Admitting the correctness of the Sanitary Commissioner's conclusion that the return of so high a ratio as 97·92 per cent. of successful operations is incorrect, it would seem that inspection, as at present performed, is not an efficient check on it. In the cases seen by Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, this ratio is in the majority of cases equalled or exceeded, while in only one district, Singhbhum, has inspection disclosed results considerably below it. In that district the proportion of successful cases to the number inspected by the Civil Surgeon, the Inspectors and the Sub-Inspectors was 87·72, 88·89, and 79·13, respectively. It would be interesting to know if this result is due to greater care and efficiency in inspection or to any special cause.

The Lieutenant-Governor thanks Major Dyson for his work during the year. It was carried on at high pressure under many disadvantages, but there was notable improvement in some of the worst districts. It is on these that his attention must be concentrated, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that next winter he may be able, with a full staff of assistants, to advance this useful work still further.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 11th September 1899.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather fair and hot. Harvesting of *aus* commenced. Rain wanted for *aman*. Steeping of jute and weeding of *aman* going on. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa slightly increased. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17	per rupee.
Kalna	14½	
Katwa	15 1/16	
Raniganj	15	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Rampur Hât ·13. Weather hot. More rain wanted. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather fair and unusually hot for the season. Rain badly wanted Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Rice selling at 16 seers a rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall only at Tamluk ·95. Reaping of *aus* paddy going on. Winter paddy still being transplanted. Prospects very good. Cattle-disease and grass-hoppers reported from some places. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee.
Contai	15	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	17	0	

Hoogh'y.—No rain. Harvesting of *aus* paddy continues. State of standing crops fair. Common rice sells at 14 seers 3 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain at Sadar, Ulubaria ·09. Weather hot. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Harvesting of *aus* continues. Jute and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¾ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·13, at other stations nil. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of *aman* fair except in low lands in Barasat and Diamond Harbour. Transplantation of *aman* still continues. *Aus* being cut and jute steeped. Cattle-disease reported from Hasanabad police-station. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	12 5/16	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Kushtia 1·00, Meherpur nil, Chuadanga nil, Ranaghat ·08. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* almost over. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kushtia	16	
Meherpur	14½	
Chuadanga	14½	
Ranaghat	13	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·41, Jangipur ·50, Kandi ·64. Weather cloudy and hot. Harvesting of *bhadoi* still continues. Paddy plants, mulberry and jute doing well. Fodder insufficient in Daulatabad police-station. Water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	18	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·15, Jhenida ·62, Magura 3·45, Narail 1·56, Bangaon nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aus* paddy and jute going on. Cultivation for winter crops has commenced. Rivers receding. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16½	per rupee.
Jhenida	16	
Magura	18¾	
Narail	17	
Bangaon	17	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·11, Bagerhat ·47, Satkhira ·10. Weather hot with slight rain. Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16¾	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16	
Satkhira	15	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar ·79, Nator 1·00, Naugaon 3·59. Weather [illegible]. Prospects of crops fair. Harvesting of *bhadoi* going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 3·75. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 9·64, Alipur Duars 4·52. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy and cutting and steeping of jute going on. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy nearly finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 5·83, Siliguri 3·83. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Haimanti* and *bhadoi* paddy, *chota* and *bara marua*, *kalai* and *phaphar* doing well. *Terai*—*Bhadoi* and jute nearly cut; *haimanti* paddy being transplanted; sugarcane doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·71, Kurigram 3·82, Nilphamari 8·52. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of winter rice and steeping of jute going on. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 17 seers 9 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 2·75. Harvesting of *aus* finished. Steeping of jute and transplanting of *aman* nearly finished. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·50, Sirajganj 2·48. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers 5½ chitacks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·43, Manikganj 2·39, Munshiganj 3·50, Narainganj 2·49. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice stationary.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·82, Jamalpur 3·80, Kishorganj 5·91, Tangail 3·98, Netrokona 9·03. Weather stormy. Prospects of crops good. Condition of people and cattle good. Common rice 18 seers per rupee at Sadar, Kishorganj and Tangail, and 15 seers per rupee at Jamalpur and Netrokona. Fodder and water sufficient.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·65, Goalundo 4·55, Madaripur 2·67. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·01. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells at 15 seers (*aman*) and 18 seers (*aus*) per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·40, Brahmanbaria 3·30, Chandpur 2·10. Weather seasonable. *Aus* harvest nearly over. Jute cutting progresses. Prospects continue favourable. Average price of common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·86, Feni 4·93. Prospects of crops fair. Harvesting of *aus* and transplantation of *aman* continue. Fodder and water good. A veterinary assistant has come to treat cattle-disease at Chagalnaya. Common rice (*aman*) 16 seers and (*aus*) 19 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 2·91. Weather seasonable. *Aman* transplanting progressing. Reaping of *aus* nearly finished. Prospects fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 14 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Transplantation of paddy finished. Rain urgently required now. Outturn of *makai* very poor. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05. Transplantation of paddy completed. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and *mandua* going on. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall nil. Paddy prosperous. Lands being prepared for *rabi*. Fodder and water abundant; 149 cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram.

Saran.—Rainfall at Gopalganj ·26. Weather hot. Transplantation of paddy nearly finished. In places fields being prepared for *rabi*. Paddy prospects better. Average price of common rice 13·10 seers and of *makai* 17·11 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari ·37, Bagaha ·54, Ramnagar ·17. *Bhadoi* paddy, *makai*, *mandua* and *kodo* are being harvested. Prospects of *aghani* good. Common rice and maize selling at 15½ and 20 seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·80. Rice crop, which has escaped any damage, is doing well. It is being retransplanted in low lands where practicable. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 15 seers, barley 20 seers, *makai* 18 seers, gram 19 seers, *rahar* 20 seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·78, Samastipur ·63, Madhubani 1·04. Weather hot and bright with occasional showers. Transplantation of paddy is still in progress. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	12	per rupee.
Samastipur	...	...	...	13⅓	
Madhubani	...	...	...	12⅜	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr ·76, Begusarai ·13, Jamui nil. Weather hot. Prospects of paddy and sugarcane good. Sowing of *kurthi*, *kalai* and castor seeds commenced. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	Ch.	
Monghyr	...	...	...	11	9	per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	12	0	
Jamui	...	...	...	13	8	

Bhagalpur.—Weather hot and close. Rainfall at Sadar ·03, Banka 1·12, Madhipura 1·78. Harvesting of *bhadoi* continues. Winter rice and sugarcane doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Banka, Katoria, and Madhipura thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·65, Kishanganj 4·40, Araria ·34. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy going on briskly. Transplantation of *aghani* rice and steeping of jute still going on. Very little cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	16	per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	...	15	
Araria	...	...	...	21	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·51, Chanchal 2·43, Gajol ·46, Shibganj 1·22. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of winter paddy good. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy completed. Price of coarse rice 17 seers per rupee. Fodder ample.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall ·35. Weather hot and cloudless. More rain wanted for high land paddy. *Makai* being reaped; average not more than six annas. Ploughing for *rabi* crops progressing. Cattle-disease reported from Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 13 seers 6 chitaks and of *makai* 18 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Kendrapara ·14, Banki ·01. Weather seasonable and hot. *Sarad*, jute, *haldia* cotton, and *arhar* are growing. *Beali* being cut. Crops being damaged by insects in places. Rain wanted. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		S.	Ch.	
Cuttack	... ...	15	1	per rupee.
Jajpur	... ...	17	1	
Kendrapara	... ...	21	0	
Banki	... ...	15	12	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·20. Weeding and transplanting of *sarad* continue. *Asu* is being reaped in places. Sugarcane thriving well. Prospects of *sarad* good in the Sadar subdivision. More rain wanted in the Bhadrak sub-division. Rice sells at 18¾ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul nil, Bisipara ·71. Local showers reported from some places in the interior. Weather hot and dry. Clouds passing over daily. Rain urgently wanted. Upland paddy and late *aus* paddy suffering. Lowland paddy doing tolerably. Harvesting of early *bhadoi* crops going on. Sowing of *biri* and winter *til* are in progress, but in some places retarded for want of rain. Paddy loans being withheld by dealers. In the Khondmals the prospects of the lately transplanted winter paddy have become bad for want of sufficient rain. Coarse rice selling at 20 seers per rupee in Angul and 12 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·52, Khurda ·40. Weather hot and cloudy. Weeding, puddling, and transplantation of *sarad* continue. Insufficiency of rain badly felt throughout the district. *Beali* and *mandia* being cut. Insect-pests causing damage in some parts. Condition of sugarcane and miscellaneous crops good. Cattle-disease reported from some places. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 15¾ seers and in the interior 15 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·17, Giridih nil. Weather cloudy. Prospects so far good, but more rain seriously wanted. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall ·16. Weather very hot and dry during the week, now cloudy and wet. Prospects improved by rain yesterday (10th) and to-day (11th), but only moderate. Much more rain wanted. Rice sells at Ranchi 14 seers, and in the interior 19 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—No rain. Weather not seasonable. Rain urgently wanted for rice crop. Sugarcane doing well. *Sawan* and *gondli* being harvested. Rice sells at Sadar 14 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05. Weather hot. *Bhadoi* crops fair. Winter rice has suffered from want of rain, but it is raining to-day (11th). Average crop expected. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Gobindpur, Nirsa, Topchanchi, and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers 9 chitaks and at Gobindpur 13 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall ·08. *Goradhan* is being reaped; its yield is bad owing to deficient rain in July and August. The prospect of winter paddy is excellent, but rain is badly needed. Common rice sells at 17 seers 3 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—Good general rain fell during the week in North and East Bengal. Prospects of the winter rice crop continue generally good except in Angul and Puri, where the rainfall is still very deficient. More rain is also required in the Chota Nagpur Division and the west of the Burdwan Division. The harvesting of the autumn crops and jute is going on, and the preparation of lands for the *rabi* crops has begun. Sugarcane is generally doing well. The price of common rice is reported to have risen in some districts. Fodder-supply is sufficient, and cattle are generally in good condition.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 12th September 1899.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of May 1899.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	97,348	23,498	1,55,153	4,581	3,103	1,041	1,63,884	.....	19,355	5,642	.....	.....	1	4	24,34,686	.....	.....	.....	348	18
Birbhum	1,03,498	159	1,03,502	1,970	657	.....	1,06,129	.....	3,115	2,085	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore	94,661	6,187	98,328	.....	4,093	560	1,03,181	.....	3,515	2,532	427	.....	.....	94	5,076	.....	.....	3,333	.....	.....
Hooghly	31,333	17,823	42,135	1,667	3,184	44	47,030	11,479	749,165	2,146	272	.....	.....	.....	2,901	.....	.....	7,903	7,850	1,703
24-Parganas	2,34,807	41,311	2,66,716	47	2,917	.....	2,63,680	13,559	1,651,431	2,880	.....	.....	3,030	.....	5,515	.....	1,333	20,164	3,644	895
Nadia	10,314	773	10,797	96,141	2,29,792	1,403	3,38,133	9,651	7,844	34,202	4,887	.....	138	5	.....	 7	266	3,440	3,335	.....
Murshidabad	13,446	.....	13,446	25,789	13,793	393	53,421	9,186	.....	11,734	114	.....	.....	881	.....	.....	.....	15,333	2,256	.....
Jessore	8,809	5,500	14,122	.....	21,357	.....	35,479	1,201	875	1,857	1,131	.....	126	.....	.....	.....	375	5,500	1	.....
Khulna	40,695	17,925	58,898	764	27,563	.....	86,225	617	140	285	831	.....	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajshahi	243	.....	243	4,382	1,993	.....	6,618	1,469	70	2,848	103	.....	.....	386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinajpur	9,397	.....	9,397	.....	.....	.....	9,397	1,476	32,095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,643	109,305	.....	.....	7,639	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,719	.....
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,750	9,590	.....	.....	15,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	597	.....
Rangpur	249	.....	249	2,854	.....	.....	3,103	32,273	.....	6	630	129	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,428	.....
Bogra	42,577	.....	42,577	.....	562	.....	43,139	3,720	545	530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna	.....	.....	.....	323	3,918	.....	4,243	73,255	8,124	1,070	7,601	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231	.....
Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	524	105	.....	541	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	682	.....	682	255	.....	.....	937	2,38,853	315	1,801	1,470	.....	3,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	42	.....	42	.....	214	.....	256	29,850	735	409	4,123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Faridpur	62,285	375	62,499	15,979	2,07,473	.....	2,85,951	49,673	2,975	12,073	20,857	.....	611	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
Backergunge	92,000	325	92,803	.....	2,125	.....	94,088	2,939	.....	1,147	950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tippera	6,979	.....	6,979	.....	500	.....	7,479	265	.....	777	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noakhali	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	600	.....	.....	9,078	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,153	.....	.....	94	4,778	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal ...	8,50,395	1,85,327	9,66,134	1,54,774	5,23,884	3,441	16,48,233	5,01,063	2,601,150	92,783	44,240	23,062	12,900	1,441	24,48,178	7	2,124	55,673	46,409	2,616
BIHAR.																				
Patna	70	.....	70	6,069	45,870	16,313	68,127	.....	280	1,87,345	11,443	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	638	36
Gaya	10	.....	10	1,169	362	.....	1,541	.....	35	29,359	688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	572
Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	17,779	16,332	.....	34,111	.....	70	80,234	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,336	.....	.....
Saran	.....	.....	.....	1,507	.....	.....	1,307	.....	.....	50,948	7,655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champaran	.....	.....	.....	475	.....	.....	475	.....	.....	47,168	4,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	.....
Muzaffarpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,804	16,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	257	.....
Darbhanga	683	.....	683	.....	.....	.....	683	.....	.....	1,50,272	7,689	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Monghyr	4	.....	4	12,308	16,756	.....	29,068	.....	140	54,250	24,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhagalpur	22	.....	22	30,427	5,552	17,668	53,669	.....	560	31,854	19,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,249	.....
Purnea	.....	.....	.....	10,504	1,277	556	12,337	2,545	1,925	4,997	17,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malda	254	.....	254	1,937	827	1,099	4,117	.....	...	768	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	220
Sonthal Parganas ...	32	.....	32	41,173	13,451	8,223	62,858	1,396	1,575	26,394	26,047	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bihar ...	1,075	.....	1,075	1,23,148	1,00,207	43,863	2,68,293	3,941	4,585	7,23,395	1,28,967	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,644	15,498	832

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	Food-grains.							Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags. †	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Orissa.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cuttack	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	28,312	1,400	29,187	515	329	.....	30,031	.....	7,000	185	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	338	.....
Total of Orissa ...	28,312	1,400	29,187	515	329	.....	30,031	.....	7,000	221	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	338	.....
Chota Nagpur.																				
Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	32	.....	35	1,516	.....	.....	24	.....	1,59,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhum	6,275	.....	6,275	.....	.....	.....	6,275	.....	70	29	.....	582	.....	.....	11,62,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singhbhum	550	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	70	1,934	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Chota Nagpur.	6,825	.....	6,825	.....	.....	32	6,857	.....	175	3,409	.....	584	24	.....	13,22,292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	8,86,517	1,86,727	10,03,221	2,78,437	6,24,429	47,336	19,53,414	5,94,944	2,612,910	8,19,898	1,73,207	23,646	13,089	1,449	37,70,470	7	2,124	57,317	62,245	3,448
Other Provinces.																				
Assam	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	110	1,774	5,900	60,858	31,359	24,022	187	.....	14,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	13	.....	13	8,12,567	83,833	.....	8,96,413	.....	1,575	4,25,743	1,44,649	1,333	16,527	.....	.....	11	.....	749	.....	.....
Punjab	17	.....	17	1,202	376	.....	1,595	.....	.....	.....	722	546	3,424	54	.....	.....	.....	1	35	.....
Central Provinces ...	4,571	.....	4,571	.....	5,647	.....	10,218	.....	.....	.....	8,065	.....	535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajputana and Central India.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	.....	1,100	.....	.....	8,733	5,127	.....	8,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berar	.....	.....	.....	.....	487	.....	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,067	.....	3,067	.....	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Burma	2,423	.....	2,423	.....	1,077	.....	3,500	.....	107,400	.....	.....	9	2,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other places	10	.....	10	.....	18	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33	16,551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Imports in May { 1899	8,93,351	1,88,727	10,16,955	10,92,316	7,20,326	47,336	28,69,533	5,96,718	2,728,635	13,15,232	3,63,129	49,555	55,183	1,536	58,01,189	18	2,124	58,067	62,293	3,449
1898	6,55,198	1,28,813	7,33,205	25,80,401	2,79,827	25,629	36,19,062	6,34,906	1,926,256	8,47,523	3,54,819	29,722	55,844	1,350	48,69,134	1,755	66,634	20,522	32,567	5,255

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of May 1899 was as follows:—

PORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed seed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR. Refined.	SUGAR. Unrefined.	TOBACCO. Unmanufactured.	TOBACCO. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Indian Ports,—																		
mbay	35,460	30	35,479	50	2,567	136	38,232	11,047	984,750	.....	13,930	452	.....	4	374	.....	.....	27
her ports in ombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227,350	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
dras	7,015	.....	7,015	751	35,589	299	43,654	30	65 050	.....	407	24	.....	23	181	.....	.....	17
her ports in Madras ...	1,76,567	5,386	1,79,733	48	701	.....	1,80,482	... ..	92,500	.....	2,033	1	.....	1	37	.....	.....	85
rma	3,902	.....	3,902	1,577	19,232	449	25,160	.....	563,675	22	35	183	214	7	426	862	9,088	338
her Indian orts	4	.....	4	422	1,033	.....	1,459	.....	25,460	.....	.....	.....	3	... ..	3,324	1,629	3,279	35
ndicherry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	162	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total of Inter-portal Trade	2,22,748	5,416	2,26,133	2,848	59,284	884	2,89,149	11,077	1,962,685	22	16,405	688	217	34	4,342	2,491	12,367	472
Foreign Ports—																		
ited Kingdom	85,135	.....	85,135	6,60,738	1,98,455	.....	9,44,328	2,22,365	1,621,760	6,22,365	16,585	54,815	787	306	.....	.....	.....	41
her foreign orts	4,41,478	3,546	4,43,694	56,954	53,210	7,475	5,61,313	1,88,740	10,417,150	7,30,162	82,231	807	16,976	816	3	.....	161	117
tal of Foreign Trade ...	5,26,613	3,546	5,28,829	7,17,682	2,51,665	7,475	15,05,641	4,11,105	12,038,910	13,61,527	98,816	55,622	17,763	1,122	3	.....	161	158
d Total { 1899 Exports { 1898 May	7,49,361	8,962	7,54,962	7,20,530	3,10,949	8,359	17,94,760	4,22,182	14,001,595	13,61,549	1,15,221	56,310	17,980	1,156	4,345	2,491	12,528	630
	61,925	634	62,331	15,27,927	76,066	2,402	22,08,716	6,75,570	11,867,489	75,544	1,56,994	26,711	34,098	1,095	2,265	956	6,312	822

III.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of May 1899.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	OILSEEDS. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR. Refined.	SUGAR. Unrefined.	TOBACCO. Unmanufactured.	TOBACCO. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
country boats ...	3,64,030	77,065	58,531	2,52,403	541	1,01,211	2,258,020	67,020	21,715	.....	1,521	98	6,359	...	1,894	22,254	8,872	590
iver steamers ...	6,481	368	6,030	7,039	1,601	1,66,151	10,115	62,358	30,935	12,600	2,240	71	14,168	...	239	167	616	...
{ E. I. Railway	2,14,150	87,932	9,56,984	1,99,378	44,259	17,461	33,915	11,54,472	2,82,118	2,463	36,927	1,010	37,57,999	18	.....	2,394	13,899	881
ail { E. B. S. Railway.	1,25,067	.....	70,724	2,50,740	1,135	1,98,196	294,760	29,693	27,962	22,839	2,017	386	492	...	.....	26,579	32,637	...
{ Assam-Bengal Railway.	854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,330	536	.....	11,558	2,606	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
{ Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	4,611	.....	.....	4,084	.....	.....	105	.....	399	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
oad	1,50,151	21,362	47	2,102	.....	23,699	19,200	1,062	.....	.....	2,361	...	5,120	...	.....	12,673	6,359	2,028
... ...	28,067	.....	.....	4,490	.....	.....	111,250	185	.....	95	7,441	41	16,551	...	.....	.....	...	...
d Total of { 1899 ports in { 1898	8,93,351	1,86,727	10,92,316	7,20,226	47,336	5,06,718	2,728,635	13,15,233	3,64,129	49,555	55,182	1,536	38,01,189	18	2,124	58,067	62,293	3,449
	6,55,198	1,24,812	25,80,401	2,79,827	25,629	6,34,906	1,926,256	8,47,523	3,54,819	29,722	55,844	1,350	48,09,134	1,755	66,634	29,522	32,567	4,220

IV.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of May 1899 :—

Whither exported.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	2,48,376	32	319	1,379	33,254	4,696	143,975
Birbhum	1,46,480	2,912	47	1,255	15,954	3,060	87,695
Midnapore	2,80,268	3,360	1,878	33	36,091	2,544	10,295
Hooghly	1,23,002	13,360	207	86	2,481	4,691	21,722
24-Parganas ...	2,69,782	5,197	1,189	.....	12,655	80,844	10,505
Nadia	3,32,996	352	1,235	1,633	26,565	9,224	122,680
Murshidabad ...	1,35,824	6,208	45	198	6,035	4,174	52,815
Jessore	74,283	.....	907	20	15,015	4,435	16,255
Khulna	37,804	.....	222	.....	4,156	765	22,470
Rajshahi	1,17,213	672	155	59	14,864	2,768	18,935
Dinajpur	76,451	.....	19	89	13,690	1,391	28,245
Jalpaiguri	71,816	.....	.....	334	13,078	3,652	2,135
Darjeeling	74,404	.....	80	75	9,329	3,438	4,760
Rangpur	1,97,621	160	346	145	26,515	3,291	6,825
Bogra	1,64,339	.....	97	130	14,204	1,540	47,046
Pabna	94,162	.....	271	25	42,530	11,305	22,120
Cooch Behar ...	46,146	2,592	.....	64	3,227	.....	875
Dacca	2,93,658	.....	1,719	25	11,290	17,496	6,230
Mymensingh ...	1,91,180	.....	67	192	3,366	2,902	9,275
Faridpur	1,01,894	192	921	134	27,757	11,539	67,095
Backergunge ...	13,840	.....	179	.....	27,725	18,860	980
Tippera	84,607	.....	646	.....	7,522	1,193	4,620
Noakhali	2,937	.....	184	.....	1,950	100	1,890
Chittagong	1,31,221	.....	243	.....	.....	2	3,860
Total of Bengal ...	33,39,316	37,057	10,962	5,228	3,69,243	1,93,799	715,207
BIHAR.							
Patna	4,41,151	2,624	132	410	25,741	20,279	308,359
Gaya	2,02,929	384	6	55	12,890	1,459	16,555
Shahabad	5,44,188	4,120	.....	334	23,199	670	58,835
Saran	3,46,076	1,472	36	18	24,039	2,638	42,385
Champaran ...	2,22,767	1,722	.....	18	19,528	5,405	54,950
Muzaffarpur ...	2,02,653	1,344	.....	49	24,938	4,616	46,025
Darbhanga ...	2,70,560	4,704	51	482	34,847	7,062	49,210
Monghyr	3,04,194	1,792	6	557	18,401	4,111	96,565
Bhagalpur	3,63,230	5,152	100	349	26,942	5,903	90,829
Purnea	3,27,283	.....	76	769	17,265	5,338	43,750
Malda	30,794	160	67	86	5,329	665	9,275
Sonthal Parganas ...	2,76,102	9,312	145	1,226	23,642	4,917	104,580
Total of Bihar ...	35,31,805	32,856	619	4,353	2,64,782	62,148	933,100

Whither exported.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ORISSA.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Cuttack	13,872	3,072	.....	53	.....	982	[illegible]
Balasore	25,845	672	504	3,409	14,244	5,673	[illegible]
Total of Orissa ...	39,717	3,744	504	3,462	14,244	6,655	[illegible]
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	98,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,293	857
Manbhum	1,29,317	960	110	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	3,605	[illegible]
Singhbhum	5,918	128	.....	18	4,075	215	[illegible]
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	2,33,627	1,088	110	1,454	32,830	4,577	[illegible]
Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	71,44,465	74,725	12,195	14,405	6,71,099	2,07,179	1,713,[illegible]
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	5,32,672	.....	1,117	57	43,655	21,410	[illegible]
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	31,90,225	5,560	1,643	68	34,644	23,321	1,[illegible]
Punjab	4,98,172	26,204	723	46	9	1,845	[illegible]
Central Provinces	65,758	928	286	6	.....	5,348	[illegible]
Rajputana and Central India	85,410	480	50	.....	.....	615	[illegible]
Berar	3,872	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nizam's Territory	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	4,469	576	.....	10	.....	.....	[illegible]
Madras	6,100	27	26	.....	.....	676	[illegible]
Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]
Burma	1,00,453	1,768	405	2,741	.....	200	[illegible]
Sind	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other places	2,477	7,229	.....	22,716	.....	82	[illegible]
Grand Total of Exports in May { 1899 ...	1,16,34,249	1,15,657	16,445	40,139	7,48,407	3,29,677	[illegible]
Grand Total of Exports in May { 1898 ...	1,31,95,910	60,517	14,544	45,175	6,49,589	2,11,045	[illegible]

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of May 1899 was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
United Kingdom	1,29,82,957	.....	14,713	.....	4,04,359	.....	[illegible]
Other foreign ports	57,154	.....	1,089	.....	3,56,511	4,82,761	167,[illegible]
Total of Foreign Trade ...	1,30,40,111	.....	15,802	.....	7,60,870	4,82,761	167,[illegible]
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	14,506	5,01,512	.....	.....	47,154	.....	.....
Madras	4,697	22,321	.....	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]
Other ports in Madras	46,853	1,969	21	.....	.....	23,946	[illegible]
Burma	9,872	697	.....	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]
Other Indian ports	.....	460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Interportal Trade ...	75,881	5,26,599	21	.....	47,154	23,946	[illegible]
Grand Total of Imports in { 1899	1,31,15,992	5,26,599	15,823	.....	8,08,024	5,06,707	111,[illegible]
May { 1898	1,60,53,236	13,906	18,022	16,308	4,46,105	9,92,996	11,[illegible]

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of May 1899 :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES—		Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country-boats		1,66,260	15,400	627	.....	1,17,710	35,631	[illegible]
,, river steamers		9,90,305	.....	4,247	316	1,27,190	64,804	[illegible]
,, rail	East Indian Railway	80,35,451	77,756	3,806	8,396	3,55,763	99,987	[illegible]
	Eastern Bengal State Railway	18,01,302	1,376	5,210	2,465	1,30,635	1,03,297	[illegible]
	Assam-Bengal Railway	87,935	.....	592	.....	207	32	[illegible]
	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	14,618	7,104	.....	163	161	2,998	[illegible]
,, road		2,83,608	4,997	876	.....	6,007	8,157	[illegible]
,, rail		2,52,830	9,024	1,147	28,799	10,644	6,691	[illegible]
Grand Total of Exports in May ...	{ 1899 ...	1,16,34,249	1,15,657	16,445	40,139	7,48,407	3,29,677	[illegible]
	{ 1898 ...	1,31,95,910	60,517	14,544	45,175	6,49,589	2,11,045	[illegible]

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 2nd September 1899.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of August 1899.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·581		
The average pressure of August from 24 years' registers ...	29·598		
The highest pressure in the month	29·732	1st	10th
The lowest pressure in the month	29·432	8th	16th
The range of pressure	0·300		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	94·4		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	398·4		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	84·6		
The average temperature of August from 24 years' registers ...	83·1		
The highest temperature in the month	94·3	6th	
The lowest temperature in the month	75·1	19th	
The range of temperature during the month	19·2		
The mean daily range of temperature	10·2		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	16·2	19th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	87		
The average humidity of August from 24 years' registers ...	86		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	1·031		
The average vapour tension of August from 9 years' registers ...	1·002		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	7·35		
The average cloud proportion of August from 22 years' registers	7·94		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	8·90		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	8·20		
The average fall of August from 48 years' registers ...	13·94		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·20	31st	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	24		
The average number of rainy days in August from 24 years' registers	25		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	⊖ 141·0		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	51·3		
The greatest sun temperature	154·5	2nd	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	62·8	2nd	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	78·7		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	1·1		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	2·5	8th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	81·4		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	149·0	28th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	14·0	10th, 11 to noon.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 20, N.E. 3, E. 66, S.E. 145, S. 203, S.W. 133, W. 29, N.W. 33, Calm 112.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·6° higher; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew Standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

G. W. KUCHLER,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA, *For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*
Calcutta, the 11th September 1899.

Meteorological Report of the Province

STATION OBSERVATIONS.

Meteorological Division	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Air Pressure. Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Air Pressure. Lowest 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Air Pressure. Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Air Pressure. Variation from normal mean.	Wind. Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Wind. Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature. Highest of month.	Temperature. Lowest of month.	Temperature. Mean daily maximum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily minimum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily temperature.	Temperature. Variation from normal.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·615	29·425	29·530	29·675	—·024	S18°E	54	95·4	76·3	90·9	80·0	85·4	+1
			Raniganj	29·388	29·189	29·280	29·561	—	S53°E	53	95·7	73·9	91·9	78·9	85·4	+2
		Birbhum	.....													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·393	29·215	29·293	29·540	—	E	30	95·1	74·6	90·7	79·1	84·9	+1
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·503	29·378	29·474	29·569	—·033	S56°E	56	95·3	75·1	91·2	79·1	85·2	+1
		Hooghly	.....													
		Howrah	.....													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·731	29·482	29·604	29·573	—·025	S0°W	326	93·9	76·1	89·2	80·2	84·7	+2
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·728	29·462	29·609	29·576	—·020	S22°E	84	94·4	75·[illegible]	[illegible]·9	79·8	84·3	+2
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·704	29·465	29·587	29·582	—	S38°E	101	94·8	75·2	90·1	79·3	84·7	+2
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·669	29·459	29·555	29·570	—·034	S41°E	55	93·7	75·3	88·7	79·2	84·0	+1
		Jessore	Jessore	29·725	29·482	29·606	29·586	—·025	S11°E	66	93·5	76·2	89·7	79·6	84·7	+2
		Khulna	.....													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·659	29·455	29·555	29·574	—·028	S30°E	138	95·1	75·1	88·5	79·5	84·0	+1
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·638	29·417	29·520	29·597	—·020	S84°E	75	96·8	75·7	88·6	78·4	83·5	-1
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·475	29·261	29·363	29·605	—·020	N71°E	66	95·9	75·1	88·4	77·3	82·9	+1
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·091	22·857	23·030	—	+·017	N74°E	69	73·2	56·5	65·4	57·8	61·6	-6
		Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29·610	29·393	29·499	29·610	—	S73°E	46	96·9	72·1	88·5	78·3	83·4	-
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·634	29·411	29·519	29·596	—·027	S78°E	54	97·2	75·2	88·4 (a)	78·5	83·5 (a)	+2
		Bogra	Bogra	29·631	29·418	29·571	29·584	—	—	—	94·7	73·2	88·5	78·2	83·7	+1
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·701	29·456	29·581	29·580	—·012	S21°E	84	92·3	73·7	87·3	79·1	83·2	+0
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·758	29·492	29·629	29·603	—·025	S21°E	213	93·6	76·2	87·7	79·7	83·7	+1
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·716	25·467	29·594 (c)	29·604	—·032	S36°E	16 (a)	94·2	—	87·2 (c)	— (c)	— (c)	-
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·730	29·491	29·613	29·607	—·028	S3°E	67	92·8	74·4	88·2	78·9	83·6	+2
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·772	29·501	29·647	29·605	—·013	S29°E	117	93·3	74·1	87·7	78·6	83·3	+1
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·762	29·495	29·640	29·624	—	S35°E	171	95·3	75·8	88·0	77·5	82·8	+1
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·762	29·486	29·632	29·622	—	S31°E	159	92·7	73·8	86·1	76·3	81·3	+1
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·721	29·408	29·598	29·632	—·041	S33°E	194	93·0	74·1	86·8	77·0	82·0	+1
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....													
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·524	29·330	29·427	29·562	—·026	S72°E	120	95·5	74·2	89·9	79·5	84·7	+1
		Gaya	Gaya	29·532	29·142	29·234	29·562	—·020	S27°W	108	96·9	74·8	92·2	78·1	85·1	+2
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·351	29·160	29·258	29·561	—·011	S10°W	78	95·3	76·0	90·4	79·4	84·9	+2
			Buxar	29·444	29·231	29·353	29·546	—·032	S11°E	132	94·5	75·1	89·1	78·8	84·0	+1
			Arrah	29·522	29·317	29·418	29·559	—	S14°W	41	97·4	75·0	90·6	79·0	84·8	+1
		Saran	Chapra	29·525	29·327	29·426	29·560	—	S66°E	79	96·3	75·1	90·3	79·5	84·9	+2
		Champaran	Motihari	29·504	29·317	29·396	29·577	—	N81°E	111	96·0	72·8	89·0	77·9	83·6	+1
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·546	29·301	29·428	29·558	—	S85°E	54	95·7	74·1	89·1	79·0	84·1	+2
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·551	29·344	29·448	29·567	—·034	S68°E	40	95·5	71·6	89·0	79·7	84·4	+2
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·560	29·300	29·448	29·560	—·021	S69°E	53	95·7	76·1	89·0	79·4	84·2	+2
		Purnea	Purnea	29·604	29·377	29·498	29·577	—·025	S81°E	104	96·2	76·2	88·9	(a) 79·0	(a) 83·8	+2
		Malda	Malda	29·662	29·435	29·546	29·570	—	S45°E	88	96·6	73·5	89·9	79·7	84·8	+2
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·215	29·002	29·115	29·559	—·030	S45°E	40	95·5	73·8	90·8	77·8	84·3	+2
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·670	29·407	29·553	29·575	—·026	S89°W	57	97·4	76·2	92·4	79·4	85·9	+2
			False Point	29·742	29·443	29·610	29·572	—·029	S84°W	216	95·5	75·6	89·1	79·5	84·3	+2
		Balasore	Balasore	29·687	29·471	29·575	29·567	—·016	S58°W	(a) 98	95·4	76·2	90·6	79·1	84·9	+2
			Shortt's Island													
		Puri	Puri	29·754	29·445	29·622	29·585	—	N80°W	256	96·2	77·1	90·9	79·7	85·3	+2
			Gopalpur	29·758	29·454	29·622	29·553	—	N85°W	223	95·3	76·1	89·5	79·0	84·3	+2
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·726	27·570	27·639	29·581	—·010	S63°W	192	90·2	72·8	83·0	74·5	77·9	+1
		Ranchi	Ranchi	27·599	27·459	27·519	29·575	—·008	N79°W	166	89·7	72·4	85·7	74·1	79·1	+1
		Palamau	Daltonganj	28·957	28·803	28·882	29·564	—	S16°W	122	96·1	74·0	91·0	77·1	84·1	+2
		Manbhum	.....													
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·953	28·767	28·851	29·555	—	S63°W	37	94·9	74·5	90·6	77·7	84·2	+2
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·432	29·240	29·349	29·638	—·035	N63°E	56	94·7	75·0	88·8	77·2	82·9	+1
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·652	29·410	29·530	29·599	—·038	N87°E	101	91·2	73·8	85·5	75·4	80·4	+1
		Cachar	Silchar	29·714	29·454	29·601	29·637	—·015	N45°E	74	100·6	75·3	90·0	77·8	83·9	+2

(*) Mean of 25 days.

engal for the month of August 1899.

Humidity.		Cloud.			District Observations.										
					Rainfall:—										
					Of month.					Since 16th May 1899.					
8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	District.
88	+1	8·6	0	10·19	9·44	11·65	−2·21	14·20	15·04	46·69	35·80	+10·89	52·80	45·59	Burdwan.
89	+	7·0	—	4·96											
					7·22	12·09	−4·87	12·75	15·76	38·73	38·27	+0·46	52·00	47·81	Birbhum.
		(a) 7·1	—	7·25	6·81	12·42	−5·61	12·20	14·57	35·52	38·68	−3·16	44·60	45·72	Bankura.
86	+														
88	+	8·8	—	9·17	12·29	13·18	−0·89	14·83	15·03	52·45	38·51	+13·94	48·16	44·78	Midnapore.
					7·88	12·46	−4·58	13·33	16·52	54·26	36·97	+17·29	54·34	48·64	Hooghly.
					11·95	12·29	−0·34	17·50	16·98	55·36	37·21	+18·15	57·00	50·43	Howrah.
90	−1	9·0	+0·7	16·91	11·74	13·21	−1·47	16·45	16·35	52·78	39·29	+13·49	52·88	49·48	24-Parganas.
87	−2	8·[illegible]	−0·5	8·90	8·90	12·95	−4·05	18·00	18·12	54·89	39·17	+15·72	63·00	52·61	Calcutta.
88	−	7·6	—	5·90	8·54	11·29	−2·75	15·60	15·02	43·47	35·12	+8·35	56·00	47·65	Nadia.
91	+3	9·1	−0·1	10·43	14·67	10·11	+4·56	17·25	14·34	45·51	34·20	+11·31	55·62	46·07	Murshidabad.
89	0	7·8	−1·4	12·46	8·92	10·75	−1·83	14·40	15·27	47·41	36·11	+11·30	56·20	40·34	Jessore.
					11·13	11·78	−0·65	18·67	16·77	47·56	40·51	+7·05	63·00	54·89	Khulna.
91	−	8·0	—	11·61	13·27	10·45	+2·82	15·17	15·09	50·62	36·08	+14·54	55·77	46·34	Rajshahi.
91	−	7·9	—	32·35	21·86	11·61	+10·25	19·00	15·63	70·08	42·73	+27·35	63·80	48·69	Dinajpur.
93	−	8·9	—	28·96	24·14	23·49	+0·65	19·25	17·71	95·61	85·00	+10·61	71·25	60·97	Jalpaiguri.
96	+3	7·9	−1·0	23·72	31·67	27·98	+3·69	23·50	22·44	100·51	97·96	+2·55	83·25	74·59	Darjeeling.
90	−	8·6	—	22·65	24·43	22·37	+2·06	18·50	17·58	93·71	84·69	+9·11	67·50	62·79	Cooch Behar.
91	−	7·2	—	21·31	20·44	12·05	+8·39	17·40	13·29	62·48	53·75	+8·73	62·60	48·83	Rangpur.
89	−	7·9	—	18·13	17·94	11·53	+6·41	16·75	15·16	57·82	41·51	+16·31	60·25	49·55	Bogra.
92	−	8·8	—	16·20	13·18	11·17	+2·01	16·00	15·25	49·00	37·63	+11·37	60·50	49·16	Pabna.
90	−1	9·0	+0·8	12·16	13·32	12·64	+0·68	16·40	17·66	54·93	44·03	+10·90	65·40	56·02	Dacca.
91	−	7·9	—	17·71		14·88			16·61		55·76			55·06	Mymensingh.
(c) 91	−	(c) 7·3	—	11·56	9·61	11·51	−1·90	13·00	15·95		40·10			51·83	Faridpur.
92	−	7·0	—	9·52	17·00	15·28	+1·81	20·00	19·48	62·22	54·55	+7·67	67·14	61·21	Backergunge.
87	−	8·0	—	19·64		12·85			15·35		45·19			50·85	Tippera.
92	−	8·4	—	34·26	27·79	24·69	+3·19	22·50	21·65	98·57	76·59	+21·98	76·59	64·69	Noakhali.
88	−2	7·9	0	17·41	26·12	21·15	+4·94	20·40	19·82	102·13	78·96	+23·17	68·60	64·70	Chittagong.
					15·28	18·03	−2·75	23·00	21·85	69·25	66·09	+0·86	78·00	69·70	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
88	+1	7·4	−0·8	10·96	11·16	11·27	−0·11	12·00	13·29	43·54	31·83	+11·71	47·50	36·79	Patna.
85	+3	6·3	−1·7	10·78	10·49	11·84	−1·35	13·78	13·77	43·37	30·60	+12·77	48·22	38·00	Gaya.
82	−	7·5	—	10·96											
86	−	6·7	—	10·75	11·93	12·26	−0·33	13·50	13·32	45·96	29·99	+15·97	44·97	35·38	Shahabad.
86	−	[illegible] 5·9	—	9·05											
85	−	6·5	—	16·37	20·43	10·89	+9·54	13·67	12·76	50·72	33·97	+19·75	50·67	36·11	Saran.
83	−	4·8	—	11·51	19·15	15·22	+3·93	12·75	13·57	53·32	38·78	+19·54	54·00	39·25	Champaran.
90	−	4·7	—	25·80		11·26			12·71		32·52			35·17	Muzaffarpur.
90	+4	6·1	+0·2	21·19	21·76	12·91	+8·85	17·40	14·11	54·60	34·25	+20·35	51·00	38·10	Darbhanga.
					13·15	11·88	+1·27	11·80	12·72	47·74	33·78	+13·96	48·40	35·76	Monghyr.
88	−	8·7	—	13·69	15·15	11·68	+3·47	13·83	14·13	50·15	35·62	+14·53	52·99	41·64	Bhagalpur.
92	+4	9·0	+1·5	28·85		15·78			16·53		50·34			49·79	Purnea.
90	−	7·6	—	12·30	15·49	11·18	+4·31	14·50	14·94	53·46	37·44	+16·02	56·50	46·26	Malda.
87	−	5·1	—	8·22		11·39			15·11		35·66			46·14	Santhal Parganas.
83	+1	7·6	+0·2	6·59		12·34			15·14		37·35			42·75	
88	0	8·2	+0·2	12·54											Cuttack.
86	−	7·1	—	9·69	9·58	11·50	−1·92	13·29	15·07	39·39	35·86	+3·53	47·29	43·86	Balasore.
															Shortt's Island.
85	−	6·0	—	9·57	9·28	12·08	−2·80	13·80	15·19	25·45	33·84	−8·39	32·20	32·85	
82	−	3·5	—	4·76											Puri.
84	−2	10·0	+0·6	6·33	6·22	13·45	−7·23	13·17	16·38	38·10	37·03	+1·07	51·90	45·68	Hazaribagh.
85	−	8·4	—	6·15	6·41	13·67	−7·26	12·33	16·16	31·55	37·01	−5·46	42·67	46·07	Ranchi.
84	−	4·6	—	4·70		14·05			15·14		35·60			40·67	Palamau.
					6·17	13·25	−7·08	11·17	16·30	35·00	37·69	−2·69	46·34	46·13	Manbhum.
86	−	4·5	—	12·63	9·00	12·41	−3·41	12·50	15·69	33·09	37·57	−4·48	40·75	45·99	Singhbhum.
93	+3	8·7	−0·3	18·39											Sibsagar.
91	−2	7·8	+0·4	23·17											Dhubri.
91	0	9·4	+1·0	15·07											Cachar.

(a) Mean of 30 days. (c) Mean of 28 days.

Table of Rainfall recorded at statio

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	0·09	0·08	0·10	0·29	1·98	1·40	...	...	0·01	...	0·05	0·04	0·41	0·04	0·04	0·03	1·17	0·06	0·50	0
			Burdwan	0·11	...	...	1·70	...	...	...	...	0·71	0·23	0·60	...	...	0·44	...	0·66	0·26	...	0·19	0
			Katwa	0·06	...	2·34	...	1·15	...	...	0·02	0·15	1·10	0·14	0·10	0·29	0·32	0·17	0·27	0·28	0·04	0·18	
			Raniganj	0·10	0·02	0·77	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·13	...	...	0·65	...	0·20	0·01	0·91	1·01	0
			Mankur	...	...	1·00	0·85	0·05	...	...	...	0·45	2·10	...	...	...	...	1·05	1·50	0·07	...	0·13	
		Birbhum	Suri	0·33	...	0·24	...	0·47	...	...	...	0·01	0·15	0·09	0·10	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	1·08	0
			Hetampur	...	0·09	0·88	0·60	0·03	...	...	...	0·01	0·14	0·09	0·44	0·02	0·15	0·41	0·01	...	...	0·13	
			Rampur Hat	0·04	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·01	0·45	...	...	...	0·46	...	0·10	0·03	0
			Bolpur	0·06	...	1·67	0·17	0·02	...	0·07	...	...	1·35	0·10	0·08	...	...	0·30	0·25	...	...	0·22	
			Murari	...	0·11	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·53	0·39	0·25	0·38	
			Labpur	0·23	0·21	0·63	0·07	...	...	0·10	0·03	...	0·26	...	0·42	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·07	...	
		Bankura	Bankura	0·12	...	0·04	...	...	0·11	1·40	...	...	0·28	0·09	0·72	...	0·99	0·55	0·22	0·02	...	0·30	0
			Vishnupur	0·02	...	...	0·04	0·22	2·23	1·17	...	0·03	0·12	0·10	0·09	...	...	1·09	0·12	0·10	...	0·41	
			Maliara	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	1·79	0·38	...	...	...	0·19	...	0·15	...	0·39	
			Khatra	...	...	0·36	0·04	...	...	0·63	...	...	0·25	0·39	0·10	...	0·18	1·60	...	0·03	...	0·06	
			Indas	...	0·05	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	0·46	1·31	0·18	0·13	...	...	0·20	...	0·06	...	0·72	0
			Kotalpur	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·04	...	...	1·17	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	0·63	...	...	1·00	
			Onda	...	...	...	0·03	...	1·33	...	...	0·41	...	0·54	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·08	...	
			Gangajalghati	0·53	...	1·03	...	...	...	1·05	...	0·22	1·03	0·19	0·34	...	0·45	...	0·08	0·07	...	0·43	
			Raipur	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·46	0·52	...	0·28	...	0·38	...	...	0·74	
			Sonamukhi	...	...	...	1·65	0·44	...	0·23	...	...	0·27	0·86	...	...	...	0·32	0·16	...	...	0·41	
		Midnapore	Contai	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·92	...	1·04	0·17	0·69	0·30	0·24	0·21	...	0·08	0·85	0·13	...	0
			Tamluk	0·07	...	0·01	0·04	0·10	0·22	1·93	...	...	1·78	0·17	0·29	0·22	...	...	0·15	0·82	...	2·05	0
			Midnapore	0·24	...	...	0·35	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·24	0·85	0·28	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	0·78	
			Ghatal	0·15	...	...	...	0·03	3·38	1·27	...	0·10	0·55	0·27	0·14	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	4·40	0
			Kukrahaty	...	...	...	...	0·73	0·30	0·24	...	...	...	...	0·74	...	...	...	...	2·45	...	1·43	
			Garhbeta	...	...	...	0·28	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·40	0·22	0·40	...	...	0·20	0·23	...	...	4·00	0
			Panskura	...	0·01	0·03	0·08	...	0·12	0·05	0·06	0·03	0·22	0·31	0·05	...	...	...	0·42	0·38	...	2·25	0
			Dantoon	...	...	0·25	0·31	...	1·48	...	...	0·07	0·54	0·51	0·03	...	...	...	1·65	1·75	...	...	
		Hooghly	Serampore	0·18	...	...	0·37	...	0·92	...	...	0·31	0·20	0·23	0·07	0·80	...	...	...	1·19	...	0·65	
			Hooghly	0·48	0·01	...	0·06	...	0·26	...	...	0·07	...	0·28	0·51	0·74	0·08	0·11	0·01	0·46	...	0·87	0
			Jahanabad	0·35	...	...	0·32	...	0·65	...	...	0·27	1·14	0·29	0·02	...	...	...	0·08	0·44	...	1·07	0
		Howrah	Howrah	0·13	...	...	0·43	0·98	0·81	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·30	0·77	0·19	...	...	0·89	...	0·37	
			Mohesrekha	0·49	...	...	0·83	0·02	1·80	1·99	...	0·34	...	0·05	0·36	0·44	0·03	...	0·25	1·10	...	1·05	
			Ulubaria	0·13	...	...	0·35	0·12	1·20	0·22	...	...	0·15	0·20	0·32	0·40	...	...	0·15	1·30	...	1·12	
		24-Parganas	Sangor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	...	...	0·38	0·19	0·26	0·58	0·34	0·40	...	0·86	...	0·93	0
			Diamond Harbour.	0·22	0·05	0·19	0·02	0·28	0·50	0·65	...	...	0·18	0·19	1·37	0·62	1·00	...	0·16	2·58	...	1·23	0
			Canning Town	...	0·16	0·21	0·30	0·39	...	...	...	...	0·96	0·26	0·28	2·30	0·37	0·14	...	0·39	...	0·94	
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·11	0·04	...	...	1·13	0·13	0·02	...	0·08	0·12	0·20	0·70	0·87	0·26	...	0·26	0·41	...	0·20	0
			Barrackpore	0·25	...	...	0·07	...	0·03	...	...	0·09	0·05	0·13	0·11	0·91	...	...	...	0·58	...	0·39	0
			Dum-Dum	...	0·15	...	...	0·85	1·29	...	...	...	0·18	0·15	0·59	0·15	0·10	...	0·09	0·80	0·08	...	
			Barasat	0·06	0·06	...	...	1·21	0·35	...	...	...	0·08	0·19	0·45	0·23	...	0·02	0·01	0·60	...	0·15	0
			Basirhat	...	...	0·81	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·10	2·76	0·25	0·02	0·08	0·49	0·03	0·65	
		Nadia	Ranaghat	0·09	0·27	...	1·14	1·65	0·39	...	...	...	...	0·54	0·06	0·12	0·09	0·67	0·11	1·44	0·04	0·15	
			Krishnagar	0·08	0·04	0·02	0·29	0·42	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·11	0·11	0·02	0·39	0·11	0·85	0·29	0·21	
			Chuadanga	0·01	...	0·07	...	0·15	0·02	0·23	...	...	0·23	0·38	0·49	0·08	0·16	0·04	0·02	0·63	2·40	0·25	
			Meherpur	0·01	0·29	0·10	...	0·07	1·30	0·29	...	...	0·75	0·12	0·03	0·24	0·07	...	0·08	0·50	2·32	0·37	
			Kushtia	...	0·23	0·19	...	0·83	1·50	...	...	...	1·35	0·25	0·06	0·27	0·05	0·02	...	0·43	1·25	0·03	
		Murshidabad	Kandi	...	...	0·06	1·55	0·10	...	...	...	0·03	0·25	0·03	0·79	0·15	...	...	0·24	0·05	0·14	0·64	
			Berhampore	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·08	0·18	...	...	1·05	0·13	0·45	0·18	0·74	0·09	0·55	0·04	1·54	0·06	
			Lalbagh	0·41	...	0·79	...	...	...	0·82	...	...	1·90	0·20	1·28	...	0·25	0·24	1·19	0·46	1·80	0·70	
			Animgani	0·11	0·33	0·26	0·46	...	0·04	0·05	...	...	1·03	...	1·82	0·30	0·12	0·13	0·27	0·61	1·80	1·09	
			Jangipur	...	1·08	0·83	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·91	0·10	0·07	...	1·95	...	0·52	1·95	1·40	0·57	0
			Lalgola	...	1·50	0·50	2·00	...	...	0·25	...	...	2·00	...	0·35	...	0·20	0·25	1·50	3·15	1·65	3·36	
			Akriganj	0·15	0·00	0·72	1·05	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·68	0·02	0·01	0·39	0·43	0·27	0·22	1·48	0·32	0·74	
			Patkabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Dumkal	0·15	...	0·30	0·70	2·90	0·15	0·18	...	...	3·20	0·18	...	0·55	...	0·95	...	0·40	3·43	0·15	
		Jessore	Narail	...	0·08	...	0·23	...	1·97	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·02	0·12	0·19	0·15	0·37	0·40	5·46	0·21	
			Jessore	0·12	0·06	...	1·19	0·30	1·60	...	...	...	0·35	0·31	0·02	0·55	0·81	0·21	0·06	1·06	4·17	0·08	
			Jhenidah	...	0·40	...	0·10	0·61	1·12	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·03	..	0·26	0·11	0·02	0·60	2·36	0·16	
			Magura	...	0·08	...	0·18	0·24	0·83	...	...	0·11	0·30	0·22	0·11	0·54	...	0·33	0·05	0·04	2·36	0·16	
			Bangaon	0·11	...	...	0·45	0·75	0·35	...	...	0·06	0·55	0·39	...	0·76	...	...	0·19	0·40	0·09	0·02	0
		Khulna	Satkhira	0·05	0·21	...	1·45	0·57	0·37	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·02	0·57	0·18	0·71	0·14	0·24	0·79	0·05	0
			Bagerhat	...	0·11	1·37	0·55	1·24	0·50	...	...	0·03	0·04	0·38	0·18	0·36	1·08	1·05	...	0·28	5·00	0·12	1
			Khulna	0·30	0·25	0·05	0·30	0·10	0·52	...	...	...	0·10	0·12	...	0·09	0·51	0·50	0·25	1·16	2·40	...	
			Kaliganj	...	0·12	...	0·30	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·60	...	0·53	0·50	0·25	0·50	0·58	0·08	...	0·47	
			Nakipur	...	...	1·82	...	...	1·12	...	...	...	0·22	0·32	0·62	0·58	...	0·74	...	0·58	0·12	...	
			Dumuria	...	...	...	0·45	0·27	0·54	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·02	0·38	0·40	0·10	0·05	1·32	2·23	...	
			Rampal	0·08	0·07	0·05	0·09	0·04	0·11	...	0·09	...	0·05	0·02	0·04	...	...	...	0·08	0·05	0·07	0·04	
			Kalaroa	0·36	...	0·11	...	0·70	0·56	...	...	...	0·17	0·17	0·05	0·24	1·50	0·07	0·04	0·25	0·76	0·09	
			Paikgacha	0·79	0·40	0·35	...	2·31	1·02	...	...	...	0·82	0·26	0·51	2·38	0·60	0·80	0·30	0·55	2·78	...	
			Mollahat	0·05	3·21	0·12	2·25	1·15	3·25	...	...	2·75	2·15	1·11	2·15	3·15	2·75	1·25	1·11	4·25	5·15	1·15	
			Morellganj	...	0·35	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·17	0·49	0·66	0·35	1·52	2·76	2·35	1·06	0·51	4·97	0·61	
	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia	0·16	0·05	0·07	1·05	0·26	...	0·25	...	...	1·13	0·02	0·11	0·03	0·11	...	0·24	1·03	0·02	0·76	
			Nator	...	0·03	0·35	0·12	1·40	0·27	...	...	...	0·70	0·05	0·49	0·15	0·01	0·20	0·62	1·06	2·89	1·60	
			Naogaon	...	0·11	1·45	0·25	...	0·27	...	...	...	0·11	0·41	1·32	0·12	0·69	0·16	0·72	0·43	5·90	2·18	
			Lalpur	...	...	2·02	0·90	0·57	...	0·21	...	...	2·60	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	0·97	1·44	0·74	
			Manadebpur	...	...	1·96	0·32	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·51	0·13	...	0·45	...	...	0·45	4·32	3·27	
			Manda	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	0·79	0·40	0·30	0·20	1·90	1·20	
		Dinajpur	*Nithpur*	...	...	...	0·95	0·11	0·01	0·04	2·00	...	...	0·08	0·08	...	...	0·11	0·75	...	2·82	2·50	
			Nawabganj	0·05	...	1·22	0·10	...	...	2·06	...	...	...	...	1·60	0·06	0·20	0·06	4·30	1·02	2·14	1·52	
			Gangarampur	0·19	1·65	1·00	...	...	...	1·99	1·10	...	...	0·20	0·30	0·30	0·40	0·50	0·35	2·60	1·10	3·80	
			Churaman	0·05	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	0·22	...	1·11	0·77	0·49	1·90	2·45	2·75	3·77	0·36	4·20	
			Raiganj	...	0·36	...	...	0·08	1·10	1·82	...	...	...	0·06	2·55	0·14	0·21	0·80	1·44	2·81	0·85	2·33	
			Dinajpur	...	0·04	1·84	0·62	2·74	3·09	0·20	...	...	...	0·24	0·36	1·34	0·78	1·30	2·60	1·95	6·48	3·78	
			Baloorghat	0·05	0·26	0·67	0·34	0·02	0·61	...	...	...	...	0·56	1·34	...	1·02	0·16	0·57	1·01	2·26	2·54	
			Thakurgaon	1·44	...	...	0·46	0·70	2·48	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·25	0·65	1·08	0·54	1·32	0·64	1·55	1·80	
			Setabganj	0·12	...	...	1·81	0·70	2·90	...	...	...	...	...	3·26	1·70	1·20	1·30	3·10	1·30	2·00	2·40	
			Ramganj	0·27	0·26	...	0·66	...	4·16	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·31	2·03	0·39	1·23	0·43	0·94	2·14	
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	2·53	0·62	0·03	2·65	2·83	2·20	...	...	...	...	1·69	0·03	1·82	1·08	2·40	1·46	0·35	0·10	1·75	
			Alipore Duar	1·25	1·35	1·60	0·51	0·92	11·15	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	1·84	0·21	0·79	2·12	0·91	0·52	0·73	
			Fallacotta	0·14	0·25	0·08	...	1·60	2·68	...	...	...	...	0·40	1·40	2·95	0·25	0·50	1·39	0·18	1·94	2·31	
			Debiganj	0·55	0·87	...	0·10	0·76	1·20	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·90	1·25	0·15	1·27	1·19	0·46	2·27	
			Bhagalpur (Nagrakutta).																				
		Darjeeling	Kalchini	2·37	0·20	1·52	2·30	2·42															
			Sam	5·00	4·30	0·22	4·77	2·70	5·25	0·28	...	...	...	4·96	0·70	0·72	2·20	0·65	1·12	0·79	0·16	3·10	
			Siliguri	3·95	0·39	0·35	1·29	0·13	4·77	0·50	...	...	0·13	...	2·40	2·22	4·59	1·35	0·38	0·26	...	2·93	
			Darjeeling	0·55	0·23	0·14	0·36	0·74	4·13	0·85	...	...	0·02	0·22	0·37	1·56	1·30	0·51	0·95	0·14	0·08	2·31	
			Kalimpong	1·24	0·16	0·29	0·75	0·04	3·33	0·43	0·55	...	...	...	...	0·45	1·50	0·11	0·54	0·02	...	2·17	
			Mungpoo	1·01	0·65	0·60	1·61	0·16	0·40	...	...	...	0·27	0·11	0·06	1·32	2·43	0·45	0·74	0·22	...	3·70	
			Karsiong	1·75	0·30	0·25	2·79	1·55	2·90	1·43	0·22	...	...	1·23	0·30	1·79	3·17	1·80	1·05	0·90	...	1·56	
			Pedong	1·25	0·25	1·30	1·31	0·57	0·61	0·11	...	...	0·23	0·47	0·08	1·08	1·71	0·81	0·50	...	...	0·35	
	Tibet		Yatung	0·03	0·37	0·35	0·45	0·58	0·45	0·12	0·04	0·17	0·11	0·11	0·29	0·30	0·21	0·95	10·36	0·49	0·28	0·31	
	Cooch Behar.		Dinhatta	0·21	2·35	2·05	0·29	0·72	1·24	...	...	...	...	...	3·12	0·91	0·03	0·72	4·74	0·32	0·71	0·71	
			Cooch Behar	0·32	1·05	2·06	0·04	0·29	1·37	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·43	0·35	0·12	2·35	2·19	0·31	0·34	0·35	
			Mekhliganj	0·68	0·78	...	...	1·37	1·00	0·00	...	...	...	1·00	0·11	0·76	...	0·35	2·19	0·34	0·08	0·18	
			Mathabhanga	0·83	0·56	0·09	0·01	1·82	0·73	0·01	...	...	...	0·01	0·91	1·38	0·02	0·47	3·17	0·53	...	0·16	
			Fulbari	0·82	1·76	3·85	1·22	0·65	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	1·19	1·40	...	3·59	5·00	0·25	2·35	2·13	
		Rangpur	Boswanigani (*Gaibanda*).	...	0·09	0·99	0·20	...	1·85	...	...	...	...	...	1·63	0·73	0·38	0·43	2·60	1·43	2·05		
			Rangpur	...	0·26	1·58	0·68	0·24	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·85	0·03	0·25	4·26	0·68	1·87	3·41	
			Peerganj	0·03	0·30	1·68	0·18	0·76	...	...	...	...	0·02	1·20	1·09	0·52	0·54	2·04	1·15	2·30	3·31	
			Kurigaon	0·16	...	1·13	1·04	...	1·75	0·40	...	...	...	...	1·43	0·08	0·10	1·23	9·65	0·74	1·44	2·81	
			Gobindganj	0·29	...	0·10	0·46	0·54	1·46	...	...	...	...	1·10	1·91	0·42	2·70	0·86	0·45	0·21	1·62	3·00	
			Bazdogra (*Nilphamari*).	0·22	0·04	0·29	0·70	0·32	2·25	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·25	0·13	0·26	0·40	2·66	0·99	3·00	1·04	
			Ulipur	...	0·15	0·86	0·50	0·90	1·26	...	...	...	...	...	1·57	0·19	0·35	0·11	6·73	1·43	3·55	1·27	
			Sundarganj	...	0·04	1·35	0·02	0·08	2·32	0·02	...	...	...	...	3·15	0·40	0·25	0·13	8·09	1·45	2·04	1·93	
		Bogra	Sherpur	0·18	0·25	1·19	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·50	2·50	0·25	0·18	1·72	0·54	0·95	1·24	
			Nowkhilla	0·27	0·14	1·06	...	1·26	1·84	...	...	...	0·50	0·07	0·53	0·08	1·97	1·01	2·62	0·65	0·83	2·77	
			Bogra	...	...	1·27	1·25	0·65	0·64	0·02	...	...	0·11	0·76	3·64	0·65	0·75	0·04	0·98	3·52	2·42	0·63	
			Panchbibi	...	...	2·06	0·31	0·45	0·55	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·73	...	...	0·30	3·75	2·15	0·36	2·35	
		Pabna	Pabna	...	...	0·06	0·43	2·02	0·30	0·22	...	...	0·46	0·03	...	0·64	0·04	0·15	0·11	0·74	1·08	
			Serajganj	0·19	0·13	...	...	2·56	1·65	...	...	...	0·43	0·78	0·60	0·39	0·14	3·00	0·74				

Bengal in August 1899.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May to 31st August 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August 1899.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0·18	0·27	10·13	1·82	0·32	6·20	...	0·05	0·09	0·12	15	13·46	10·08	11·07	1·98	54·95	34·09	Kalna ...	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	South-West Bengal.
0·08	...	0·80	0·96	0·02	0·04	0·13	0·02	0·93	1·12	16	16·19	10·19	11·37	1·70	47·06	32·41	Burdwan.			
...	...	0·09	0·55	...	0·83	0·25	0·02	0·11	0·52	17	15·04	9·65	11·38	2·34	48·35	34·54	Katwa.			
...	...	0·07	0·04	0·30	...	0·09	0·03	0·08	0·17	11	16·23	4·06	13·23	1·04	28·95	38·63	Raniganj.			
...	...	1·30	2·05	...	...	0·10	...	0·79	0·30	12	14·27	12·33	11·18	2·10	53·37	36·93	Mankur.			
...	0·10	0·03	...	0·35	1·23	0·05	0·10	1·07	0·25	12	17·31	6·30	13·28	1·08	48·03	40·14	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
0·09	...	0·18	...	2·08	0·32	0·21	0·22	2·10	0·13	14	15·81	8·33	12·32	2·10	38·94	38·97	Hetampur.			
...	0·18	0·07	0·04	0·35	...	...	...	1·22	1·26	14	15·74	6·03	12·15	1·26	31·89	36·26	Rampur Hát.			
...	...	0·14	1·15	0·20	0·45	0·09	0·42	0·12	1·36	14	14·18	8·22	10·62	1·67	36·07	37·64	Bolpur.			
...	0·03	...	0·01	0·01	0·14	0·34	0·08	0·39	2·63	12	?	8·93	?	2·63	53·43	?	*Murari.*			
...	...	0·24	0·58	0·24	...	0·23	0·24	...	1·06	13	?	5·83	?	1·96	41·24	?	*Labpur.*			
0·13	0·06	...	...	0·18	0·37	0·15	0·17	...	0·34	16	16·77	7·23	12·80	1·40	36·02	38·20	Bankura ...	Bankura.		
...	...	0·60	...	1·33	0·07	0·46	0·16	...	...	13	15·25	8·37	15·13	2·25	37·71	39·44	Vishnupur.			
0·28	...	0·21	0·10	0·05	0·75	0·65	0·03	...	0·29	11	15·50	5·01	12·17	1·79	27·80	38·12	Malsara.			
...	...	1·02	0·73	0·04	0·20	...	0·16	...	0·03	14	16·56	7·92	12·47	1·69	37·20	41·13	Khatra.			
...	...	1·16	0·14	0·21	...	0·85	0·75	...	1·19	15	14·00	6·68	9·84	1·31	37·15	36·13	Indas.			
...	0·03	...	0·40	...	0·40	0·25	...	...	...	9	12·00	6·74	12·39	1·17	31·59	39·85	Kotalpur.			
...	...	...	0·11	0·05	0·07	0·78	0·08	...	0·38	9	13·21	5·10	12·19	1·33	38·52	33·23	Onda.			
...	...	2·14	0·25	0·22	0·07	0·51	...	...	0·63	13	13·27	7·99	13·13	1·63	34·30	41·11	Gangajalghati.			
...	...	1·40	0·61	0·14	...	0·57	0·41	...	0·73	10	15·55	5·76	15·53	2·14	35·42	43·84	Itaipur.			
0·43	1·40	2·55	0·45	0·04	0·04	0·17	0·47	0·09	3·88	14	12·91	8·22	10·48	1·65	38·52	35·21	Bonamukhi			
...	0·22	0·22	0·65	0·65	...	0·19	2·10	...	0·83	18	15·38	14·09	13·07	3·88	69·89	39·43	Contai ...	Midnapore.		
0·66	0·25	0·09	4·59	0·52	0·11	0·41	0·25	...	...	19	13·48	15·48	13·42	2·68	54·94	37·55	Tamluk.			
0·61	0·07	0·09	9·23	...	0·05	0·87	...	...	0·14	13	15·85	9·40	12·33	4·39	45·07	35·80	Midnapore.			
1·20	0·14	...	...	...	0·38	0·80	1·00	0·06	1·72	15	15·25	14·26	13·97	4·40	55·09	39·45	Ghatal.			
...	...	0·40	0·10	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	12	16·11	11·06	12·53	2·45	51·61	37·56	Kukrahaty.			
...	0·05	1·03	0·85	0·75	0·25	0·11	0·24	0·05	2·58	12	14·09	9·45	13·74	4·00	37·20	41·19	Garhbeta.			
0·37	0·06	0·08	0·76	0·17	...	0·42	0·06	...	0·05	16	?	10·95	?	2·58	49·51	?	*Panskura.*			
...	0·06	0·13	2·16	...	1·35	0·16	0·03	...	1·29	11	?	7·04	?	1·63	35·41	?	*Dantoon.*			
...	0·05	...	0·48	0·01	...	0·18	0·18	0·02	0·25	14	17·40	10·91	(11·90	2·16	64·56	36·48	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
...	...	1·11	0·07	0·08	0·10	0·41	0·18	...	0·27	13	15·88	5·26	11·21	0·87	52·14	34·69	Hooghly.			
...	...	0·22	...	0·25	0·17	0·28	0·31	...	1·35	16	16·28	7·48	14·26	1·67	46·08	39·74	Jahanabad.			
0·39	0·37	0·44	0·15	1·23	0·18	0·25	0·25	...	3·05	16	17·38	7·72	11·83	1·35	53·15	36·75	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
0·58	0·60	0·50	...	0·62	...	0·08	0·53	0·04	0·36	19	16·57	16·17	(12·74	3·05	57·55	37·64	Mohesreka			
0·16	0·04	3·40	0·89	...	0·39	0·65	0·41	1·35	0·15	19	?	9·63	?	1·30	47·58	?	*Ulubaria.*			
0·67	0·13	0·37	...	...	0·20	0·35	0·21	0·30	6·52	19	16·81	16·91	15·22	5·40	50·21	43·13	Saugor Island	24-Parganas.		
										21	17·31	18·16	14·17	6·52	61·73	41·32	Diamond Harbour.			
0·26	0·15	...	...	...	1·79	0·19	0·09	0·35	...	18	16·09	11·20	15 66	2·50	45·85	42·40	Canning Town.			
...	0·06	0·38	0·01	0·86	0·09	0·07	0·38	...	1·20	18	18·12	8·90	12·95	1·20	54·89	39·17	Alipore (Obsy.)			
...	...	0·24	1·76	...	0·06	0·21	0·07	...	1·92	15	15·38	10·75	11·53	1·92	56·47	36·00	Barrackpore.			
...	...	...	0·20	...	0·92	...	0·18	...	1·71	13	16·81	7·42	12·34	1·71	58·93	37·41	Dum-Dum.			
...	0·09	0·06	0·09	0·07	0·21	0·16	0·04	...	0·61	17	16·00	9·33	11·38	2·10	60·65	34·79	Barasat.			
0·04	...	0·47	0·04	0·41	0·60	0·46	0·05	0·17	0·12	16	16·04	8·45	12·19	2·76	35·65	40·21	Basirhat.			
...	...	0·15	8·33	0·08	0·21	0·50	0·25	0·35	0·88	16	14·50	9·22	11·72	1·65	47·97	35·26	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
0·12	0·02	1·13	0·02	...	0·05	...	0·04	0·18	0·11	17	14·12	5·90	10·54	0·88	43·55	33·58	Krishnagar.			
0·93	...	0·37	1·20	0·07	0·04	...	0·13	0·03	0·07	14	14·81	7·65	11·37	2·40	39·75	34·62	Chuadanga.			
...	...	0·50	0·48	0·42	...	0·03	...	0·65	0·18	15	15·42	9·62	11·87	2·52	37·35	35·06	Meherpur.			
0·25	...	...	0·06	0·31	0·08	...	0·58	1·16	0·89	16	16·25	10·89	10·94	1·50	46·69	37·09	Kushtia.			
0·16	...	1·14	0·01	0·37	0·07	...	0·29	0·95	0·15	14	14·71	8·35	10·43	1·55	41·00	34·85	Kandi ...	Murshidabad.		
1·53	...	0·29	0·15	2·08	0·14	0·52	0·15	1·84	0·15	16	16·35	10·48	11·77	1·95	36·20	35·17	Berhampore.			
0·68	...	0·36	0·36	1·93	...	...	0·25	0·95	0·15	21	15·79	16·89	11·02	2·08	42·47	35·14	Lalbagh.			
0·06	...	...	0·19	0·28	...	...	0·16	0·48	4·02	20	15·83	14·21	11·01	1·93	37·24	34·83	Azimganj.			
0·20	...	...	0·20	0·20	...	...	...	...	3·00	15	14·68	15·71	10·85	4·02	48·69	34·20	Jangipur.			
0·82	0·07	0·51	0·38	0·48	0·03	0·02	0·05	1·05	0·79	16	14·61	21·95	10·71	5·09	71·85	35·48	Lalgola.			
...	...	...	1·00	...	...	0·45	0·40	0·90	0·45	18	13·50	13·28	8·39	1·48	42·11	33·38	Akriganj.			
0·04	0·02	0·09	0·08	0·18	...	...	...	0·09	1·36	18	9·78		6·18			28·23	Patkabari.			
0·14	0·05	0·16	...	0·16	0·03	0·23	...	0·29	0·32	18	13·79	16·47	10·66	3·43	44·48	34·81	Dumkal.			
0·06	0·02	0·25	...	0·07	...	...	0·08	0·10	0·19	11	14·08	19·57	10·00	5·46	50·36	33·38	Narail ...	Jessore.		
0·46	...	0·14	...	0·30	0·06	...	0·37	0·04	0·18	12	17·13	12·40	11·35	4·17	50·38	38·94	Jessore.			
...	...	0·28	0·09	0·46	0·13	0·20	...	0·13	1·95	11	15·88	6·24	11·32	2·13	35·80	36·86	Jhenidah			
...	...	0·20	0·14	1·43	...	0·23	...	...	0·29	16	14·38	7·12	9·37	2·36	47·27	35·77	Magura.			
0·18	0·30	0·20	...	0·03	0·14	0·02	0·09	...	0·59	16	16·55	7·83	11·73	1·95	53·27	35·67	Bangaon.			
0·10	0·29	0·01	...	0·33	0·71	0·07	0·15	0·01	1·00	19	16·76	8·70	11·62	1·45	39·33	39·03	Satkhira ...	Khulna.		
...	0·02	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·13	0·05	0·61	19	15·20	12·24	5·00	49·09	44·34					
...	...	...	...	0·54	...	0·12	0·09	0·05	0·84	19	16·96	9·30	11·47	2·40	54·28	38·16	Khulna.			
...	...	0·09	0·14	...	...	...	0·49	0·30	...	13	?	8·73	?	0·84	42·90	?	*Kaliganj.*			
...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	0·04	11	?	7·57	?	1·82	44·76	?	*Nakipur.*			
0·05	0·03	0·27	0·03	2·00	0·05	0·04	0·25	0·10	0·15	11	?	0·38	?	2·23	53·92	?	*Dumuria.*			
0·14	...	0·04	...	0·27	...	0·11	0·05	0·05	0·60	42	?	1·60?	?	0·25?	19·66?	?	*Rampal.*			
0·05	...	...	0·05	...	0·75	0·25	0·45	0·10	0·52	15	?	9·52	?	2·09	44·79	?	*Kalaroa.*			
0·10	0·20	1·15	...	...	...	0·16	0·12	0·05	1·25	21	?	17·12	?	2·78	61·27	?	*Paikgacha.*			
0·40	0·01	0·06	0·09	1·06	0·03	0·02	...	0·19	0·11	21	?	41·23	?	5·75	119·78	?	Mollahat.			
...	0·06	...	...	0·35	...	...	0·03	1·55	1·30	21	?	17·65	?	4·97	62·53	?	Moreliganj.			
0·26	1·80	1·80	0·04	0·21	...	...	...	0·23	0·32	15	15·19	11·71	11·01	1·63	42·25	35·62	Boalia ...	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi.	North Bengal.
...	...	0·34	0·33	0·28	...	...	0·03	0·59	1·12	16	16·58	11·35	11·03	2·80	48·99	39·27	Nator			
...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·20	0·09	20	14·46	18·86	8·02	5·96	60·67	37·11	Naugaon.			
...	...	0·51	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·57	0·47	13	15·55	11·30	9·55	2·60	41·24	31·48	Lalpur.			
...	...	0·75	...	0·26	...	...	...	0·75	1·46	13	15·28	15·83	11·91	4·52	60·27	39·09	Alamdebpur.			
0·04	...	0·05	0·42	...	...	0·38	...	0·21	1·29	14	13·45	10·58	9·65	1·90	58·16	35·98	Manda.	Dinajpur.		
...	0·10	...	...	1·80	...	...	0·10	1·00	1·20	11	?	11·98	?	2·82	53·23	?	*Nithpur* ...			
...	0·45	0·08	...	0·75	...	0·35	0·06	0·22	0·92	15	?	10·90	?	4·30	57·13	?	*Nawabganj.*			
...	1·53	0·32	0·12	0·09	...	...	...	0·16	2·40	21	?	19·10	?	3·50	56·26	?	*Gangarampur.*			
1·30	0·28	...	0·20	...	...	0·08	0·10	0·33	1·56	18	15·12	21·92	11·01	4·20	72·03	40·06	Churaman.			
0·78	...	...	0·21	0·17	0·11	...	0·09	0·87	0·42	18	15·80	20·11	13·22	2·81	60·10	45·44	Raiganj.			
0·12	2·23	...	...	0·05	...	0·25	...	0·08	1·29	21	15·96	31·27	12·56	6·48	79·44	47·27	Dinajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	1·05	19	15·62	14·15	9·66	2·54	67·87	38·16	Balughat.			
0·06	1·25	69·17	0·04	0·31	...	0·87	0·37	0·16	0·83	15	?	18·52	?	3·40	57·41	?	*Thakurgaon.*			
0·12	1·50	8·02	0·40	0·26	...	1·25	...	0·30	2·19	21	?	24·94	?	3·26	66·61	?	*Selabganj.*			
...	...	0·80	...	...	...	0 68	...	0·65	3·95	20	19·04	18·13	?	4·16	59·69	?	*Ramgunj.*			
0·16	0·05	0·11	0·12	...	...	2·69	0·04	0·05	3·36	19	17·30	28·56	25·74	3·40	83·59	59·12	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri.		
0·40	1·28	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	1·17	0·52	19	17·90	41·19	25·93	11·15	119·26	97·67	Alipore Duar.			
										20	16·69	19·71	25·49	3·36	98·15	86·46	Fallacotta.			
1·30	1·30	...	...	0·55				0·90	2·66			17·99	16·80	2·31	76·45	66·73	Debiganj.			
1·78	0·98	0·30	...	1·36	0·07	1·84	2·65	0·25	0·57						58·75	?	*Bhagalpur (Nayrakatta).*			
1·70	2·80	0·50	0·60	...	...	2·40	...	...	0·76	26	23·08	43·80	43·05	5·25	77·41	149·75	Kalchini.			
1·95	2·83	1·23	0·14	0·54	...	1·19	...	0·06	1·45	23	21·62	33·90	25·37	4·77	138·39	89·08	Baxa ...	Darjeeling.		
0·98	1·77	1·81	0·02	0·20	...	1·09	0·20	0·58	0·68	24	24·35	23·72	25·61	4·13	95·04	86·60	Siliguri.			
...	3·05	2·26	0·22	0·11	...	1·18	...	1·00	1·70	21	20·69	19·15	17·88	3·33	101·24	65·51	Darjeeling.			
2·24	4·90	2·86	0·08	0·50	0·30	...	0·49			22	?	27·35	?	6·40	67 35	?	Kalimpong.			
										26	?	42·22	?	4·99	111·45	?	*Munppoo.*			
0·37	0·29	0·14	0·10	0·49							?		?		136·72	?	*Kurseong*			
...	1·81	0·33	0·14	...	...	...	0·21	0·05	0·09	7·91	?		?		53·06	?	*Pedong.*			
2·30	1·50	0·91	0·02	...	...	...	1·19	...	0·25	3·97	18	15·94	33·65	17·67	10·36	23·65	Yatung ...	Tibet.		
...	0·58	...	0·35	...	...	...	0·74	...	0·49	3·15	18	17·25	22·65	24·29	4 74	97·76	Dinhatta ...	Cooch Behar.		
0·28	0·22	0·23	0·31	0·02	...	...	0·51	0·64	0·07	6·91	20	18·59	19·54	25·19	3·15	96·86	Cooch Behar.			
0·93	0·99	0·20	...	...	...	...	4·65	...	0·05	3·22	18	18·53	21·88	24·42	6·01	83·56	Mickliganj.			
0·63	0·10	0·66	1·08	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·50	0·44	17	?	31·01	?	5·09	96·61	Matabhanga.			
										17	13·44	17·53	10·65	2·69	97·77	?	*Fulbari.*			
...	0·06	0·05	1·12	0·04	...	...	0·42	0·35	3·48						50·30	45·38	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	Rangpur.		
...	...	0·10	0·10	0·10	...	...	0·40	1·85	1·32	16	13·50	21·31	12·41	4·56	52·27	53·70	Rangpur.			
...	0·60	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·80	0·09	0·76	19	?	19·68	?	3·31	52·54	?	*Peerganj.*			
...	...	0·05	0·74	0·31	...	...				15	12·24	20·29	11·23	9·65	73·05	57·01	Kurigaon.			
...	0·14	...	0·25	0·63	...	0·10	0·05	3·30	3·17		?		?		45·05	?	*Gobindganj.*			
...	0·15	0·05	0·08							21	15·95	21·21	15·66	3·30	68·28	63·73	Bardogra.			
...	0·20	...	0·24	...	...	0·12	,0·79	0·31	0·91								(*Mipkumari*).			
...	...	1·74	1·17	...	...	...	0·60	1·55	1·35	18	11·30	21·17	10·28	6·73	67·93	48·91	Dilipur.			
0·48	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	16	?	29·18	?	8·09	64·47	?	*Sundarganj.*			
0·55	1·13	1·68	0·71	0·04	...	...	...	0·06	0·12	16	15·95	14·20	12·26	2·50	48·82	41·25	Sherpur ...	Bogra.		
...	0·20	2·00	1·54	...	...	...	0·06	0·48	0·21	16	15·05	15·47	10·67	2·62	45·03	40·41	Nowkhilla.			
...	...	0·67	0·18	0·25	...	...	...	0·60	1·15	18	16·08	18·13	11·97	3·04	61·54	44·11	Bogra.			
...	...	0·19	0·84	0·05	...	...	0·78	0·10	0·38	17	13·25	23·96	11·21	3·82	75·17	40·28	Panchbibi.			
							0·08	0·03	0·08	17	16·66	16·16	11·41	2·18	44·14	36·82	Pabna ...	Pabna.		
										15	15·85	16·20	10·93	3·09	53·83	38·43	Serajganj.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at stati

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·50	0·62	...	...	0·05	0·21	0·20	0·36	0·31	1·27	0·35	0·25	1·88	...
			Dacca	...	0·06	...	...	0·50	1·02	0·68	...	...	0·01	0·12	0·15	0·17	1·35	3·41	1·92	1·31	3·55	0·37
			Narayanganj	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·97	0·92	...	...	...	0·32	0·17	0·53	0·33	3·52	0·74	0·56	2·90	0·22
			Manikganj	...	...	...	0·12	0·05	0·74	...	...	...	0·02	0·27	...	0·54	0·16	1·35	1·28	0·72	4·13	2·60
			Jaydebpur	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·66	...	...	...	0·30	0·16	0·33	0·25	1·40	2·05	1·60	0·53	5·95	0·03
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	...	0·25	0·08	0·10	0·34	0·55	...	...	...	0·23	0·13	1·30	...	0·72	2·78	0·84	0·75	0·74	0·22
			Atia (*Tangail*)	0·15	0·04	0·26	0·20	0·88	0·96	...	...	...	0·19	0·32	0·13	0·70	0·05	0·98	0·58	2·17	0·92	1·88
			Mymensingh	...	0·07	0·17	1·20	0·58	3·10	0·05	...	...	0·08	0·39	0·85	0·22	2·60	0·16	0·75	0·68	0·95	0·33
			Jamalpur	0·20	...	...	...	0·10	1·45	...	...	...	...	...	2·35	0·85	1·05	1·87	0·36	0·55	0·90	0·75
			Netrakona	0·15	1·22	1·68	2·75	0·33	1·58	...	...	...	0·58	0·52	2·06	...	1·15	0·75	0·16	1·43	1·04	0·10
			Sutharnakhali	...	0·53	0·72	0·35	0·77	...	...	0·93	0·25	0·15	0·02	0·75	0·75	1·15	1·15	...	0·75	1·35	...
			Durgapur	0·60	0·30	0·70	1·30	1·60	1·20	0·10	...	...	0·20	1·20	3·20	3·10	3·10	2·20	2·40	2·10	1·60	1·20
			Sherpur Town	0·20	0·20	...	...	1·00	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·30	3·30	1·10	0·50	1·50	0·75	1·25	1·90	0·60
			Diwangan)	...	...	0·24	1·09	0·16	1·71	0·07	...	...	...	0·01	6·25	0·48	3·85	0·02	0·80	0·92	0·72	1·30
		Faridpur	*Nalitabari*	0·21	0·40	0·14	1·75	1·38	...	...	...	0·10	0·68	3·38	0·48	1·38	1·74	0·56	2·00	0·75	0·48	0·98
			Madaripur	...	0·07	0·33	...	0·15	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·34	0·70	2·20	0·05	0·40	2·00	0·05
			Faridpur	...	0·28	...	0·36	0·64	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·43	0·05	0·22	0·28	0·48	1·07	0·28	4·02	0·36
			Goalundo	0·09	0·65	...	0·21	0·06	...	...	...	0·04	0·38	0·51	...	0·48	0·04	0·71	0·03	0·20	3·30	0·29
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	0·11	...	...	0·02	0·30	0·03	...	...	0·21	2·66	0·35	1·65	0·31	1·40	2·31	1·45	0·90	9·80	0·13
			Pirojpur	0·21	0·04	0·10	...	0·17	0·01	...	...	0·08	0·80	0·25	0·60	1·00	2·45	1·00	0·03	0·31	5·50	0·07
			Barisal	...	...	0·18	0·30	0·10	...	...	...	0·54	...	0·18	0·36	0·12	0·54	1·94	0·18	0·55	2·43	0·48
			Gaurnadi	0·02	0·02	0·03	0·04	...	0·08	...	...	0·49	0·03	0·03	0·14	1·50	0·96	2·26	1·27	0·37	2·54	0·13
			Bhola	0·34	0·08	0·10	...	0·06	0·34	0·08	...	0·07	0·10	0·40	0·99	0·84	2·26	2·28	0·16	2·85	3·54	0·12
			Doulatkhan	0·07	...	...	0·32	...	0·27	0·04	...	0·07	0·25	0·62	2·71	1·14	2·10	4·08	...	1·73	4·92	0·03
			Buaphal	0·31	0·17	...	...	0·65	0·10	0·02	...	0·35	0·15	0·80	0·80	0·60	0·80	3·50	...	0·30	3·50	0·05
		Hill Tippera	Agartala	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·40	...	0·50	0·20	0·50	3·15	...	...	0·30	...	0·24
		Tippera	Comilla	0·16	0·01	0·07	0·25	0·02	0·22	0·02	0·02	2·13	1·14	0·03	1·33	0·11	1·34	0·44	3·33	1·90	1·44	...
			Chandpur	0·17	0·18	...	0·48	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·30	0·72	0·04	1·36	1·12	2·06	0·82	2·23	0·07
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·25	0·09	2·45	0·23	0·68	...
			Ramchandrapur.	0·10	0·27	...	1·46	...	2·09	0·80	...	0·12	0·50	...	0·65	...	0·80	0·52	0·72	0·50	0·90	0·08
		Chittagong	Nasirnagar	...	...	...	0·10	0·24	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	1·10	1·05	6·07	0·03	1·80	0·60	0·52	...
			Daudkandi	1·10	0·75	1·03	2·08	1·06	...	...	1·35	0·15	0·25	1·05	...	0·10	0·30	0·56	...	1·60	0·20	0·03
			Kasba	0·29	0·05	...	0·02	0·10	0·20	0·50	...	0·75	0·05	0·03	0·06	0·02	0·28	0·12	1·33	0·90	0·05	0·19
			Laksam	0·70	0·25	...	...	1·52	0·30	...	0·26	0·22	0·32	0·07	0·40	2·30	1·50	0·40	1·50	4·70	0·30	...
		Noakhali	Noakhali	0·77	0·68	...	...	2·16	1·05	0·04	0·30	0·02	0·44	0·03	1·12	2·75	3·72	4·14	0·70	4·45	4·45	0·04
			Feeny	0·53	0·20	0·07	0·43	0·50	3·66	...	0·25	0·40	0·06	0·63	0·50	0·79	3·30	2·00	0·46	2·09	3·83	...
			Harishpur	0·07	1·48	0·26	0·06	...	1·50	0·17	0·09	1·21	...	0·13	2·73	1·37	3·20	5·22	2·28	0·21	2·15	0·23
			Ramganj	0·23	0·06	0·16	0·78	0·41	0·60	...	...	0·27	1·05	0·61	0·53	0·58	0·07	1·36	1·20	1·30	5·16	0·05
			Chhagalnaya	1·02	0·84	...	0·43	0·59	1·08	0·28	0·09	1·58	...	0·21	0·15	0·29	0·92	1·44	0·95	3·18	2·09	0·04
			Hatia	0·06	...	0·05	0·15	0·30	1·90	...	...	...	1·10	1·96	1·90	1·72	4·35	3·72	1·96	2·65	3·32	0·08
			Lakhipur	0·28	0·60	0·06	0·09	0·40	2·08	0·10	...	...	0·65	0·57	1·04	0·62	0·66	1·31	0·40	1·09	2·64	0·08
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	0·39	0·20	1·18	1·30	...	1·48	0·61	...	0·80	0·18	0·40	...	1·66	2·60	0·74	1·15	8·06	1·70
			Chittagong	...	0·48	...	0·07	0·06	...	2·64	...	...	0·02	0·11	0·05	...	1·80	3·81	1·74	1·38	4·90	0·07
			Kutubdia	0·45	0·10	0·20	...	3·04	2·00	...	4·62	...	0·03	...	0·10	...	...	7·43	0·54	4·03	2·63	0·80
			Satkanya	...	0·37	...	...	0·46	0·88	1·20	3·15	0·18	0·35	0·06	0·10	0·13	0·15	1·81	3·39	2·08	1·45	0·30
			Kodala	0·18	0·34	...	...	0·27	1·29	0·77	0·53	0·24	...	...	0·01	0·60	0·54	4·15	1·05	0·95	...	0·10
			Fenoo	0·08	0·10	0·11	...	...	0·45	...	0·68	0·67	0·05	0·04	...	0·80	1·44	4·18	1·82	3·52	0·49	...
			Mirsarai	0·18	0·30	0·14	0·37	0·54	1·05	0·03	0·04	0·10	2·18	0·05	0·90	0·81	1·47	4·55	2·34	6·43	2·26	0·11
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Ranganatia	0·08	0·32	0·38	...	0·07	0·16	0·01	...	1·10	0·05	0·20	0·43	0·50	0·29	0·06	1·75	1·24	0·72	0·23
			Bandarban	...	...	...	...	1·75	0·75	...	0·25	0·03	0·32	0·05	0·09	...	0·69	2·76	3·07	1·75	0·95	0·42
		Patna	Patna	...	...	0·28	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·19	...	1·15	0·20	...	2·30	0·42	...	1·33
			Dinapore	...	...	0·04	0·02	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·02	0·11	...	0·06	0·05	...	3·33	0·73	...	1·84
			Bihar	0·29	...	0·04	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·08	...	...	0·04	0·45	4·22	0·91	...	1·84
			Barh	...	...	0·24	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	1·46	...	2·49	4·53	1·42	...	3·78
			Bikram	0·33	0·52	0·76	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	4·00	0·14	...	...	...	1·15
			Hilsa	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·20	3·15	0·70	...	0·90
		Gaya	Aurungabad	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·07
			Gaya	...	...	2·12	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·02	0·17	...	...	0·15	...	2·70	0·42	...	1·02
			Nawada	0·06	...	...	0·76	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·55	...	...	0·63	0·33	1·93	1·31	...	0·73
			Jahanabad	...	0·21	0·70	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·15	0·06	0·12	0·30	...	1·94
			Arwal	0·03	0·05	0·50	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·40	0·50	...	2·50	1·20	3·15	...	...	0·93
			Daudnagar	...	0·28	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	0·79	0·27	0·13	1·82	...	...	...	0·79
			Sherghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	...	...	...
			Rajauli	...	...	2·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·20	...	...	0·15	2·09	...	2·27	...	1·07	0·09
			Pakri Barawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·29	...	...	...	...	1·63	1·80	1·58	...	...	1·19
		Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·49	0·49	...	0·78
			Dehri	...	0·03	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·81	0·09	0·73	...	1·84	0·50	...	...	0·05
			Bhabhua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·25	1·65	2·65	0·05	0·50	...	...	...
			Sasaram	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·65	0·11	0·36	0·12	0·16	...	...	0·14
			Arrah	...	0·50	...	0·10	...	0·10	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1·34	4·76	...	...	1·00	0·23
			Mohanea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	0·30	1·50	3·40	0·37	0·15	1·15	5·40	0·05	0·03
			Khiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·40	0·65	0·20	...	...	...
			Agaon	...	...	2·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	2·10	2·33	0·33	...	...	...
			Ramagar	...	0·52	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·95	0·15	1·75	...	...	...	...
			Koath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·10	1·90	...	1·94	...	...	0·07
			Sikrasi	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	3·00	...	2·26	...	...	...
			Bassowan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·38	0·30	3·34	0·40	...	...	...	...
			Monaharpur	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·63	0·29	0·54	...	...	0·08
			Chausa	...	...	0·63	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·58	1·13	0·26	...	...	0·01
		Saran	Gopalganj	...	...	0·60	2·29	...	...	...	0·62	...	...	0·18	0·59	...	0·72	3·85	2·62	...	...	1·83
			Siwan	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·97	4·12	5·30	...	...	2·32
			Ekma	0·80	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·05	0·14	2·08	3·43	...	...	1·12
			Chapra	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·35	...	0·07	1·01	4·25	4·40	0·06	...	1·45
			Hathwa	0·41	0·15	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	0·60	3·82	4·81	...	...	3·75
			Amnaur	...	...	0·46	3·43	...	...	...	0·02	0·02	...	0·84	...	...	2·20	2·32	3·50	0·20	...	2·53
			Basantpur	...	...	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	...	3·60	...	...	1·18
			Darowlee	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	0·18	3·50	0·55	...	...	1·90
			Bhoreh	0·83	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·04	...	1·86	4·80	2·50	...	...	0·42
		Champaran	Motihari	...	...	0·26	0·65	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	0·03	...	1·29	2·06	1·65	0·67	0·06	0·53
			Bettiah	...	2·11	0·13	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·82	...	...	0·31	2·81	4·30	0·18	0·03	3·30
			Bagaha	...	1·91	0·22	3·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·33	...	0·95	0·85	1·46	1·25	...	0·21	0·78
			Burnurwa	...	...	1·29	1·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	0·44	0·03	0·33	3·99	2·64	...	0·30	2·75
			Ramnagar	...	3·50	0·44	3·24	0·15	0·09	0·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·74	0·81	1·24	0·27	2·28
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	...	0·14	1·53	1·09	0·25	0·09	0·26	...	...	...	0·26	0·23	0·06	1·21	...	1·03	0·12	0·44	2·10
			Muzaffarpur	0·03	0·04	...	2·72	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·04	...	...	2·16	5·05	2·09	0·29	0·31	4·36
			Hajipur	...	...	0·33	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·32	...	0·38	0·95	0·73	2·38	0·83	...	3·22
			Paru	...	...	0·04	1·05	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·60	1·30	5·27	0·48	...	...	0·72
			Mahuwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Shighar	...	...	...	1·80	0·85	...	...	0·32	...	...	0·56	...	...	1·55	3·27	0·41	0·15	...	0·98
			Pupri	...	...	...	1·37	0·97	...	0·40	0·93	...	...	0·02	0·31	0·75	0·29	1·19	1·95	0·15	...	1·16
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	0·16	...	0·19	0·65	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·05	...	0·11	0·47	3·50	4·44	0·85	0·09	1·16
			Darbhanga	0·06	...	0·15	2·19	0·07	0·26	0·11	...	...	0·04	...	1·33	0·19	0·10	3·04	5·59	1·47	...	0·42
			Madhubani	0·22	...	...	1·96	0·04	0·93	0·47	...	...	0·50	0·04	0·03	0·17	1·16	0·65	6·72	0·71	0·24	1·12
			Bahera	...	...	3·17	1·16	...	...	0·45	...	...	1·19	...	0·64	...	0·82	3·49	4·74	1·05	...	0·33
			Rosera	0·50	...	0·43	2·41	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	1·00	0·07	...	0·80	1·40	5·78	2·50	...	1·70
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begusarai	0·03	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·16	0·11	...	0·07	0·02	2·76	2·04	...	...	2·17
			Monghyr	...	...	...	0·58	0·05	...	0·15	...	...	1·17	0·39	...	0·06	1·02	0·34	1·49	3·23	...	...	4·02
			Jamui	...	0·14	0·03	1·44	0·32	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·26	0·12	...	0·21	1·20	1·55	2·56	...	...	0·08
			Gogri	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	4·04	...	...	2·08
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·74	0·18	...	0·08	0·06	0·63	1·30	3·34	...	...	2·12
			Shaikhpura	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	0·21	1·37	4·98	0·16	0·03	...	1·20
			Chakai Ramda	0·05	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·43	0·04	...	0·03	0·31	0·31	1·71	0·06	0·40	0·14
			Chupreon	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	0·31	1·05	0·02	3·05	2·34	3·07	4·14	...	...	2·78
			Gidhour	...	...	...	0·99	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	0·09	0·05	...	...	0·11	0·31	2·04	...	...	2·78
			Kharppur	0·29	...	...	0·05	0·09	...	...	...	...	1·61	0·59	...	0·45	0·10	0·06	1·15	2·86	...	...	2·78

Bengal in August 1899—*continued*.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May to 31st August 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0·43	0·44	0·08	...	0·10	...	...	0·38	0·22	0·18	18	18·04	8·32	13·92	1·88	48·51	48·53	Munshiganj ...	Dacca.		
0·04	0·06	0·66	0·23	0·11	0·06	...	0·23	6·35	0·05	17	17·69	16·90	12·84	3·55	61·44	43·71	Dacca			
0·25	0·20	0·11	0·12	0·19	0·14	...	0·43	0·20	0·05	21	17·38	12·66	12·32	3·52	54·85	44·93	Narayanganj.			
...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·81	1·53	12	16·67	13·62	11·19	4·13	45·33	37·67	Manikganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	14	19·50	15·09	13·72	5·95	64·47	45·89	*Jaydebpur.*			
0·53	0·55	0·40	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	14	19·50	15·09	13·72	5·95	64·47	45·89	*Jaydebpur.*			
0·32	0·41	0·35	...	2·74	0·03	0·10	0·13	0·23	0·56	22	16·58	14·31	13·97	2·78	67·55	52·46	Kishorganj ...	Mymensingh.		
0·04	...	0·20	0·02	...	...	0·01	0·08	0·01	0·45	16	14·19	11·34	11·30	2·17	50·20	32·52	Atia (*Tangail*).			
0·63	0·29	1·49	0·13	...	1·62	0·19	0·23	0·21	0·31	23	19·19	17·71	14·46	3·10	64·05	55·00	Mymensingh.			
...	0·13	0·35	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	16	16·35	14·20	13·94	2·25	56·27	47·23	Jamalpur.			
1·07	0·28	0·27	2·02	0·08	1·28	0·22	0·60	1·40	2·55	25	19·46	27·15	17·81	2·75	103·11	66·67	Netrokona.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·35	0·35	...	0·23	18	14·30	11·20	10·79	1·35	26·43?	39·96	Subarnakhali.			
0·10	1·20	2·10	0·90	...	...	1·00	2·60	0·90	1·10	26	20·67	39·80	25·24	3·80	115·70	95·79	Durgapur.			
1·00	0·15	0·25	2·30	...	...	...	0·30	0·28	0·45	21	?	18·03	?	3·30	55·94	?	*Sherepur Town*			
...	...	0·69	1·31	0·05	...	0·50	0·23	0·69	0·40	20	12·10	22·27	11·54	6·25	70·45	49·38	Diwanganj.			
...	1·80	0·54	...	...	...	0·24	0·40	0·40	1·05	23	?	19·91	?	3·30	56·39	?	*Nalitabari.*			
...	...	0·25	0·05	0·04	...	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·08	10	16·02	7·48	11·72	2·20	46·45	40·42	Madaripur ...	Faridpur.		
...	...	0·30	0·04	0·02	...	...	0·38	0·29	0·37	17	15·96	11·56	12·23	4·62	50·24	41·95	Faridpur.			
0·13	...	0·09	0·08	2·32	0·03	...	0·19	...	0·43	12	14·96	9·78	10·58	3·30	51·84	38·15	Goalundo.			
0·34	...	...	0·19	3·27	0·20	0·02	0·12	0·12	0·43	21	21·17	23·84	17·54	9·80	73·50	72·04	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.		
0·60	0·58	0·10	0·19	3·27	0·20	0·02	0·12	0·12	0·43	21	21·17	23·84	17·54	9·80	73·50	72·04	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.		
0·07	0·11	1·03	...	0·35	0·05	0·08	0·35	0·12	0·25	19	18·35	18·01	13·78	5·90	56·38	49·40	Pirojpur.			
0·26	0·11	...	...	0·18	...	0·17	0·11	...	0·57	19	18·77	9·31	12·53	2·43	58·47	48·66	Barisal.			
0·04	0·13	0·04	...	0·02	0·06	0·29	0·08	0·02	0·12	12	17·00	10·82	11·80	2·54	55·29	42·12	Gaurnadi.			
0·27	0·94	0·24	1·35	0·41	0·06	0·39	1·07	0·23	0·33	24	21·58	22·43	17·20	3·54	65·23	57·02	Bhola.			
0·08	1·25	0·12	0·06	0·05	...	...	1·37	0·39	0·38	18	?	23·71	?	4·98	82·73	?	*Doulatkhan.*			
0·13	1·10	0·45	0·75	0·90	0·12	0·26	0·38	0·60	0·20	25	20·00	18·11	18·83	3·50	64·27	58·06	Bauphal.			
0·13	0·07	0·...	0·...	...	0·05	...	0·49	0·32	0·35	16	17·08	9·03	14·76	3·15	38·02	43·27	Agartola ...	Hill Tippera.		
0·26	0·55	0·12	0·17	0·04	0·01	...	0·50	1·36	0·26	20	17·67	19·64	16·40	3·93	61·40	56·08	Comilla ...	Tippera.		
0·26	0·11	0·53	0·08	0·14	...	...	0·48	0·07	0·17	18	20·78	11·52	17·95	2·25	52·99	53·47	Chandpur.			
0·10	0·08	...	0·05	0·50	0·63	...	0·23	0·22	0·60	13	15·02	7·55	12·33	2·45	38·61	44·44	Brahmanbaria			
0·39	...	1·08	0·26	0·33	0·01	...	0·85	0·27	0·43	20	12·99	13·13	10·34	2·09	50·86	38·83	Ramchandra-pur.			
0·09	0·25	0·25	0·25	1·00	0·30	0·10	1·00	0·20	0·73	18	12·70	9·78	11·47	1·80	58·50	37·91	Nasirnagar.			
											14·10		9·93			38·49	Daudkandi.			
0·16	0·06	0·10	0·06	0·49	0·03	0·04	0·10	0·95	0·60	18	13·40	9·59	10·09	1·32	44·02	41·52	Kasba.			
0·43	0·75	0·65	...	...	...	1·20	0·80	1·03	0·99	24	13·90	21·24	15·34	4·70	66·22?	52·67	Laksam.			
0·28	0·97	2·20	0·44	0·15	...	0·26	1·39	0·56	0·84	23	23·04	34·26	24·99	4·46	104·76	78·33	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.		
1·07	0·29	0·55	0·32	0·66	...	...	0·42	2·50	1·44	23	21·84	26·88	23·72	3·63	113·88	78·35	Feuny.			
1·46	1·38	0·63	0·07	0·18	...	...	0·66	0·84	1·38	22	20·60	29·77	31·95	5·22	105·63	92·80	Harishpur.			
0·25	1·82	0·66	0·86	0·09	...	...	1·34	0·42	0·32	22	18·70	20·78	17·72	5·16	70·06	56·71	Ramganj.			
0·58	1·02	0·12	0·09	0·93	...	...	0·08	2·10	0·52	20	?	19·77	?	3·18	101·98	?	*Chhagalnaya.*			
0·95	1·92	1·19	1·15	...	...	0·75	1·02	0·60	1·45	22	?	34·54	?	4·35	111·58	?	*Hatya.*			
3·09	0·42	0·58	0·98	0·20	...	0·25	1·21	0·25	0·06	21	?	21·16	?	5·09	68·58	?	*Lakhipur.*			
...	0·75	0·69	0·92	0·10	...	...	0·20	2·00	2·20	22	20·23	29·13	27·37	8·06	139·39	106·04	Cox's Bazar ...	Chittagong.		
0·22	0·09	0·21	0·16	0·30	1·43	...	1·04	0·02	0·87	16	18·42	17·97	19·76	3·81	89·91	71·46	Chittagong.			
2·15	0·16	0·40	0·29	...	...	...	...	3·75	2·27	18	18·91	35·08	24·67	7·42	113·94	88·05	Kutubdia.			
1·35	0·27	0·21	...	1·37	0·56	0·10	...	1·58	3·32	25	20·00	26·61	18·75	3·39	84·11	69·73	Satsanya.			
0·80	0·01	0·02	0·15	0·22	...	...	3·05	3·70	0·20	21	21·54	21·80	17·35	4·13	84·27	59·50	Kodala.			
0·37	0·16	0·10	0·20	0·15	...	...	1·17	2·20	0·99	21	?	20·62	?	4·18	73·74	?	*Fenoa.*			
1·74	1·54	0·05	...	...	0·05	...	...	1·09	1·20	21	?	30·27	?	6·43	98·43	?	*Mirsarai.*			
0·24	0·57	0·12	...	0·11	0·27	0·19	0·11	1·95	2·26	23	21·85	15·28	18·03	2·26	60·95	50·09	Rangamati	Chittagong Hill Tracts.		
...	0·14	0·08	...	0·08	0·58	...	0·08	1·30	4·20	16	?	21·13	?	4·20	75·16	?	*Bandarban*			
...	0·28	1·48	0·22	0·12	0·11	0·14	...	...	0·58	16	13·27	10·96	11·30	2·86	43·17	31·72	Patna ...	Patna.		
0·03	3·28	0·23	0·10	0·04	0·12	0·08	0·06	...	0·67	12	12·23	12·76	11·83	3·33	47·45	32·01	Dinapore.			
...	...	...	0·14	0·14	0·28	...	...	...	0·50	10	14·50	8·98	11·42	4·22	39·61	33·46	Bihar.			
0·06	...	...	...	0·60	...	0·21	...	0·38	...	12	11·96	15·79	10·21	4·53	49·20	29·35	Barh.			
...	0·33	0·60	...	0·08	0·07	0·04	...	...	0·25	12	13·67	10·03	11·21	4·90	39·81	32·58	Bikram.			
...	...	...	...	1·45	0·15	...	...	0·15	...	10	14·11	7·90	11·64	3·15	41·97	32·87	Hilsa.			
...	1·94	0·49	...	0·18	...	...	...	1·65	1·63	19	14·27	7·80	13·43	1·94	48·63	33·69	Aurungabad...	Gaya.		
0·18	0·45	0·41	0·04	0·22	1·12	0·32	0·10	0·33	0·13	16	14·04	10·78	12·50	2·70	46·90	33·19	Gaya.			
...	...	0·63	0·07	1·73	0·95	0·15	...	...	0·55	15	13·50	11·23	11·50	1·93	43·69	30·74	Nawada.			
0·18	...	1·62	0·27	0·33	0·08	0·18	0·15	0·44	0·15	14	13·74	12·98	12·60	6·12	35·61	31·85	Jahanabad.			
...	1·03	0·30	...	0·29	0·35	0·05	0·08	0·50	0·70	16	11·27	12·72	10·21	3·15	45·23	29·27	Arwal.			
...	2·96	0·57	...	0·09	0·11	0·72	0·11	0·12	0·12	16	13·82	9·75	11·31	2·96	46·86	28·71	Daudnagar.			
0·65	1·82	0·28	0·61	0·03	...	...	0·71	0·15	...	8	14·27	5·53	11·45	1·82	35·52	26·03	Sherghati.			
...	1·07	0·19	1·17	1·33	...	0·35	0·30	2·37	0·60	16	17·00	16·22	11·18	2·37	51·58	30·39	Rajauli.			
...	0·43	...	1·25	0·60	0·25	0·10	...	0·40	0·25	13	12·00	7·13	12·38	2·49	41·91	31·33	Pakri Barawan			
0·06	1·82	0·03	0·12	0·08	0·35	0·16	0·06	0·72	1·45	13	13·38	10·75	11·33	1·82	42·86	28·78	Buxar ...	Shahabad.		
0·09	1·24	0·58	0·59	...	0·63	0·07	0·14	3·08	0·23	13	14·08	10·96	12·02	3·08	41·97	30·83	Dehri.			
0·50	1·15	0·10	...	...	1·32	0·70	0·04	1·30	0·10	13	14·27	11·39	12·20	2·65	42·97	30·10	Bhabhua.			
0·04	3·17	0·37	0·95	...	1·21	0·06	0·04	1·99	0·36	14	13·88	10·14	12·27	3·17	48·37	29·22	Sasaram.			
0·55	0·11	...	0·42	0·05	0·04	...	0·55	0·22	...	13	13·31	10·22	11·51	4·76	41·51	30·86	Arrah.			
0·15	0·20	0·09	1·25	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	16	11·00	19·74	13·64	5·40	84·01?	30·05	Mohanea.			
1·45	...	0·70	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	?	6·67	?	1·45	40·23	?	*Khiri.*			
...	2·60	...	0·37	0·16	...	...	...	...	1·15	8	?	13·00	?	2·60	49·12	?	*Ageaon.*			
0·08	3·30	...	0·95	...	...	...	0·50	3·70	2·23	12	?	15·69	?	3·70	52·94	?	*Ramagar.*			
...	3·50	0·15	...	1·66							?		?	3·50		?	*Koath.*			
...	4·16	...	0·67	...	0·07	...	...	1·90	0·14	9	?	13·20	?	4·16	42·50	?	*Sikraul.*			
0·10	2·81	0·38	...	...	0·81	0·48	...	0·50	...	12	?	10·10	?	3·34	47·84	?	*Bussseaon.*			
2·79	4·50	0·06	...	...	0·80	1·62	0·16	0·60	...	12	?	12·68	?	4·50	51·15	?	*Mosaharpur.*			
1·40	2·15	0·07	1·02	0·07	0·87	...	...	0·39	...	20	?	10·08	?	2·13	45·46	?	*Chausa.*			
4·87	6·72	0·07	0·36	...	0·41	0·48	...	0·36	1·52	17	11·59	22·25	10·77	4·47	48·43	31·60	Gopalganj ...	Saran.		
1·30	4·70	...	...	0·40	0·50	1·36	...	...	1·30	12	14·04	23·67	11·54	5·30	53·78	34·72	Siwan.			
...	2·42	0·18	...	...	0·53	0·72	...	0·25	1·12	14	?	16·83	?	3·43	44·55	?	*Ekma.*			
0·94	1·36	0·19	0·01	0·08	0·22	0·03	0·10	0·07	2·32	12	12·65	16·37	10·37	4·40	50·97	29·59	Chapra.			
2·20	2·92	0·13	0·70	0·17	0·72	0·20	0·05	0·17	1·90	18	?	21·94	?	4·81	59·87	?	*Hathwa.*			
1·03	3·28	0·10	...	1·07	...	1·25	0·23	1·24	...	16	?	25·88	?	3·75	57·74	?	*Amnaur.*			
...	2·85	...	...	0·77	...	1·85	1·15	0·48	2·59	12	?	21·02	?	3·60	51·08	?	*Basantpur*			
...	2·37	...	...	2·18	0·22	0·57	0·25	0·80	0·09	13		13·19		3·50	46·80		*Daroulee.*			
4·00	1·23	0·15	0·50	0·33	...	0·70	0·10	1·00	3·19	17		23·06		4·30	54·37		*Bhoreh.*			
0·05	1·15	...	0·35	...	0·19	...	0·03	0·15	0·27	16	13·25	11·51	12·19	2·06	41·89	36·68	Motihari ...	Champaran.		
0·18	4·03	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	0·05	2·44	14	12·64	19·96	12·30	4·30	68·56	36·54	Bettiah.			
...	1·60	0·06	...	0·18	0·04	...	...	...	1·52	14	14·55	20·33	15·89	3·55	67·08	47·53	Bagaha.			
4·01	1·87	0·15	...	0·02	0·43	3·12	...	0·36	1·77	17	12·82	24·81	12·49	4·61	55·71	34·37	Burhurwa.			
0·11	1·05	0·01	0·05	0·19	...	...	...	...	1·32	17	?	19·48	?	3·50	49·01	?	*Ramnagar.*			
...	0·67	1·14	...	0·05	...	1·04	...	...	0·35	17	11·64	13·23	10·13	2·58	41·63	32·88	Sitamarhi ...	Muzaffarpur.		
0·04	5·38	0·85	...	0·38	...	...	...	0·35	...	12	13·31	24·69	10·25	5·05	63·84	31·93	Muzaffarpur.			
...	...	0·75	0·22	0·07	1·17	0·98	0·27	0·15	0·66	17	14·08	16·08	10·42	4·30	53·54	30·54	Hajipur.			
0·75	4·62	...	...	0·75	0·72	0·17	0·13	0·60	0·72	16	12·64	24·56	13·14	5·27	62·25	32·03	Paru.			
											12·60		11·75			32·85	Mahuwa.			
1·05	0·95	0·45	...	0·10	0·75	0·65	...	0·08	2·17	18	10·90	19·47	11·20	3·45	37·41	30·79	Mahuwa.			
0·07	4·04	0·33	...	0·98	0·90	1·85	...	...	2·11	18	13·88	20·81	11·89	4·64	44·28	36·32	Shiuhar.			
...	3·90	1·75	0·15	1·95	0·17	...	0·31	0·04	0·61	18	12·64	23·17	10·51	4·44	57·44	31·77	Pupri.			
0·21	2·72	0·98	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·05	0·57	18	14·20	21·19	12·47	5·59	49·29	33·67	Tajpur ...	Darbhanga.		
...	0·52	0·14	0·05	0·32	...	0·14	...	...	5·48	19	14·40	22·10	11·90	6·72	55·23	34·06	Darbhanga.			
2·30	0·13	0·63	...	...	0·50	0·10	0·30	...	0·34	18	14·73	23·10	15·31	4·74	58·40	37·59	Madhubani.			
...	...	0·33	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·43	14	14·69	19·33	14·34	5·78	52·69	34·18	Bahora.			
0·98	...	0·02	3·38	0·40	0·27	0·90	...	0·03	0·20	16	13·27	15·30	10·34	3·33	47·03	29·95	Kosera.			
0·93	0·15	...	0·05	0·02	0·36	0·09	...	...	0·32	14	14·08	13·83	12·31	3·25	56·90	34·02	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur.	
...	0·08	...	0·12	0·09	2·17	0·07	...	0·02	0·81	15	14·35	16·47	11·47	4·01	55·60	33·13	Monghyr.			
...	...	0·04	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	1·49	6	11·18	9·60	13·38	4·94	44·02	39·14	Jamui.			
...	0·01	...	...	0·16	...	0·76	0·14	...	...	12	?	11·31	?	3·34	54·78	?	Gogri.			
0·01	0·01	...	...	...	0·05	0·05	...	...	...	8	10·73	10·43	11·96	4·98	35·55	32·67	*Jamalpur.*			
...	...	0·09	0·33	0·01	0·17	0·31	0·02	0·72	1·29	13	?	8·34	?	1·71	44·91	?	Shaikhpura.			
0·13	...	...	0·16	...	0·07	...	...	...	2·30	13	?	20·50	?	4·14	53·69	?	*Chakai Ramla.*			
0·40	0·06	0·17	0·50	...	0·87	1·20	0·01	0·37	0·50	16	?	14·17	?	2·88	49·03	?	*Chapreon.*			
											?	9·79	?	4·40	45·22	?	*Gidhaur.*			
																	Khargpur.			

EAST BENGAL.

BIHAR.

Table of Rainfall recorded at statio

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BIHAR—*concluded*.	Bhagalpur—*concluded*.	Bhagalpur	Madhipura	0·15	...	...	0·14	0·03	0·35	1·88	...	..	...	...	...	...	2·85	1·73	2·53	5·18	0·39	0·21	
			Bongaon (*Sylhabad*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·38	4·50	2·48	4·15	...	1·13	
			Supaul	0·40	0·05	0·40	1·73	0·10	0·31	2·34	...	...	...	...	0·43	0·02	0·47	3·25	3·27	1·88	0·21	0·16	
			Pratapganj	0·70	0·03	...	...	...	0·23	1·47	...	...	...	0·66	0·02	0·09	...	0·57	0·17	1·27	2·45	0·20	
			Bhagalpur	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	0·09	0·34	0·03	1·55	4·57	0·16	0·27	
			Banka	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·17	...	0·31	1·20	2·57	...	1·31	
			Colgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	1·20	...	...	0·23	...	3·16	7·21	0·35	0·15	
			Bansil	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·30	0·05	0·15	0·07	1·00	2·85	...	0·30	1·25	
		Purnea	Kishanganj	0·49	0·07	...	...	0·20	2·08	0·27	...	...	...	0·36	3·00	0·44	4·87	2·31	1·15	0·10	0·36	1·45	
			Araria	0·13	...	...	0·11	0·31	3·80	1·43	...	...	...	0·40	0·17	0·87	0·68	4·10	1·65	0·40	0·11	0·60	
			Purnea	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·25	1·84	0·13	...	...	0·14	0·80	1·25	3·13	0·59	5·11	3·40	4·84	1·15	
			Gondwara (Korah).	0·05	...	0·02	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·80	0·80	0·37	3·20	5·38	1·33	1·50	...	
			Barsoe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	...	...	...	9·50	...	...	2·50	5·10	...	9·50	3·10	
			Forbesganj	0·35	0·23	...	0·83	...	2·55	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	1·50	1·00	1·20	0·25	0·68	0·90	
			Kaliaganj	1·95	2·85	2·70	5·80	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	0·85	0·36	0·50	1·50	1·10	...	
		Malda	Malda	0·24	0·78	0·38	...	...	0·07	0·39	...	...	0·02	0·12	0·66	0·48	...	0·08	1·50	3·62	0·83	1·15	
			Chanchal	...	...	1·16	...	0·15	...	0·63	...	...	...	0·07	1·12	0·55	...	...	2·45	4·00	0·26	0·21	
			Gajol	...	2·25	...	...	...	0·18	1·24	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·30	...	0·06	0·90	3·86	0·36	2·30	
			Sibganj	0·02	0·05	0·11	...	0·05	...	0·95	...	...	0·13	0·21	0·17	0·75	0·11	0·35	0·67	2·03	0·75	2·43	
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal	0·30	...	0·85	...	...	0·27	0·24	...	...	...	0·66	0·03	0·06	0·19	0·03	0·84	4·64	2·06	0·60	
			Godda	...	...	0·67	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·20	0·25	0·22	...	...	...	0·47	2·11	3·41	...	0·23	
			Pakaur	0·13	...	0·10	...	0·01	...	0·07	...	...	0·53	0·15	0·10	0·10	0·02	0·62	0·27	2·35	0·05	0·80	
			Naya Dumka	...	...	1·64	0·74	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	0·37	0·80	0·12	0·08	0·03	...	0·19	...	0·03	
			Deoghur	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	0·14	0·04	...	2·73	0·34	...	1·07	...	0·72	
			Jamtara	0·69	1·39	0·19	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·18	0·12	...	0·59	0·01	0·47	0·08	...	2·26	
			Mohogama	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·47	0·47	5·25	...	0·23	
			Nanihat	...	0·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Asseuboni	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·50	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	0·36	
			Katikund	...	...	1·67	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·22	0·36	...	0·12	...	0·50	0·03	0·02	1·01	
			Madhupur	0·88	...	1·71	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	3·26	0·41	0·46	1·32	0·04	0·80	0·24	0·26	...	0·38	
			Sarwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	...	0·27	...	2·26	0·17	0·45	0·44	...	2·13	
			Sarath	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	...	...	...	1·36	...	0·42	...	1·38	
			Barkops	...	0·08	0·05	0·19	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·38	0·58	0·09	2·42	0·07	1·32	
			Bhagya	...	...	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·42	6·24	1·63	...	...	
			Mchespore	0·20	0·21	0·70	...	0·32	0·08	...	...	...	2·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·32	0·21	1·08	
			Barharwa	...	...	1·45	0·70	0·72	...	...	...	...	0·57	0·46	...	0·16	...	0·06	0·95	3·20	0·47	0·20	
			Sahibganj	0·12	...	...	...	0·92	0·37	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	0·12	0·88	1·23	3·43	2·16	0·32	
			Barie	...	...	0·25	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	0·45	0·17	0·15	0·14	3·71	1·05	0·12	0·12	
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	0·61	...	0·20	...	...	0·15	0·10	0·23	...	...	0·30	0·71	0·81	0·44	0·02	...	...	0·05	1·74	
			Banki	...	...	...	2·87	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·78	0·95	0·46	0·34	0·27	...	...	...	...	0·73	
			Cuttack	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·39	0·60	...	0·72	0·21	...	0·10	...	...	...	
			False Point	0·11	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·40	0·19	0·32	2·09	0·13	1·66	0·10	...	...	...	
			Kendrapara	0·06	...	0·01	1·24	...	...	...	0·46	...	0·57	0·45	0·32	0·05	...	0·43	0·10	0·01	...	...	
			Jajpur	0·07	0·03	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·53	0·65	0·47	0·03	1·12	1·19	0·07	...	...	0·12	
			Dharmsala	...	...	0·19	0·10	...	0·20	...	0·15	0·63	0·37	0·69	0·47	1·06	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·15	
			Salipore	...	0·14	1·00	...	...	...	0·25	0·40	0·08	1·30	0·10	...	1·00	0·20	0·80	...	...	...	...	
			Pal Lahara	0·12	0·26	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·03	0·12	4·67	0·23	1·05	0·03	...	...	...	
		Balasore	Akhyapada	0·02	0·10	...	1·19	...	0·03	...	...	0·06	1·67	0·35	...	0·58	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·37	
			Chaudbali	...	...	...	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·17	...	0·07	0·81	...	...	...	...	...	
			Bhadrak	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·65	1·36	0·46	0·11	1·75	2·14	...	...	...	...	0·36	
			Soro	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·91	0·29	...	...	1·29	0·14	0·07	0·55	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·31	
			Balasore	0·15	...	...	...	0·28	0·30	0·25	...	0·72	1·28	1·03	0·12	...	1·28	...	...	...	0·72	...	
			Jellasore	...	0·83	1·15	...	...	0·03	0·08	...	0·05	0·17	0·68	0·07	...	0·06	...	0·25	0·41	0·09	...	
			Barisnda	...	...	...	0·05	0·02	...	...	0·08	0·02	0·26	0·62	...	0·04	0·01	0·75	1·00	...	...	...	
		Puri	Puri	0·44	0·32	0·03	0·53	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·45	0·20	...	1·18	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·08	
			Khurda	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·32	0·05	0·17	0·27	0·42	0·06	...	...	0·33	
			Bhanpur	...	1·03	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·07	0·08	0·11	...	2·23	0·18	0·04	...	0·15	
			Gop	0·09	...	...	0·17	...	...	0·10	...	0·13	0·17	0·34	0·18	0·30	...	0·03	0·51	...	...	2·35	
			Satpara	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·53	...	...	...	0·15	0·65	0·03	1·60	...	...	0·74	...	...	...	
			Pipli	0·05	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·12	...	0·03	0·46	0·22	0·07	1·67	...	0·18	0·17	...	...	0·38	
			Nayagarh	...	1·73	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·16	...	1·03	0·35	...	0·03	...	...	...	1·12	
			Ranpur	...	...	0·58	1·17	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	1·78	0·06	6·02	0·83	0·39	0·14	...	...	0·35	
			Kanas	...	0·80	...	1·30	0·05	1·43	...	0·10	...	...	0·43	0·10	3·30	0·80	...	...	0·43	...	0·35	
		Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	0·16	0·20	0·56	...	1·00	
			Hazaribagh	...	0·05	0·04	0·37	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·86	0·28	0·05	0·18	...	0·55	0·41	0·13	...	...	
			Farhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·39	0·09	0·12	...	1·12	0·62	0·05	...	0·12	
			Chatra	...	...	1·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·10	0·18	0·29	0·42	0·26	...	...	0·04	
			Karaggeha	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·10	0·10	...	...	0·29	0·40	0·53	0·10	0·10	
			Ramgar	0·10	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·09	0·05	3·26	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	
		Ranchi	Lohardaga	...	...	0·29	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·34	0·42	...	0·98	0·06	...	...	...	
			nanchi	...	0·19	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·12	...	0·30	0·07	0·35	0·71	...	...	...	
			Silli	0·42	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·09	1·00	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	
			Palkot	...	...	0·07	1·38	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·26	0·09	0·30	1·00	0·11	...	...	0·22	
			Tamar	0·07	...	...	0·62	0·91	...	...	0·28	0·05	0·25	0·28	...	...	...	0·64	0·82	...	...	...	
			Chainpur	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	1·38	...	...	...	...	...	
			Sirguja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Jashpur	...	1·66	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·18	1·79	0·07	1·94	0·16	...	...	0·10	...	
			Gangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	0·21	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·24	0·02	0·51	0·10	0·08	0·02	...	...	0·32	
			Balumath	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·94	0·10	...	1·00	0·16	1·00	0·10	...	...	0·21	
			Husainabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Mahuadand	0·40	1·00	0·40	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·41	1·20	0·70	0·10	...	...	...	
			Garhwa	0·41	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·31	0·60	0·56	0·08	0·14	...	...	...	...	
			Panki	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·14	2·18	3·16	0·19	...	...	...	0·19	
			Latehar	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	0·50	0·07	1·78	0·02	...	...	...	
			Nagarantari	0·25	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·22	...	1·05	2·00	0·80	0·04	...	...	0·16	
			Ranka	0·10	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·29	0·05	0·45	0·75	0·05	0·09	...	...	...	
			Chatterpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·27	1·00	3·32	...	0·33	...	...	...	
		Manbhum	Purulia	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·41	0·20	0·05	...	0·63	0·29	0·12	0·01	...	...	
			Gobindpur	0·02	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·26	0·10	...	0·17	0·35	0·14	0·38	...	1·40	
			Raghunathpur	...	0·08	0·05	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·63	0·50	...	...	1·05	0·15	...	...	...	...	
			Barabhum	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	1·36	0·24	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	
			Jhalda	...	0·02	0·15	1·29	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·06	0·39	0·02	0·56	1·80	...	0·36	...	...	...	
			Chas	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·23	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·11	...	0·72	
			Pandra	...	0·32	1·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·32	0·06	...	0·45	1·00	0·15	...	...	...	
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	...	...	...	0·76	...	...	...	0·53	...	0·05	0·82	...	3·28	0·13	...	0·02	...	0·05	...	
			Chakradharpur.	...	...	...	0·19	...	0·21	...	0·55	0·61	0·05	0·55	0·18	1·90	0·55	0·12	...	...	...	...	
			Ghatsila	...	...	...	...	...	1·38	...	...	...	0·40	6·54	0·23	...	0·80	...	0·24	...	...	...	
			Baharagura	...	...	3·35	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·35	0·05	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	
			Gailkura	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·60	0·50	3·70	0·21	0·10	0·19	2·20	...	...	
			Kalikapur	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	0·40	1·16	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	
			Monaharpur	...	0·03	...	0·19	...	...	1·53	0·45	1·02	1·09	0·07	...	1·73	0·19	0·49	1·07	0·13	...	
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Anandpur	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	0·01	0·05	0·60	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Talcher	...	...	1·09	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·34	0·65	0·44	...	0·53	...	...	...	...	0·16	
			Narsingpur	...	...	1·95	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	0·80	...	0·30	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·50	...	
			Angul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	0·16	0·22	...	1·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	
			Dhenkanal	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	1·85	0·50	0·09	0·06	0·23	0·08	...	...	...	...	
			Bishpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Kunjabongarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Baramba	0·0 8	...	0·05	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	0·38	...	1·34	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	
			Baisenga	0·12	0·03	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·18	0·20	0·04	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	

n Bengal in August 1899—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May to 31st August 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	0·02	3·12	0·99	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	14	14·19	22·13	12·05	5·18	58·46	35·88	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	BIHAR—*concluded.*
...	...	...	...	1·26	...	...	...	...	...	1·46	9	?	17·84	?	4·30	52·99	?	Bongaon (*Sufabad*).			
0·03	...	0·06	0·26	1·74	...	...	0·19	...	0·05	0·22	18	14·33	19·63	12·78	3·27	53·47	35·75	Supaul.			
...	...	1·29	1·55	0·24	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·22	14	13·18	11·64	13·29	2·45	41·71	43·06	Protabganj.			
...	...	0·06	1·57	0·03	1·82	0·94	0·23	...	0·39	1·25	12	13·63	13·69	10·99	4·57	50·89	32·76	Bhagalpur.			
...	0·15	...	0·37	0·02	0·22	...	0·40	...	0·17	0·09	13	15·81	8·59	10·59	2·57	48·76	31·89	Banka.			
...	...	...	0·84	0·10	0·35	...	...	...	0·20	0·46	12	13·64	15·16	10·59	7·21	49·87	34·44	Colgong.			
0·18	...	0·32	...	0·82	...	0·25	...	...	...	0·16	13	?	8·78	?	2·70	38·28	?	*Bansit.*			
0·75	0·39	0·33	0·09	0·18	0·05	...	0·56	0·08	0·25	0·82	21	17·08	21·82	16·65	4·87	70·20	54·53	Kishanganj ...	Purnea.		
1·00	0·06	1·03	0·65	0·15	0·17	...	0·90	0·19	...	0·82	23	15·32	20·58	14·85	4·10	73·24	48·36	Araria.			
...	...	1·85	0·71	...	...	...	0·51	0·38	0·22	1·32	19	17·16	28·94	13·80	5·11	69·38	42·56	Purnea.			
...	0·80	2·74	...	0·06	...	0·37	0·06	1·60	1·20	...	13	14·33	29·85	12·07	5·38	54·70	39·88	Gondwara (Korah).			
...	3·40	2·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	...										
...	...	0·50	1·16	0·83	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	43·00	?	9·50	78·18	?	*Rarsoe.*			
...	...	0·60	0·18	0·25	0·43	...	...			0·37	15	?	3·35	?	2·55	49·14	?	*Forbesganj.*			
1·06	...	0·07	0·03	0·08	0·82	...	...	0·06	1·03	0·44	14	18·73	14·31	12·30	21·43	51·54	66·39	Kaliaganj.			
...	...	0·06	0·75	...	0·19	...	...	...	0·18	1·95	14	15·53	21·33	12·08	10·35	66·03	35·11	Malda ...	Malda.		
0·37	...	1·00	2·35	0·38	0·39	...	...	...	1·35	0·38	17	14·94	18·61	12·10	6·91	41·28	41·28	Chanchal.			
0·19	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·52	0·07	13	15·27	9·31	10·17	3·95	50·10	37·92	Gajol.			
...	...	...	0·20	0·50	0·12	...	...	...	1·34	0·30	16	14·00	13·95	10·12	2·42	46·44	35·40	Sibganj.			
...	...	0·75	0·37	...	0·32	...	0·27	...	0·22	0·49	15	14·37	10·95	10·72	4·64	50·71	35·28	Rajmahal ...	Sonthal Parganas.		
...	...	0·15	...	0·12	0·09	...	...	0·03	0·25	2·50	15	15·26	8·91	12·00	3·41	42·61	33·85	Godda.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·50	...	0·31	0·95	0·29	14	18·29	8·22	13·63	2·35	43·27	39·59	Pakaur.			
...	...	...	...	...	1·37	...	0·12	0·05	0·09	1·62	11	15·88	10·85	12·12	1·04	53·33	38·93	Naya Dumka.			
...	0·08	0·18	...	...	0·10	0·09	0·30	0·48	0·25	0·13	16	17·50	8·51	12·72	2·73	45·00	36·07	Deoghur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	?	12·59	?	2·26	39·37	38·76	Jamtara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19·45		8·34	5·25	38·35	?	*Mohagama.*			
...	...	4·50	...	...	0·30	0·40	0 28	0·20	...	...	11	?	5·61	?	1·90	35·67	23·19	Nanihat.			
...	...	...	0·24	0·18	0·70	0·59	...	0·27	0·22	1·10	16	?	9·14	?	1·61	48·01	?	*Assansoni.*			
0·39	1·00	0·19	0·19	0·80	0·03	0·17	0·49	0·40	0·88	0·83	20	?	14·97	?	3·26	53·12	?	*Katikund.*			
0·19	...	...	...	0·21	0·23	0·42	0·40	0·30	0·24	0·27	14	?	8·24	?	2·20		?	*Mathpur.*			
...	...	...	...	0·39	0·16	...	...	...	1·25	...	8	?	6·71	?	1·93	44·02	?	*Sarwan.*			
0·63	1·22	0·80	0·54	0·99	2·08	0·35	0·27	...	0·45	0·18	20	?	15 23	?	2·68	45·21	?	*Sarath.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	...	5	?	11·24	?	6·24	42·61	?	*Barkope.*			
...	...	...	0·17	...	0·45	0·61	0·32	0·14	0·38	1·15	17	?	10·65	?	2·03	49·98	?	*Bhagya.*			
...	...	0·12	0·09	0·05	0·14	0·03	0·13	0·01	0·37	1·97	15	?	11·95	?	3·20	41·87	?	*Mohespore.*			
...	...	2·26	...	0·17	0·15	...	...	...	0·59	0·48	15	?	13·44	?	3·43	53·27	?	*Barharwa.*			
...	0·80	0·20	0·18	...	...	...	0·19	0·17	2·20	0·19	17	?	11·48	?	3·71	48·27	?	*Sahibganj.*			
1·10	...	0·42	0·20	0·52	2·00	0·13	0·15	...	0·27	...	19	13·63	13·01	11·33	2·56	54·85	33·00	*Barlo.*			
1·07	...	1·02	0·36	...	...	0·08	1·21	0·75	...	...	12	14·92	12·23	10·84	2·87	25·12	34·27	Jagatsingpur.	Cuttack.		
0·35	...	0·12	...	...	...	1·13	...	0·06	...	...	11	16·15	5·55	12·37	1·36	30·40	39·87	Banki.			
...	...	...	0·18	...	1·00	2·07	0·10	0·33	0·32	1·74	17	16·00	12·54	13·56	2·07	33·16	39·91	Cuttack.			
0·05	0·89	0·43	0·10	...	0·52	0·62	0·06	0·39	0·02	...	15	15·24	8·91	12·71	1·24	30·53	37·25	False Point.			
0·22	...	0·13	0·89	...	0·17	4·48	0·39	0·17	...	...	15	14·73	11·41	11·50	4·48	34·26	37·70	Kendrapara.			
0·55	...	0·10	...	...	0·35	0·15	0·15	...	...	...	16	15·06	5·87	12·72	1·06	33·49	38·48	Jajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15·49		13·69			38·54	Dharmsala.			
0·13	0·02	0·02	...	0·22	...	1·45	1·26	0·37	0·12	0·47	15	?	11·00	?	4·67	49·64	?	Salipore.			
0·21	0·37	...	1·14	...	0·72	2·05	0·04	0·26	0·02	...	14	14·92	9·45	12·90	2·05	33·75	?	*Pal Lahara.*			
...	...	0·79	0·31	...	0·05	0·97	0·35	...	0·05	...	9	14·52	5·07	11·47	0·97	29·53	35·12	Akhyapada ...	Balasore.		
0·58	...	...	0·13	0·12	0·50	1·22	1·41	1·83	...	...	14	14·12	13·13	11·00	2·14	34·96	34·14	Chandbali.			
1·03	0·28	0·23	0·06	...	0·74	2·48	0·52	0·04	...	...	13	15·01	9·18	10·44	2·48	37·94	36·13	Bhadrak.			
...	...	0·42	0·15	0·05	0·15	2·15	0·30	0·07	0·10	...	16	16·04	9·52	11·30	2·15	43·09	33·55	Soro.			
0·06	...	1·81	0·11	1·31	1·92	0·21	1·31	0·06	...	1·18	15	13·91	11·52	10·71	1·92	41·60	37·43	Balasore.			
0·05	0·50	0·43	...	...	1·15	0·63	0·65	0·50	...	...	12	16·04	9·21	11·36	1·42	54·42	37·08	Jellasore.			
0·00	0·56	...	1·24	...	0·02	0·53	1·84	0·52	0·13	0·26	13	13·27	9·57	10·38	1·84	19·99	38·37	Baripada.			
0·05	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·20	0·05	0·02	...	...	10	16·85	6·72	12·54	3·05	24·96	30·27	Puri ...	Puri.		
0·45	1·08	...	...	1·55	0·41	1·05	0·35	0·05	0·06	0·30	10	15·24	13·09	14·84	2·45	31·21	37·49	Khurda.			
0·20	0·47	0·95	1·70	...	...	0·80	0·25	0·09	0·37	0·65	18	14·60	11·26	12·06	2·23	27·44	31·34	Banpur.			
...	...	...	0·14	0·04	0·60	2·70	1·00	...	...	0·20	11	?	8·38	?	2·70	22 68	34·21	Gop.			
0·19	0·28	...	0·15	0·33	...	0·28	...	0·28	...	0·04	13	15·70	6·23	13·58	1·67	24·32	?	*Satpara.*			
...	0·15	0·24	...	0·99	0·13	0·53	0·41	...	0·48	0·14	16	?	9·47	?	1·73	29·71	33·67	Pipli.			
0·30	...	0·55	...	0·58	...	0·20	0·07	0·58	...	0·29	16	?	13·20	?	3·00	39·53	?	*Nayagarh.*			
0·22	...	...	0·10	0·15	...	0 15	1·05	...	0·37	0·30	17	?	11·77	?	3·30	26·29	?	*Ranpur.*			
...	...	...	0·51	0·02	0·75	0·19	0·27	0·70	0·99	0·66	14	17·35	6·02	12·41	1·00	30·58	?	*Kanas.*			
0·38	...	...	0·26	0·03	0·71	0·92	0·30	0·15	...	0·11	15	17·69	6·33	13·11	0·92	39·70	35·61	Pachamba (*Gorialh*).	Hazaribagh.		
0·10	...	...	0·05	...	0·05	0·15	0·50	0·42	0·07	0·11	10	16·09	5·86	13·35	1·39	47·12	36·40	Hazaribagh.			
0·38	0·35	...	...	0·04	0·41	0·24	0·25	0·24	0·23	0·17	14	16·27	4·65	12·50	1·17	43·89	34·15	Barhi.			
...	...	...	0·40	0·10	0·15	0·20	0·28	0·10	...	...	15	15·09	3·68	14 21	0·90	43 54	36·69	Chatra.			
0·54	...	...	0·31	0·26	0·95	1·26	0·13	0·59	...	0·45	14	15·90	10·74	15·14	3·26	?	40·01	Karaadeha.			
...	0·35	0·26	...	0·21	0·10	0·52	0·56	...	0·25	0·16	13	17·46	4·07	13·09	0·98	33·47	35·32	Ramgar.			
0·75	...	...	0·15	0·17	0·89	0·08	0·78	0·08	0·13	0·45	13	17·69	5·87	13·84	0·80	31·08	35·39	Lohardaga ...	Ranchi.		
0·83	...	...	2·70	0·07	1·20	...	0·32	...	0·30	...	11	13·33	8·30	14·08	2·70	30·11	38·48	Ranchi.			
...	...	...	0·07	1·02	0·34	1·73	1·52	...	...	...	13	?	11·09	?	1·90	40 30	37·19	Silli.			
0·09	...	...	0·77	3·05	0·46	0·79	0·13	0·48	0·23	0·04		?	6·08	?	0·91	43·18	?	*Palkot.*			
...	2·35	...	0·42	...	0·38	0·69	0·47	0·52	...	...	15	?	7·00	?	2·35	32·40	?	*Tamar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19·31		21·99			?	*Chainpur.*			
0·24	0·44	1·11	0·73	1·07	1·90	0·23	0·51	1·03	0·40	...	9	19·87	13·07	16·91	1·90	37·39	40·81	Sirguja.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·14		15·02			45·35	Jashpur.			
...	...	1·25	0·64	0·01	0·27	0·10	0·02	0·04	0·36	0·11	17	15·79	4·70	12·36	1·25	29·01	42·73	Gangpur.			
...	...	1·90	...	0·59	0·35	...	...	...			13	16·80		14·87			32·18	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	Palamau.		
...	...	1·90	1·02	...	...	...	...	...			...	12·50		13·13			39·02	Balumath.			
0·50	...	1·00	...	...	0·60	0·80	0·30	...	0·40	0·26	...	?	9·01	?	1·41	37·80	35·81	Husainabad.			
...	...	0·11	1·72	1·32	2·33	...	0 14	...	2·92	0·06	16	15·50	12·14	15·84	2·92	37·56	?	*Mahuadand.*			
...	0·12	0 20	...	0·08	0·25	1·00	0·36	0·11	...	...	11	?	10·60	?	3·18	40·06	35·38	Garhwa.			
...	...	0·76	0·59	0·16	0·19	1·10	1·99	1·16	0·54	...	12	?	7·35	?	1·73	34·57	?	*Panki.*			
...	0·18	1·30	0·73	0·31	0·35	1·02	0·79	...	1·09	0·24	12	?	14 68	?	2·00	38·87	?	*Latehar.*			
...	0·70	2·30	1·30	1·60	0·90	0·20	2·10	...	0·50	0·05	15	?	10·01	?	2·36	32·55	?	*Nagaruntari.*			
...	...	0·31	0·93	0·46	0·48	0·33	...	...	0·17	0·30	14	?	9·40	?	3·32	39·02	?	*Ranka.*			
...	0·01	0·09	0·05	4·28	0·09	0·53	0·30	0·05	0 25	0·01	12	10·85	7·46	13·15	4·28	40·24	?	*Chatterpore.*			
...	...	0·04	...	0·11	1·10	0·21	0·40	0·04	0·30	0·17	9	17·04	5·17	11·96	0·94	31·40	37·83	Purulia ...	Manbhum.		
...	...	...	0·15	2·40	...	0·15	0·30	0·55	...	0·20	13	15·18	8·24	13·90	2·40	36·18	37·74	Gobindpur.			
...	...	0·40	...	0·98	1·20	0·30	0·05	1·08	0·23	0·10	12	15·73	6·16	11·40	1·36	39·35	38·82	Raghunathpur.			
...	0·10	...	1·70	0·07	0·27	0·23	0·47	0·21	1·51	0·02	10	15·82	9·08	15·09	1 80	35·21	35·73	Barabhum.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·31	...	...	...	14	17·36	1·92	13·43	0·51	27·63	31·05	Jhalda.			
...	...	...	...	2·20	0·40	...	0 53	0·23	0·12	...	7	?	8·35	?	2·20	34·05	30·95	Chas.			
...	...	...	1·38	0·63	0·98	1·32	0·14	0·20	0·10	1·61	14	16·73	12·63	13·04	3·38	31·70	?	*Bandra.*			
...	...	0·25	1·69	0·32	1·55	0·11	0·13	0·24	0·98	0·23	13	19·84	9·49	11·27	1·90	31·30	37·46	Chaibassa ...	Singhbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18						39·83	Chakradharpur.			
...	0·08	...	0·35	1·80	0·03	0·25	0·27	...	...	...	11	15·40	6·44	14·86	1·80	130·58	40·37	Ghatsila.			
...	...	1·20	1·90	0·30	0·60	1·40	0·10	0·44	0·35	...	8	33·80	7·43	10·88	3·35	58 53	36·38	Saharagura.			
...	...	...	...	1·09	2·49	...	...	...	3 99	0·14	17	?	15·31	?	3·70	31·47	?	*Gaikura.*			
...	...	4·46	1·19	2·21	1·03	0·79	...	...	0·19	0·24	8	?	11·72	?	3·93	45·01	?	*Kalikapur.*			
...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	?	21·04	?	4·46	50·71	?	*Mosahorpur.*			
...	0·08	0·35	1·14	...	1·09	0·41	0·50	0·64	...	...		12·09		5·89			22·16	Keonjhar ...	Orissa Tributary Mahals.		
...	0·61	4·35	...	0·14	0·36	0·36	...	0·53	...	0·25	13	?	7·80	?	1·14	29·82	?	*Amadpur.*			
...	0·76	0·10	...	...	0·30	...	0·30	...	...	0·51	12	13·29	9·45	10·43	3·25	38·28	35·21	Talchar.			
...	0·12	0·59	...	...	...	0·36	0·48	...	...	...	13	15·59	8·52	8·83	1·95		29·51	Narsingpur.			
...	...	0·01	0·09	0·15	...	0·37	0·43	0·05	0·02	...	9	14 31	5·29	10·16	1·19	21·81	33·40	Angul.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16·57	4·54	12·17	2·30	28·54	30·03	Dhenkanal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16·57		10·34			35·97	Bishpera.			
...	0·73	2·02	1·00	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...		14·03		9·66			33·24	Kunjabongarh.			
...	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·30	1·05	0·22	0·21	...	12	?	13·83	?	2·62	34·51	?	*Baramba.*			
											9	?	3·97	?	1·18	18·79	?	*Baisinga.*			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1899.

WEATHER conditions during August were not to any great extent different from what prevailed in July. No disturbance of any importance occurred over the Bay, and such depressions as formed ultimately filled up in the north of the province. The result of the course taken by the two depressions, one about the middle and the other towards the end of the month, was a continuance of the heavy rainfall in the north of the province.

The influence of these disturbances, however, was different so far as Lower Bengal was concerned. Instead of moving northwards across the south of the province, they first moved westward towards Central India and then recurving entered the province from the west crossing Bihar and North Bengal in an easterly direction. They caused heavy general rainfall in the northern districts during their passage eastward, but while moving westward across Orissa, the falls were not nearly so heavy as usual under these circumstances. In consequence the heavy rainfall is shown chiefly in the northern districts. North Bengal received, on an average, 4·84 inches in excess of the normal; Bihar 3·31 owing to the heavy falls in north of the division; and East Bengal 2·2. In the other divisions there was defect, in South-West Bengal 1·83, Orissa 2·3 and Chota Nagpur 6·2 inches.

The depression, which formed over the north of the Bay about the beginning of the second week, moved in an almost due westerly direction towards the Orissa coast, and, before crossing the coast, became fairly well defined with a rather steep gradient towards the south and east. Weather was never seriously disturbed at any of the coast stations, as the highest wind velocity at Diamond Island was 19 miles an hour on the 10th, and on the Orissa coast 24 miles on the 12th. But at sea squally weather obtained over a wide area between the 10th and 12th. A few days afterwards when the depression had recurved and was over the north of the province, the highest velocity, viz., 28 miles an hour, was recorded at Saugor Island.

A notable feature of this distrubance was the distribution of rainfall in the north of the province. Between the 15th and 18th the depression moved slowly eastwards, and throughout those days, with the exception of the last, the heavy falls of rain occurred to the north of the centre of the depression. South Bihar and the north of Chota Nagpur received much less rain than North Bihar, and even in North Bengal the contrast was well marked till the distrubance broke up, when, as usually happens, thunder-storms became more general with numerous heavy falls.

Except during the above two periods of disturbed weather, the rainfall during the month was not heavy or general, but there was no well-defined break. While the first depression was developing in the north of the Bay, northerly winds prevailed over the province, and only scattered showers fell, the partial break extending from about the 5th to the 9th in the south-western districts and to the 12th in Bihar. During a second partial break which occurred about the 20th, light showers were of fairly general occurrence daily.

At the beginning of the month, the distribution differed from what prevails at that time of the year only in the gradient being less steep than usual. Readings were considerably in excess both at the coast and inland stations, and uniformity of the distribution was due to the area of greatest excess being over Lower Bengal, Orissa and the north of the Bay. Pressure, however, was falling, and after a rapid fall on the 2nd the excess had to a great extent disappeared, and there was little change till the 4th, when a brisk rise in the west caused a slight depression to form over the north of the province. This was attended by a cyclonic circulation of light winds and heavy showers, first in North Bihar and afterwards in North Bengal. It continued to affect weather in the northern districts till the 6th, when the falling pressure over Burma caused an indraught towards that area, and rainfall almost ceased over the province.

On the 6th when the depression in Burma began to appear, readings were below the normal at all stations, but by only small amounts except in the south-east. The continued fall on the 7th resulted in a diffused low pressure area over the province and the north and east of the Bay with no well-defined centre. Over the south-west of the Bay, however, the gradient was moderately steep with strong westerly winds. The greatest defect had increased to ·2 inch at the Burma stations. The low pressure area altered slightly on the following day, and appeared to be concentrating off the Arakan coast, after which it drifted westward, and became a well-defined, though not a deep, depression on the 10th with its centre not far from the Orissa coast, about east from Gopalpur and south-east from False Point. At that time defect at its centre was about ·2 inch and a fairly steep gradient with moderately strong cyclonic winds extended over the whole Bay area. On the 11th the central area had crossed Orissa, and ordinary weather prevailed over the Bay. Rainfall had been general, though not heavy, in Lower Bengal; but as the moist winds were deflected westward towards the depression, they were not at that time penetrating to the northern districts where comparatively dry weather continued.

There was little further change over the province during the three following days. On the 14th pressure was again falling, and was lowest in the west of Bihar, and on the 15th the central area was entering Bihar. As it moved eastward, the depression deepened somewhat, and heavy rainfall became general in the east and north, and showers in the south-west.

On the 16th a well-defined depression was shown over the east of Bihar with a regular cyclonic circulation of winds. On the 17th the centre was in the east of the province, where it slowly filled up during the two following days with general heavy rainfall in North and East Bengal.

An important feature of this disturbance was its recurving, a feature which has been persistent throughout the present monsoon season. It may also be noted that while moving westward, it was rather quickly filling up, and that after turning towards the east, it again developed and remained well defined till it reached the Assam hills. But for the passage of this shallow depression eastward, a very exceptional occurrence at that time of the year, the rainfall in North Bihar, North Bengal and East Bengal for August would most probably have been less by one-half.

Pressure rose rapidly on the 19th, and by the 20th the distribution differed very little from the normal, there being a small excess over the west of the province and a small defect in the south and east of the Bay. Light irregular winds, with a tendency to become northerly on the Orissa coast, showed that a depression was forming in the north of the Bay. It became somewhat more definite on the 22nd, but it was not till the 25th that there was any well-defined central area. Even then the irregular changes of pressure displaced the area of lowest pressure in an uncertain manner, and readings remained lowest on the Orissa coast till the 28th when the depression moved towards the north-west. As in the previous case, it recurved, and on the 30th was again over the province with its centre between Naya Dumka and Bhagalpur. On the 31st it had moved into North-Bengal, where it was filling up. This second depression remained shallow throughout. It caused no squally weather over the north of the Bay; and though rainfall was fairly general over the province during its existence, there were no heavy falls except in North Bengal on the last day of the month when the disturbance was breaking up.

Pressure changes were never more than moderate at any time during the month, as the cyclonic disturbances were of a mild type; but readings were relatively low except in the early days when there was a fairly large excess. Mean defect was small in Chota Nagpur, and from there increased towards the east and north, the greatest being ·04 inch in East Bengal.

Temperature.—Though no well-marked break occurred, rainfall was lighter than usual in the south-western districts, and temperature was relatively high. Even in the north and east of the province where there was heavy rainfall, both maximum and minimum temperatures were above the normal, though by amounts considerably smaller than in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal. The mean excess in these latter divisions was 1°·5 to 2°, while in other parts of the province it was a little under 1°.

The difference from the normal in maximum temperature varied from a small defect in the extreme north to excess of 3° in Orissa. In minimum temperature there was a fairly uniform excess of 1° over the whole province.

Rainfall.—As stated above, the cyclonic disturbances, to which a great part of the rainfall of the month was due, began in the north of the Bay. From there they moved westward, and afterwards recurving crossed the north of the province in an easterly direction. The distribution of rainfall shows clearly the effect of these movements. With the exception of a narrow strip close to the north coast of the Bay where heavy rain fell during the formation of the depressions, the total fall for the month was below the normal over a great part of the south of the province. In the north, on the other hand, there was heavy rainfall for days consecutively, while the first depression was moving eastward; and at the same time the monsoon current was moving northwards over the extreme eastern districts, giving heavy rainfall in that region. This heavy rain was more marked in East Bengal after the depression filled up.

The area of excess rainfall in the north of the province includes the whole of Bihar to the north of the Ganges, all North Bengal and the adjoining part of East Bengal. In the south there was a small excess in the Sunderbans and a considerable excess in Chittagong and Noakhali. Over the remaining parts of the province rainfall was deficient, but not by very large amounts, except in Chota Nagpur, over a great part of which defect was between 5 and 7 inches.

In the north excess was generally between 5 and 10 inches, except in the west of North Bihar, where it was generally more than 10 inches.

On an average for the whole division Chota Nagpur received only 54 per cent. of the normal, Orissa 81 per cent. and South-West Bengal 85 per cent. In East Bengal excess was 14, in Bihar 27 and in North Bengal 33 per cent. of the normal.

The total fall since the beginning of the year is practically normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, 20 per cent. in excess in Bengal Proper, and 44 per cent. in excess in Bihar.

The comparison of the actual rainfall in the various large divisions of the province with the normal is most accurately and conveniently shown in the form of a percentage. The figures representing the rainfall for the month, calculated in this way, are included in the table below under the heading of August. This table really gives a condensed summary of the rainfall statistics of the present year up to date for each meteorological division, the first eight columns giving the actual average rainfalls in each division in each month expressed as a percentage of the normal, while the ninth column gives the total rainfall for the first eight months expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall for that period.

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Actual rainfall of first eight months of 1899 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	230	52	17	135	116	122	154	85	117
North Bengal ...	270	49	112	93	85	127	123	133	120
East ,, ...	300	169	51	155	137	104	126	114	120
Bihar ...	224	56	17	283	101	143	167	127	141
Orissa ...	49	38	10	357	144	93	99	81	100
Chota Nagpur ...	164	24	Nil	255	85	154	110	54	97

The following table gives full data for comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of August in all districts of the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance or weight being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the monthly meteorological tables. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the passed 25 years: the second column gives the actual district rainfall as deter[illegible]ved from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district: the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage: the fourth column states as a percentage how much the district rainfall of the month varied from the normal:—

Percentage Table for August 1899.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for August.	Actual district rainfall for August 1899.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage, excess (+), defect (—).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	11·86	8·60	73	— 27
	Birbhum	12·52	6·44	51	— 49
	Bankura	12·90	7·01	54	— 46
	Midnapore	12·85	11·43	89	— 11
	Hooghly	12·51	7·61	61	— 39
	Howrah	12·38	12·79	103	+ 3
	24-Parganas	13·06	11·79	90	— 10
	Calcutta	12·95	8·90	69	— 31
	Nadia	11·22	8·64	77	— 23
	Murshidabad	11·12	12·35	111	+ 11
	Jessore	10·91	9·44	87	— 13
	Khulna	11·78	11·13	94	— 6
North Bengal ...	Rajshahi	11·87	12·70	107	+ 7
	Dinajpur	12·56	31·27	249	+149
	Jalpaiguri	25·82	29·69	115	+ 15
	Darjeeling	25·52	24·74	97	— 3
	Cooch Behar	21·90	24·77	113	+ 13
	Rangpur	12·37	20·39	165	+ 65
	Bogra	11·90	18·50	155	+ 55
	Pabna	11·17	13·18	118	+ 18
East Bengal ...	Dacca	12·26	14·10	115	+ 15
	Mymensingh	15·20	18·74	123	+ 23
	Faridpur	11·70	9·57	82	— 18
	Backergunge	15·30	18·04	118	+ 18
	Tippera	15·02			
	Noakhali	24·20	31·59	130	+ 30
	Chittagong	22·25	22·81	103	+ 3
	Chittagong Hills Tracts ...	18·03	15·28	85	— 15
Bihar ...	Patna	11·10	11·45	103	+ 3
	Gaya	12·27	9·80	80	— 20
	Shahabad	12·08	11·04	91	— 9
	Saran	10·85	20·12	185	+ 85
	Champaran	13·97	16·65	119	+ 19
	Muzaffarpur	10·95			
	Darbhanga	12·30	22·03	171	+ 71
	Monghyr	11·80	14·00	118	+ 18
	Bhagalpur	11·67	15·79	135	+ 35
	Purnea	15·29			
	Malda	10·53	12·71	121	+ 21
	Santhal Parganas	12·15	9·95	82	— 18
Orissa ...	Cuttack	12·45			
	Balasore	11·18	10·56	94	— 6
	Puri	11·71	9·09	77	— 23
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh	13·13	6·10	46	— 54
	Ranchi	13·20	5·20	39	— 61
	Palamau	13·21			
	Manbhum	13·00	6·61	51	— 49
	Singhbhum	13·22	10·04	76	— 24

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of August 1899 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th May 1899.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	95·7	73·9	90·3	79·5	84·9	+1·5	10·07	11·90	—1·83	13·07	15·35	—0·28	45·99	37·76
North Bengal	97·2	72·1	88·3	78·5	83·4	+0·6	19·37	14·53	+4·84	17·38	15·58	+1·80	68·04	54·34
East ,, ...	95·3	73·8	87·4	78·0	82·8	+0·8	17·96	15·76	+2·20	19·24	17·78	+1·46	68·72	55·65
Bihar	97·4	71·6	89·9	79·0	84·4	+0·7	15·39	12·08	+3·31	14·79	13·91	+0 88	49·93	34·73
Orissa	98·2	75·6	90·5	79·3	84·9	+2·0	9·68	11·98	—2·30	14·15	15·11	—0·96	33·16	35·95
Chota Nagpur*	94·9	72·4	87·4	75·4	81·4	+2·0	7·15	13·35	—6·20	12·43	16·00	—3·57	35·99	37·12
Assam	100·6	75·0	88·0	77·8	82·9	—0·1								

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 12th September 1899.

C. Little,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 3rd to 9th September 1899.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	3rd	152·4	5·0	29·695	86·0	94·0	15·6	78·4	81·2	1·005	79·4	81	W by S and calm	42	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
,,	4th	141·4	0·4	·697	86·5	91·7	9·7	82·0	81·8	1·026	80·0	82	WSW, WNW and calm.	43	,,	Chiefly cloudy, o.
,,	5th	128·4	Nil	·736	86·7	91·4	8·4	83·0	82·8	1·071	81·3	85	WSW and calm	49	,,	Cloudy, o, ⏑.
,,	6th	146·4	7·0	·763	87·1	93·6	12·8	80·8	82·4	1·047	80·6	82	SW and calm ...	72	,,	Day partially cloudy, night clear, ⏑.
,,	7th	146·4	7·4	·724	86·4	93·4	12·4	81·0	81·8	1·027	80·0	82	SW and calm ...	77	,,	Partially cloudy, ⏑.
,,	8th	148·6	5·9	·708	86·6	93·4	12·2	81·2	81·7	1·015	79·7	81	SW and calm ...	44	,,	Partially cloudy, ⏑.
,,	9th	153·6	8·1	·737	87·2	94·6	14·4	80·2	81·7	1·010	79·5	78	E by S, N by E and calm.	31	,,	Chiefly cloudy, ⏑.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·723
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·649
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	28·8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	87·1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	86·6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·3
The extreme variation of temperature	16·2
The maximum temperature	94·6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	8
	%
The mean relative humidity	82
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 3rd to 9th September 1899	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	3·31
The total fall from 1st January to 9th September 1899	60·23
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	52·2[illegible]

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; ⏑, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 11th September 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births. Number registered.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths. Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes. Number registered.	Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,301,880	4,098	35·28	49	·36	...	...	1,734	14·88	50	·36	68	·48	755	6·48	2,650	22·80	2,831	24·36	
	Birbhum	798,354	2,809	42·12	18	·24	...	...	1,126	16·92	3	·03	41	·60	589	8·76	1,777	26·64	1,805	27·12	
	Bankura	1,069,668	3,919	43·92	6	·06	7	·07	1,147	12·84	23	·24	60	·60	657	7·32	1,900	21·24	2,364	26·52	
	Midnapore	2,631,316	8,468	38·28	209	·84	16	·07	3,199	14·52	107	·48	136	·60	1,196	5·40	4,863	22·08	5,176	23·52	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	1,857	21·48	22	·24	...	...	1,486	17·16	90	·96	63	·72	231	2·88	1,912	22·08	2,109	24·36	
	Howrah	763,625	1,880	29·52	37	·48	...	...	1,002	15·72	225	3·48	68	·96	473	7·32	1,805	28·32	1,452	22·80	
Presidency	24-Parganas	1,892,633	4,010	25·32	46	·24	4	·02	2,647	16·68	128	·72	170	·96	422	2·64	3,417	21·60	2,848	18·00	
	Calcutta	681,569	718	12·60	141	2·40	...	...	418	7·32	223	3·84	41	·72	841	3·84	3,263	23·28	2,697	19·68	
	Nadia	1,646,108	5,028	36·60	15	·10	2	·01	2,463	17·88	15	·10	167	1·20	435	4·08	2,962	28·32	2,594	24·00	
	Murshidabad	1,350,946	3,492	37·32	1	·008	...	...	2,426	23·16	6	·04	97	·84	281	1·68	3,678	23·28	3,332	21·12	
	Jessore	1,888,827	3,240	20·64	10	·06	...	...	3,254	20·64	3	·01	139	·72	634	6·36	2,685	27·24	2,116	21·48	
	Khulna	1,177,652	3,264	33·24	8	·07	...	...	1,941	19·68	23	·12	79	·72	165	1·32	3,612	30·12	3,089	25·32	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,457,460	2,566	21·36	3	·02	4	·02	3,396	27·48	8	·06	126	·96	231	1·80	3,981	32·16	3,337	27·00	
	Dinajpur	1,482,570	3,472	28·08	134	1·08	3	·02	3,325	28·44	9	·07	79	·60	69	·96	1,850	32·52	1,886	33·24	
	Jalpaiguri	480,736	1,332	27·00	102	1·68	...	...	1,642	28·92	23	·48	17	·24	168	2·00	836	41·88	944	50·64	
	Darjeeling	223,514	737	39·60	...	...	...	...	541	29·04	116	6·12	11	·48	205	1·08	4,047	23·40	4,315	24·96	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	4,788	27·72	19	·10	3	·01	3,764	21·84	5	·02	51	·24	184	2·88	1,692	26·40	1,714	26·76	
	Bogra	766,635	2,063	32·28	40	·60	8	·12	1,385	21·60	3	·03	72	1·08	115	·96	2,508	22·08	2,319	20·40	
	Pabna	1,361,223	2,154	18·96	12	·09	...	...	2,310	20·28	4	·02	67	·48	783	3·84	4,377	21·84	3,439	17·16	
Dacca	Dacca	2,395,602	5,059	25·32	7	·02	...	...	3,310	16·56	165	·72	113	·48	872	3·00	6,280	21·60	5,802	20·16	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	7,023	25·92	17	·04	8	·02	5,210	18·00	46	·12	118	·36	544	3·36	4,084	26·76	3,665	20·16	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	3,735	24·48	...	...	1	·006	3,385	22·20	38	·24	146	·96	1,116	6·12	4,091	22·68	4,236	23·88	
	Backergunge	2,153,966	5,464	30·36	8	·03	...	...	2,800	15·48	32	·12	135	·72	465	3·12	3,212	21·60	2,783	18·72	
Chittagong	Tippera	1,782,956	3,889	26·16	...	...	...	...	2,595	17·40	11	·07	141	·84	212	2·40	3,017	35·76	2,194	26·04	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	2,004	35·52	1	·01	1	·01	2,721	32·28	4	·03	78	·84	163	1·44	2,786	25·80	3,731	34·68	
	Chittagong	1,290,157	5,223	51·36	4	·03	8	·07	2,513	23·28	13	·12	79	·72							Not under registration.
	South Lushai Hills																				
Patna	Patna	1,772,359	5,434	36·72	399	2·64	4	·02	2,599	17·52	275	1·80	135	·84	1,466	9·48	4,809	32·52	5,062	40·32	
	Gaya	2,138,531	8,002	44·88	76	·36	30	·12	3,929	21·96	65	·36	169	·84	1,336	7·32	5,566	31·20	8,072	45·24	
	Shahabad	2,060,579	6,423	37·32	340	1·92	1	·004	3,985	23·76	28	·12	113	·60	1,035	6·00	5,502	32·04	5,978	34·80	
	Saran	2,466,065	7,561	36·72	5	·02	24	·16	2,994	11·64	194	·84	257	1·20	2,079	12·96	5,553	27·00	7,041	34·20	
	Champaran	1,859,465	5,228	33·72	21	·12	33	·12	2,488	15·96	11	·06	239	1·44	1,027	6·48	3,793	24·36	5,564	35·88	
	Muzaffarpur	2,713,857	8,146	36·10	105	·36	4	·01	3,553	15·60	127	·48	380	1·68	1,028	7·08	5,782	25·56	8,013	35·40	
	Darbhanga	2,801,055	8,231	35·16	...	...	1	·003	4,132	17·64	121	·48	360	1·44	1,028	4·32	5,642	24·12	7,005	30·00	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,621	6,930	40·80	49	·24	18	·09	3,049	17·88	27	·12	193	1·08	954	5·52	4,290	25·20	5,341	31·44	
	Bhagalpur	2,039,696	6,771	39·96	19	·10	46	·24	3,446	20·28	8	·03	135	·72	674	3·96	4,338	25·44	4,738	27·96	
	Purnea	1,944,658	3,414	21·00	9	·04	...	...	3,850	23·64	4	·02	96	·48	144	·84	4,103	25·20	3,845	22·44	
	Malda	814,919	2,195	32·28	...	...	1	·01	1,941	28·56	1	·01	29	·84	115	1·68	2,117	31·08	1,740	25·56	
	Santhal Parganas	1,753,775	6,154	42·00	39	·24	14	·08	2,324	15·84	30	·12	84	·36	404	3·12	2,925	19·92	4,075	27·84	
Orissa	Cuttack	1,937,671	7,878	48·72	1,481	9·12	472	2·88	1,874	11·52	534	3·24	132	·72	1,746	10·80	6,239	38·52	4,156	25·68	
	Balasore	904,625	3,913	47·16	894	9·60	25	·24	882	10·56	189	2·16	64	·72	994	11·76	2,951	35·52	2,381	28·68	
	Puri	944,908	3,009	39·24	2,234	28·32	290	3·60	467	5·88	309	3·84	46	·48	1,134	14·40	4,480	56·88	2,565	32·52	
	Angul and Khondmals																				Not under registration.
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	5,110	52·56	...	...	1	·009	1,942	19·92	19	·12	67	·60	636	6·48	2,665	27·36	3,893	40·08	
	Ranchi	1,128,886	5,205	55·32	...	...	10	·09	1,080	11·40	87	·84	35	·36	952	10·08	2,164	22·92	2,904	30·84	
	Palamau	806,710	2,257	45·36	...	...	8	·12	1,070	21·48	13	·24	28	·48	281	5·64	1,400	28·08	1,894	38·04	
	Manbhum	1,133,328	5,186	52·08	44	·36	1	·009	1,632	16·32	14	·12	30	·24	688	6·84	2,409	24·12	3,380	33·96	
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,873	41·16	17	·36	9	·12	720	15·72	10	·19	35	·72	133	2·88	924	20·28	1,048	23·04	
	Total	71,069,617	203,028	34·32	6,542	1·08	1,059	·12	109,193	18·36	3,444	·48	4,944	·72	31,337	5·28	156,539	26·40	163,078	27·48	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	.....	170,612	28·80	14,532	2·40	894	·12	114,320	19·20	4,101	·60	4,532	·72	24,679	4·08	163,078	27·48			
	Difference + or −	.....	+33,016	+5·52	−7,990	−1·32	+165	Equal.	−5,127	−·84	−657	−·12	+412	Equal	+6,658	+1·20	−6,539	−1·08			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 9th September 1899.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of July 1899.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	72	24·96	2	·60	...	...	33	11·40	5	1·68	2	·60	17	5·88	59	20·52	64	22·20	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore	32,264	129	44·52	6	1·80	...	...	49	18·12	5	1·80	...	...	15	5·52	74	27·48	112	41·64	
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,069	46	16·08	2	·72	...	...	40	17·76	14	5·04	...	...	10	3·60	75	27·12	94	34·08	
	4. Serampore	35,952	40	13·32	...	...	...	...	51	16·92	24	7·92	1	·24	13	3·96	88	29·28	113	37·68	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah	116,606	216	22·20	8	·72	...	...	200	20·52	49	5·04	5	·48	37	5·76	319	32·76	259	26·64	
	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	23	8·40	...	...	...	...	20	7·56	5	1·80	1	·36	11	4·20	37	14·04	35	13·32	
	7. Maniktala	32,865	34	12·36	...	...	...	...	23	8·28	1	·36	...	...	3	1·08	27	9·84	29	10·56	
	8. Barnagore	34,278	38	13·20	6	2·04	1	·24	53	18·48	24	8·40	4	1·32	12	4·20	100	34·92	66	23·04	
	9. South Suburban ...	41,718	56	16·08	1	·24	...	...	97	27·84	15	4·20	4	1·08	13	5·16	135	38·76	105	30·12	
24-Parganas	10. Garden Reach ...	27,924	37	15·84	...	...	...	...	47	20·16	2	·84	1	·36	6	2·52	56	24·00	Data not available.		
	11. South Barrackpore, including Tittagarh Municipality.	35,647	33	10·68	2	·60	...	...	50	16·80	4	1·32	2	·60	6	1·92	64	21·48	51	17·16	
	12. Naihati	29,724	37	14·88	2	·72	...	...	37	14·88	2	·72	1	·36	5	1·92	47	18·96	60	24·12	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	718	12·60	141	2·40	...	...	418	7·32	223	3·84	41	·72	849	14·88	1,672	29·40	1,525	26·76	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,500	48	22·56	...	...	...	...	43	20·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	20·16	39	18·24	
	15. Santipur	30,437	59	25·16	...	...	...	...	39	15·36	...	...	1	·36	14	5·40	54	21·24	57	22·44	
Murshidabad	16. Berhampore	23,515	22	11·16	...	...	...	...	43	21·84	2	·96	1	·48	4	2·04	50	25·44	59	30·00	
Rajshahi ...	17. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	27	15·12	2	1·08	...	...	36	16·80	3	1·68	1	·48	5	2·76	41	22·92	42	23·52	
Pabna ...	18. Sirajganj	23,267	29	14·88	...	...	...	...	17	8·76	...	...	3	1·44	2	·96	22	11·28	33	16·92	
Dacca ...	19. Dacca	82,533	120	17·40	1	·12	...	...	89	12·84	50	7·20	2	·24	64	9·24	206	29·88	178	25·80	
Chittagong ...	20. Chittagong	24,069	28	15·92	...	...	...	...	33	16·44	1	·48	1	·48	1	·48	36	17·88	50	24·84	
Patna ...	21. Patna City	158,192	307	28·80	30	2·16	3	·12	242	17·52	74	5·28	13	·84	198	14·28	560	40·56	528	38·28	
	22. Bihar	47,723	173	45·44	...	...	...	...	75	18·84	7	1·68	13	3·24	36	9·00	131	32·88	199	49·92	
	23. Dinapore	44,419	79	21·24	3	·72	...	...	50	13·44	16	4·32	1	·24	25	6·72	95	25·56	102	27·48	
Gaya ...	24. Gaya	80,583	232	34·56	15	2·16	6	·84	186	27·72	32	4·68	11	1·56	77	11·40	327	48·72	419	62·52	
Shahabad ...	25. Arrah	46,905	133	33·96	...	...	...	...	70	17·88	1	·24	4	·96	21	5·28	96	24·48	159	40·56	
	26. Sasaram	22,713	84	44·28	...	...	...	...	44	23·16	...	...	1	·48	9	4·68	54	28·44	113	59·64	
Saran ...	27. Chapra	57,352	122	31·80	...	...	...	...	63	13·08	10	2·04	2	·36	92	19·20	167	34·92	149	31·08	
Champaran ...	28. Bettiah	22,780	75	39·48	...	...	...	...	26	13·68	1	·48	2	·96	18	9·48	47	24·72	85	44·76	
Muzaffarpur	29. Muzaffarpur	49,198	112	27·24	...	...	...	...	44	10·68	2	·48	3	·72	36	8·76	85	20·64	142	34·56	
	30. Hajipur	21,487	91	50·76	25	13·92	...	...	21	11·64	4	2·16	1	·48	40	22·32	91	50·76	80	44·64	
Darbhanga ...	31. Darbhanga	73,561	102	26·40	...	...	...	...	37	6·00	9	1·44	2	·24	101	16·44	149	24·24	173	28·20	
Monghyr ...	32. Monghyr	57,077	176	36·96	22	4·56	...	...	78	16·32	8	1·68	6	1·20	60	12·60	174	36·48	178	37·32	
Bhagalpur ...	33. Bhagalpur	68,106	164	28·44	...	...	5	·84	82	14·16	6	·96	1	·12	38	6·48	132	22·92	161	27·84	
Cuttack ...	34. Cuttack	47,186	117	29·64	59	12·60	...	...	39	9·84	24	6·00	2	·48	18	4·56	133	33·72	155	39·36	
Balasore ...	35. Balasore	20,775	64	36·96	13	7·44	...	...	17	9·72	7	3·96	1	·48	22	12·60	60	34·56	56	32·28	
Puri ...	36. Puri	28,794	47	19·56	742	309·12	1	·36	60	24·96	33	13·68	2	·72	73	30·36	911	379·56	149	62·04	
Ranchi ...	37. Ranchi	20,306	83	48·96	...	...	2	1·08	26	15·36	...	...	...	...	14	8·16	42	24·72	67	39·48	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over	2,273,167	4,142	21·84	1,072	5·64	18	·08	2,581	13·56	663	3·48	136	·60	1,989	10·44	6,459	34·08	5,886	30·96	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	.....	3,763	19·80	645	3·36	29	·12	2,809	14·76	694	3·60	123	·60	1,586	8·28	5,886	30·96	.....	.....	
	Difference + or —	.....	+379	+2·04	+427	+2·28	−11	−·04	−228	−1·20	−31	−·12	+13	Equal	+403	+2·12	+573	+3·12	.....	.....	

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
The 9th September 1899.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics for June 1899, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 11th August 1899.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.			
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Presidency ...	Jessore	1,888,827	3,608	22·92	2	·01	.....	.....	2,599	16·44	6	·03	107	·60	257	1·56	2,971	18·84	3,262	20·64
	Total for the whole Province ...	71,069,617	181,508	30·60	*2,099	·24	1,240	·12	96,281	16·20	2,831	·36	4,133	·60	26,039	4·32	133,633	22·32	162,450	27·36
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	...	168,974	28·44	20,093	3·36	1,518	·24	111,218	18·72	3,518	·48	3,740	·60	22,363	3·72	162,450	27·36	.....	.....
	Difference + or −	...	+12,534	+2·16	−17,994	−3·12	−269	−·12	−14,937	−2·52	−687	−·12	+393	Equal.	+3,676	+·60	−29,818	−5·04	.....	.....

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 9th September 1899.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of July 1899.

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.								Rainfall, 1899-1900.		Rainfall, 1898-99.		REMARKS.
								Long-term leases.	Season leases.						GRAND TOTAL.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
									Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
ORISSA	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,348	489	189	14,101	16,931	13,944	2,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,396	16,340	9·97	33·73	6·80	17·06	Kulsai.
		Ditto, 2nd ,,	506	142																
		Machgaon	776	347	328	28,510	28,278	23,129	5,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,378	28,507	7·00	26·53	5·75	15·00	Balia.
																9·50	23·48	11·00	21·15	Jagatsingpur.
		Kendrapara	1,067	556	485	49,843	49,639	44,365	5,463	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,463	49,828	9·08	37·48	9·71	23·36	Kendupatna.
																8·82	29·32	9·21	16·71	Marshaghai.
		Gobri	378	47	37	2,213	2,889	3,484	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	3,662	9·11	30·82	14·06	26·71	Kendrapara.
		Do. Extension	648	41	32	1,897	2,553	3,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,255	10·42	29·72	7·37	15·43	Ichapur.
		Patamundi	885	203	162	9,170	8,902	12,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,347	10·21	33·64	13·63	28·39	Nurtang.
		High Level, Range I	608	406	295	20,883	19,361	20,289	895	.....	.....	.....	11	906	21,195	9·02	31·32	7·68	20·61	Janapur.
		Ditto, do. II	727	23	6	2,699	2,973	2,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,995	No gauge.				
		Jajpur Canal	700	126	76	9,129	9,273	9,003	49	.....	50	.....	15	114	9,117	6·37	26·76	7·26	15·09	Jajpur.
	Balasore	High Level, Range III	727	231	221	26,587	28,803	28,782	.....	.....	144	.....	208	352	29,134	7·80	30·90	8·66	20·50	Akhoyapada.
		Total	.....	.....	.....	165,023	169,602	161,593	14,359	.....	262	.....	234	14,787	176,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]	.....	166,646	10,939	.....	338	.....	188	11,465	178,111	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	60·99	48·45	6,950	4,788	61,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,862	15·99	41·50	12·42	31·18	23 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	4·02	4·62	.....	586	6,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,507	21·80	47·55	9·81	24·09	2 ,, ,,
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	1,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	6,950	5,519	69,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SONE	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,078	112	11,480	17,588	11,382	693	.....	*	.....	357	1,050	12,402	20·53	32·45	10·29	14·99	
		Buxar	1,226	256	129	66,776	74,104	61,715	4,111	.....		.....	5,499	9,610	71,325					
		Arrah	2,600	689	457	135,765	146,641	117,575	13,633	.....		.....	13,804	27,437	145,012	21·38	33·43	14·59	20·83	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,893	2,213	1,401	438	.....					20	458	1,947	18·94	32·59	14·72	19·32		
		Patna	1,406	605	305	61,721	70,749	92,423	8,999	.....		.....	2,229	11,319	63,742					
		Total	.....	.....	.....	277,632	311,286	284,546	27,913	.....	.....	.....	22,009	49,922	294,478	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288,171	15,745	.....	.....	.....	22,160	37,905	326,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	449,605	486,407	475,913	42,363	.....	203	.....	25,243	64,709	540,624	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand Total of the corresponding period last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	533,413	26,684	.....	338	.....	23,348	49,370	572,763	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th September 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of July 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900.		Tollage, 1898-99.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda Canal System	934 10 6	4,728 2 3	2,228 14 4	9,675 14 6
Kendrapara ditto	7,184 1 6	21,170 13 8	7,432 15 0	23,738 8 2
High Level Canal, Range I	2,145 9 6	4,063 8 0	1,685 12 3	6,399 15 3
Ditto, „ II	624 6 6	1,099 5 0	305 13 3	1,047 2 3
Ditto, „ III	513 1 0	604 7 6	94 3 9	429 11 6
Kujpur Canal ...	38 5 3	157 13 3	16 5 0	55 4 0
Total Orissa Circle ...	11,440 2 3	31,824 1 8	11,763 15 7	41,346 7 8
South-Western Circle.				
Midnapore Canal ...	7,040 0 9	31,810 5 3	7,269 6 3	31,151 2 0
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	5,103 0 0	20,969 6 3	7,151 3 0	33,803 0 0
Total South-Western Circle ...	12,143 0 9	52,779 11 6	14,420 9 3	64,954 2 0
Sone Circle.				
Patna Canal System ...	2,901 0 9	15,960 2 6	3,938 3 0	12,644 13 6
Arrah ditto ...	1,597 2 9	11,384 5 6	3,906 1 3	17,089 1 6
Buxar ditto ...	1,109 6 9	5,139 11 9	1,330 3 6	3,425 4 0
Total Sone Circle ...	5,607 10 3	32,484 3 9	9,174 7 9	33,159 3 0
Grand Total ...	29,190 13 3	1,17,088 0 11	35,359 0 7	1,39,459 12 8

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1899-1900.						Tollage, 1898-99.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	15,844	332	15,156 11 0	25,503	2,515	23,000 0 6	3,541	479	2,782 12 0	13,416	2,073	10,406 14 10
Total Orissa Circle	15,844	332	15,156 11 0	25,503	2,515	23,000 0 6	3,541	479	2,782 12 0	13,416	2,073	10,406 14 10

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1899-1900.		Earnings, 1898-99.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	26,596 13 3	54,914 2 2	14,546 11 7	51,753 6 6
Midnapore Canal ...	7,040 0 9	31,810 5 3	7,269 6 3	31,151 2 0
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	5,103 0 0	20,969 6 3	7,151 3 0	33,803 0 0
Sone Canals ...	5,607 10 3	32,484 3 9	9,174 7 9	33,159 3 0
Total ...	44,347 8 3	1,40,178 1 5	38,141 12 7	1,49,866 11 6

Calcutta,
The 12th September 1899.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of July 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900.		Tollage, 1898-99.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	18,997 15 0	80,020 8 6	13,012 0 0	61,075 7 9
Tolly's Nala ...	6,528 6 0	22,878 5 9	4,737 6 6	13,976 8 0
Total ...	25,526 5 0	1,02,898 14 3	17,749 6 6	75,051 15 9
Orissa Coast Canal ...	4,394 7 3	15,873 12 0	5,121 0 9	27,174 13 6
Nadia Rivers ...	15,820 11 6	29,589 13 0	10,159 6 0	20,210 2 0
Grand Total ...	45,741 7 9	1,48,362 7 3	33,029 13 3	1,22,436 15 3

Calcutta,
The 12th September 1899.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 9th September 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 9th September 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 10th September 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,108	1,27,990	1,816	672	98,290	1,657
Jute	82	40,200	576	53	15,175	262
Firewood	49	29,550	444	52	33,900	500
Other articles	788	1,87,215	2,295	686	1,56,825	1,983
Total ...	2,027	3,84,955	5,131	1,463	3,04,190	4,402

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the four weeks and one day ending 29th July 1899 as compared with the same period of 1898.

Staples.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	80,45,078	11,50,806	76,77,088	9,89,816	.....	.....	3,70,390	1,60,990
Cotton, raw	45,436	22,345	27,368	14,122	.....	.....	18,068	8,223
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	12,820	7,883	11,052	5,302	.....	.....	1,768	2,581
2.— Ditto, Indian	46,379	21,063	48,964	23,466	2,585	2,403	.....	.....
3.—Piece-goods—European	80,854	93,092	56,950	65,774	.....	.....	23,904	28,218
4.— Ditto —Indian	17,079	8,357	12,144	6,056	.....	.....	4,935	2,301
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	1,021	890	655	371	.....	.....	366	519
2.—Non-intoxicating	11,580	9,213	12,304	9,922	724	709	.....	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo	2,057	1,591	894	245	.....	.....	1,663	1,346
2.—Myrabolams	6,814	1,665	5,969	1,638	.....	.....	845	27
3.—Cutch	2,007	845	2,145	1,184	138	339	.....	.....
4.—Turmeric	16,960	13,192	12,087	10,464	.....	.....	4,873	2,728
5.—Alizarine and aniline dyes	161	137	203	199	42	62	.....	.....
6.—Al (Morinda citrifolia)	141	55	487	214	346	159	.....	.....
7.—Others	1,847	1,073	792	214	.....	.....	1,055	859
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	5,06,783	1,37,299	9,89,637	2,25,953	4,82,904	88,654	.....	.....
2.—Rice in the husk	69,967	6,016	43,094	4,344	.....	.....	26,873	2,672
3.—Rice not in the husk	4,37,528	72,751	4,21,291	84,303	.....	11,552	16,247	.....
4.—Jowar and bajra	10,445	1,540	19,081	3,755	8,636	2,209	.....	.....
5.—Gram & pulse	3,59,714	90,439	3,44,190	74,947	.....	.....	15,524	15,492
6.—Others	60,441	14,763	59,913	9,809	.....	.....	528	4,954
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	40,767	22,634	47,838	23,669	7,071	1,035	.....	.....
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	14,131	6,618	19,466	7,693	5,335	1,075	.....	.....
Horns	871	487	1,296	744	425	257	.....	.....
Hemp and other fibres	71,399	14,234	7,482	1,046	.....	.....	63,917	12,388
Jute—								
1.—Raw	16,082	3,356	21,823	4,180	5,741	824	.....	.....
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	53,258	45,302	84,381	41,348	1,123	.....	.....	4,014
Lac—								
1.—Stick	24,285	9,681	32,885	13,309	8,600	3,629	.....	.....
2.—Shell	14,142	11,090	20,226	15,275	6,084	4,185	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	3,931	3,873	3,230	3,686	.....	.....	701	187
Liquors—								
1.—Ale and Beer	10,583	3,625	10,992	5,013	409	1,388	.....	.....
2.—Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit	1,245	1,956	3,514	2,400	2,269	444	.....	.....
3.—Wines	2,476	3,126	2,432	2,972	.....	.....	44	154
4.—All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	21	25	195	32	174	7	.....	.....
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	1,162	1,468	109	95	.....	.....	1,053	1,373
2.—Brass, ditto	1,834	930	296	156	.....	.....	1,538	774
3.—Copper, wrought	1,057	533	524	310	.....	.....	533	223
4.—Brass, ,, ditto	13,862	6,669	12,511	5,104	.....	.....	1,351	1,565
5.—Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	31,529	7,089	29,091	5,560	.....	.....	2,438	1,529
(b) Unwrought	7,560	291	3,466	331	.....	70	4,094	.....
(c) Wrought	79,881	38,182	71,164	34,555	.....	.....	8,717	3,627
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	27,717	13,963	33,034	17,756	5,317	3,793	.....	.....
6.—Zinc and spelter	3,620	2,422	1,632	1,037	.....	.....	1,988	1,385
7.—Others	8,178	7,134	7,070	4,721	.....	.....	1,108	2,413
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,20,882	46,800	1,38,316	48,836	8,434	2,036	.....	.....
2.—Castor	4,333	997	3,076	1,046	.....	49	857	.....
3.—Cocoanut	5,081	2,027	3,108	1,153	.....	.....	1,973	874
4.—Mustard and rape	6,044	2,094	8,501	2,694	2,457	600	.....	.....
5.—Others	7,422	3,742	4,040	1,985	.....	.....	3,382	1,757
Oilseeds—								
1.—Linseed	11,23,289	2,82,239	5,93,839	1,57,623	.....	.....	5,29,450	1,24,616
2.—Rape and mustard	4,39,832	1,08,317	2,62,343	73,553	.....	.....	1,77,489	34,764
3.—Til or jinjili	10,113	1,524	7,522	885	.....	.....	2,591	639
4.—Poppy	1,02,626	27,217	52,239	16,233	.....	.....	50,387	10,984
5.—Earthnuts	68	20	32	18	.....	.....	36	2
6.—Castor	81,371	18,505	44,957	12,207	.....	.....	36,414	6,298
7.—Others	8,154	2,011	42,058	10,356	33,904	8,345	.....	.....
Opium	1,064	993	1,736	1,131	672	195	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	18,496	9,007	17,351	10,361	.....	1,354	1,145	.....
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	31,149	25,199	32,379	26,623	1,230	1,424	.....	.....
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	5,299	3,503	1,185	837	.....	.....	4,114	2,666
3.—Potatoes	62,599	19,135	3,344	20,485	.....	1,350	53,255	.....
4.—Others	1,13,996	39,375	1,07,607	36,303	.....	.....	6,389	3,072
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	10,583	2,072	957	30	.....	.....	9,626	2,041
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	3,110	659	682	99	.....	.....	2,428	560
3.—Materials—								
(a) Steel rails & fish-plates	45,228	7,326	10,908	2,516	.....	.....	34,320	4,810
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	.....	.....	9,554	2,023	9,554	2,023	.....	.....
(c) Other sorts	91,811	13,272	58,848	8,134	.....	.....	32,963	5,138
Salt	4,20,313	82,906	3,29,947	70,446	.....	.....	90,366	12,460

Staples.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	31,367	13,199	21,163	10,438	.....	.....	10,204	2,761
2.—Other saline substances	37,803	11,144	30,079	10,836	1,186	.....	.....	308
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	.....	.....	46	2	46	2	.....	.....
2.—Indian	648	551	604	357	.....	.....	44	194
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.—Indian	107	181	45	47	.....	.....	62	134
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	21,371	23,357	15,744	15,606	.....	.....	5,627	7,751
2.—Pepper	1,593	1,401	1,452	1,407	.....	6	141	.....
3.—Ginger	1,168	313	1,578	825	410	512	.....	.....
4.—Chillies	16,305	15,405	7,936	2,908	.....	.....	9,269	12,497
5.—Cardamoms	816	643	641	566	.....	.....	175	77
6.—Others	957	567	678	347	.....	.....	279	220
Stone and lime	5,09,787	96,621	4,06,489	41,959	.....	.....	1,63,298	54,662
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	8,429	3,561	5,093	1,154	.....	.....	3,337	2,407
2.—Unrefined	1,65,426	31,632	1,43,190	24,591	.....	.....	22,236	7,041
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.—Indian	3,237	1,820	4,885	1,428	1,648	.....	.....	392
Timber	92,971	22,022	1,05,788	23,246	13,717	1,224	.....	.....
Tobacco	1,26,880	51,219	77,963	23,604	.....	.....	48,926	27,615
Wool—								
(*a*) Raw	2,564	1,459	1,162	638	.....	.....	1,202	821
(*b*) Manufactured—							75	63
I.—Carpets and rugs	720	968	645	845	.....	.....		
II.—Piece-goods, European	242	312	1,292	573	1,050	261	.....	.....
III.— ,, Indian	1,909	1,489	2,970	1,568	1,061	79	.....	.....
IV.—Other sorts of manufactures ...	.....	.....	42	21	42	21	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Bones	42,946	10,181	36,978	7,350	.....	.....	5,968	2,831
2.—Firewood	37,802	2,683	50,293	4,056	12,491	1,373	.....	.....
3.—Indigo seed	10,058	3,739	7,158	2,374	.....	.....	2,900	1,365
4.—Oil-cake	95,462	14,904	60,748	9,939	.....	.....	34,714	4,965
5.—Paints & colours	12,080	3,783	3,470	2,189	.....	.....	9,210	1,593
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	32,631	20,563	33,571	13,161	938	.....	.....	7,402
7.—Wooden articles	11,599	4,344	11,483	5,229	.....	885	24	.....
8.—Others	3,67,463	1,12,408	5,19,776	1,27,545	1,62,313	15,137	.....	.....
Total ...	1,46,01,159	30,10,690	1,34,60,248	25,65,227	.....	.....	11,40,911	4,45,463
Military stores	13,422	21,753	10,047	16,607	.....	.....	3,375	5,146
Coal for railway	9,94,145	77,453	10,24,085	67,238	29,940	.....	.....	10,214
Railway materials	12,04,854	61,316	13,94,041	47,625	1,89,217	.....	.....	13,691
Live-stock	...	3,162	.....	9,683	.....	6,521	.....	.....
Total ...	1,08,13,550	31,74,373	1,58,88,421	27,06,380	.....	.....	9,23,129	4,67,993

C. W. Clarke, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 7th September 1899.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd September 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	202,360	86,830 0 0	11,20,470 0	2,57,100 0 0	10,170 0 0	3,54,100 0 0	34,900	43,650	78,330
Per mile of railway	243	104 0 0	1,343 0	308 0 0	1 0 0	*413 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	1,585,570	7,42,660 0 0	66,42,750 0	12,95,010 0 0	1,20,620 0 0	21,57,690 0 0	235,778	293,332	579,110
Total for 9 weeks ...	1,787,930	8,28,890 0 0	77,63,220 0	15,52,110 0 0	1,30,790 0 0	25,11,790 0 0	320,678	336,982	657,440
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	156,691	64,809 0 0	7,68,257 0	1,43,571 0 0	6,672 0 0	2,15,052 0 0	34,478	27,378	61,856
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	191	79 0 0	939 0	176 0 0	1 0 0	256 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,666,071	6,97,366 0 0	72,63,574 0	12,84,912 0 0	1,27,358 0 0	21,09,536 0 0	3,13,236	304,152	617,388

* Excluding steamer earnings.
NOTE.—Increase is chiefly due to Jute traffic.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd September 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	40,710	11,470 0 0	22,000 0	1,950 0 0	50 0 0	13,470 0 0	2,680	1,314	3,994
Per mile of railway	473	133 0 0	256 0	23 0 0	1 0 0	157 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	1,78,830	55,450 0 0	88,980 0	8,690 0 0	980 0 0	65,120 0 0	21,278	10,694	31,972
Total for 9 weeks ...	2,19,540	66,920 0 0	110,980 0	10,640 0 0	1,030 0 0	78,590 0 0	23,958	12,008	35,966
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,214	5,749 0 0	26,018 0	1,402 0 0	64 0 0	7,215 0 0	1,480	2,352	3,832
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	223	67 0 0	303 0	16 0 0	1 0 0	84 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,13,042	62,526 0 0	197,473 0	13,419 0 0	1,746 0 0	77,691 0 0	21,142	20,692	41,834

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd September 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,130	780 0 0	1,960 0	350 0 0	.....	1,050 0 0	280	1,192	*1,472
Per mile of railway	95	22 0 0	59 0	10 0 0	.....	32 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	23,010	5,460 0 0	11,020 0	1,200 0 0	10 0 0	6,670 0 0	2,384	6,796	9,180
Total for 9 weeks ...	26,140	6,190 0 0	12,980 0	1,550 0 0	10 0 0	7,730 0 0	2,664	7,988	10,652
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 548.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd September 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.*
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,140	320 0 0	11,690 0	280 0 0	60 0 0	660 0 0	180	*650	
Or per mile of railway	46	13 0 0	472 0	11 0 0	3 0 0	27 0 0	.....	.....	
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	10,940	2,940 0 0	45,290 0	3,350 0 0	530 0 0	6,820 0 0	1,653	8,283	
Total for 9 weeks ...	12,080	3,260 0 0	56,980 0	3,630 0 0	590 0 0	7,480 0 0	1,833	8,933	
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* Includes ballast train-miles 480.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd September 1899 on 33·73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,550	520 0 0	7,119 0	870 0 0	20 0 0	1,410 0 0	360	1,024	
Or per mile of railway	46	15 0 0	211 0	26 0 0	.....	*41 0 0	.....	.....	
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	14,200	5,710 0 0	48,850 0	5,750 0 0	390 0 0	11,850 0 0	2,759	6,904	
Total for 9 weeks ...	15,750	6,230 0 0	55,960 0	6,620 0 0	410 0 0	13,260 0 0	3,059	7,928	
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,003	346 0 0	2,976 0	287 0 0	65 0 0	698 0 0	140	448	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	48	16 0 0	135 9	13 0 0	.....	29 0 0	.....	.....	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	10,955	3,760 0 0	28,758 0	2,745 0 0	900 0 0	7,412 0 0	1,392	5,343	

* Excluding Coaching ferry.
† Includes ballast train-miles 576.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,210	12,344 0 0	89,423 0	11,190 0 0	2,904 0 0	26,438 0 0	4,643	3,260	
Or per mile of railway	217	195 0 0	643 0	81 0 0	21 0 0	197 0 0	.....	.....	
For previous 7 weeks of half-year*	241,557	92,087 0 0	4,16,221 0	39,611 0 0	8,127 0 0	1,39,825 0 0	34,786	21,000	
Total for 8 weeks ...	269,767	1,04,431 0 0	5,05,644 0	50,801 0 0	11,031 0 0	1,66,263 0 0	39,428	24,260	
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,884	10,241 0 0	60,119 0	5,082 0 0	331 0 0	15,654 0 0	4,291	2,201	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	215	82 0 0	481 0	41 0 0	2 6 0	125 0 0	.....	.....	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	268,894	92,111 0 0	5,38,040 0	28,250 0 0	2,314 0 0	1,22,675 0 0	35,310	22,915	

* Audited up to 15th July 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 2nd September 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	129,230	46,770	4,60,050	57,060	13,670	(a)1,17,500	23,251	(b)23,367	46,618
Or per mile of railway	119·11	43·10	424·01	52·59	12·60	108·29	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year	1,086,660	4,20,190	43,02,690	5,04,090	1,27,370	10,51,650	2,09,271	2,20,773	430,043
Total for 9½ weeks ...	1,215,890	4,66,960	47,62,740	5,61,150	1,41,040	11,69,150	2,35,522	2,44,139	476,661
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	111,692	45,970	3,61,774	43,678	10,915	1,00,563	23,168	(c)21,355	44,523
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	120·75	49·70	391·13	47·22	11·80	108·72	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,028,054	3,80,607	43,71,085	5,44,084	1,26,569	10,51,260	2,00,782	2,31,892	432,681

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) Includes 6,630 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) ,, 4,152 ,, ,, ,,

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B.-N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for last 6 days of June 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period on 18 miles open	684	96 0 6	2,365	278 5 0	7 2 0	381 7 6	149	67	216
Or per mile of railway	38·00	5 5 4	131·39	15 7 5	0 6 4	21 3 1	.....	.....	...
For previous 16½ period of half-year	16,991	[3,891 14 5	1,55,500	4,413 9 0	86 1 0	8,391 1 5	6,168	2,920	9,088
Total for the half year ...	17,675	3,987 14 11	1,57,865	4,691 7 0	93 3 0	8,772 8 11	6,317	2,987	9,304
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

Note.—The line has been closed for traffic from 29th June 1899—*vide* Agent and Chief Engineer's No. 8657 of 5th July 1899

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	15,353	10,903 0 0	2,37,084 0	13,202 0 0	2,018 0 0	26,123 0 0	3,290	7,471	10,761
Per mile of railway	48·87	27·54	559·16	31·14	4·76	63·44	8·31	17·62	25·93
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	153,237	87,063 0 0	18,64,512 0	134,394 0 0	4,033 0 0	1,75,490 0 0	25,072	52,354	77,426
Total for 8 weeks ...	172,590	97,966 0 0	21,01,596 0	97,596 0 0	6,051 0 0	2,01,613 0 0	28,362	59,825	88,187
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,811	8,444 0 0	2,54,730 0	9,731 0 0	2,217 0 0	20,392 0 0	2,647	4,646	7,293
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	55·67	29·73	869·39	3·21	7·57	70·31	9·32	15·86	25·18
Total to corresponding date of previous year	155,709	82,928 0 0	20,90,588 0	93,173 0 0	5,328 0 0	1,81,429 0 0	23,790	40,426	64,216

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 26th August 1899.			Receipts for week ending 27th August 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 26th August 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 27th August 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
424	26,123	63·44	293	20,332	70·51	424	5,83,532	.....	293	5,20,356	.....	63,176	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.		
Approximate earnings for the week ending 2nd September 1899	12,532		
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	10,528		
Increase	2,004	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 2nd September 1899	245	11	7
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	206	6	11
Increase	39	4	8
Receipts from 1st July to 2nd September 1899	1,10,452	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	1,15,257	0	0
Decrease	4,805	0	0

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Administration Report of the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong for the year 1898-99 ...	1635
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 18th September 1899	1638
Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains and salt in the head-quarters station bazars of the districts of Bengal during the fortnight ending the 15th September 1899 ...	1642
RESULTS of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 10th to 16th September 1899 ...	1648
Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Brahmaputra for the month of July 1899	1649
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 16th September 1899	1650
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1651

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 1809Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 14th September 1899.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong for the year 1898-99.

The financial position of the Chittagong Port Fund for the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Opening balance of the year ...	8,709 1 8	13,510 14 1
Receipts during the year ...	1,09,785 11 6	77,355 15 1
Total ...	1,18,494 13 2	90,866 13 2
Expenditure during the year ...	1,04,983 15 1	59,157 14 11
Balance at the close of the year ...	13,510 14 1	31,708 14 3
Total ...	1,18,494 13 2	90,866 13 2

Shipping.

2. The subjoined table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels which visited the port during the year, as compared with the figures of the two previous years:—

		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
European vessels trading with foreign ports.	Entered ...	11	21,317	24	40,334	16	26,646
	Cleared ...	11	20,915	17	29,146	15	28,040
British Indian vessels trading with foreign ports	Entered ...	3	361	.....	.....	3	434
	Cleared ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vessels trading with Home ports.	Entered ...	559	1,79,505	578	1,76,121	484	1,71,604
	Cleared ...	548	1,75,944	593	1,87,402	486	1,69,990

Foreign trade.

3. The total value of the foreign trade during the year is stated to be Rs. 68,25,931, of which Rs. 10,24,135 is under imports. There is a decrease of Rs. 13,24,418 in the value of the trade as compared with that of the previous year. The largest decrease was in the importation of oils, railway material, and salt, and in the export of jute. The only marked increase was in the exportation of rice to Trinidad, the Mauritius, and Rio de Janeiro.

Coasting trade.

4. The total value of the coasting trade is given at Rs. 1,46,36,197 against Rs. 1,59,76,695 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 13,40,498. The decrease is due partly to the import of smaller quantities of rice, owing to a good local crop in the past year, but mainly to increased export of jute from Chandpur to Calcutta; to a smaller importation of spices from Calcutta in consequence of the local crop in the past year having been good-and as regards exports, mainly to a large decrease in the shipments of specie to Calcutta and Rangoon, and partly to smaller shipments of cotton, due to a full local crop.

Principal articles of trade.

5. The principal articles of trade are shown in the following statement:—

			1897-98.	1898-99.
Exports ...	Jute ...	Tons	36,613	31,354
	Grain ...	„	5,206	16,272
	Tea ...	lbs.	8,99,590	8,90,525
Imports ...	Salt ...	Tons	24,141	12,198
	Mineral oil ...	Gals.	13,39,050	9,30,985

Port appliances.

6. The appliances of the port and the light-houses are reported to have been kept in good order during the year.

The new third order dioptric light ordered from England, arrived on the 26th November 1898. It was first exhibited on the 24th January 1899. It gives a clear and powerful flash, and is clearly visible in clear weather 18 or 19 miles from the deck of an ordinary vessel.

Earnings and expenditure of the steam-tug *Gekko*.

7. The earnings of the steam-tug *Gekko*, maintained by the port, amounted to Rs. 14,296-12, while the expenditure on maintaining the vessel aggregated Rs. 16,936-13-7. A saving, however, was effected by the vessel, amounting to Rs. 6,000, being the estimated value of the services performed for the port, for which no charge was made. Deducting this amount from the expenditure, a balance of Rs. 10,936-13-7 is left, which, deducted from the earnings, leaves the net earnings on account of the vessel at Rs. 3,359-14-5.

Health of the Shipping.

8. The general health of the shipping in the port was good. Sixty-seven seamen were admitted into hospital against 88 of the previous year of whom 53 were cured, 2 were still under treatment, and 12 discharged after receiving treatment.

Pilotage Fund.

9. The state of the Pilotage Fund is shown in the subjoined table:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Opening balance of the year	21,934 14 3½	29,687 7 2½
Receipts during the year	16,411 12 0	13,572 0 0
Total ...	38,346 10 3½	43,259 7 2½
Expenditure during the year	8,659 3 1	9,572 12 9
Balance at the close of the year	29,687 7 2½	33,686 10 5½
Total ...	38,346 10 3½	43,259 7 2½

Pilot Service.

10. The working of the Pilot Service during the year was satisfactory. There was only one accident to a vessel in pilotage charge during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. B. BUCKLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 18th September 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·20, Kalna ·86, Katwa ·08, Raniganj ·89. Weather fair and hot. Harvesting of *aus* going on. More rain wanted for *aman* and the standing crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa decreasing. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kalna	14⅜	
Katwa	15 11/16	
Raniganj	15	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·77, Rampur Hât ·52. Weather hot. More rain wanted. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·28, Vishnupur ·67. Weather hot and generally cloudy with occasional drizzling rain. A copious shower is seriously wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Rice selling at Bankura 15 seers and Vishnupur 16¼ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·20, Contai 3·07, Tamluk 3·50, Ghatal ·45. Reaping of *aus* paddy finished. Transplanting of winter paddy nearly finished. Weeding going on. Grass-hoppers appeared in some places in Gopiballavpur and Debra police-stations. Cattle-disease reported from Binpur and Salboni police-stations. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	15	0	per rupee.
Contai	15	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	17	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·45, Serampore 2·21, Jahanabad ·47. Reaping of *aus* continues. Cutting of jute commenced. State of winter rice good. Common rice sells at 14 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·79, Ulubaria 3·02. Weather hot and cloudy at times. Transplantation of *aman* still going on. Jute and sugarcane doing well. Harvesting of *aus* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¾ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·27, Barasat 2·11, Basirhat 1·31, Diamond Harbour 2·88. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. The recent rainfall has done good. Prospects of transplanted *aman* fair everywhere. Transplantation of *aman* nearly at an end. Cutting of *aus* and steeping of jute going on briskly. Cattle-disease reported from Sadar station. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	13 7/8	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar ·89, Kushtia 1·35, Meherpur ·69, Chuadanga ·26, Ranaghat ·94. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* almost over. *Aman* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kushtia	16	
Meherpur	15	
Chuadanga	14¾	
Ranaghat	13¼	

Murshidabad.—Harvesting of *bhadoi* still continues. Paddy plants, mulberry and jute doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	18	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·46, Narail 3·92, Bangaon 1·24. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* paddy and jute continues. Prospects of crops favourable. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Narail	17¾	
Bangaon	20	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·72, Bagerhat 1·80, Satkhira ·97. Weather hot with scanty rainfall. Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* still going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	15	
Satkhira	14	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·96, Nator 1·79, Naugaon 1·15. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *bhadoi* continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 4·93. Weather cloudy. Standing crops fair. Cattle-disease in some thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at Sadar 16 seers and Thakurgaon 18 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·69, Alipur Duars 12·13. Weather cloudy and cool. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy completed. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy nearly finished. Cutting and steeping of jute going on. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 9·93, Siliguri 3·67. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Haimanti* and *bhadoi* paddy, *chota* and *bara marua*, *phaphar* and *kalai* doing well. *Terai*—*Bhadoi* and jute completely reaped; transplanting of *haimanti* paddy nearly finished; sugar-cane doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10½	per rupee.
Terai	17	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·08, Nilphamari 8·75, Kurigram 7·20, Gaibanda 2·27. Weather cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of winter rice and steeping of jute still going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 3·95. Steeping of jute and transplantation of *aman* nearly finished. Heavy rain has caused some damage to *aman* in low lands. Common rice selling at 17½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·46, Sirajganj 3·56. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers 5½ chitaks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·95, Manikganj 1·95, Munshiganj 3·28, Narainganj 3·11. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice stationary.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·62, Netrokona 2·55, Jamalpur 1·45, Kishorganj 6·24. Weather warmer. Prospects of crops good. Condition of people and cattle good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at Sadar 19 seers, Kishorganj 18 seers, Tangail and Netrokona 17 seers, and Jamalpur 14½ seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·31, Goalundo ·62, Madaripur 1·75. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·51. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells at 14½ seers (*aman*) and 17½ seers (*aus*) per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·15, Brahmanbaria 4·85, Chandpur 4·23. Weather seasonable. *Aus* harvest completed. Jute cutting in progress. Prospects of *aman* continue favourable. Average price of common rice 17½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·69, Feni 2·91. Prospects of crops less good owing to excessive rain. Harvesting of *aus* and transplantation of *aman* continue. Veterinary assistant treating cattle-disease at Chagalnaya. Some disease (*damka*) appeared in Lakhipur also. Water-supply good. Fodder less good than usual. Common rice (*aman*) 15 seers and (*aus*) 18 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 2·53. Cultivation of *aman* crop nearly finished. Prospects good. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 15 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·66, Barh 1·86, Dinapore 3·26, Bihar 1·40, Hilsa 2·75. The rain during the week has benefited paddy and prospects are now favourable, but more rain is needed. Fields are being prepared in places for *rabi* sowings. Condition of cattle good. Green fodder and water-supply for cattle plentiful. Common rice in Patna sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·72, Jahanabad 1·20, Aurangabad 2·66, Nawada ·38. Paddy doing well. *Bhadoi* harvest approaching completion. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·72, Buxar 1·06, Bhabua 2·92, Sasaram 3·44. Paddy prosperous. Fodder and water abundant.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·93, Siwan ·62. Weather cloudy. Both the finer weather and the recent rain have been beneficial to the paddy crop. Average price of common rice 13·2 seers and of *makai* 17·3 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 6·07, Bettiah 2·18, Barharwa 4·34, Bagaha 2·00, Ramnagar ·56. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops going on. Rain beneficial to *aghani* paddy. Preparation of lands for *rabi* has begun. Price of common rice 14½ seers and of maize 20½ seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·78, Hajipur 3·40, Sitamarhi 2·70, Paru 3·62. *Bhadoi* crops being harvested. Rice crop doing well. Retransplantation still in progress where practicable. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 15 seers, barley 19 seers, *makai* 19 seers, gram 17 seers, *rahar* 19 seers, and *marua* 22 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·17, Samastipur 3·8, Madhubani 3·15. Weather cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of winter rice almost completed. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Samastipur	13½	
Madhubani	12	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 1·33, Begusarai ·10. Weather hot with occasional showers. Lands being prepared for *rabi*. Prospects of paddy and sugarcane good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Monghyr	11	9	per rupee.
Begusarai	12	10	

Bhagalpur.—Weather cloudy with showers at intervals. Rainfall at Sadar 3·86, Banka ·65, Madhipura ·14, Supaul ·85. Harvesting of *marua* in North Bhagalpur nearly over and that of *bhadoi* paddy all over the district in full swing. Prospects of *aghani* paddy continue good. Stray cases of cattle-disease continue. Price of common rice going down.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·98, Kishanganj 12·13, Araria 2·87. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aghani* paddy good. Harvesting of *bhadoi* approaching completion. Cutting and steeping of jute still continue. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Kishanganj	21	
Araria	21	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·80, Gajol 1·80, Chanchal 2·05, Shibganj 2·58. Weather hot, cloudy and rainy. Prospects of winter rice continue good. *Kalai* being sown in some places. Cattle-pox reported. Coarse rice sells at 17 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather cloudy with passing showers. Average rainfall 1·29. More rain wanted for high land paddy, but recent rain has done much good. Indian-corn being reaped; outturn about six annas. Ploughing for *rabi* crops progressing. Some cattle-disease in Rajmahal subdivision. Fodder and water ample. Average price of common rice 13¾ seers and of Indian-corn 17 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·81, Jajpur 3·16, Kendrapara 2·30, Banki 2·29, False Point 1·72. Weather hot and cloudy. *Sarad*, jute, *haldia* cotton, *arhar* and sugarcane growing. *Beali* being harvested. *Sarad* being damaged by insects in places. Rain wanted. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		S.	Ch.	
Cuttack	... ...	15	1	per rupee.
Jajpur	... ...	17	1	
Kendrapara	... ...	21	0	
Banki	... ...	15	12	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·88. Weeding of *sarad* continues. *Aus* being reaped in places. Sugarcane thriving well. Prospects of *sarad* good in Sadar subdivision. More rain wanted in Bhadrak subdivision. Rice sells at 18¼ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·91, Bisipara 1·80. There has been rain everywhere. More rain wanted. Prospects of paddy improved. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops and sowing of *rabi* in progress. Rice sells at 18 seers per rupee in Angul and 12 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·37, Khurda 1·49. Weather hot with light showers. *Beali* and *mandia* being cut. Weeding and transplanting of *sarad* continue. More rain wanted. Prospects of sugarcane and other miscellaneous crops good. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease continues in some parts. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	... ...	15	12	per rupee.
Interior of district	... ...	15	13	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·36, Giridih ·27. Weather hot. Slight showers. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 1·90. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of winter paddy much improved by the rain which fell during the week. *Goradhan* is being harvested; outturn 10 to 12 annas. Rice sells at Ranchi 13 seers, and in the interior 20 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from some places. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall ·69. Weather cloudy. Rain general throughout the district. Reports vary from ·50 to 1·94. More rain is wanted for crops as well as for ploughing operation. Upland paddy is suffering. *Bhadoi* being harvested. Cattle-disease reported from a few places. Rice sells at Sadar 13 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·78, Gobindpur 1·61. Weather hot. *Bhadoi* crops fair. Winter rice suffers from want of rain in some places. An average crop is expected. Cattle-disease reported from police-stations Gobindpur, Tundi, Topchanchi, Nirsa, and Para. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers 9 chitaks and Gobindpur 13 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 1·34. Reaping of *bhadoi* crop commencing; outturn about 75 per cent. Common rice sells at 16 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—The general rain during the week has been very beneficial to the winter rice crop. The winter rice crop in all the Divisions except Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported to be good, and if only there are good *hathiya* rains, the crop in Bihar will be very satisfactory. The reports from Orissa and Chota Nagpur are better, but more rain is still required there and in the west of the Burdwan Division. The harvesting of the autumn crops is almost at an end. The cutting and steeping of jute is still going on. No important change in the price of common rice is reported. There is some cattle disease in a few districts. Fodder is everywhere sufficient.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 19th September 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	12 0	15 0	9 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 8	15 0	15 0	12 12	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	12 8	13 12	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	11 4	15 0	17 8	15 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	13 0	17 8	10 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	
5	Hooghly ...	13 8	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	12 0		...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 12	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	11 6	12 4	12 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 9	8 0	7 0	11 6	11 6	10 10	14 8	16 0	16 0
9	Nadia ...	15 4	16 13	13 5	29 1	29 1	...	6 10	7 4	6 2	14 6	13 14	13 12	...	...	
10	Murshidabad ...	Jamali. 15 8 / Gangajali. 14 0	14 0 / 13 0	15 8	...	26 0	...	13 0	12 0	10 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
11	Jessore ...	12 8	13 0	10 0	15 8	16 0	10 0	10 10	12 8	10 0	17 0	16 0	14 0		...	
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	15 0	18 12	14 4	24 0	30 0	21 4	10 8	12 12	6 4	14 4 new aus. 18 0	16 2	12 12	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	14 8	15 4	14 12	16 0	17-12-3	16 0	12 0	12 0	9 9½	16 12	16 12	14 5	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 8	14 0	14 8	12 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	12 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	12 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	11 4	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	18 0	17 4	13 8	...	...	...
19	Pabna ...	18 0	18 0	12 12	35 0	35 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	19 8	19 2	16 14	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca ...	12 0	12 14	13 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	13 8	13 8	13 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	24 0	25 0	12 0	47 0	46 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 8	12 8 aus rice. 16 0	13 8 16 0	12 0 17 0	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga) and 11 seers 7 chittacks (karkatch); Katwa 11 seers 6 chittacks; Ramganj 10 seers 8 chittacks.

B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.

D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai return not received; Tamluk 10½ seers; Ghatal 11 seers 7 chittacks.

E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10¾ seers.

F. At Uluberia the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10¾ chittacks per rupee.

G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10¾ seers; Baranat 11½ seers; Baduria 10 seers 10 chittacks; Magrahat 9 seers 2 chittacks.

H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 11 seers (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (crushed); Ranaghat 12 seers (karkatch).

I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers (karkatch); Jangipur 10 seers; Kandi return not received.

RS OF 80 TOLAHS.

RA OR CUMBU. (*...setum typhoid-eum.*)		MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Corocana.*)	
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
1 6	11 4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16 0	14 0	14 0
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria Italica.*)			GRAM, CHAN, CHHOLA, KADA OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinu*		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
...	...	...	16 0	17 8	12
...	...	...	18 0	18 15	18
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12
...	...	...	13 0	19 0	12
10 0	10 0	10 0	12 4	16 0	14
...	...	...	20 0	23 11	18
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	12
...	...	...	20 0	25 0	15
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12
...	...	...	22 8	30 0	12
...	...	...	16 0	19 0	12
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	12
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	12
...	...	...	20 4	20 4	12
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	12
...	...	...	13 0	16 2	12
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12
...	...	...	24 0	28 0	12
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BRA OR CUMBU. (*Panicum typhoideum.*)		MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Corocana.*)		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
1 6	11 4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16 0	14 0	14 0
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria Italica.*)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADAI OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	16 0	17 8	12
...	...	...	18 0	18 15	13
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	11
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14
...	...	...	13 0	19 0	13
10 0	10 0	10 0	12 4	16 0	15
...	...	...	20 0	23 11	15
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	12
...	...	...	20 0	25 0	12
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12
...	...	...	22 8	20 0	12
...	...	...	16 0	19 0	20
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	15
...	...	...	20 4	20 4	16
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	12
...	...	...	13 0	14 3	10
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	0
...	...	...	24 0	28 0	14
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th September 1899.

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
						A Crushed.								
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 12 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
						B Karkatch.								
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
						C								
...	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
						D Panga.								
...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	11 4	11 4	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Midnapore.	4	
						E Crushed.								
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
						F								
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	10 8	10 8	10 2	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Howrah.	6	
						G Panga.								
...	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
						Panga.								
12 4	...	17 0	10 0	11 6	12 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
						H Panga.								
...	...	...	11 7	11 13	...	12 3	11 13	11 3	3 4 0	3 6 0	3 9 0	Nadia.	9	
						I Karkatch.								
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	..	11 0	11 12	10 0	3 5 6	3 6 0	3 12 0	Murshidabad.	10	
						J								
...	...	...	12 4	12 8	...	10 0	9 2	9 2	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Jessore.	11	
						K Panga.								
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
						L Panga.								
...	...	...	18 0	21 0	24 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
						Panga.								
...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	10 0	10 0	10 5	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 6	Dinajpur.	14	
						Panga.								
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
						M Panga.								
25 0	24 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	Darjeeling.	16	
						Rora.								
						8 8	8 8	8 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	5 0 0			
						N Panga.								
24 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
						Panga.								
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	10 5	10 5	9 15½	3 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
						O Panga.								
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
						P Panga.								
...	...	...	8 0	9 2	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
						Q Panga.								
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
						R Panga.								
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
						S Panga.								
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Magura 9¼ seers ; Narail 10 seers ; Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks ; Jhenida 10 seers .

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 10 seers ; Satkhira 11½ seers.

L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 14 seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.

M. Retail prices of salt (panga) at Kurseong 8 seers ; and Siliguri 9 seers per rupee.

N. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kurigram 8 seers ; Gaibanda 10 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers.

O. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11 seers 6 chittacks per rupee.

P. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 10 chittacks Manikganj 9 seers ; Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks.

Q. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kagmari 8 seers ; Netrokona 8 seers.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10½ seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

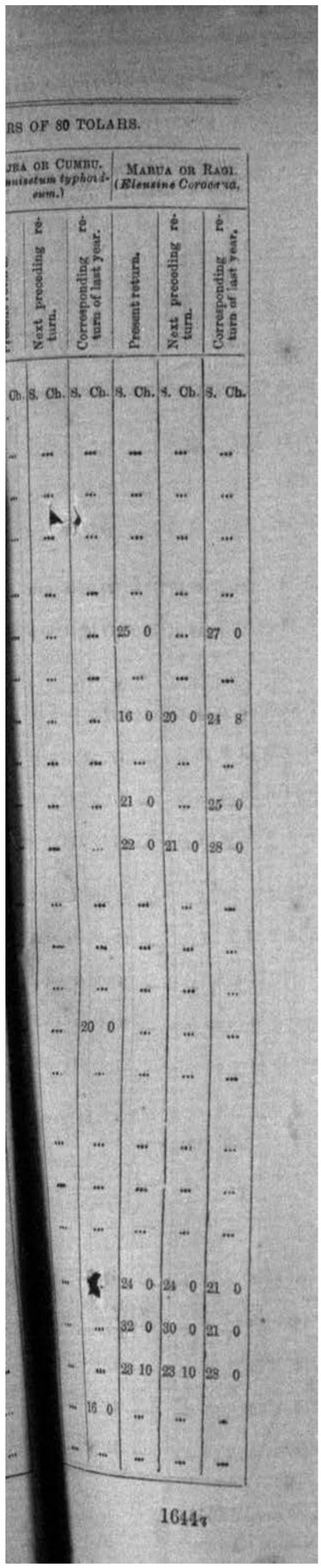
QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	..	...	...		...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 8	16 0	10 8	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	..	..	..	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	..	...	...
26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	9 8	16 0	14 12	11 0	..	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna	15 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	...	22 0	26 0
28	Gaya ..	14 0	15 0	15 8	22 0	25 0	25 0	9 0	8 0	9 4	14 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	19 0
29	Shahabad*	{	13 8 & 15 0	15 0 & 16 0 }		21 0	22 0 {		8 8 & 9 0 }	8 0		14 0	{ 13 0 & 13 8 }	...	...	...
30	Saran	14 0	15 8	17 8	18 8	23 0	26 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ..	16 8	16 8	14 0	22 8	22 0	25 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	15 0	12 8	10 8	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ..	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	11 12	11 8	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ..	14 11	14 11	16 12½	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	7 5½	11 9	11 10	12 9½	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	13 14	15 4	16 8	20 4	21 8	25 4	10 12	11 0	12 0	15 2	13 4	15 4	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8 { 16 0 new bhadoi 20 0 }	16 0	{ 16 0 new 20 0 }		...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0		...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	10 8	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	15 1	15 12	15 2	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...		...
41	Puri*	...	12 7	8 0	...	...	...		7 14	8 0		15 12	13 8	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh .	13 0	13 0	12 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	15 0	12 12	...	...	...
43	Ranchi ...	{ 7 4 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 8	6 0 to 11 0 }	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	8 0	14 8	16 8 { 10 0 to 11 0 }		..	...	...
44	Palamau ...	15 3	16 14	15 12	22 8	22 8	27 0	12 6	13 8	13 8	14 1	15 12	14 10	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	12 0	13 4	13 0	20 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	12 8	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers ; Chandpur 9 seers.
U. At Feni Hât the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
U1. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10½ seers ; Bihar 9½ seers ; Dinapore 10½ seers.
V. In the Nawada, Jahanabad and Aurangabad subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 3 chittacks ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12½ seers.
X. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10 seers ; Sitamarhi return not received.
Y1. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 10½ seers ; Samastipur 10 seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 11 seers ; Jamui 10½ seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th September 1899.



RS OF 80 TOLARS.

JRA OR CUMBU. (Penicillaria typhoidea.)			MARUA OR RAGI. (Eleusine Coracana,		
Present returns.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding returns of last year.	Present returns.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding returns of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25 0	...	27 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	24 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 0	...	25 0
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	28 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	21 0
...	...	...	23 10	23 10	28 0
...	16 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria Italica.*)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALA OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8
...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 0
16 0	16 0	13 0	17 0	21 0	22 0
14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	21 0
...	...	...	... { 20 0 & 21 8 }	22 0 & 23 0	
12 0	12 0	8 0	17 0	19 8	22 0
...	...	...	19 8	20 8	18 8
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	21 0
...	...	...	14 0	16 8	18 0
...	...	...	15 12	19 15	19 12
...	...	...	16 8	19 0	19 0
...	...	...	21 0	23 0	...
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 ...
...	...	...	Biri or kabli. 17 1	17 1	16 ...
...	...	... {	Chhola. 14 0	16 0	13 ...
			Biri. 17 0	18 0	13 ...
...	...	...		15 12	13 ...
...	...	...	15 ...	16 0	13 ...
...	...	... {	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 ... to 15 ...
...	...	...	19 11	18 9	12 ...
...	...	...	14 0	10 0	12 ...
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 ...

16445

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th September 1899—(concluded).

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—*concluded.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	T 10 0	10 0	8 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	U 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	8 0	9 8	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.	26	
												BIHAR.		
...	25 0	28 0	13 8	14 0	...	U1 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 7 6	3 8 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
...	...	22 8	12 0	13 0	15 0	V 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28	
...	...	22 0		13 0 & 13 8	...		10 8	10 0	*	3 13 0	4 0 0	Shahabad.	29	
16 8	19 0	25 0	12 0	13 0	...	W 10 14	10 12	10 8	Panga. 3 10 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
20 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	X 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Champaran.	31	
18 0	17 8	23 0	12 8	13 0	...	Y 11 4	11 4	11 0	Crushed. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
20 0	...	25 0	17 0	16 8	...	Y1 10 0	10 8	10 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Darbhanga.	33	
...	...	33 9½	12 9½	12 10	13 7	Z 10 8	10 0	10 8	3 7 0	3 8 3	3 10 6	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
20 4	19 0	34 0	11 6	12 0	...	a 11 1	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 9 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	b 10 8	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	..	...	12 0	12 0	...	c 9 8	9 8	9 0	Karkatch. 4 5 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
						10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	3 14 0	3 15 0			
19 0	19 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	...	d 10 0	10 0	9 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
												ORISSA.		
...	...		18 6	22 [illegible]	18 6	d1 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 8	e 12 0	12 0	11 0	Panga. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 9 6	Balasore.	40	
..	...	...		11 2	13 0		13 0	13 0	Karkatch.	3 0 0	2 13 0	Puri.	41	
												CHOTA NAGPUR.		
20 0	[illegible] 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Panga. 4 5 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
21 0	27 0	16 0	8 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 2 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	Ranchi.	43	
31 8	22 8	30 0	15 3	15 3	18 12	8 11½	3 6½	8 7	Panga. ...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
24 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	f 10 8	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 8 0	3 11 0	Manbhum.	45	
18 0	18 0	..	12 0	12 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers; Madhipura 10 seers; Supaul 10 seers.
b. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
c. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt (karkatch) 9½ seers and (panga) 10 seers per rupee.
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10 seers; Godda 10 seers; Jamtara 11 seers; Pakaur 11 seers; Rajmahal return not received.
d1 In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are :—Jajpur 10 seers; Kendrapara 9 seers.
e. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
f. At Raghunathpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chitacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 6 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	5 11 3	5 11 3	6 10 0	2 0 9	2 1 3	2 5 0	2 3 3	2 3 3	3 2 3	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	3 6 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 14 0	2 5 0	2 2 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0
7	Chittagong ...	4 0 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 6 6	2 10 0	2 7 0	2 2 0	1 15 0	1 13 0	1 4 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	3 1 3	3 0 3	2 13 3	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 3 6	1 14 6	2 0 0	1 10 0
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 11 6	3 10 3	3 5 3	2 10 0	3 0 3	2 10 0	2 14 0	2 9 3	2 6 9	1 15 6	1 13 9	1 9 3
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 3	3 6 3	3 12 0	2 7 3	2 5 6	2 5 6	3 9 0	3 2 6	3 8 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	3 5 3	4 0 0	5 0 0	2 12 0	2 6 9	3 10 0	3 5 3 to 5 8 3	3 3 3 to 5 6 6	3 10 0 to 6 10 6	...	...	

CALCUTTA,
The 19th September 1899.

R OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0	2 4 0	2 2 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 2 0	3 5 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 3	1 10 3	2 6 6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 9 0	2 8 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	2 12 0	3 4 0
	1 12 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 0	1 13 0	1 12 0
	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 6	...	1 9 6	2 3 6	2 1 6	1 14 6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 0	2 1 9	2 1 9
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 2 6	2 2 6	2 10 6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6 to 2 13 3	2 10 6 to 2 13 3	2 8 0 to 2 13 6

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR—CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
3 0	...	2 2 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	4 0	4 0 0	4
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	Black mustard. 4 8 0 / Rape seed. 3 4 0	4 8 0 / 3 4 0	4 8 / 3
...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3
1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	11
...	1 9 0	1 5 6	2 13 0	2 12 0	...	3 9 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4
2 1 6	2 3 6	1 4 9	3 1 3	2 13 9	2 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 15 6	2 1 9	1 2 9	3 8 6	3 5 3	1 13 9	4 6 0	4 3 0	4 7 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	4
...	...	...	2 0 6	1 12 9	2 0 6	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	3 10 0 to 4 9 0	3 10 0 to 4 9 0	3

40 STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 2 0	4 10 0	5 10 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	17 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	3 8 3
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 12 0	3 11 0
...	...	...	4 0 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	12 12 0	11 8 0	13 8 0	...	...	...
3 14 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	2 15 3	2 13 9	3 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 6	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 10 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	4 7 0 to 5 11 0	5 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
35 0 0	33 0 0	35 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 13 0
						Per 100 pieces—					
33 0 0	33 0 0	35 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhakhali.			Uncleaned hides, per piece—					
33 8 0	33 0 0	37 0 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	5 8 0	0 14 0 to 2 4 0	0 14 0 to 2 4 0	0 10 0 to 2 6 0	...	...	...
			Pulta.			Cleaned hides, per piece—					
			7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	1 2 0 to 2 6 0	1 2 0 to 2 6 0	0 14 0 to 2 10 0			
52 0 0	52 0 0	50 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	38 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	...
42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	11 8 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	18 8 0 per maund.	18 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
30 7 6	30 7 6	37 10 3	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 0 0	31 0 0	35 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 3 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	...
29 8 0 to 36 0 0	29 8 0 to 36 0 0	32 0 0 to 37 3 10	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8

1646d

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th September 1899.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	
0 9 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0 Panga.	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
0 5 3	0 5 3	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 3 0	3 5 0	3 10 0	2. Burdwan.
0 3 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 8 0 to 4 12 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 9 0	3. Midnapore.
0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 7 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	7. Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 6	3 7 6	3 8 0 Panga.	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 6	6 10 6	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Crushed.	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	0 6 6	0 5 9	0 6 3	3 9 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	10. Bhagalpur.
0 9 6	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 2 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 1 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 2 0 Panga.	4 6 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 10th to 16th September 1899.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1899		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	10th	132·5	Nil	29·736	85·0	88·9	7·7	81·2	81·2	1·013	79·6	84	E and calm ...	64	0·13	Cloudy, o, p.
,,	11th	146·7	1·2	·759	83·1	87·3	9·9	77·4	79·7	0·970	78·3	86	ESE and SE ...	128	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
,,	12th	137·3	1·4	·765	81·1	87·3	9·1	78·2	79·7	·998	79·2	94	E by S and calm	63	1·40	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p, t.
,,	13th	128·4	Nil	·782	81·9	86·4	9·7	76·7	80·1	1·001	79·3	92	S and SE by E ...	74	0·87	Cloudy, o, g, p, t, d.
,,	14th	148·8	4·5	·770	83·0	89·1	11·1	78·0	80·2	0·994	79·0	88	SSW and S ...	107	0·15	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	15th	144·4	3·0	·745	82·1	89·6	11·3	78·3	79·0	·951	77·7	87	S and SSW ...	129	0·66	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, t.
,,	16th	136·7	1·5	·746	83·2	87·4	8·0	79·4	80·0	·982	78·7	86	S by W and S ...	93	0·19	Chiefly cloudy, d, p.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·756
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·666
	Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	11·6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	86·0
The mean temperature of the seven days	82·8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·4
The extreme variation of temperature	12·9
The maximum temperature	89·6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	13
	%
The mean relative humidity	88
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 10th to 16th September 1899	3·40
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·13
The total fall from 1st January to 16th September 1899	63·63
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	54·37

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximtely to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Table III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are tken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 18th September 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of July 1899.

DATE.		RIVER GANGES.																RIVER BHAGIRATHI.		RIVER JALANGI.		RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.	
	Miles.	86		134	48	90		177	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	591	120						
	Distance.	From Allahabad ...		From Allahabad ...	From Mirzapur ...	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st ...	...	30'83	237'05	29'00	225'80	21'48	192'47	22'40	156'63	13'42	115'27	14'75	82'75	9'75	51'75	18'17	27'11	12.50	46'24	14'10	18'40	29'10	177'86
2nd ...	...	28'92	235'14	27'50	224'30	24'83	193'88	25'00	159'23	16'25	118'10	16'67	84'67	10'25	52'25	18'25	27'19	13'50	47'24	15'10	19'40	28'40	177'16
3rd ...	...	27'67	233'89	25'00	224'80	24'00	193'05	25'30	159'53	17'67	119'52	18'83	86'83	11'30	53'30	18'50	27'44	16'00	49'74	15'10	19'40	28'30	177'06
4th ...	...	25'83	232'05	23'00	221'80	23'50	192'55	24'50	158'73	18'17	120'02	19'92	87'92	12'60	54'60	19'00	27'94	18'00	51'74	15'90	22'20	28'00	176'76
5th ...	...	25'50	231'72	23'50	222'30	23'17	192'22	24'20	158'43	17'67	119'52	19'92	87'92	13'00	55'00	19'33	28'27	19'67	53'41	18'90	23'20	27'95	176'71
6th ...	...	25'00	231'22	23'50	220'30	21'58	190'63	25'20	159'43	17'67	119'52	20'42	88'42	14'39	56'39	19'67	28'61	20'17	53'91	20'20	24'50	27'90	177'66
7th ...	...	25'67	231'89	23'50	220'30	21'50	190'55	24'40	158'63	17'92	119'77	20'58	88'58	15'00	57'00	20'00	28'94	20'58	54'32	21'20	25 50	27'80	176'56
8th ...	...	25'00	231'22	23'00	219'80	21'92	190'97	24'20	158'43	17'50	119'35	21'17	89'17	15'39	57'39	20'25	29'19	20'75	54'49	21 60	25'90	27'70	176'46
9th ...	...	22'00	228'22	21'50	218'30	21'42	190'47	25'20	159'43	17'92	119'77	20'83	88'83	15'75	57'75	20'33	29'27	21'00	54'74	22'30	26'00	27'60	176'36
10th ...	...	19'67	225'89	19'50	216'30	20'25	189'30	25'20	159'43	18'25	120'10	21'08	89'08	16'04	58'04	20'33	29'27	21'33	54'99	22'30	26'00	27'30	176'06
11th ...	...	21'00	227'22	19'00	215'80	19'25	188'30	24'40	158'63	17'83	119'68	21'17	89'17	16'29	58'29	20'25	29'19	21'33	55'07	22'70	27'00	26'70	175'46
12th ...	...	22'00	235'22	25'50	222'30	19'00	188'05	23'60	157'83	17'00	118'85	21'00	89'00	16'79	58'79	20'17	29'11	21'33	55'07	23'10	27'40	26'70	175'46
13th ...	...	33'67	239'89	31'50	228'30	25'25	194'30	24'80	159'03	16'75	118 60	20 83	88'83	16'79	58'79	20'17	29'02	21'17	54'91	23'70	28'00	26'60	175'36
14th ...	...	32'92	239'14	31'50	228'30	27'25	196'30	27'70	161'93	18'83	120'68	21'08	89'08	17'00	59'00	20'08	28'94	21'83	55'57	24'00	28'30	26'60	175'36
15th ...	...	30'00	236'22	29'00	225'80	26'75	195'80	28'70	162'93	22'33	124'18	21'75	89'75	17'39	59'39	20'17	29'11	23'25	56'99	25'00	29'30	26'40	175'16
16th ...	...	27'92	234'14	27'00	223'80	25'42	194'47	28'60	162'83	23'08	124'93	23'50	91'50	17'89	59'89	20'17	29'11	24'92	58'66	26'60	30'90	26'65	175'41
17th ...	...	26'50	232'72	24'50	221'30	24'09	193'05	28'00	162'23	22'83	124'68	24'00	92'00	19'10	61'10	20'50	29'44	25'50	59'24	27'20	31'50	26'30	175'06
18th ...	...	24'67	230'89	23'00	219'80	23'60	192'05	27'60	161'83	22'33	124'18	24'08	92'08	20'00	62'00	20'67	29'61	25'75	59'49	27'65	31'95	26'05	174'81
19th ...	...	26'09	232'22	23'00	219'80	22'67	191'72	27'20	161'43	22'08	123'93	23'92	91'92	20'44	62'44	20'67	29'61	25'79	59'53	27'20	32'20	26'35	175'11
20th ...	...	27'17	233'39	24'00	220'80	23'75	191'89	26'70	160'93	21'83	123'68	23'67	91'67	20'39	62'39	20'75	29'69	25'79	59'53	28'20	32'50	26'40	175'16
21st ...	...	32'83	239'05	29'00	225'80	23'83	192'88	27'20	161'43	21'50	123'35	23'40	91'40	20'14	62'14	20'75	29'69	25'83	59'57	28'50	32'80	26'50	175'26
22nd ...	...	35'33	241'55	33'00	230'80	27'25	196'30	28'80	163'03	23'17	124'92	23'42	91'42	20'44	62'44	20'83	29'77	25'83	59'57	28'60	32'90	26'45	175'21
23rd ...	...	24'09	240'22	34'00	230'80	28'33	197'38	30'30	164'63	23'58	125 43	24'09	92'09	20'89	62'89	20'83	29'77	25'92	59'66	28'90	33'20	26'50	175'26
24th ...	...	32'00	238'22	31'00	227'80	28'17	197'22	31'00	165'23	24'25	126'10	24'67	92'67	21'50	63'50	21'08	30'02	26'25	59'99	29'20	33'50	26'50	175'26
25th ...	...	32'50	238'72	31'00	227'80	27'58	196'63	30'70	164'93	24'92	126'77	25'25	93'25	21'75	63'75	21'25	30'19	26'50	60'24	29'40	33'70	26'70	175'46
26th ...	...	31'68	237'30	30'33	227'13	28'42	197'47	31'30	165'53	24'75	126'60	25'33	93'33	22'04	64'04	21'42	30'36	26'83	60'57	29'45	33'75	26'90	175'66
27th ...	...	30'00	236'22	28'83	225'63	28'33	197'38	31'90	166'13	25'25	127'10	25'50	93'50	22'35	64'35	21'58	30'32	27'25	60'99	29'45	33'75	27'13	175'91
28th ...	...	29'00	235'22	27'00	223'80	28'00	197'05	32'60	166'83	25'92	127'77	25'92	94'92	22'89	64'89	21'67	30'61	27'67	61'41	29'60	33'90	27'20	175'98
29th ...	...	27'83	234'05	26'00	222'80	27'50	196'55	32'40	166'63	26'42	128'27	26'25	94'25	23'29	65'29	21'67	30'61	27'92	61'66	29'70	34'00	27'35	176'11
30th ...	...	26 67	233'89	25'17	221'97	26'92	195'97	32'60	166'23	26'42	128'27	26'67	94'67	23'50	65'50	21'75	30'69	28'33	62'07	29'70	34'00	27'90	175'76
31st ...	...	25'17	231'39	24'00	220'80	26'17	195'23	31'40	165'63	26'25	128'10	26'75	94 75	23'50									

CALCUTTA,
The 19th September 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 16th September 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 16th September 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 17th September 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,127	1,86,445	2,985	316	65,905	1,134
Jute	118	49,815	753	80	26,025	4[illegible]7
Firewood	94	62,325	934	71	56,525	[illegible]
Other articles	698	1,67,825	2,246	481	1,12,612	1,[illegible]
Total ...	2,037	4,66,410	6,918	948	2,61,067	4,405

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd September 1899 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
		(a)		(b)	(c)				
al traffic for the week ...	(a)288,197	2,85,581 7 0	46,19,246 10	7,42,477 0 0	14,744 0 0	10,42,800 7 0	93,024	156,263	249,287
per mile of railway	.....	166 15 3	.....	434 1 0	8 9 11	609 10 2	.....	.....	.....
previous 8½ weeks of half-year	*2,678,084	*26,23,479 3 0	†3,12,73,602 10	†52,36,389 7 0	‡1,16,351 0 0	79,86,219 10 0	§778,500	§1,216,061	§1,994,561
Total for 9½ weeks ...	2,966,281	29,19,060 10 0	3,58,92,938 20	59,78,866 7 0	1,31,093 0 0	90,29,020 1 0	871,524	1,372,424	2,243,948
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year ...	330,173½	3,48,713 5 8	37,48,198 30	6,72,341 9 3	(d) 20,253 9 3	(e) 10,41,308 8 4	94,671	152,444	247,115
mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	204 8 3	.....	394 5 0	11 14 1	610 11 4	.....	.....	.....
al for corresponding 9½ eks of previous year ...	2,788,335	27,31,249 6 2	3,52,11,344 20	64,14,729 8 8	1,92,708 12 4	93,38,678 11 2	850,016	1,410,087	2,260,103

(a) The decrease is chiefly due to the "Pitripakha" and "Bhadra Purnamashee" Melas at Gaya and Baidyanath in the corresponding period of 1898.
(b) Deducted Rs. 24,737, being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week.
(b) The increase is chiefly in coal traffic from Jharia Section and food-grains from stations in the Loop district.
(c) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than receipts, nothing is included.
* Added No. of passengers 13,902 and Rs. 16,185 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended
† Do. Mds. 32,851 and ,, 11,513 } 22nd July 1899.
‡ Deducted ,, 1,502
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 22nd July 1899.
(d) Includes amount of rebate on coal, Rs. 31,603 0 0
(e) ,, ,, of mileage and demurrage ,, 6,031 15 0

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd September 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	14,615	3,374 15 0	11,176 20	437 3 0	9 0 0	3,821 2 0	1,110	78	1,188
per mile of railway ...	.....	151 13 1	.....	19 10 8	0 6 6	171 14 3	.....	.....	.....
previous 8½ weeks of half-year	*132,140	*35,184 3 0	†1,21,287 20	†3,493 3 0	80 0 0	38,757 6 0	§9,030	§827	§9,857
Total for 9½ weeks ...	166,755	38,559 2 0	1,32,464 0	3,930 6 0	89 0 0	42,578 8 0	10,140	905	11,045
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year	14,518	3,216 0 6	7,835 0	314 3 0	4 6 6	3,534 10 0	1,106	82	1,188
mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	144 10 9	.....	14 2 1	0 3 2	159 0 0	.....	.....	.....
al for corresponding 9½ eks of previous year ...	171,265	39,110 9 1	78,269 0	2,945 11 0	59 5 0	42,115 9 1	10,508	998	11,506

* Added No. of passengers 1,331 and Rs. 233 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 22nd
† Ditto Mds. 4,463 and ,, 59 } July 1899.
‡ Audited figures up to the week ended 22nd July 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd September 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
			(b)	(b)					
al traffic for the week	14,704	13,393 8 0	1,21,018 30	16,339 13 0	65 0 0	29,818 5 0	6,700	3,755	10,455
per mile of railway	.....	82 8 10	.....	100 13 5	0 6 5	183 12 8	.....	.....	.....
previous 8½ weeks of half-year	*142,978	*1,24,507 7 0	†6,51,722 20	†82,851 5 9	‡543 0 0	2,07,901 12 0	§56,907	§25,783	§82,690
Total for 9½ weeks ...	160,682	1,37,900 15 0	7,72,741 10	99,211 2 0	608 0 0	2,37,720 1 0	63,607	29,538	93,145
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week of previous year.	17,016½	14,648 0 0	37,584 0	6,030 6 0	45 11 0	20,134 1 0	7,185	2,960	10,145
mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	86 10 5	.....	37 2 8	0 4 6	124 1 7	.....	.....	.....
al for corresponding 9½ weeks previous year.	167,224	1,31,955 2 1	4,80,491 20	69,774 14 6	491 1 6	2,02,171 2 1	65,998	27,418	93,416

(b) The increase is due to a heavy despatch of wheat from *vid* Umballa Cant. to Delhi and *vid*.
* Deducted No. of passengers 29 and Rs. 489 }
† Ditto Mds. 10,615 and ,, 127 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the
‡ Ditto ,, 22 } week ended 22nd July 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 22nd July 1899.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd September 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings estimated.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-Miles Run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	8,168	3,801 4 0	25,689 10	2,072 5 0	0 0 0	5,972 0 0	896	217	1,111
Or per mile of railway	.....	49 5 10	.....	26 4 7	0 1 10	75 12 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7¼ weeks of half-year.	*62,768	*30,772 15 0	†1,12,407 30	†9,580 9 0	‡69 0 0	40,422 8 0	§6,089	§2,053	§8,142
Total for 8¼ weeks	70,936	34,664 3 0	1,38,097 0	11,652 14 0	78 0 0	46,395 1 0	6,985	2,280	9,265
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Added No. of passengers 476 and deducted Rs. 626
† Do. Mds. 7,627 and added ... ... ,, 829
‡ Do. ,, 4
} On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 22nd July 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 22nd July 1899.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th September 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-Miles Run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	190,840	68,410 0 0	11,76,870 0	2,77,220 0 0	13,680 0 0	3,79,310 0 0	35,000	45,172	80,172
Or per mile of railway	240	106 0 0	1,411 0	332 0 0	1 0 0	*439 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year†	1,795,657	8,20,021 0 0	77,56,043 0	15,39,722 0 0	1,31,099 0 0	24,90,833 0 0	321,330	336,782	658,112
Total for 10 weeks ...	1,986,497	9,17,431 0 0	89,32,913 0	18,16,942 0 0	1,44,779 0 0	[28,70,143 0 0	356,330	381,954	738,284
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	174,443	71,336 0 0	10,09,751 0	2,30,564 0 0	9,438 0 0	3,11,308 0 0	34,604	29,912	64,516
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	213	87 0 0	1,234 0	282 0 0	1 0 0	370 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,840,514	7,68,603 0 0	82,75,325 0	15,15,476 0 0	1,50,765 0 0	[24,20,844 0 0	3,47,840	334,064	681,904

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 8th July 1899.
Note.—Increase is chiefly due to Jute traffic.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th September 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-Miles Run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,260	7,030 0 0	26,890 0	2,690 0 0	50 0 0	10,670 0 0	2,680	1,314	3,994
Or per mile of railway	363	82 0 0	313 0	31 0 0	1 0 0	124 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 9 weeks of half-year†	2,18,340	65,882 0 0	116,342 0	11,042 0 0	986 0 0	77,910 0 0	23,958	12,008	35,966
Total for 10 weeks ...	2,49,600	73,812 0 0	143,232 0	13,732 0 0	1,036 0 0	88,580 0 0	26,638	13,322	39,960
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,267	6,164 0 0	17,816 0	1,488 0 0	60 0 0	7,712 0 0	2,352	1,460	3,812
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	236	72 0 0	207 0	17 0 0	1 0 0	90 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year†	2,33,309	68,696 0 0	215,289 0	14,907 0 0	1,506 0 0	85,403 0 0	24,366*	21,300	45,666

* 872 Excess taken in goods train miles in week ending 2nd September 1899 adjusted.
† Audited up to 8th July 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th September 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,370	710 0 0	4,530 0	290 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	280	1,292	*1,572
Or per mile of railway	102	21 0 0	137 0	9 0 0	.....	30 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 9 weeks of half-year†	26,363	6,218 0 0	13,451 0	1,538 0 0	14 0 0	7,770 0 0	2,630	8,060	10,690
Total for 10 weeks ...	29,733	6,928 0 0	17,981 0	1,828 0 0	14 0 0	8,770 0 0	2,910	9,352	12,262
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 648.
† Audited up to 8th July 1899.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th September 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.*
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,220	330 0 0	5,810 0	1,030 0 0	110 0 0	1,470 0 0	180	†528	708
Or per mile of railway	49	13 0 0	235 0	42 0 0	4 0 0	59 0 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 9 weeks of half-year*	12,318	3,361 0 0	57,407 0	3,414 0 0	505 0 0	7,280 0 0	1,787	8,453	10,240
Total for 10 weeks ...	13,538	3,691 0 0	63,217 0	4,444 0 0	615 0 0	8,750 0 0	1,967	8,981	10,948
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Audited up to 8th July 1899.
† Includes ballast train-miles 358.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th September 1899 on 33·73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,460	530 0 0	8,202 0	860 0 0	70 0 0	1,460 0 0	300	†1,108	1,408
Or per mile of railway	43	16 0 0	243 0	26 0 0	.....	*42 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year(a)	15,899	6,056 0 0	47,291 0	6,312 0 0	496 0 0	12,864 0 0	3,173	7,711	10,884
Total for 10 weeks ...	17,359	6,586 0 0	55,493 0	7,172 0 0	566 0 0	14,324 0 0	3,473	8,819	12,292
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,083	387 0 0	4,879 0	585 0 0	99 0 0	1,071 0 0	166	422	588
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	49	18 0 0	221 0	26 0 0	.....	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	12,038	4,146 0 0	33,634 0	3,327 0 0	1,008 0 0	8,483 0 0	1,558	6,265	7,823

* Excluding Coaching ferry Rs. 65.
† Includes ballast train-miles 673.
(a) Audited up to 8th July 1899.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 2nd September 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,662	11,115 0 0	94,038 0	10,169 0 0	202 0 0	21,486 0 0	4,642	4,475	9,117
Or per mile of railway	205	†86 0 0	683 0	73 0 0	1 0 0	160 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year*	269,607	1,04,212 0 0	5,08,410 0	51,010 0 0	10,957 0 0	1,66,179 0 0	39,840	24,468	64,308
Total for 9 weeks ...	296,269	1,15,327 0 0	6,02,348 0	61,179 0 0	11,159 0 0	1,87,665 0 0	44,482	28,943	73,425
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,778	9,610 0 0	41,652 0	3,167 0 0	184 0 0	12,961 0 0	4,307	2,865	7,172
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	254	77 0 0	333 0	25 0 0	2 0 0	104 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	300,672	1,01,721 0 0	5,79,692 0	31,417 0 0	2,498 0 0	1,35,636 0 0	39,677	25,780	65,457

* Audited up to 22nd July 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 9th September 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	125,810	44,060	4,24,790	55,250	13,280	(a)1,12,590	23,817	(b)23,709	50,326
Or per mile of railway	116·88	40·61	391·51	50·92	12·24	103·77	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year	1,215,890	4,66,960	47,62,740	5,61,150	1,41,040	11,69,150	2,35,522	2,44,130	479,661
Total for 10½ weeks ...	1,342,700	5,11,020	51,87,530	6,16,400	1,54,320	12,81,740	2,63,339	2,67,848	530,187
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	101,123	42,761	2,77,709	34,165	9,303	86,169	23,858	(c)17,292	41,150
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	109·32	46·23	300·23	36·87	10·06	93·16	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,129,177	4,28,368	4,648,794	5,78,189	1,35,872	11,37,429	2,34,647	2,40,184	473,831

(a) Increase is due to the increased mileage. The small increase in amount under coaching compared with large increase in numbers is due to the reduction of fares.
(b) Includes 6,482 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) ,, 3,390 ,, ,, ,,

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd September 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,392	16,615 0 0	2,25,974 0	12,356 0 0	233 0 0	23,204 0 0	3,175	7,326	10,501
Or per mile of railway	46·44	20·81	552·96	29·14	0·55	56·59	8·02	17·28	25·30
For previous 8 weeks of half-year*	172,623	97,501 0 0	21,39,693 0	98,785 0 0	5,851 0 0	2,02,137 0 0	28,713	59,929	88,642
Total for 9 weeks ...	191,015	1,08,116 0 0	23,65,667 0	1,11,141 0 0	6,084 0 0	2,25,341 0 0	31,888	67,255	99,143
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,838	8,159 0 0	2,41,440 0	11,453 0 0	419 0 0	20,031 0 0	2,461	5,007	7,468
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	55·77	28·73	854·03	39·09	1·43	69·25	8·67	17·39	26·06
Total to corresponding date of previous year	170,947	91,087 0 0	23,32,628 0	1,04,627 0 0	5,746 0 0	2,01,460 0 0	26,251	45,523	71,774

* Includes audited figures up to week ending 22nd July 1899.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 2ND SEPTEMBER 1899.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD SEPTEMBER 1898.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1899 TO 2ND SEPTEMBER 1899.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1898 TO 3RD SEPTEMBER 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
424	23,204	56·59	293	20,031	69·25	424	6,67,260	.....	293	5,46,387	.....	66,873	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 9th September 1899	12,821	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	15,750	0	0
Decrease	2,929	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 9th September 1899	251	6	3
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	308	13	2
Decrease	57	6	11
Receipts from 1st July to 9th September 1899	1,23,273	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	1,31,007	0	0
Decrease	7,734	0	0

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CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
RESOLUTION on the Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1898	1657	RESULTS of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 17th to 23rd September 1899 ...	1683
Working of the Bengal Jute Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act in the Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktala Municipalities	1671	Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of August 1899 ...	1684
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 25th September 1899	1675	Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd September 1899	1685
Statement showing the quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported and exported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of June 1899	1679	Bengal Central Railway for the month of July 1899 ...	1686
		Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1688

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1898.

No. 4475J.

RESOLUTION.

POLICE.

Calcutta, the 25th September 1899.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1898.

Read also—

The Report for the year 1897 and the Resolution of Government recorded thereon.

Mr. Henry held the office of Inspector-General of Police during nine months of the year, Mr. Pratt, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, officiating during the remaining three months, when he was absent on privilege leave. Since the beginning of the present year Mr. Henry has been granted long leave, and has been succeeded by Mr. Greer, who has submitted the present report. The reports of the Divisional Commissioners were received by the Inspector-General with fair punctuality, and his report was submitted to Government on the prescribed date. Subsequently, however, many errors were found in the statistics supplied in the report, and this necessitated a revision, which was not completed until the 4th September. The arrangements for the compilation of the statements of the report in the Inspector-General's Office have been defective, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the requisite steps will be taken to ensure accuracy in the future. Careful instructions to the District Superintendents of Police for the preparation of their statistics in accordance with the orders issued by the Government of India in the Home

Department Resolution No. $\frac{\text{S-Police}}{524-39}$, dated the 25th September 1896, appear to be also needed, in order to secure uniformity.

2. *Constitution of the Force.*—The sanctioned staff of superior officers, including Inspectors, was the same as in the previous year. There was an increase of 83 Sub-Inspectors and 145 constables, and a decrease of 65 head-constables and 156 town chaukidars, these changes being mainly the result of substituting Sub-Inspectors for head-constables and constables for town chaukidars. As in the previous year, a considerable number of appointments of Sub-Inspector and head-constable was left vacant at the end of the year. The Sub-Inspectorships were reserved for passed candidates of the training school at Bhagalpur, and the head-constableships for conversion into Sub-Inspectorships, in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by Government on the recommendation of the Police Redistribution Committee. There were also 183 vacancies in the ranks of constables, and these were due to difficulty in recruitment.

3. *Expenditure.*—The following compares the actual expenditure of the year with that of the preceding year under different heads :—

Sub-heads.	Heads of Charges.	Actual expenditure for 1897-98.	Actual expenditure for 1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Inspecting agency	1,59,245	1,68,050	8,805	...
2	Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents ...	4,80,814	4,96,507	15,693	...
3	Pay of Executive Police and establishments, with good-conduct pay and batta allowances, &c. ...	36,14,954	34,04,497	...	2,10,457
4	Travelling allowances	1,27,481	1,33,255	5,774	...
5	Fixed boat establishment	65,438	67,701	2,263	...
6	Special, regular and contract contingencies ...	6,28,914	5,90,306	...	38,608
7	Government contribution to the Municipal and Railway Police	1,79,761	1,66,331	...	13,430
8	Bengal Military Police	52,957	66,106	13,149	...
	Total ...	53,09,564	50,92,753	45,684	2,62,495
	Net decrease ...	...	...	2,16,811	

A net decrease of Rs. 2,16,811 appears, of which Rs. 2,10,457 was due to the discontinuance of the allowance granted in the previous year as compensation for dearness of provisions. The figures of expenditure are, however, still subject to final adjustment in the Accountant-General's office. The budget estimates were again largely exceeded, although no large item of unexpected expenditure had to be met during the year. Greater care in preparing them must be exercised.

4. *Recruitment of investigating officers.*—Five appointments of Inspector and 143 of Sub-Inspector were given during the year to students who had passed through the training school at Bhagalpur. Ten students after undergoing the course at the school failed to qualify for any appointment. Of the total of 158 students who thus passed through the school, 82 were selected for admission into the school on the results of competitive examinations, which are held twice during the year, 13 were admitted by nomination without being required to appear at an open examination, and the remainder were selected police officers already in the service of Government. The school year at Bhagalpur is divided into three terms, and no set of students receive training for more than one term, or three months. The first and third terms are devoted to the candidates selected at the two competitive examinations, the second being set aside for the training of English-knowing officers already in the force. In last year's report Mr. Henry expressed his opinion that the period of training was too short to be really effectual. This appears to be the case, and the Government will be prepared to consider any proposal which the Inspector-General of Police may desire to submit in the matter. The Sub-Inspectors

who are appointed from the training school appear, on the whole, to give satisfaction. It is very necessary, in the interests of the newly-appointed young officers themselves, as well as of police work, that they should be retained for a time in posts where they may acquire practical experience under close supervision before they are sent to independent charges.

5. *Town Police.*—The total strength of the town police of the Province at the end of the year was 5,506 officers and men. This force was employed in providing police protection to 153 towns. A reduction was made in the number of town chaukidars and an increase in the number of constables, the total of constables being 3,109 at the end of the year against 2,994 at the beginning, that of chaukidars having been reduced from 2,182 to 2,026. The system of night patrol which requires the police to be constantly moving and provides for a self-checking record of their movements is now in force in nearly all the larger towns to which such a system is suited. The complaint is again made that many municipalities do not sufficiently help the police by providing adequate street-lighting, or by supplying oil for police lanterns where efficient street-lighting is beyond their means. This matter has repeatedly been brought to the notice of the municipalities, and should still be pressed whenever their financial position admits of their making provision for the expenditure.

6. *Rural Police.*—The total number of village chaukidars at the beginning of the year was 166,222, of whom 117,999 were under the Village Chaukidari Act, VI (B.C.) of 1870, or Act V (B.C.) of 1887, which is the corresponding enactment for the Chota Nagpur Division. The remainder were either under Regulation XX of 1817, or were holders of service tenures of various kinds. At the close of the year the total number had been reduced to 161,967, through the abolition of a large number of the chaukidars under Regulation XX or remunerated by service lands, and the substitution of fewer men appointed under the Acts. The total number of chaukidars under the Acts at the end of the year was 122,195 against 117,999 at the end of the preceding year, the other classes of chaukidars having been reduced during the year from 48,222 to 39,772. In the Burdwan Division, which still has the largest number of chaukidars not under the Village Chaukidari Act, satisfactory progress was made during the year in the substitution of chaukidars appointed under the Act, the number of cases dealt with being more than double that of the previous year. The estimated value of the annual cash emoluments of chaukidars now amounts to Rs. 68,19,499, giving an average monthly wage of somewhat less than Rs. 3-8 per head. The appointment of dafadars to supervise this large body of men made much progress. The total number of these men at the end of 1898 was 5,851 against 3,646 at the end of the preceding year. The Dacca and Patna Divisions take the lead in this matter. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the position which these men should occupy as head chaukidars has been, and will be kept steadily in view. They should closely supervise the chaukidars in their duty of watch and ward, and should be responsible, jointly with the chaukidars, for the reporting of occurrences within their circles to the station police; but they should not in any way be assimilated to the regular police and given a status akin to that of inferior police officers. They are more likely to give satisfaction to the people, by whom they are paid, and to prove a desirable class of officers, if they remain purely rural policemen.

Since the close of the year a notification has issued extending the Village Chaukidari Act of 1870 to the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri in the Orissa Division, and it now rests with the District Officers to take prompt action to give effect to the provisions of the Act. The introduction of the Act will greatly improve the chaukidari system, which has hitherto depended on service lands, generally inadequate, for the remuneration of the village police. It was deferred until the resumption of the lands could be carried out, and this has now been accomplished in the present resettlement of the Province.

The reorganization of the Sonthal Parganas chaukidari system has been for some time under the consideration of the Government, and a draft Regulation under 33 Vic., Cap. 3, has recently been submitted for the orders of the Governor-General in Council. The object of the measure is to preserve, but regularise, the existing local system, strengthening and improving it where

it is weak or defective. As in Orissa, it is necessary to provide for the better and more regular remuneration of the chaukidars.

7. *Rewards granted and fines inflicted on chaukidars.*—The various District Chaukidari Reward Funds started the year with a balance of Rs. 56,378, and the amount credited to them during the year amounted to Rs. 57,643. The latter sum is large, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs. 35,293. All penalties, including fines on chaukidars, realised under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, are credited to the funds. Mymensingh shows Rs. 13,053 credited to the district fund during the year. This is a very large amount, and the Commissioner will be requested to report the respective proportions of penalties and fines on chaukidars of which it is made up. Along with the increase in income there was a corresponding rise in the total of rewards paid out of the funds to deserving chaukidars, the disbursements on this account amounting to Rs. 45,037 against Rs. 32,946 in 1897. In the Jessore district a system has been introduced of granting good-conduct allowances of one rupee per mensem to chaukidars who have done good work, the charge being debited to the District Chaukidari Reward Fund. The system has the Lieutenant-Governor's approval, provided that too large a liability is not incurred on this account.

8. *Station beat system.*—This system, which was noticed in the Report and Resolution of last year, was continued during the period under review. It consists of the deputation of constables from the stations at regular intervals to visit the rural areas, divided into beats, and report any matters of interest and importance to the police. It is reported to have had some success in about twenty districts. Elsewhere it could not be regularly carried out, owing to pressure of work, sickness among the constables and difficulty of locomotion during the rains. It was pointed out in last year's Resolution that it was desirable to restrict the system to villages which are known to be the residence or resort of bad characters, in order to avoid harassment to the people, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts to the discretion of the Inspector-General in extending it with great circumspection. In localities, where the appointment of daffadars has provided for satisfactory reporting, this additional security might possibly be dispensed with.

9. *Railway Police.*—The total sanctioned strength of the Railway Police amounted to 675 at the end of the year against 670 at the beginning, one Inspector and one head-constable having been added to the strength of the Assam-Bengal Railway police, and one head-constable and two constables sanctioned for the Mymensingh-Jamalpur extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The question of the control of the railway police on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India. It was at first proposed that the control of the force throughout the line should vest in the Administration of the Central Provinces. In view, however, of the projected transfer of the head-quarters of the Company from Nagpur to Calcutta and of the fact that in the near future much the larger portion of the line would lie in Bengal, it has been decided by the Government of India that this Government should control the police on the whole line.

10. *Temporary Force.*—The outbreak of plague necessitated the employment of a large temporary force of police. A staff of 3 Inspectors, 4 sergeants, 52 head-constables, and 187 constables was employed at the Plague Observation Camps at Chausa, Mairwa, Chakradharpur, and Khurda, and at other places, and a temporary addition of 20 head-constables and 300 constables was made to the police reserves of certain districts, as a precaution against any sudden demand for men arising from the presence of plague in the Province.

11. *Special constables and additional and private police.*—The number of cases in which special constables were appointed under section 17 of Act V of 1861 was 10 against 19 in the previous year. The total number of persons appointed was 612, of whom 529 were employed for some days in the Darbhanga district to assist in keeping the peace at the Sadar station and at the head-quarters station of the Madhubani subdivision on the occasion of the Bakri Id and the Muharram festivals. A similar precautionary measure was thought advisable in 1897; but, as local feeling at those festivals subsides, less resort

should be had to the provisions of the section. The number of cases in which additional police were entertained under section 15 of the Act was 10 against 13 in the preceding year. The largest force sanctioned was one of 57 officers and men quartered in and around Ghatal in the Midnapore district owing to the attitude of the people in connection with precautions to meet the plague. Two Inspectors, 12 Sub-Inspectors, 37 head-constables and 482 constables were supplied to private individuals at their own cost under section 13 of the Police Act.

12. *Military Police.*—The sanctioned strength of the Military Police at the end of 1898 consisted of four companies, each one hundred strong, one new company having been added during the year for employment in the neighbourhood of Calcutta in the event of disturbances among the operatives employed in the numerous mills on the banks of the Hooghly. The three companies previously existing were maintained at their full strength at Dacca, Dumka and Bhagalpur, respectively. A new barrack is under construction for the accommodation of the A Company at Dacca. The newly-sanctioned company has been temporarily accommodated at Bandel near Hooghly, pending the construction of permanent barracks, the selection of the site for which is still under the consideration of Government. A healthy and fairly central site near the river is necessary, and it has not yet been obtained. A detachment of the C Company was deputed from Bhagalpur for duty in Calcutta during the plague riots, and was of much assistance to the Commissioner of Police. On the occasion of the Bakri Id a portion of the Dumka Company was sent to take its place at Bhagalpur, to be in readiness on the line of rail should any district require its help. Fortunately no such need arose.

13. *District Police Reserve.*—As stated above, a temporary increase of 20 head-constables and 300 constables, to meet contingencies arising out of the plague, was specially sanctioned by Government. The extra force has been distributed at different head-quarter stations whence the men can be easily transfered when required. A permanent addition of one Sub-Inspector, two head-constables, and 30 constables was made to the District Police Reserve in Howrah, as a supplement to the formation of a company of Military Police for the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

14. *Casualties.*—The percentage of casualties due to deaths, retirements, discharges, &c., was practically the same as in the preceding year, being 8·2 against 8·3 in 1897. The average daily percentage of sick in hospital to actual strength was 1·2 against 1·3 in the preceding year. The average was highest (1·7) in the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Chota Nagpur Divisions, and lowest in the Railway Police (·3) and in the Chittagong Division (·8). These figures do not, however, represent the real proportion of the force rendered inefficient by ill-health. There are hospitals only at the head-quarters of the districts, and officers and men are frequently ill for short periods at police-stations in the interior while others have to take leave owing to sickness.

15. *Torture and extortion by the Police.*—Fewer charges of torture were laid against the police during 1898, the number being 13 against 23 in the preceding year. Two of these did not come before the Magistrates, there being no evidence. Of the remainder, only four were declared to be true cases of torture. The other cases were found to be false, either maliciously or through a mistake of fact, or to be offences under minor sections of the Penal Code. Convictions were obtained in two cases. In one of the cases declared false, the complainant was prosecuted and convicted under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code. Charges of extortion were also fewer, there being 85, as compared with 149 in the previous year. Of these, 83 came before the Magistrates, and were disposed of during the year, with the result that 12 were dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 45 were declared to be false or due to a mistake of fact, and 9 ended in acquittal or discharge, 13 in conviction for extortion, and 3 in conviction on other charges. One case was withdrawn. In Mymensingh, where the very large number of charges against the police has been noticed in previous years as indicating systematic persecution, there were only 15 complaints of extortion in the past year, all of which were declared false by the Magistrates, against 27 in 1897.

16. *Punishments.*—The number of officers and men punished shows a considerable increase as compared with the previous year, the number judicially

convicted and sentenced being 418 against 334 in 1897 and that punished departmentally 3,856 against 3,278. The number punished departmentally with fine shows an increase from 1,471 to 1,764, and the average amount of fine inflicted was higher than in the preceding year. The Lieutenant-Governor is sorry to find that the orders which have been so frequently given in this matter are by some District Superintendents so persistently disregarded. It is impossible to maintain a contented police force, if men and officers alike are subjected to fine and departmental punishment for every little offence. If a man is not brought up by a repeated warning, it is better to get rid of him altogether. It is evidently useless to give mere general instructions, and the Lieutenant-Governor requests the Inspector-General to submit the explanations of the District Superintendents of the districts of Jessore, Saran, Bhagalpur and Cuttack. In the first of these districts the punishments aggregated no less than 77 per cent. of the numbers of the officers and men of the District Police.

17. *Conduct of the Police.*—There was an increase of men wearing good-conduct stripes from 9,575 to 10,792. The increase in the number of schools for the education of the rank and file of the police, which has been more than doubled during the year, is satisfactory. These schools now exist at the head-quarters of 38 districts. As regards the conduct of the police generally, the reports of the local officers are, with some exceptions, favourable. Improvement is observed, and it will increase with the gradual removal of the bad officers and the close supervision which is exercised by the Magistrates and Commissioners and the superior officers of the Department. The reduction in the number of charges of extortion and torture is a feature of the past year which may be cited to the credit of the police. The discipline of the force, when deputed to maintain order on occasions of religious excitement, has always been good.

18. *Inspections.*—Mr. Henry was on tour for 77, and Mr. Pratt for 58 days. All the districts were inspected either by the Inspector-General or by one of the Deputy Inspectors-General, with the exception of the districts of Palamau and the 24-Parganas. In the case of the latter district this omission should not have occurred, and it is understood that an inspection has been carried out in the present year. Midnapore, Patna, Pabna and Backergunge show the largest number of heinous cases locally investigated by the District Superintendent of Police. In Balasore no cases were so investigated, while in each of the districts of Darjeeling, Palamau, Puri and Singhbhum there was only one.

19. *Suicides and accidental deaths.*—The number of suicides was approximately the same as in the preceding year, being 3,362 against 3,366 in 1897. The largest number of such deaths was in Cuttack (296), after which come Nadia with 252, Jessore with 216, Saran with 183, Dacca with 177, and the 24-Parganas with 164 cases. The number of accidental deaths was 33,670 against 46,412 in 1897. The bulk of the decrease is under the head "Drowning," which shows 11,093 less deaths than in the preceding year, the explanation being that the cyclone and storm-wave in the Chittagong district caused an abnormal number of deaths under this head in 1897.

20. *Crime.*—The following table shows the incidence of cognizable crime according to Divisions, excluding nuisance cases and cases not investigated:—

Divisions.	Police.	Population.	Cognizable crimes (minus public and local nuisances, serial No. 57) actually investigated.		Proportion of police to population.		Proportion of police to cases of cognizable crime investigated.				Proportion of cases of cognizable crime investigated to population.			
	1898.	1891.	1897.	1898.	1898.		1897.		1898.		1897.		1898.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8		9		10	
					Policeman.	Persons.	Policeman.	Cases.	Policeman.	Cases.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.
Burdwan	3,624	7,688,818	11,781	11,662	1 to 2,121		1 to 3·2		1 to 3·2		1 to 652		1 to 659	
Presidency ...	3,720	7,853,566	13,185	13,033	1 ,, 2,111		1 ,, 3·5		1 ,, 3·5		1 ,, 595		1 ,, 602	
Rajshahi	2,702	8,019,187	10,499	11,371	1 ,, 2,967		1 ,, 3·8		1 ,, 4·2		1 ,, 764		1 ,, 705	
Dacca	2,452	9,844,127	12,243	13,542	1 ,, 4,014		1 ,, 4·9		1 ,, 5·5		1 ,, 804		1 ,, 727	
Chittagong ...	1,152	4,092,799	3,219	4,812	1 ,, 3,544		1 ,, 2·7		1 ,, 4·1		1 ,, 1,271		1 ,, 851	
Patna	4,026	15,811,604	26,016	19,568	1 ,, 3,917		1 ,, 6·8		1 ,, 4·8		1 ,, 607		1 ,, 808	
Bhagalpur	2,187	8,582,440	14,928	11,871	1 ,, 3,924		1 ,, 6·6		1 ,, 5·4		1 ,, 574		1 ,, 723	
Orissa	1,546	4,037,332	4,880	6,085	1 ,, 3,006		1 ,, 3·6		1 ,, 4·5		1 ,, 829		1 ,, 663	
Chota Nagpur ...	1,700	4,628,792	9,828	7,626	1 ,, 2,722		1 ,, 5·7		1 ,, 4·4		1 ,, 470		1 ,, 607	

The fall in the number of cognizable cases investigated throughout the Province from 106,561 in 1897 to 99,628 in the year under review must have given relief to the police generally. In 1897 the proportion of cognizable cases investigated to police officers of all ranks was so high as 6·8 and 5·8 in the Bhagalpur and Patna Divisions. In 1898 the highest numbers of cases per head of the police force were 5·5 in the Dacca Division and 5·4 in the Bhagalpur Division. These two Divisions have the smallest proportion of policemen to population, there being in the Dacca Division only one policeman to 4,014, and in Bhagalpur one policeman to 3,924 inhabitants. In Dacca it is explained that the small proportion is mainly due to the relative smallness of the staff in the Mymensingh district. For the last three years the Government has sanctioned the temporary entertainment of five additional Sub-Inspectors in that district for the investigation of crime, and five additional officers have recently been deputed for special work in connection with cases of outrages on, and kidnapping of, women, which have been prevalent in the district for many years. If a permanent addition to the force is necessary, the Inspector-General of Police should address the Government on the matter. A comparison of the cognizable crime of the whole Province, excluding public and local nuisances, with that reported in the other Provinces of India shows that Bengal holds the lowest place for such crime in proportion to population. The task of the police in suppressing crime has, however, been increased in recent years by the opening of railways, which has led to a great influx of labourers from Northern India and facilitated the movements of criminals.

21. *Police tests.*—The following statement shows the results of police work during the last three years as judged by the usual tests:—

		Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons sent up for trial.
Classes I to V taken together	1896 ...	72	77	58
	1897 ...	70	76	61
	1898 ...	73	68	56
Do 1 to VI ditto	1896 ...	78	87	74
	1897 ...	76	86	75
	1898 ...	78	83	72

Class VI includes a large number of petty cases of nuisances.

The percentage of cases investigated by the police shows an increase in the past year, but the investigations, judged by the results in the Courts, were less successful. It is of course true that in famine years there are many cases of simple theft in which the proof is easy, but with every allowance for this factor the outcome of the year is disappointing. The best results were obtained in the districts of Chittagong, Singhbhum, Cuttack, Howrah and Darjeeling. Each of these districts stood high in the list last year also. The most unfavourable results appear against Palamau, Purnea, Dinajpur, Monghyr and Pabna. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees withthe Inspector-General's view as to the need of a good detective department. Officers of the Inspector-General's Reserve are now deputed from time to time for detective work, but they are ordinarily employed on office duties, and it has not been possible to meet the calls which have arisen for special officers to deal with serious outbreaks of crime without taking men from the district police. It is desirable that the Inspector-General should have a Reserve adequate for these requirements, and he has already been instructed to prepare a scheme for the strengthening of his Reserve. The men should be specially selected for their experience, trustworthiness and detective ability.

22. *Reported crime of the Province.*—The following statement shows the totals of reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable, during each of the last ten years. The total of cognizable crime in 1897 was abnormal owing to the famine, and it was followed by an anticipated decrease in the past year. The figure for 1898 still, however, shows a large increase over that for 1896, and is higher than any total of the decade, that for 1897 excepted. The figure for non-cognizable crime approximates closely to that for 1896. The total for 1897 was lower than probably it would otherwise have been owing to

the generally straitened circumstances of the people in a year of famine, which check resort to the criminal courts in petty cases.

Year.	Cognizable crime.	Non-cognizable crime.	Total reported crime of the Province.
1889	119,656	117,407	237,063
1890	117,443	116,554	233,997
1891	128,472	119,072	247,544
1892	146,185	121,624	267,809
1893	137,898	121,490	259,388
1894	140,902	118,070	258,972
1895	136,777	125,685	262,462
1896	147,433	129,439	276,872
1897	185,061	125,770	310,831
1898	171,993	129,935	301,928

23. *Incidence of repor'ed crime by Divisions.*—The incidence of cognizable and non-cognizable and total crime in each Division of the Province for the last three years is shown in the following statement:—

Division.	Population.	Cognizable crime.			Non-cognizable crime.			Total crime.		
	1891.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan	7,688,818	22,926	27,671	25,931	20,991	21,436	21,711	43,917	49,107	47,642
Presidency	7,853,566	17,884	21,990	21,693	17,508	18,892	22,965	35,392	40,882	44,658
Rajshahi	8,019,187	15,475	16,909	17,325	9,915	8,737	9,563	25,390	25,646	26,888
Dacca	2,844,127	22,636	23,334	23,584	22,690	20,101	20,549	45,326	43,435	44,133
Chittagong	4,082,795	7,216	8,891	9,935	14,253	15,036	14,733	21,469	23,927	24,668
Total Bengal ...	37,488,493	86,137	98,795	98,470	85,357	84,202	89,521	171,494	182,997	187,991
Patna	15,811,914	39,056	39,146	30,065	18,157	18,577	16,607	48,213	57,723	46,672
Bhagalpur	8,582,490	16,076	23,313	19,164	14,745	12,428	13,263	30,821	35,741	32,427
Total Bihar ...	24,393,504	46,132	62,459	49,229	32,902	31,005	29,870	79,034	93,464	79,099
Orissa	4,047,352	6,474	9,609	12,721	6,461	6,738	7,180	12,935	16,347	19,901
Chota Nagpur	4,028,792	8,699	14,198	11,573	4,719	5,825	5,364	13,409	18,023	14,937
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,558,141	147,433	185,061	171,993	129,439	125,770	129,935	276,872	310,831	301,928

The Bihar Divisions, where famine was most severely felt, show, as was to be expected, the largest decrease of cognizable crime, the cases reported in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions having been respectively 9,081 and 4,149 fewer than in 1897. Chota Nagpur comes next, with a decrease of 2,625 cases.

24. *False cases.*—The following statement shows the number and percentage of cases declared maliciously false in each of the last five years, with the results of prosecutions instituted against complainants in such cases, and the number of cases in which order was passed for payment of compensation to the accused under section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of cases declared to be false ...	6,634	6,735	6,891	6,141	5,864
Percentage of cases declared to be false ...	4·7	4·9	4·6	3·3	3·4
Number of cases in which prosecution was instituted.	695	584	627	600	626
Percentage of prosecutions resulting in conviction.	29·5	33·3	35·2	37·8	38·4
Number of cases in which order was passed for payment of compensation to the accused under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code	597	626	617	511	489

The gradual decrease in the percentage of cases declared false (the increase last year being very slight) is a satisfactory feature in the crime returns. The

increase in convictions for false charges in the past year is also an indication that greater attention has been paid to the necessity of prosecuting in all cases in which evidence is available, and this should be maintained.

The districts of Midnapore, Dacca, Mymensingh, Patna, Saran, Darbhanga, Monghyr and Ranchi return the largest number of cases declared false, while the largest number of convictions for false cases was obtained in Midnapore, Khulna, Patna, Gaya, Purnea, Puri, Manbhum and Singhbhum. The districts in which most use was made of section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were Burdwan, Midnapore, Dacca, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur and Puri. The section can be applied only in cases which have been judicially heard, but in such cases it affords a ready means of imposing some penalty for frivolous or vexatious charges.

The total number of cases returned as false owing to mistake of law or fact was 10,598 in the past year against 12,571 in 1898.

25. *Abstention from enquiry by the Police under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.*—The following statement shows the extent to which, in each of the last four years use has been made by the police, in respect of cases of theft and house-breaking, of the power of refusing enquiry conferred by section 157 of the Code of Criminal Procedure—

Division.	Number of cases (house-breaking, serial 36) reported.				Percentage not enquired into.				Number of cases (theft, ordinary, serial 44) reported.				Percentage not enquired into.			
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan	2,803	3,289	4,266	3,210	24·7	17·1	11·6	16·1	4,228	4,516	4,020	4,093	14·6	11·7	12·3	11·1
Presidency	4,035	4,528	5,712	3,999	24·5	15·2	10·	12·2	3,003	3,735	3,827	3,576	12·2	11·3	15·3	8·5
Rajshahi	4,131	4,344	4,457	4,146	25·8	18·9	10·2	12·3	4,678	4,844	4,621	4,144	28·2	25·4	23·2	16·8
Dacca	4,272	6,122	5,542	4,788	18·5	15·9	12·3	11·2	3,735	4,714	4,131	3,513	16·1	19·2	19·4	13·9
Chittagong	637	757	840	848	18·6	21·9	18·2	14·5	1,376	1,701	1,311	1,371	20·2	23·6	15·7	13·7
Patna	9,534	10,075	14,228	8,438	31·6	19·8	11·	7·7	5,176	5,235	7,016	5,547	5·9	5·8	4·8	3·5
Bhagalpur	4,329	5,574	8,397	5,298	38·5	23·8	20·8	19·5	3,794	4,222	5,475	3,846	9·0	6·4	5·7	4·6
Orissa	708	637	1,040	957	24·4	16·8	5·7	3·6	2,175	2,164	3,518	3,575	24·6	21·0	20·6	21·7
Chota Nagpur	1,712	2,146	4,364	2,340	39·3	29·9	8·6	3·7	2,019	2,096	2,864	2,000	9·0	5·7	4·4	3·9
Total ...	32,161	37,272	48,855	34,024	28·5	19·5	12·5	11·7	30,185	33,227	36,783	31,665	15·1	13·9	12·7	10·5

The percentage of refusals for the Province, as a whole, was smaller in the past year than in the preceding three years. It appears, however, to have been unduly large in burglary cases in the Burdwan, Chittagong and Bhagalpur Divisions, and in theft cases in the Rajshahi and Orissa Divisions. There is no special reason why in this matter these Divisions should differ from the other Divisions of the Province. The view expressed by the Government on this subject in the Resolution on the Report for 1897, to which attention should be paid, may be briefly re-stated. In petty cases, particularly of theft, which are unlikely to be successfully investigated and appear not to be the work of professional criminals, enquiry may, with advantage, be dispensed with, needless harassment to the people being thus avoided. When, however, there is reason to believe that the offences have been committed by professional criminals, enquiry and a visit to the spot are advisable, if only to convey to the criminals the knowledge that the police are active, and thus inspire fear of detection on a repetition of crime.

26. *Results of trials.*—The following table shows the number of persons convicted and acquitted in police cases and the percentages of convictions to acquittals in each of the last five years:—

Year.	Convicted—		Total.	Acquitted—		Total.	Total tried.	Percentage of convictions (column 4 to column 8).	Percentage of acquittals.
	By Magistrates.	By Courts of Sessions.		By Magistrates.	By Courts of Sessions.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1894	76,443	1,364	77,807	32,524	817	33,351	111,158	70	30·
1895	72,831	1,357	74,188	31,707	1,080	32,787	106,975	69·3	30·7
1896	76,205	1,623	77,828	31,328	1,162	32,490	110,975	70·5	29·5
1897	87,989	1,747	89,736	31,137	1,344	32,481	122,217	73·5	26·5
1898	80,039	1,843	81,882	30,280	1,065	31,345	113,227	72·3	27·6

As usual, Howrah heads the list of districts in the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried, the percentage there being 92. The proportion of cases under class VI (Nuisances) is larger in that district than elsewhere. The most unfavourable percentage (53·4) is returned by the Ranchi district. It would be convenient if in future years the statement showing the results of trials district by district omitted cases under class VI. The best results in convictions before the Courts of Session are returned by Darjeeling (100 per cent.), Darbhanga (94·4) and Muzaffarpur (90·9): the most unfavourable by Murshidabad (57·1) and Rangpur (53·8). The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the remarks made by the Inspector-General of Police on the subject of the supervision of trials in the Courts by the District Superintendent of Police. It is of great importance for the proper preparation of prosecutions that Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents should make themselves thoroughly familiar with criminal procedure by attending the Courts, when practicable, in important cases; and their presence during the hearing of such cases is likely also to have the best effect on the work of the subordinate investigating and prosecuting staff.

27. *Analysis of crime by classes.*—The following table shows the number of true cases reported under each class of crime during the last seven years:—

True cases.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Class I ...	2,817	2,843	2,892	2,772	2,907	3,918	3,144
„ II ...	4,666	4,568	4,794	5,146	5,417	5,950	5,145
„ III ...	33,325	31,453	34,091	33,570	38,764	51,949	35,864
„ IV ...	2,268	2,082	2,412	2,617	2,271	3,116	1,970
„ V ...	44,870	43,098	45,393	41,423	45,951	68,452	41,559
„ VI ...	51,986	47,743	44,684	44,743	45,231	45,535	46,760

28. *Class I (Offences against the State and public tranquillity).*—The most important heads of crime in this class are offences relating to the coinage and rioting and unlawful assembly. The former offences show a marked decrease, the total of true cases being 176 against 255 in the preceding year. Out of these, 66 formed the subject of special report to the office of the Inspector-General of Police, as being cases of importance, being ultimately returned as true. Seven were cases of counterfeiting Queen's coins, 20 of possessing false coins and moulds and instruments for coining, 36 of uttering counterfeit coins, and 3 of passing quicksilvered pice. Thirty-seven cases ended in conviction, and the 48 persons concerned in these were adequately punished. The police appear to be alive to the importance of checking the serious crime of counterfeit coining, and special measures have been taken. The figures given by the Inspector-General of Police under the head "Rioting" show a marked decrease spread over all the Divisions of the Province. Unfortunately, however, the method of calculation adopted has been different from that followed in arriving at the figure for the previous year, and the apparent decrease cannot be accepted as correct. The detailed statistics for 1897 were compiled from figures supplied in a form in use previous to the introduction of the forms recently prescribed by the Government of India, and the figures for that year, district by district, in the prescribed form are not now available to allow of comparison. Out of 2,449 true cases shown for 1898, 1,685 ended in conviction. The total number of persons bound down to keep the peace throughout the Province was 6,814 against 8,057 in the preceding year. The decrease is specially marked in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, while the Presidency Division shows a large increase in the number of cases. Attention was drawn in the Resolution on the Report for 1897 to the large number of cases of rioting, and the Commissioners were requested to take up the matter in respect to each district where an unusual number of such cases had occurred, and to advise the Magistrates as to the preventive and police measures which should be adopted. Reports were received from the Commissioners, to which it is unnecessary to refer here in detail. The matter should continue to receive attention. The inclusion under this head of all cases of unlawful assembly doubtless tends to increase the unsatisfactory aspect of the figures, but the number of serious riots, often attended with death, in some districts is such as to call for special vigilance and firm action, within the law, on the part of the authorities.

29. *Class II* (*Serious offences against the person*).—The total of offences under this head shows a decrease from 5,950 in the preceding year to 5,145 in the year under review. All heads of crime, except three, share the fall in numbers. Murders of all kinds decreased by 34 cases, the total being 388 against 422 in 1897. Sentence of death was passed in 38 cases as against 19 in the preceding year. Murders in Backergunge have for some years past necessitated special measures. In 1895 the total of murders in this district reached the large figure of 76, of which no fewer than 21 were by gunshot. No case of murder by gunshot was reported in the past year, but the number of other murders has again shown a tendency to rise. The total of murders of all kinds in this district in 1897 was 30, while that for the past year is 42. Of these, 7 were by poison. There were 37 true cases of drugging in the Province during the past year against 41 in the previous year. In the majority it appears that the object of the drugging was robbery, and the facts, therefore, constituted offences under section 394, Indian Penal Code. Attention was drawn in last year's Resolution to the necessity of pressing the Courts to frame charges under that section, but it appears that they still refrain in some cases from proceeding under the section. Cases of rape show a decrease from 129 in the preceding year to 99 in the year under review. The prevalence of outrages on women in the Mymensingh district lately formed the subject of a special report from the Magistrate of Mymensingh and the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, and it was clear that, although the number of recent cases had been much exaggerated in published statements, special measures for dealing with the crime were necessary. Five special Inspectors have accordingly been deputed to the district for the purpose of investigating such cases, and they will also be utilised for making enquiries as to the propriety of proceeding against desperate and dangerous characters under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.

30. *Class III* (*Serious offences against property*).—Crime in this class shows a most satisfactory decrease, common to all the heads. The most important head is dacoity, and this serious crime decreased from 549 to 345 cases, Dacca alone, of all the Divisions, showing an increase of five cases. The great prevalence of this crime in the Chota Nagpur, Rajshahi and Bhagalpur Divisions in 1897 was specially noticed in the last Resolution. Each Division shows a marked reduction of cases in 1898. In Purnea, however, in the Bhagalpur Division, there was an increase of 13 cases over the number (17) in the previous years. This outbreak of dacoity was brought to the notice of Government, and special measures were taken. From a recent report from the Commissioner it appears that these measures have had the desired effect, a considerable decrease in cases having occurred since the commencement of the present year. Credit is due to the Magistrate for his energetic action in this matter. The other principal feature under this class of crime is the very large decrease in cases of lurking house-trespass, house-breaking, &c. The number of such cases in 1897 was 48,782, and this large figure was accounted for by the famine. The total for the present year is 33,473, a figure which is not only largely below that for 1897, but is also smaller than that for 1896, compared with which it shows a reduction of 2,805 true cases.

31. *Class IV* (*Minor offences against the person*).—This class also shows a considerable decrease, the total for 1898 being 1,970 against 3,116 in the preceding year. There is also a reduction of 301 cases in comparison with 1896.

32. *Class V* (*Minor offences against property*).—There was a similar decrease in this class, not only compared with the preceding year, but also with the year 1896. The total number of cases, including serials 36 and 37, was 75,258 against 117,464 in 1897 and 82,433 in 1896. The great bulk of the cases falls under the heads of theft and criminal or house-trespass, and both show a large reduction. The improved circumstances of the people produced the usual effect in diminishing petty thefts.

33. *Class VI* (*All other cases*).—The total number of cases under this head was 47,654, being an increase of 1,225 cases as compared with the previous year. Public and local nuisances show an increase of 1,476 cases, and offences against the Excise, Salt, Customs and Arms laws also rose. The number of bad

livelihood and vagrancy cases decreased from 4,904 to 4,331. The number of persons dealt with in these cases, however, was larger. The total of acquittals was 1,176 against 1,003, while convictions numbered 3,863 against 3,615 in 1897. This decrease in the number of cases with an increase in the number of persons dealt with is, no doubt, attributable to the alteration in the Code of Criminal Procedure which permits the institution of proceedings against more than one person in a single case. The large number of acquittals, however, argues less care in the institution of cases. It appears also that the instructions regarding the trial of cases in the villages where the accused reside have not been generally complied with. Out of 4,373 cases only 1,955 were tried in the villages. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the action of the Magistrates in this matter should be more closely watched by the Commissioners. The number of persons registered for surveillance at the close of the year was 51,678, being an increase of 2,179 on the figure for the previous year. Out of this total 5,223 had absconded and 8,650 were in jail.

34. *Railway Police.*—The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported to the Railway Police during the year was 3,576, against 4,630 in the preceding year. Of these, 2,199 were true cognizable cases, and 1,284 ended in conviction. There were 813 railway accidents, resulting in the death of 289 persons, against corresponding figures for the preceding year of 708 accidents and 326 deaths. Cases of obstruction increased from 21 in 1897 to 38 in the past year. The number of these cases on the Assam-Bengal Railway and the Patna-Gaya Branch of the East Indian Railway is marked. On the former line a small force of additional police has been quartered at the expense of the neighbouring villagers near the scene of one of the accidents. The Inspector-General remarks that it has been found from past experience that obstructions are, as a rule, placed on the lines by discontented coolies or villagers who have quarrelled with the gate-keepers, and wish to get the latter into trouble, while in many cases bricks and stones are also placed on the rails by children with no criminal motive.

35. *Non-cognizable Crime.*—The total of non-cognizable crime for 1898 as compared with that for 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

	Cases.			
	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Class I ...	9,127	9,524	397	...
„ II ...	23	16	...	7
„ III ...	721	664	...	57
„ IV ...	60,289	59,692	...	597
„ V ...	11,931	11,339	...	592
„ VI ...	14,229	15,404	1,175	...
Special Laws ...	29,450	33,296	3,846	...
Total ...	125,770	129,935	5,418	1,253
Net increase ...	...	...	4,165	

The net increase of 4,165 cases consists almost entirely of petty cases of nuisances under class VI and of offences under the head "Special Laws." In the statement in paragraph 139 of the report the percentage of persons who appeared to persons summoned is shown to have been less than 60 in the districts of Tippera, Murshidabad, 24-Parganas and Jessore. The causes of the very low percentage should be investigatd by the Commissioners. Some districts still show the number of persons attending as greater than that of processes issued. An explanation should be obtained and submitted to Government. In Monghyr the number of acquittals in non-cognizable cases exceeded that of convictions. This was the case also last year. The attention of the Commissioner is invited to the matter; and it is desirable that other Commissioners should also enquire into the cause of any unduly large proportion of acquittals to convictions in districts of their Divisions. Such a result is ordinarily due to indiscriminate issue of process without sufficient examination of the complainants in the first instance. Much harassment is thus often needlessly and unjustifiably caused to persons who are summoned, and the subordinate Magistrates cannot be too often

reminded of their duty to sift the complaints as fully as practicable on their institution.

36. *Remands.*—The following table compares the percentages of remands in the trial of cases sent up by the police during each of the last three years:—

	Percentage of A forms disposed of at first hearing.	Percentage of A forms remanded once.	Percentage of A forms remanded twice.	Percentage of A forms remanded thrice.	Percentage of A forms remanded four times.	Percentage of A forms remanded five times.	Percentage of A forms remanded six times.	Percentage of A forms remanded more than six times.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896	32·1	22·7	15·3	10·5	6·6	3·7	2·2	3·2	3·4
1897	34·5	23·7	15·3	10·4	6·2	3·9	2·3	3·5	·9
1898	32·8	20·6	15·9	10·6	6·9	4·3	2·5	3·9	2·9

The figures for the past year are not satisfactory. Allowance must, it is true, be made in comparing the figures with those of the previous year for the large diminution in the number of petty cases which occur in a year of famine and which can be promptly disposed of, frequently without remand. The results compare, however, unfavourably, not only with those for 1897, but also with those for 1896. The percentage of cases disposed of at first or second hearing is less than in either of the two preceding years, while the percentages of cases remanded three, four, five, six or more than six times are in each case higher than those of either 1896 or 1897. In five districts the number of cases disposed of at first or second hearing was less than 40 per cent. of the total of police cases coming before Magistrates for trial. In Mymensingh, the percentage of such cases was so low as 29·9 per cent., in Shahabad it was 31·6, in Ranchi 32·4 in Birbhum 32·9, and in Faridpur 39·5. An explanation of these low percentages should be submitted to Government by the Commissioners concerned.

37. *Previous convictions.*—The percentage of persons convicted of offences falling under classes III and V (Offences against property) who were proved to have been previously convicted was 12·2 against 12·9 in the previous year. The fluctuations in the yearly percentage in certain districts are remarkable, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that they are not due to unequal attention on the part of the police to this matter. The importance of discovering the professional criminals, in order that they may be adequately punished and kept under surveillance when free, need not be dwelt upon. Taking the different Divisions of the Province, the highest percentage of reconvictions is shown by Patna, which returns no less than 18 per cent. of such cases, the next Division being the Bhagalpur Division, with 12·4 per cent. The fluctuations in the districts of the Orissa Division are marked. Puri this year returns 24·8 against 17 per cent. last year, while Balasore, which last year returned 14·7 per cent., shows this year only 5·6 per cent.

38. *Systems of identification.*—Reference was made to the central bureau in the office of the Inspector-General of Police in regard to 1,007 persons arrested in the districts whom the local officers had been unable to identify. Of these, 31 per cent. were identified, the corresponding percentage for the preceding year having been the same. The central office has records in respect of 48,000 criminals, and in the case of 32,000 the data for identification now consist of finger-prints, those for the remainder being anthropometrical measurements. Records of the latter kind are being gradually replaced by finger-print impressions. This system has been adopted now by other Provinces, which were visited by Mr. Henry for the instruction of the officers to be employed in working it.

39. *Character of officers.*—Mr. Henry, now on leave, was first appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Police in 1891, and in the eight years during which he held charge of the Department many important improvements have been effected. The substitution for the old class of officers of a more intelligent, better educated and socially superior staff of subordinate officers, through the system of competition and of training at the Bhagalpur school, and the

improvement of the village police system may be specially mentioned as matters which received much of his attention. It is to him also that is due the development of the ingenious system of identification of criminals by means of finger prints from which much is hoped. He has brought to the notice of Government the work done by Messrs. Pratt and Masters as Deputy Inspectors-General, and by Messrs. Pughe and Barnard as Assistant Inspectors-General in charge of Railway Police. He has also recorded his obligations to Mr. Showers for his work as Personal Assistant. The names of the District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors who have been specially commended in paragraph 44 of the report will be noted in the Appointment Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and to all Commissioners of Divisions, for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WORKING OF THE BENGAL JUTE WAREHOUSE AND FIRE-BRIGADE ACT IN THE COSSIPORE-CHITPUR AND MANIKTALA MUNICIPALITIES.

No. 4776M.—The 21st September 1899.—The following report is published for general information in accordance with the provisions of section 41 of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act of 1893.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 95M., dated Calcutta, the 16th August 1899.

From—The Hon'ble C. E. Buckland, C.I.E., Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

With reference to the orders of Government No. 3513M., dated the 5th July 1899, I have the honour to submit herewith the reports on the working of the Bengal Jute Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act of 1893, for the year ending the 31st March 1899, in the Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktala Municipalities, received from the Chairmen of those Municipalities.

No. 267, dated Maniktala, the 27th July 1899.

From—Babu Priya Nath Mukherjee, Chairman, Maniktala Municipality,
To—The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas.

With reference to your Circular memorandum No. 44M., dated 18th July 1899, forwarding copy of Bengal Government letter No. 3513M., of the 5th idem, calling for a report on the working of the Bengal Jute Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act for the year 1898-99, I have the honour to submit as follows:—

(1) The Fire-Brigade Budget for the year under report was prepared by the Commissioner of Police under section 26 (1) of Act I (B.C.) of 1893, and was accepted by the Commissioners of this Municipality at a special meeting held on the 6th May 1898, so far as it related to this Municipality.

(2) The proportionate share of contribution at 1 per cent. of the estimated amount of Rs. 60,710 towards the maintenance of the Fire-Brigade establishment, viz., Rs. 607, was paid in two instalments. The total amount realized as fees from the warehouses under the Act was Rs. 1,266-6-6, against Rs. 1,316-10-9 of the preceding year. The decrease was owing to one durmah-mat shop, five firewood depôts and two packing-case depôts having ceased to exist at the beginning of the year under report.

(3) During the year under review, 8 licenses were issued for jute warehouses and 74 for other descriptions of trade in inflammable materials such as firewood, hay, straw, saw-mill, packing cases, durmah mats, golpata depôts, &c., against 8 and 82 of the preceding year.

(4) License fees on jute warehouses were levied at 6 per cent. per annum on the annual value of holdings as assessed for payment of municipal taxes and at 10 per cent. on other descriptions of trade as mentioned above.

(5) All the owners of warehouses paid their license fees in due time, and therefore no prosecution was required to be instituted during the year.

(6) The jute godowns and firewood depôts are mostly situated near the Circular Canal which forms the western boundary of this Municipality. There is only one mill for manufacture of gunny-bags within this Municipality, named the Surah Jute Mill Company, Limited, on the north side of the Narealdanga main road and there are also three roperies.

(7) No conflagration took place within the Municipality, and therefore the assistance of the fire-brigade was not required.

No. 480, dated Talla, the 26th July 1899.

From—Babu Kripa Nath Dutt, Chairman, Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality,
To—The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, Alipore.

With reference to your circular memorandum No. 44M., dated the 18th July 1899, I have the honor to submit the following report under section 41 of Act I (B.C.) of 1893 of jute warehouses, &c., in the Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality for the year ending 31st March 1899 for submission to the Local Government.

2. During the year under report licenses were granted to 99 jute presses and warehouses, including roperies, firewood and straw depôts as detailed below, and the amount of license fees realised was Rs. 12,326-5:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
12	Jute press-houses		8,850	0	0
65	Jute warehouses		3,342	12	9
7	Roperies		95	6	0
2	Firewood and straw depôts		5	15	9
7	Wood depôts		10	9	0
6	*Golpata* depôts		6	9	6
	Mutation fees		15	0	0
Total 99	Total ...		12,326	5	0

3. The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the jute license fees during the year under review:—

Receipt.	Amount.			Disbursement.	Amount.		
1	2			3	4		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance on the 31st March 1898.	7,997	0	5	Paid to the Commissioner of Police, for the maintenance of Fire-Brigade for the year 1898-99.	11,231	0	0
License fees realised for the year 1898-99 under Act I of 1873.	12,326	5	0	Balance at the hands of the Commissioners on the 31st March 1899.	9,092	5	5
Total ...	20,323	5	5	Total ...	20,323	5	5

4. During the year under review fire broke out in the following places, and properties were destroyed to the approximate value of Rs. 9,105 as detailed below.

Locality.	Name of owner of the properties destroyed.	Particulars of properties destroyed.	Approximate value of properties destroyed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Section A.				
Suburbs.			Rs.	
South Sinti Road ...	Pooti Bewah ...	Two golpata huts ...	25	
Utterpara Road, Ratan Babu's Busti.	Radha Nath Maity.	Portion of a golpata hut.	Not stated.	
Section B.				
Suburbs.			Rs.	
Sowdagurputty, Chitpur.	Sanyasi Baity ...	A tiled hut consisting of three rooms.	5	
Lockgate Road, Chitpur.	Mohamad Guny Khan.	A golpata house consisting of two rooms.	50	
Chitpur Canal ...	.....	A boat laden with jute.	9,000	
Nawabputty ...	Parbati Bewah	A golpata house consisting of one room.	10	
Section C.				
Suburbs.				
Bibibagan ...		A golpata hut. An old woman was burnt, and subsequently died in hospital from the effects of the burn.	15	
		Total ...	9,105	

5. The accompanying statement shows the names of jute-presses and warehouses to which licenses were granted during the year 1898-99.

COSSIPORE-CHITPUR MUNICIPALITY.

Statement showing the names of Jute Presses, Warehouses, &c., to which licenses were granted during the year 1898-99.

Serial number.	Holding number.	Place of business.	Name of license-holder.	Valuation.	Amount of license-fee realised.	GRAND TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
			Jute Press Houses.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	10	Nawabputty Street ...	Union Pressing Co., Ld.	.....	750 0 0	
2	13		P. N. Mitter, Esq.	15,000	750 0 0	
3	2		Canal Press Co., Ld.	14,000	750 0 0	
4	3	Sugar Works Lane ...	Messrs. Ralli Brothers	45,000	750 0 0	
5	4		S. C. Chunder & Co.	19,990	750 0 0	
6	18	Kali Prosonno Singhee's Road.	Chitpur Hydraulic Press	21,300	750 0 0	
7	15-15-1 4, 4A, 4-1 and 6.		Calcutta Hydraulic Press	27,848	750 0 0	
8			Strand Bank Press Co.	.....	750 0 0	
9	5	Rustomjee's Road	Camperdown Pressing Co.	29,000	750 0 0	
10	1 and 116	Cossipore Road	Kumar Satish Chandra Singha	13,000	650 0 0	
11	29 and 29A		P. G. and W. Sawoo	.....	750 0 0	
12	2	Chitpur Ghat Lane ...	Hooghly Hydraulic Press Co.	15,500	750 0 0	8,850 0 0
			Jute Warehouses.			
13	12	Chitpur Street	Benoy Kristo Shaw	1,500	90 0 0	
14	14		Ditto	1,452	72 9 6	
15	7, 7A and 9		Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	27,799	1,349 0 9	
16	13		Durga Ch. and Kunjo Behari Shaw ...	972	48 9 6	
17	5		Gobindo Chundra Pal	180	9 0 0	
18	4		Durga Charan and Kunjo Behari Shaw ...	4,800	240 0 0	
19	3		Gyan Chandra Sen	312	15 9 6	
20	22		Ditto	180	9 0 0	
21	19		Nobo Kissore and Kamini Koomar Roy ...	780	39 0 0	
22	8 and 9	P. K. Mukerjee's Lane ...	Ram Kristo Pattuck and Parbuti Charan Roy.	2,280	114 0 0	
23	18		Hurry Narain Chunder	840	42 0 0	
24	6		Mothoora Nath Bose	420	21 0 0	
25	2		Nobo Kissore and Kamini Kumar Roy ...	660	33 0 0	
26	68A		Bhubon Mohon Ghose	168	8 6 0	
27	68B		Bharuth Chunder and Dwarka Nath Shaw	180	9 0 0	
28	71B		Sreematty Surno Moye Dassie	240	12 0 0	
29	72		Behari Lall Shaw	384	19 3 0	
30	73		Ditto	192	9 9 6	
31	6		Bathoo Shaw	300	15 0 0	
32	13		Bejoy Kumar and Lalit Mohon Chuckerbutty.	300	15 0 0	
33	51	Belgatchia Road ...	Woomedally	120	6 0 0	
34	10		Chunder Nath Dalal	840	42 0 0	
35	5		Shama Charan Bullob	600	30 0 0	
36	7		Hurro Chunder Sircar	192	9 9 6	
37	12A		Koylash Chunder Ghosh	600	30 0 0	
38	29		Punchanan and Goluck Behari Mitter ...	216	10 12 6	
39	29A		Bisso Nath Miety	240	12 0 0	
40	14A		Rajobolly Sirdar	204	10 3 3	
41	9		Chunder Nath Dalal	240	12 0 0	
42	14		Jeebon Kristo Ghose (Jr.)	270	13 8 0	
43	7	Cross Road	Ram Doorlov and Sadhoo Charan Roy ...	1,080	54 0 0	
44	7	Settpooker Road	Dwarka Nath Roy	456	22 12 9	
45	4		Bejoy Kristo Shaw	1,200	60 0 0	
46	11 and 11A		G. A. Georgeade & Co.	900	22 8 0	
47	6	P. K. Mookerjee's Road	Kamini Kumar Roy	1,380	69 0 0	
48	5A		Gobindo Chunder Pal	192	9 9 6	
49	23B		Preo Nath and Ram Taron Das	360	18 0 0	
50	24A		Mohim Chander Sirdar	192	9 9 6	
51	25		Chander Nath Mookerjee	324	16 3 0	
52	9		Sadhoo Charon and Dwarka Roy	360	18 0 0	
53	5		Gyan Chunder Sen	768	38 6 6	
54	14		Debendra Nath Mookerjee	120	6 0 0	
55	24B		Anundo Kissore Mozoomdar	216	10 12 6	
56	26		Dino Nath Mondle	900	45 0 0	
57	27 and 27A		Kedar Nath Pal Chin	1,440	72 0 0	
58	30		Jeebon Kristo Ghose	480	24 0 0	
59	23A		Hurrish Chunder Mullick	480	24 0 0	
60	23C		Lolit Mohun Rockhit	300	15 0 0	
61	2A	New Canal Road	Bharruth Chunder and Dwarka Nath Shaw.	300	15 0 0	
62	2C		Jeebon Kristo Ghose (Jr.)	216	10 12 6	
63	1-6-1		Aukhoy Kumar Ghose	300	15 0 0	
64	3A		Sishi Bhuson Banerjee	240	12 0 0	
65	3-5		Deno Nath Dey	96	4 14 6	
66	24	Chitpur Ghat Lane ...	Dwarka Nath and Bonomali Kundoo ...	1,920	96 0 0	
67	7		Sree Gobindo Shaw	780	39 0 0	
68	13		Ditto	300	15 0 0	
69	79	B. T. Road	Sreedam Chunder Kundoo	240	12 0 0	
70	71		ditto	180	9 0 0	
71	6A	Chitpur Cross Road ...	Dwarka Nath Roy	.....	25 3 3	
72	6A		Ditto	.....	25 3 3	
73	16	Bhoyrab Mookerjee's Road	Khater Mondle	96	4 12 6	
74	18	Kali K. Banerjee's Lane ...	Bonomali Chowdhoory	900	45 0 0	
75	4A	Chitpur Ghat Road ...	Hero Nath Biswas	600	30 0 0	
76	4		Ditto and T. N. Mookerji ...	1,800	90 0 0	
77	23	Bonomali Chatterjee's Street	Nimchand Biswas	240	12 0 0	3,342 12 9
			Roperies.			
78	20-19	Paikpara Road	Messrs. Ralli Brothers	300	15 0 0	
79	14-58		Subul Chunder Chunder	264	13 3 0	
80	19 and 19A		Khetter Ch. and Hurry Ch. Gooha	312	15 9 6	
81	23-4	Wooterpara Road	Messrs. Ralli Brothers	300	15 0 0	
82	11-3	Dukhindery Road	Soshi Bhuson Ghose	192	9 9 6	
83	29	Khelaut Ghose's Lane ...	Luckhee Narain Dutt	300	15 0 0	
84	1-1	Boido Nath Bose's Garden Lane.	Shama Kristo Chatterjee	240	12 0 0	
						95 6 0

Serial number.	Holding number.	Place of business.	Name of license-holder.	Valuation.	Amount of license-fee realised.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Fire wood and Straw Depôts.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
83	74-2	Belgatchia Road	Dino Moni Bewah	30	1 8 0	
86	.....	Chunder Kumar Roy's Lane	Kunjo Behari Poramanick	.....	4 7 9	
						5 15 9
			Golpatta Depôts.			
87	78-2	B. T. Road	Prosonno Bewah	60	1 8 0	
88	.....		Ditto	.....	1 8 0	
89	80-1		Madhub Ch. Dolooie	48	1 3 3	
90	.....		Ditto	.....	1 3 3	
91	79-1		Gooroo Churan Nundy	47	1 3 0	
						6 9 6
			Wood Depôts.			
92	79-1	B. T. Road	Gooroo Churun Nundy	.....	1 3 0	
93	4-1-1	Bheritolla Road	Matab Bewah	48	1 3 3	
94	.....		Ditto	.....	1 3 3	
95	8-3	P. K. Mookerjee's Road	Shaik Moniruddee	54	1 5 6	
96	.....		Ditto	.....	1 5 6	
97	1-1	Cross Road	Brojo Nath Biswas	36	0 14 3	
98	.....		Ditto	.....	0 14 3	
99	.....	B. T. Road	Hurry Kristo Sadkhan	.....	2 8 0	
						10 9 0
			Total ...	.....	.....	12,311 5 0
			Mutation fees ...	.....	.....	15 0 0
			Grand Total ...	.....	.....	12,326 5 0

Sarat Chunder Sen,
Secretary.

Cossipore-Chitpur Municipal Office,
The 26th July 1899.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 25th September 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·67, Kalna 3·34, Katwa 3·64, Raniganj 1·93. Heavy rain has fallen. Harvesting of *aus* going on. The recent rain has done much good to *aman*. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa stationary. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kalna	14½	
Katwa	15	
Raniganj	14½	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·38, Rampur Hât 1·50. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of paddy good. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 5·04, Vishnupur 2·15. Weather cloudy at the beginning. The rainfall of the week was general and sufficient for the present. It has been very beneficial to the standing crops. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Rice is selling at 16¼ seers a rupee at Bankura and 15 seers at Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·53, Contai 5·00, Tamluk 7·41, Ghatal 5·46. Weather rainy and was cyclonic at Contai on 23rd. The rain has done immense good to the crops. Transplantation of winter paddy finished. Prospects very good. Cattle-disease and grasshoppers reported from some places in the Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee.
Contai	17	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	16	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·28, Serampore 6·44, Jahanabad 3·11. Reaping of *aus* and cutting of jute still continue. State of *aman* good. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·17, Ulubaria 4·90. Weather hot and cloudy. The rainfall during the latter part of the week has done much good to the standing crops. Transplantation of *aman* still continues. Harvesting of *aus* nearly over. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·30, Barasat 6·86, Basirhat 3·66, Diamond Harbour 11·45. Heavy rain with high winds towards the close of the week. The rainfall has done good to the standing crops. Prospects of *aman* fair. Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* nearly finished. Steeping of jute and its fibre extracting going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·64, Kushtia ·69, Meherpur 1·08, Chuadanga 1·12, Ranaghat 2·38. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* completed. Prospects of *aman* good. Lands being cultivated for *rabi* crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Kushtia	16	
Meherpur	15	
Chuadanga	15½	
Ranaghat	12½	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·04, Jangipur ·88, Kandi 4·50. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* and cutting of jute still continue. State of standing crops good.

Recent rain has done much good to them, especially to winter paddy plants. Cow-pox appears in thana Barwan. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	...	14	per rupee.
Jangipur ...	...	15	
Kandi	...	17¾	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·95, Jhenida 1·48, Magura 2·75, Narail 2·31, Bangaon 5·05. Weather cloudy, rainy, and cyclonic. Harvesting of *aus* and cultivation for winter crops going on. Prospects of crops good. Rivers are rising again. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	...	18	per rupee.
Jhenida	...	16	
Magura	...	17½	
Narail	...	17¾	
Bangaon	...	20	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·37, Bagerhat 1·72, Satkhira 4·56. Weather sultry. Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* nearly completed. The recent rainfall will do much good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	...	17½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	17	
Satkhira	...	14	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·24, Nator 1·28, Naugaon 3·08. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *bhadoi* going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Report not received.

Jalpaiguri.— Ditto.

Darjeeling.— Ditto.

Rangpur.— Ditto.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 2·59. Washing of jute commenced. Transplantation of *aman* finished. Prospects good except in low lands, where heavy rain has caused some damage. Common rice selling at 17½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·83, Sirajganj ·77. Weather very hot and cloudy. High wind on 23rd. Prospects good, but some rain is wanted for the paddy on the high lands. Price of common rice 15 seers 15½ chitaks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·43, Manikganj 1·93, Munshiganj ·29, Narainganj ·40. Weather stormy. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. A few cases of cattle-disease in the Narainganj subdivision. Price of common rice stationary.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·48, Jamalpur ·80, Kishorganj 1·88, Tangail 2·33, Netrokona 1·91. Occasional showers. Prospects of crops good. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Mymensingh	...	18½	per rupee.
Netrokona	...	18½	
Jamalpur	...	14½	
Kishorganj	...	16	
Tangail	...	16	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·42, Goalundo ·86, Madaripur ·75. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·06. Weather cyclonic. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells at 14 seers (*aman*) and 19½ seers (*aus*) per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·45, Brahmanbaria 1·47, Chandpur 1·79. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* continue favourable. Jute cutting goes on. Average price of common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·35, Feni 1·75. Prospects of crops less good owing to excessive rain. Transplantation of *aman* going on. A veterinary assistant is treating cattle-disease at Chagalnaya. Fodder and water good. Common rice (*aman*) 16 seers and (*aus*) 19 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 4·04. Cultivation of *aman* nearly finished. Prospects good. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 15 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·28, Barh ·18, Bihar ·24, Dinapore ·16, Hilsa ·15, Bikram 1·15. Harvesting of *marua* and Indian-corn going on. The rain has done much good to the paddy and prospects are favourable. Fodder and water for cattle plentiful. Common rice in Patna sells at 15½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar ·80, Jahanabad 3·64, Aurangabad ·30, Nawada 2·30. Harvesting of *bhadoi* completed. Paddy doing well. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·24, Buxar 1·17, Sasaram ·80. Paddy promising. *Bhadoi* being reaped. Fodder and water abundant. Rice 12 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·16, Gopalganj 7·62. Weather fine. Prospects of paddy much improved by alternate rain and sunshine. Average price of common rice 13 seers 12 chitaks and of *makai* 17 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari ·45, Bettiah 1·15, Barharwa ·70, Bagaha 2·23, Ramnagar 1·00. *Bhadoi* harvesting nearly over. *Aghani* rice doing well. Preparation of land for *rabi* going on. Price of common rice 15½ seers and maize 21 seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·22, Hajipur 2·38. *Bhadoi* crops being harvested. Rice crop doing well. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 14 seers, barley 19 seers, *makai* 19 seers, gram 17 seers, *rahar* 18 seers, and *marua* 21 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·20, Samastipur ·22, Madhubani ·29. Weather hot with occasional showers. Prospects of winter paddy good. Green fodder and water-supply for cattle plentiful. Some cattle-disease reported from Warisnagar thana. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Samastipur	13½	
Madhubani	12⅝	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 1·21, Begusarai 1·93, Jamui 3·63. Weather hot and very rainy during the latter part of the week. Lands being prepared for *rabi*. *Bhadoi* and *marua* harvest nearly finished. Prospects of paddy and sugarcane good. Recent rain was beneficial to paddy crop. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Monghyr	12	1	per rupee.
Begusarai	12	10	
Jamui	13	0	

Bhagalpur.—Cyclonic weather with continuous heavy showers prevailed at the latter part of the week. Rainfall at Sadar 11·78, Banka 2·26, Madhipura 4·05, Supaul 5·01. The rain is benefitting winter paddy. *Bhadoi* harvesting in progress. Cattle-disease continues in the interior. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	15	3	per rupee.
Banka	15	0	
Madhipura	14	0	
Supaul	19	0	

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 9·59, Kishanganj 4·81, Araria 5·31. Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Harvesting of *bhadoi* rice and transplantation of *aghani* practically over. Jute being harvested. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Kishanganj	21	
Araria	20	

Malda.—Report not received.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather unsettled. Rainfall at Dumka 6·50, Deoghur 4·59 Jamtara ·22, Pakour 2·46, Rajmahal 1·81. Prospects very favourable. The week's rain should ensure a 20-anna paddy crop. Price of common rice 14 seers and *makai* 19 seers per rupee. Some cattle-disease in Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·80, Jajpur 1·61, Kendrapara 2·49, Banki 1·06, False Point 1·52. Weather hot and cloudy. *Sarad* paddy, sugarcane, *biri* and *arhar* growing.

Beali being harvested. *Sarad* being damaged by insects in places. More rain wanted. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	S.	CH.	
Cuttack	15	1	per rupee.
Kendrapara	21	0	
Banki	15	12	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·73. Weeding of *sarad* continues. *Aus* being reaped in places. Sugarcane thriving well. Jute being steeped. Crops on high land in Agarpara circle suffering for scanty rain. Crops elsewhere good. Rice sells at 18 seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul ·29, Bisipara 1·45. Local showers reported from the interior. Weather hot and cloudy. Puddling and transplantation of low-land paddy in progress. Up-land paddy somewhat improved. Sowing of *rabi* in progress. Sugarcane and cotton doing well. Harvesting of *beali* and *mandia* continues in some places. More rain wanted. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee in Angul and 12 seers in Khondmals. Fodder and water sufficient.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·52, Khurda 2·19. Weather hot and sometimes cloudy. *Sarad* being weeded and transplanted. Paddy crop on high lands damaged in some parts for want of rain. Damage by insect-pests also reported from parts of Khurda. *Beali* and *mandia* being harvested. Prospects of sugarcane, *arhar* and other miscellaneous crops good. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease continues in some places. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	15	12	per rupee.
Khurda	15	12	
Interior of district	16	2	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·63, Giridih 1·10. Weather cloudy. More rain wanted. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall ·12. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops fair so far, but more rain is seriously wanted. Harvesting of *goradhan* and *marua* continues. Rice sells at Ranchi 13 seers per rupee, and in the interior 17½ seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Ranchi thana. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall ·05. Weather not seasonable. Rain urgently wanted for paddy crop and for ploughing *rabi* lands. *Bhadoi* harvesting continues. Cattle-disease declining. Rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·45, Gobindpur 3·13. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops fair. Average crop of winter rice expected. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Nirsa, Gobindpur., Tundi, Topchanchi, and Chas. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers 3 chitaks and Gobindpur 13 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall ·63. *Aus dhan* being cut; outturn not good. Common rice sells at 16 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—There was general rain during the week, in parts heavy, accompanied by cyclonic winds. No reports have been received from the Northern Bengal districts. The rain has greatly benefited the winter rice and other standing crops, but more is still required for the high lands in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The autumn harvest is almost at an end, and the ploughing for the *rabi* crops has begun. Prices of common rice continue steady with a tendency to fall in some districts. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is everywhere abundant.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 26th September 1899.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of June 1899.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	69,619	1,09,618	1,29,121	2,459	3,171	.....	1,34,751	.....	19,740	1,511	615	.....	.....	5	29,08,604	.....	.....	.....	32	15
Birbhum	89,567	741	89,970	.....	15	.....	89,985	.....	2,870	2,341	.....	.....	190	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	.....
Midnapore	63,374	4,713	66,329	.....	3,276	100	69,696	.....	3,102	1,353	383	.....	65	84	11,178	.....	.....	3,774	75	6
Hooghly	1,05,646	24,014	1,20,655	3,548	3,574	.....	1,27,777	3,002	632,253	1,787	4,263	.....	502	.....	4,958	.....	145	5,699	7,904	1,634
24-Parganas	1,81,338	42,669	2,08,668	39	4,555	.....	2,13,260	13,338	1,417,144	1,802	.....	.....	1,542	.....	7,946	4	1,146	19,646	3,705	770
Nadia	13,141	144	13,231	52,515	1,50,736	8,244	2,33,726	4,199	17,918	31,882	1,127	.....	889	151	.....	.....	270	2,401	2,973	.....
Murshidabad	9,133	.....	9,133	10,631	6,796	2,566	29,126	2,862	2,415	4,457	159	.....	.....	973	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	.....
Jessore	4,846	8,575	10,205	.....	20,661	198	31,064	309	3,150	2,448	466	.....	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,309	2,107	.....
Khulna	31,917	13,186	40,168	129	13,340	.....	53,637	215	42,625	300	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	200	9,564	.....	.....
Rajshahi	549	.....	549	2,446	2,136	.....	5,131	1,603	2,135	2,560	125	.....	.....	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinajpur	18,068	3	18,076	.....	.....	.....	18,079	708	27,550	.....	527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri	111	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	111	13,579	102,655	.....	.....	38,754	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,511	.....
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	637	26,810	.....	.....	27,054	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	779	.....
Rangpur	19	.....	19	3,423	532	.....	4,004	29,394	1,505	74	1,645	356	1,415	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	37,072	.....
Bogra	16,227	475	16,524	.....	224	.....	16,748	3,307	630	273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna	7	.....	7	2,113	1,806	2	3,925	1,01,702	8,684	591	12,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	688	.....
Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,067	385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	.....
Dacca	.....	.....	.....	932	3,521	.....	4,453	81,932	2,275	1,537	1,133	.....	1,835	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	14	.....	14	60	1,119	208	1,401	44,773	455	325	4,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Faridpur	44,655	400	44,905	10,165	1,55,578	7,956	2,18,604	29,206	7,175	17,965	28,860	.....	392	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Backergunge	87,713	775	88,197	250	402	.....	88,849	427	.....	712	2,679	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tippera	6,755	.....	6,755	.....	.....	.....	6,755	.....	.....	1,469	128	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noakhali	2,600	.....	2,600	.....	.....	.....	2,600	25	.....	8,026	.....	.....	2,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	.....	.....	159	2,292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal	7,45,690	2,03,313	8,74,910	88,740	3,80,442	19,281	13,62,473	3,33,426	2,321,937	81,482	58,858	66,333	11,504	1,678	29,32,686	4	1,789	48,601	57,281	2,425
BIHAR.																				
Patna	.....	.....	.....	18,390	56,933	16,157	93,180	.....	490	2,49,202	8,776	.....	145	.....	.....	13	.....	3	1,220	132
Gaya	.....	.....	.....	5,660	2,129	.....	7,789	.....	1,190	29,852	338	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	406	44	457
Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	53,563	43,958	2,095	98,704	.....	455	75,212	889	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,787	.....	.....
Saran	.....	.....	.....	6,803	292	.....	7,095	.....	.....	77,727	11,249	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	266	.....	.....
Champaran	.....	.....	.....	2,731	1,578	673	4,982	.....	.....	57,992	8,731	.....	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....
Muzaffarpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,205	3,457	.....	14	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	406	.....
Darbhanga	.....	.....	.....	369	.....	3	363	.....	945	1,30,422	19,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	593	469	.....
Monghyr	.....	.....	.....	58,279	20,892	340	79,511	.....	523	71,898	18,393	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Bhagalpur	2	.....	2	89,240	4,056	11,733	1,05,040	211	770	31,022	23,981	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	19,257	.....
Purnea	4	.....	4	31,671	1,660	177	33,412	356	1,400	3,341	11,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malda	400	.....	400	3,534	372	733	4,639	.....	.....	776	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Sonthal Parganas	6	.....	6	69,935	7,141	6,089	83,171	1,263	455	15,473	22,929	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bihar	412	.....	412	3,39,965	1,37,991	38,718	5,17,086	1,840	6,230	8,32,794	1,17,784	.....	382	33	.....	66	.....	6,124	21,412	594

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence Imported.	Food-grains.							Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags. †	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Orissa.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cuttack	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	585	88	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435	.....
Total of Orissa ...	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	585	88	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	435	.....
Chota Nagpur.																				
Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	359	.....	127	.....	.....	2,58,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhum	283	.....	283	.....	.....	.....	283	.....	528	.....	.....	271	.....	.....	17,02,491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singhbhum	77	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	525	80	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Chota Nagpur.	360	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	360	.....	1,085	445	14	398	.....	.....	19,61,321	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	7,46,464	2,05,313	8,74,784	4,28,705	5,18,433	57,999	18,79,921	3,35,366	2,329,857	9,14,509	1,76,858	62,721	11,886	1,711	48,04,007	70	1,790	54,725	79,128	3,019
Other Provinces.																				
Assam	450	.....	450	28	2,663	.....	3,141	3,654	175	58,976	76,648	83,949	3,590	.....	1,393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	28	.....	28	12,05,749	1,06,565	138	13,12,481	.....	4,830	4,20,479	93,826	1,349	5,725	.....	.....	.....	7	2,577	.....	8
Punjab	12	.....	12	5,415	2,792	.....	8,219	.....	.....	.....	983	289	1,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2
Central Provinces ...	1,401	.....	1,401	.....	6,051	.....	7,452	.....	.....	1,699	5,150	.....	1,939	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Rajputana and Central India.	.....	.....	.....	.....	337	.....	337	.....	140	8,075	3,022	.....	5,074	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Berar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Grand Total of Imports in June { 1899	7,48,355	2,05,313	8,76,675	16,39,888	6,36,821	58,137	32,11,501	3,38,920	2,334,982	14,04,032	3,57,689	1,54,309	41,593	1,711	48,05,393	70	1,797	57,302	79,138	3,029
1898	6,75,672	1,16,959	7,92,428	13,87,209	1,80,806	50,196	23,08,759	5,80,352	2,720,590	6,75,574	2,90,401	1,09,225	55,336	1,984	50,25,442	131	1,02,455	1,33,884	47,490	4,066

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of June 1899 was as follows:—

...TED FROM ...LCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar.		Tobacco.	
															Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...dian Ports,																		
...bay	2,...31	30	25,049	.....	11,418	38	36,505	16,957	1,082,600	.....	43,589	1,083	489	.....	494	.....	.....	29
...ras	37,010	.....	37,010	.....	24,937	1,312	63,259	.....	218,700	.....	597	83	.....	23	52	.....	.....	25
...ports in ...dras ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	4,000	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...ma	3,646	.....	3,646	4,063	17,797	600	26,036	.....	1,033	20	60	205	301	15	212	883	17,019	137
... Indian ...ts	.....	.....	.....	334	1,714	.....	2,048	.....	7,580	1	.....	3	1	... ...	1,802	1,915	3,958	64
...al of Inter-...rtal Trade	65,087	30	65,705	4,397	55,796	1,950	1,27,848	16,957	1,313,913	21	44,237	1,976	791	38	2,560	2,798	20,977	255
...ign Ports—																		
...d Kingdom	52,829	.....	52,829	5,01,217	87,566	.....	6,41,612	73,950	1,966,700	3,35,135	2,862	1,10,942	2,236	451	.....	.....	.....	45
... foreign ...s	1,87,405	8,080	1,92,455	2,20,536	49,712	11,175	4,73,898	1,58,411	9,874,005	9,67,144	1,85,759	5,780	45,237	597	12	4	5,180	94
...l of Foreign ...ade ...	2,40,234	8,080	2,45,284	7,21,773	1,37,278	11,175	11,15,510	2,12,361	11,840,705	13,02,279	1,88,621	1,16,722	47,443	1,048	12	4	5,180	139
...Total (1899	3,05,321	8,110	3,10,989	7,26,170	1,93,074	13,125	12,43,358	2,29,318	13,154,618	13,02,300	2,32,858	1,18,698	48,234	1,086	2,572	2,802	26,157	394
...ports (1898	4,75,764	.....	4,75,764	10,82,441	80,077	4,892	16,32,174	1,55,692	14,447,250	3,86,832	1,45,594	97,323	27,313	940	3,766	8,481	12,384	949

III.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of June 1899.

...ICATION OF ...OUTES.	Food-grains.					Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...ery boats ...	3,64,644	86,316	33,972	2,31,977	681	61,584	1,539,050	66,788	28,916	.....	4,023	149	14,993	...	1,776	22,904	3,754	548
...steamers ...	9,579	162	4,647	4,064	1,334	1,40,555	4,672	1,20,785	92,024	63,540	5,470	352	1,396	...	.....	641	1,278	80
(E. I. Railway	1,63,815	97,311	15,44,460	2,87,672	41,094	20,733	39,375	11,71,450	3,11,425	2,037	26,629	789	48,71,672	66	29	8,722	18,908	530
E. B. S. Railway.	91,861	539	56,770	1,53,206	15,008	93,826	736,890	37,883	23,858	65,808	2,437	421	622	4	.....	19,346	44,815	...
Assam-Bengal Railway.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	533	.....	22,924	1,556	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	1,092	.....	.....	1,548	.....	.....	280	.....	867	.....	.....	...	... ...	...	1	.....	...	...
... ...	1,15,378	20,985	39	904	.....	13,222	14,400	590	.....	.....	1,480	...	6,729	...	.....	5,689	6,383	1,279
...Total of ... in (1899	7,48,355	2,05,313	16,39,888	6,36,921	58,117	3,38,920	2,334,982	14,04,029	3,57,089	1,54,309	41,595	1,711	48,95,463	70	1,797	57,302	79,138	3,029
(1898	6,73,672	1,10,059	12,35,209	1,83,896	50,126	5,80,552	2,729,590	6,75,574	2,90,491	1,66,825	55,336	1,984	50,25,462	131	1,02,453	1,33,884	47,490	4,066

IV.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcu by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of June 1899 :—

Whither exported.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	1,64,021	850	279	1,439	46,930	9,063	122,520
Birbhum	1,06,176	5,372	21	1,383	27,716	2,014	85,645
Midnapore	2,30,157	2,674	1,622	77	46,978	1,987	7,740
Hooghly	1,22,264	4,202	403	131	3,894	5,234	25,834
24-Parganas ...	2,79,668	3,843	916	.....	11,690	68,632	9,550
Nadia	2,43,648	.....	2,124	381	34,547	6,444	96,414
Murshidabad ...	74,550	2,822	76	222	6,837	1,625	21,295
Jessore	94,775	.....	1,053	50	24,051	4,863	9,273
Khulna	50,616	.....	252	.....	7,281	1,802	39,445
Rajshahi	1,59,206	68	334	48	14,920	1,931	10,220
Dinajpur	88,918	.....	24	162	15,319	1,646	16,305
Jalpaiguri	79,764	.....	7	203	12,415	3,109	2,975
Darjeeling	48,375	.....	54	183	8,037	1,671	4,550
Rangpur	1,98,580	.....	221	310	25,595	2,920	12,180
Bogra	1,46,188	.....	128	75	7,430	872	30,485
Pabna	1,07,833	.....	324	60	31,806	22,820	20,720
Cooch Behar ...	30,912	.....	.....	60	1,578	.....	385
Dacca	3,33,744	.....	2,275	43	53,512	15,788	11,130
Mymensingh ...	1,66,429	.....	61	217	4,187	30,185	7,495
Faridpur	1,32,823	238	919	81	23,630	5,592	67,060
Backergunge ...	322	.....	898	.....	30,776	11,975	1,610
Tippera	76,875	.....	859	.....	7,848	552	3,290
Noakhali	7,130	.....	299	.....	3,575	.....	1,155
Chittagong... ...	17,787	.....	42	.....	459	.....	945
Total of Bengal ...	23,75,239	19,403	13,173	5,215	4,60,372	2,60,125	608,083
BIHAR.							
Patna	1,84,421	272	202	525	22,453	10,371	558,590
Gaya	66,744	.....	.....	97	24,640	1,752	32,305
Shahabad	2,55,753	.....	21	814	31,644	928	5,510
Saran	2,64,169	102	31	132	21,877	618	31,535
Champaran ...	1,42,738	476	15	134	53,050	2,169	43,435
Muzaffarpur ...	1,29,828	306	22	127	35,242	3,802	31,395
Darbhanga ...	1,07,302	340	17	669	42,588	1,805	69,802
Monghyr	1,07,437	1,496	8	1,458	25,512	3,195	125,440
Bhagalpur	1,48,596	2,892	28	538	32,696	2,594	143,110
Purnea	2,05,574	.....	.....	1,823	37,384	4,003	20,930
Malda	51,591	246	122	259	6,655	630	12,380
Southal Parganas...	86,779	2,210	114	1,498	31,737	3,107	79,960
Total of Bihar ...	18,78,323	8,340	580	8,074	3,45,508	34,974	1,007,160

Whither exported.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ORISSA.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Balasore	6,962	612	45	151	1,266	2	
Total of Orissa ...	6,962	612	45	151	1,266	2	
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	5,106	306	.....	372	12,385	1,094	
Manbhum	79,902	986	148	927	32,724	1,451	
Singhbhum	10,166	646	31	7	8,090	1209	
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	95,174	1,938	179	1,306	53,199	2,854	
Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	49,55,898	30,359	13,977	14,746	8,60,345	2,37,235	
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	4,56,115	714	917	36	41,319	19,954	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	15,33,363	4,584	2,812	259	45,171	23,122	
Punjab	3,29,839	15,602	555	86	13	3,167	
Central Provinces	41,364	16,796	161	39	371	7,359	
Rajputana and Central India	43,680	246	76	.....	.....	461	
Berar	6,348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nizam's Territory... ...	460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bombay	1,840	1,122	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Grand Total of Exports in June { 1899 ...	73,69,197	69,423	18,498	15,157	9,47,419	2,96,088	
Grand Total of Exports in June { 1898 ...	72,08,714	45,299	21,445	39,115	10,16,024	3,50,958	

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of June 1899 was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
From Foreign Ports—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
United Kingdom	2,17,63,809	.....	8,838	.....	6,48,025	6,621	
Other foreign ports	49,616	.....	1,045	.....	2,98,601	1,35,068	
Total of Foreign Trade ...	2,18,13,525	...	9,883	.....	9,46,626	1,41,689	
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	15,473	2,22,824	.....	13,530	3,702	.....	
Madras	933	23,565	.....	122	.....	.....	
Burma	29,788	495	.....	17	.....	.....	
Other Indian ports	320	1,125	.....	5	.....	.....	
Total of Interportal Trade ...	56,516	2,48,009	.....	13,664	3,702	23,980	
Grand Total of Imports in June { 1899	2,18,70,041	2,48,009	9,883	13,664	9,50,328	1,65,669	
Grand Total of Imports in June { 1898	1,26,58,926	84,829	18,029	13,743	8,11,882	26,16,919	

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exp from Calcutta during the month of June 1899 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	1,62,366	4,100	782	.....	1,41,871	27,481	
,, river steamers	8,05,366	2,552	3,350	115	1,46,599	95,249	
,, rail { East Indian Railway	42,18,594	54,379	4,605	12,278	4,87,268	84,629	
,, rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway	17,61,673	396	7,970	2,529	1,65,458	81,777	
,, rail { Assam-Bengal Railway	1,25,100	714	877	.....	198	128	
,, rail { Bengal-Nagpur Railway...	5,424	3,536	.....	235	484	585	
,, road	2,90,516	3,543	764	.....	5,241	7,334	
Grand Total of Exports in June ... { 1899 ...	73,69,197	69,423	18,498	15,157	9,47,419	2,96,088	
Grand Total of Exports in June ... { 1898 ...	72,08,714	45,299	21,445	39,115	10,16,024	3,50,958	

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 23rd September 1899.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Beng

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 17th to 23rd September 1899.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	17th	143·6	1·7	29·746	84·5	89·8	10·9	78·9	81·0	1·014	79·7	86	S and SSW ...	75	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, ⌓.
„	18th	154·2	6·9	·717	85·1	92·6	13·4	79·2	81·4	1·022	79·9	85	SSW and calm ...	51	„	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
„	19th	153·4	6·1	·677	85·5	91·8	12·6	79·2	80·3	0·965	78·2	79	SSW and calm ...	41	„	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
„	20th	152·3	7·4	·660	85·8	93·1	13·6	79·5	81·1	1·000	79·2	81	S and calm ...	42	„	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
„	21st	146·9	5·3	·648	84·6	93·4	13·2	80·2	81·0	1·011	79·6	85	Calm and variable	63	0·27	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p, t, ⌓.
„	22nd	133·4	0·3	·617	79·8	88·4	11·0	77·4	78·1	0·940	77·3	92	NNW and NE ...	99	1·42	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p.
„	23rd	128·7	Nil	·485	79·8	86·3	9·0	77·3	78·4	·954	77·8	93	N, NE and WSW	248	3·45	Cloudy, o, g, d, p.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·650
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·690
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		27·7
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		85·0
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		83·6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		83·0
The extreme variation of temperature		16·1
The maximum temperature		93·4
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		17
		%
The mean relative humidity		86
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		86
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 17th to 23rd September 1899		5·14
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		2·69
The total fall from 1st January to 23rd September 1899		68·77
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		57·06

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; ⌓, dew; t, thunder.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 25th September 1899.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of August 1899.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased.								Rainfall, 1899-1900.		Rainfall, 1898-99.		Remarks.
								Long-term leases.	Season leases.						Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
									Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,342	703	216	16,823	17,707	14,016	3,741	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,741	17,757	10·19	43·91	18·85	35·91	Kulsai.
		Ditto, 2nd "	566	293																
		Machgaon	776	498	455	31,708	32,985	23,132	8,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,676	31,708	6·43 / 10·05	26·95 / 33·53	10·30	21·30	Balia.
																		16·38	37·53	Jagatsingpur.
		Kendrapara	1,067	805	754	50,433	50,613	44,676	5,757	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,757	50,433	6·29 / 9·53	43·77 / 48·85	17·51	40·87	Kendupatna.
																		23·55	40·26	Marshaghai.
		Gobri	373	52	51	3,695	3,592	3,517	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	3,695	6·81	37·63	23·98	50·69	Kendrapara.
		Do. Extension	648	45	37	3,064	3,640	3,307	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	3,457	6·54	36·26	26·38	35·81	Ichapur.
		Patamundi	885	248	203	12,865	11,133	12,937	1,281	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,281	14,218	10·61	44·25	29·70	49·99	Nurtang.
		High Level, Range I	608	473	196	22,215	21,758	20,289	1,914	.....	.....	.....	11	1,925	22,214	13·12	44·44	17·78	38·39	Janapur.
		Ditto, do. II	727	34	25	2,906	2,908	2,906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,906	No gauge.				
		Jajpur Canal	700	192	168	9,292	10,046	9,013	194	.....	59	.....	15	268	9,281	8·96	32·66	15·96	35·06	Jajpur.
	Balasore	High Level, Range III	727	313	313	20,286	20,259	28,856	.....	.....	144	.....	208	352	29,208	9·45	40·35	16·51	37·01	Akhoyapada.
		Total	.....	.....	.....	182,377	183,744	162,739	21,791	.....	203	.....	234	22,228	184,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176,476	10,429	.....	338	.....	188	10,955	187,431	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	442·93	283·81	47,449	26,495	62,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,353	9·17	50·97	13·82	45·09	30 days discharging.
		Panchkura	822	22·91	19·47	1,483	1,001	6,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,507	10·95	56·50	10·52	34·61	15 " "
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,334	1,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	48,932	28,829	70,257	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,257	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,343	2,991	373	13,927	16,473	11,444	4,996	.....	*	.....	357	5,353	16,797	10·75	43·29	17·47	32·46	
		Buxar	1,226	825	593	76,621	76,849	62,671	12,788	.....		.....	5,499	18,287	80,958					
		Arrah	2,000	1,768	1,389	144,199	148,766	117,647	22,053	.....		.....	13,804	35,857	153,504	8·80	42·23	15·87	36·78	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	1,258	956	2,159	2,502	1,663	535	.....		.....	20	555	2,224	10·47	43·06	17·46	36·78	
		Patna				73,335	74,712	53,895	19,175	.....		.....	2,329	21,504	75,399					
		Total	.....	.....	.....	312,141	321,302	247,236	59,487	.....	.....	.....	22,009	81,496	328,732	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288,688	24,973	.....	.....	.....	23,160	47,133	335,821	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	543,450	533,566	480,232	81,278	.....	203	.....	22,243	103,724	583,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	534,542	35,402	.....	338	.....	22,348	58,088	592,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th September 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd September 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 23rd September 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 24th September 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	911	1,40,185	2,222	625	79,135	1,227
Jute	129	45,075	722	95	30,675	530
Firewood	80	60,975	909	32	32,450	270
Other articles	720	1,60,300	2,040	556	1,16,385	1,598
Total ...	1,840	4,06,535	5,893	1,308	2,58,645	3,625

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of July 1899, as compared with the same month of previous year.

ARTICLES.	1899.		1898.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,189	3	1,613	50	1,192	1,663	.....	471
Cotton, raw	.. ...	4	.....	12	4	12	.....	8
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	112	.....	114	.....	112	114	.....	2
Ditto, Indian	5	.....	2	.....	5	2	3	.....
Piece-goods, European	75	.....	130	.....	75	130	.....	55
Ditto, Indian	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	1	.....	3	... ..	1	3	.....	2
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Turmeric	4	17	4	69	21	73	.....	52
Alizarine and Aniline Dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat	.....	4	1	4	4	5	.....	1
Rice in the husk	31	22	322	36	53	358	.....	305
Do. not in the husk	30	608	124	25	688	149	539	.....
Jawar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	13	279	47	30	292	77	215	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	28	.....	62	28	62	.....	34
Raw								
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp and other fibres—								
Jute—								
Raw	4	520	.....	21	524	21	503	.....
Gunny-bags and cloth	31	3	15	7	34	22	12	.....
Lac—								
Stick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirit of all kinds, including country spirit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine	2	.....	3	.....	2	3	.....	1
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, wrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	3	6	9	4	9	11	.....	2
Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Wrought	15	.....	56	.....	15	56	.....	41
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel ...	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....
Others	13	19	18	23	32	41	.....	9
Oils—								
Kerosine	144	.....	225	3	144	228	.....	84
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocoanut	21	.....	25	.....	21	25	.....	4
Mustard and rape	55	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	55	.....
Others	1	.....	84	.....	1	84	.....	83
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	88	.....	80	88	80	.....	.....
Rape and mustard	31	31	33	23	62	56	290	.....
Til or jinjili	.....	859	.....	569	859	569	.....	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earth-nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Others	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Opium	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Paper and Pasteboard	29	1	18	2	30	20	10	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	3	.....	4	.....	3	4	.....	1
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4
Others		32	59	53	84	112	.....	28
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Salt	299	...5	329	9	299	338	.....	

ARTICLES.	1899.		1898.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	.....	140	4	195	140	199	.....	59
Pepper	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ginger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chillies	2	9	4	26	11	30	.....	19
Cardamoms	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	3	5	17	3	8	20	.....	12
Stone and lime	21	.....	57	24	21	81	.....	60
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy,	37	.....	41	.....	37	41	.....	4
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggory or gur, and other saccharine produce,	31	50	37	105	81	142	.....	61
Tea—								
Foreign	595	31	782	.....	626	782	.....	156
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber	53	.....	22	.....	53	22	31	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	125	43	72	66	168	138	30	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Wool—								
Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	166	126	183	137	292	320	.....	28
Total ...	3,262	2,988	4,458	1,643	6,190	6,101	1,717	1,628

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September 1899.*

T. SIDDLE,
Auditor.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th September 1899 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
			(a)	(b)	(c)				
Total traffic for the week ...	299,298	2,87,089 5 0	44,04,534 20	7,07,205 1 0	14,720 0 0	10,69,014 6 0	93,713	163,317	257,030
Or per mile of railway	.....	167 13 4	.....	448 8 4	8 9 8	624 15 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year	*2,966,865	*29,28,294 10 0	†3,58,31,181 20	†59,70,918 7 0	‡1,29,358 0 0	90,28,571 1 0	§871,019	§1,364,211	§2,233,230
Total for 10½ weeks ...	3,266,163	32,15,383 15 0	4,02,95,716 0	67,38,123 8 0	1,44,078 0 0	1,00,97,585 7 0	964,732	1,527,528	2,492,260
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	297,928½	3,05,664 5 11	39,75,979 30	(d) 7,28,756 15 9	(e) 23,818 4 5	10,55,239 10 1	91,905	161,5	253,13
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	179 4 3	.....	427 6 5	13 3 4	618 14 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year ...	3,086,263½	30,36,913 12 1	3,91,86,424 10	71,43,477 8 5	2,13,527 0 9	1,05,93,918 5 3	941,921	1,571,318	2,513,239

(a) Deducted Rs. 25,036, being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week.
(b) The increase is chiefly in upward coal traffic from Gauzangdi and Giridih and in food-grains from stations on the Loop and Dinapore districts.
(c) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts, nothing is included.
* Added No. of passengers 544 and Rs. 2,254 / ,, 7,948 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended
† Deducted Mds. 61,757 and ,, 1,735 } 29th July 1899.
‡ Do.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 29th July 1899.
(d) Includes amount of rebate on coal, Rs. 34,759 0 0
(e) ,, ,, of mileage and demurrage ,, 6,782 4 0

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th September 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,344	4,302 0 0	14,422 30	453 10 0	9 0 0	4,764 10 0	1,111	77	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	193 8 4	.....	20 6 6	0 6 6	214 5 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year	*166,016	*38,284 2 0	†1,30,984 0	†3,941 6 0	‡88 0 0	42,313 8 0	§10,195	§903	§11,098
Total for 10½ weeks ...	184,360	42,586 2 0	1,45,406 30	4,395 0 0	97 0 0	47,078 2 0	11,306	980	12,286
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,041½	4,425 3 4	11,091 10	425 8 0	11 9 3	4,862 4 7	1,129	68	1,198
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	199 1 0	.....	19 2 3	0 8 4	218 11 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year ...	191,306½	43,535 12 5	89,309 10	3,371 3 0	70 14 3	46,977 13 8	11,628	1,006	12,634

* Deducted No. of passengers 739 and Rs. 275 / ,, 11 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 29th
† Ditto Mds. 1,480 and added ,, 1 } July 1899.
‡ Ditto
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 29th July 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th September 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	16,578	14,189 14 0	77,672 10	2,910 3 0	66 0 0	24,166 1 0	6,844	3,528	10,372
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	87 7 5	.....	61 1 4	0 6 6	148 15 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year	*161,648	*1,35,564 15 0	†7,60,109 10	†1,01,347 2 0	608 0 0	2,37,520 1 0	‡65,584	‡29,552	‡93,136
Total for 10½ weeks ...	178,226	1,49,754 13 0	8,37,781 20	1,11,257 5 0	674 0 0	2,61,686 2 0	70,428	33,080	103,508
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	14,116	13,530 5 9	54,803 10	7,991 11 0	59 6 0	21,491 6 9	6,961	3,177	10,138
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	83 6 5	.....	48 11 3	0 5 10	132 7 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year.	181,340	1,45,435 7 10	5,36,294 30	77,676 9 6	550 7 6	2,23,662 8 10	72,959	30,595	103,554

* Added No. of passengers 966 and deducted Rs. 2,330 / ,, 2,136 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the
† Deducted Mds. 12,632 and added ,, week ended 29th July 1899.
‡ Audited figures up to the week ended 29th July 1899.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th September 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings estimated.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	7,808	4,128 0 0	20,358 20	1,819 0 0	9 0 0	5,956 0 0	847	425	1,272
Or per mile of railway	.....	52 5 10	.....	23 1 3	0 1 10	75 8 11	.....	.....	...
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year.	*68,241	*33,046 3 0	†1,40,827 0	†12,017 14 0	‡81 0 0	45,145 1 0	§7,230	§2,035	§9,265
Total for 9½ weeks	76,049	37,174 3 0	1,61,185 20	13,836 14 0	90 0 0	51,101 1 0	8,077	2,460	10,537
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Deducted No. of passengers 2,095 and Rs. 1,618 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 29th July
† Added Mds. 2,730 and ... ... ,, 365 } 1899.
‡ Do. 3
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 29th July 1899.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th September 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	183,960	90,950 0 0	11,38,210 0	2,82,580 0 0	14,670 0 6	3,88,200 0 0	38,020	44,704	82,724
Or per mile of railway	221	109 0 0	1,365 0	338 0 0	1 0 0	†446 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year*	2,007,153	9,16,076 0 0	89,18,894 0	18,19,646 0 0	1,46,631 0 0	28,82,353 0 0	357,236	378,200	735,436
Total for 11 weeks ...	2,191,113	10,07,026 0 0	1,00,57,104 0	21,02,226 0 0	1,61,301 0 0	32,70,553 0 0	395,256	422,904	818,160
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	162,270	64,502 0 0	8,78,505 0	2,00,394 0 0	8,617 0 0	2,73,513 0 0	33,938	33,046	66,984
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	198	79 0 0	1,074 0	245 0 0	1 0 0	325 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,002,785	8,33,104 0 0	91,51,830 0	17,15,870 0 0	1,45,383 0 0	26,94,357 0 0	3,81,778	367,110	748,888

Note.—Increase is chiefly due to jute traffic.
* Audited up to 15th July 1899.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th September 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,050	7,370 0 0	40,350 0	4,030 0 0	70 0 0	11,530 0 0	2,482	1,690	4,172
Or per mile of railway	303	86 0 0	469 0	47 0 0	1 0 0	134 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 10 weeks of half-year*	2,40,984	73,301 0 0	164,561 0	14,964 0 0	988 0 0	88,353 0 0	26,638	13,322	39,960
Total for 11 weeks ...	2,76,034	80,671 0 0	204,891 0	18,154 0 0	1,058 0 0	99,883 0 0	29,118	15,012	44,130
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,097	5,513 0 0	25,960 0	2,433 0 0	397 0 0	8,343 0 0	2,324	1,462	3,786
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	222	64 0 0	302 0	28 0 0	5 0 0	97 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,52,406	74,263 0 0	241,249 0	17,340 0 0	2,203 0 0	93,746 0 0	26,690	22,762	49,452

* Audited up to 15th July 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th September 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry,	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,590	810 0 0	6,230 0	590 0 0	10 0 0	1,410 0 0	310	1,362	*1,672
Or per mile of railway	109	25 0 0	189 0	18 0 0	.....	43 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 10 weeks of half-year†	23,902	6,976 0 0	17,688 0	1,814 0 0	12 0 0	8,802 0 0	2,916	9,376	12,292
Total for 11 weeks ...	33,492	7,786 0 0	23,918 0	2,404 0 0	22 0 0	10,212 0 0	3,226	10,738	13,964
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 748.
† Audited up to 15th July 1899.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th September 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.*
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,250	350 0 0	5,610 0	1,050 0 0	80 0 0	1,480 0 0	183	331	*[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	51	14 0 0	227 0	43 0 0	3 0 0	60 0 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 19 weeks of half-year†	13,912	3,844 0 0	63,330 0	4,248 0 0	584 0 0	8,676 0 0	1,924	9,257	11,181
Total for 11 weeks ...	15,162	4,194 0 0	68,940 0	5,298 0 0	664 0 0	10,156 0 0	2,109	9,588	11,697
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 136.
† Audited up to 15th July 1899.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th September 1899 on 33·73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,650	610 0 0	7,860 0	700 0 0	10 0 0	1,320 0 0	358	422	780†
Or per mile of railway	50	18 0 0	233 0	21 0 0	.....	39 0 0*	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year(a)	17,435	6,468 0 0	54,658 0	6,941 0 0	639 0 0	14,068 0 0	3,468	8,728	11,196
Total for 11 weeks ...	19,115	7,098 0 0	62,518 0	7,641 0 0	649 0 0	15,388 0 0	3,826	8,920	12,746
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	871	285 0 0	4,933 0	433 0 0	66 0 0	784 0 0	127	345	472
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	30	13 0 0	223 0	29 0 0	.....	33 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	12,910	4,434 0 0	38,567 0	3,760 0 0	1,073 0 0	9,267 0 0	1,085	6,610	8,295

(a) Audited up to 15th July 1899.
* Excluding Coaching ferry.
† Includes ballast train-miles 240.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 9th September 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	33,030	12,684 0 0	1,17,235 0	14,151 0 0	136 0 0	26,971 0 0	4,642	5,861	10,503
Per mile of railway	254	198 0 0	843 0	102 0 0	1 0 0	201 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year*	206,522	1,15,224 0 0	6,04,833 0	61,327 0 0	8,664 0 0	1,85,215 0 0	44,680	28,745	73,425
Total for 10 weeks ...	†239,552	1,27,908 0 0	7,22,068 0	75,478 0 0	8,800 0 0	2,12,186 0 0	49,322	34,606	83,928
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,540	9,578 0 0	54,329 0	5,632 0 0	174 0 0	12,784 0 0	3,683	3,472	7,155
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	252	77 0 0	435 0	24 0 0	1 0 0	102 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	332,211	1,11,299 0 0	6,34,021 0	34,449 0 0	2,672 0 0	1,48,420 0 0	43,360	29,252	72,612

* Audited up to 29th July 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 16th September 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	125,770	(a)45,710	6,04,410	(b)73,350	16,360	1,35,940	26,984	(c)25,096	52,080
Per mile of railway	115·92	42·13	557·06	68·14	15·02	125·29	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10½ weeks of half-year	(d)1,337,308	5,06,588	53,31,320	6,24,792	1,47,303	12,78,683	2,64,463	2,66,718	531,181
Total for 11½ weeks ...	1,483,078	5,52,298	59,35,730	6,98,722	1,63,663	14,14,623	2,91,447	2,91,814	583,261
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	81,558	31,843	2,10,696	27,724	9,313	86,880	23,013	(e)14,399	36,412
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	88·17	34·42	227·78	29·97	10·07	74·46	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,228,735	4,55,211	48,59,490	6,05,913	1,45,185	12,06,309	2,46,080	2,63,583	510,243

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) The increase is due to the traffic last year being abnormally low on account of breaches in the line on the Tirhut Section.
(c) Includes 6,618 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) ,, audited figures up to 8th July 1899.
(e) ,, 3,784 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th September 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,585	11,561 0 0	2,30,348 0	13,236 0 0	312 0 0	25,109 0 0	3,157	7,503	10,660
Per mile of railway	49·46	29·19	583·27	31·22	0·74	61·13	7·97	17·70	25·67
For previous 9 weeks of half-year*	192,011	1,08,822 0 0	23,21,849 0	1,11,257 0 0	6,502 0 0	2,26,581 0 0	31,992	67,235	99,227
Total for 10 weeks ...	211,596	1,20,383 0 0	25,52,197 0	1,24,493 0 0	6,814 0 0	2,51,690 0 0	35,149	74,738	109,887
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,501	8,141 0 0	2,41,410 0	11,573 0 0	1,363 0 0	21,077 0 0	2,309	5,141	7,540
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	58·19	28·67	823·92	39·50	4·63	72·83	8·45	17·55	26·00
Total to corresponding date of previous year	187,448	99,229 0 0	25,73,438 0	1,16,200 0 0	7,109 0 0	2,22,538 0 0	28,650	50,684	79,334

* Includes audited figures for week ended 29th July 1899.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 9th September 1899.			Receipts for week ending 10th September 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 9th September 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 10th September 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
424	25,109	61·15	293	21,077	72·82	424	6,33,609	.....	293	5,61,464	.....	72,145	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 16th September 1899	15,976	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	14,849	0	0
Increase	1,127		
Receipts per mile for the week ending 16th September 1899	313	4	1
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	291	2	6
Increase	22	1	7
Receipts from 1st July to 16th September 1899	1,39,249	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	1,45,856	0	0
Decrease	6,607	0	0

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
FINAL Report on the Jute crop for season 1899	1693
Resolution on the budget estimates of the Port Commissioners of Chittagong for 1899-1900	1709
Resolution on the working of the Lodging-house Act in Bengal during 1898-99	1703
Resolution on the Report on the Administration of the Stamp Department during the three years ending the 31st March 1899	1707
First Report on the bhadoi crops in Bengal, 1899 ...	1711
District Road Fund	1729
Resolution on the Administration Report of the Stationery Department for 1898-99	1733
WEATHER and Crop Report for the week ending 2nd October 1899	1735
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 24th to 30th September 1899 ...	1739
Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Brahmaputra for the month of August 1899	1740
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 30th September 1899	1741
Eastern Bengal State Railway for the month of July 1899	1742
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1744

FINAL REPORT ON THE JUTE CROP FOR SEASON 1899.

THE following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

The 2nd October 1899. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Report on the Jute Crop for season 1899.

Explanatory.—The first forecast of the jute crop for the season 1899, which was published on the 27th of June last, gave a general review of the condition of the crop up to the middle of that month. The present report contains approximate estimates of the area and outturn of the crop up to the middle of September. Returns are received by this Department from 26 districts, in which almost the whole of the jute crop of Bengal is grown.

2. *Character of the season.*—Up to the middle of June, the season, as stated in the first forecast, was not on the whole unfavourable. The rainfall in January was generally above the normal. In February, it exceeded the normal in East Bengal, in Jessore and in Midnapore, and fell short of the normal in all the other districts. In March, it was generally below the normal. In April, it was above the normal and well distributed. In May, it was heavy in many important districts, but the excess then did not prove prejudicial. In June, there was an excess in all districts except Khulna, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Backergunge and Cuttack. In July, the rainfall was abnormally heavy and continuous in almost all districts, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Cuttack only recording falls a little below the normal. In August, the rainfall was in excess of the normal in most of the

important eastern and northern districts of Bengal. In September, the rainfall has not been excessive and has been fairly equally distributed.

3. *Area cultivated.*—In the preliminary forecast, it was shewn that there had been a considerable increase in the area sown with jute over that sown last year, owing to a rise in the price of jute coincident with a fall in the price of rice. Since the date of the issue of that forecast, further special enquiries have been made in order to verify the figures of area then given, with the result that it is now reported that an area of 1,971,300 acres has been sown this year as compared with an area of 1,624,400 acres sown in 1898, and a normal area of 2,189,400 acres. There has thus been an increase of over 21 per cent. since last year.

4. *Character of the crop.*—Up to the date of the issue of the preliminary forecast, the prospects of the crop were good, and it was estimated that an outturn only slightly below the normal would be obtained from the area sown. Since then, the weather has been extremely unfavourable and the estimates of outturn sent in from most of the principal jute-growing districts shew a reduction on those previously submitted. In fact, the two northern districts, Jalpaiguri and Rangpur, are almost the only exceptions to this, and the average estimate of the outturn compiled from the returns of the eleven most important districts has fallen from 93 per cent. to 74 per cent. It is possible, that the outturn is now somewhat underestimated, and it is noticeable that, in response to the recent rise in price, a very large amount of jute has been brought into the market already. It is probable, however, that the crop is being brought in more rapidly than usual, and that the returns shewing imports of jute into Calcutta will shortly fall off. Taking all factors into consideration, it may be roughly estimated that 80 per cent. of a normal crop will be obtained from the area sown this year.

5. *Gross outturn.*—It is estimated, that in a normal year, the outturn of jute amounts to 3 bales per acre or 66 lakhs of bales for the Province; and in the preliminary forecast, it was anticipated that the gross outturn in the current year would amount to 58 lakhs of bales, or 87 per cent. of a normal crop. This would have represented, in the usual phraseology employed, a 14-anna crop. In view of the unfavourable reports since received from the districts, this estimate must now be considerably reduced, and it seems improbable that the gross outturn will exceed 50 lakhs of bales or 75 per cent. of the normal outturn. This represents what is more familiarly known as a 12-anna crop.

In spite of the care with which information has been collected by the District Officers, this estimate cannot be better than a rough one, and the returns received from all the districts are appended in order that those who are interested in the jute trade may examine them for themselves.

N. N. BANERJEI,
Assistant Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

(Countersigned.)

P. C. LYON,
Director of the Department of Land Records & Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th September 1899.

Final Report on the Jute Crop of Bengal, 1899.

District.	Acreage— Of current year's crop (1899).	Of previous year's crop (1898).	Average of five preceding years (viz., 1893 to 1897).	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in— Column 3.	Column 4.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Outturn in bales of 400 lbs. Estimated yield of current year, *i.e.*, of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, *i.e.*, of area in column 3.	Average of five preceding years (viz., 1893 to 1897).	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in— Column 10.	Column 11.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan ...	11,000	11,000	10,900	.....	+0·92	76	100	25,100	33,000	25,900	—23·94	—3·09	Owing to constant and heavy rain, the outturn of jute both in the Sadar and Kalna subdivisions is expected to be below the normal. The outturn in Katwa is also below the normal owing to scarcity of rain at the time of sowing.	
Midnapore ...	11,800	11,800	11,100	—4·24	+1·80	73	79	24,700	28,000	23,700	—11·79	+4·22	The figure in column 2 has been altered from 12,300, as shewn in the preliminary forecast, to 11,800 in this return, the reason being that subsequent inundation damaged the crop in parts of the Contai subdivision, and the land was afterwards sown with paddy seedlings. Excessive rainfall accounts for the falling off in the outturn of the current year as compared with that of the previous year.	
Hooghly ...	13,100	13,900	12,600	—5·76	+9·17	62	100	24,400	41,700	28,800	—41·49	—15·28	The small outturn estimated is due to excessive rain soon after germination.	
24-Parganas ...	33,600	30,000	37,700	+12·00	—10·88	78	100	78,600	90,000	88,700	—12·86	—11·39	The decrease in the outturn is due to heavy rainfall. The increase in the area this year is due to the low price of rice and the high price of jute.	

District.	Acreage—					Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Outturn in bales of 400 lbs.			Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) outturn in—		Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Record and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop (1899).	Of previous year's crop (1898).	Average of five preceding years (viz., 1893 to 1897).	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) area in—				Estimated yield of current year, *i.e.*, of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, *i.e.*, of area in column 3.	Average of five preceding years (viz., 1893 to 1897).	Column 10.	Column 11.		
				Column 3.	Column 4.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Nadia	34,100	26,600	43,600	+28·20	−21·79	62	81	63,400	64,600	104,800	−1·86	−39·50	Untimely and excessive rains are the reasons for the decrease in the area sown as well as in the outturn now shewn as compared with that given in the preliminary forecast.	The area in column 2 has been revised by the Collector.
Murshidabad ...	19,600	16,600	21,600	+15·07	−9·26	88	83	51,700	41,300	45,100	+25·18	+14·63	The increase in the area sown this year is due to the low prices of food-grains.	
Jessore	27,200	18,100	33,400	+50·28	−18·56	96	71	73,400	38,600	78,900	+90·16	−6·97	.....	
Khulna ...	15,100	14,500	20,800	+4·14	−27·40	81	76	36,700	30,500	52,800	+20·33	−30·49	In the Satkhira subdivision, the outturn was average, but in the Bagirhat and Sadar subdivisions the outturn was low, owing to unfavourable rainfall which damaged the crop to a certain extent.	

Rajshahi	...	108,700	100,200	108,100	+8·48	+0·56	58	78	189,100	234,500	297,200	−19·36	−36·37	
Dinajpur	...	75,000	75,000	99,500	.....	−24·62	90	100	202,500	225,000	268,400	−10·00	−24·55	Heavy rains in the first stage prevented proper weeding and thus affected the vigorous growth of the plants. In the second stage, continuous heavy rain kept the jute up to a certain height under water, causing off-shoots to spring out; so the fibre has been weakened and the outturn reduced; but the colour of the jute will be very good, as it is being steeped and washed in plenty of water.	
Jalpaiguri	...	64,800	63,800	66,700	+1·57	−2·85	78	66	151,600	114,800	166,100	+32·05	−8·73	The outturn is expected to be below the normal owing to excessive rain which has retarded the drying of the jute.	
Darjeeling (Plains).		1,600	1,600	2,500	.....	−36·00	67	67	3,200	3,200	6,100	.....	−47·54	The figure in column 8 was not properly translated from anna into percentage outturn last year; hence a revised figure is now submitted.	
Rangpur	...	277,000	182,000	271,900	+52·20	+1·88	94	82	781,100	447,700	698,100	+74·47	+11·89	Owing to the high price of jute last year, the cultivators have sown more lands with this crop this year. The rainfall has been favourable on the whole, and the outturn will probably be higher this year than it was last year.	The Collector has revised the area in column 2 since the submission of his preliminary forecast and has largely increased it.
Bogra	... ...	75,000	40,000	95,000	+87·50	−21·05	78	73	175,500	87,600	232,500	+100·34	−24·52	The rise in the price of jute and the fall in that of rice has caused cultivators to sow a larger area with jute this year. Incessant rain since the submission of the preliminary forecast injuriously affected the crop. Hence the reduction of the estimated outturn.	

District.	Acreage— Of current year's crop (1899).	Of previous year's crop (1898)?	Average of five preceding years (viz., 1893 to 1897).	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in— Column 3.	Column 4.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Outturn in bales of 400 lbs. Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Average of five preceding years (viz., 1893 to 1897).	Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in— Column 10.	Column 11.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Pabna	123,000	103,800	144,800	+18·50	—15·06	75	80	276,800	249,100	446,500	+11·12	—38·01	Continuous rainfall since the submission of the first forecast has brought into existence an insect locally called *chenga* which has done much damage to this crop. The estimated outturn, which was reported in the first forecast as 100, is therefore now reduced to 75.	The Collector will be asked to furnish a separate report as to the damage done by insect pests.
Dacca	150,600	132,400	193,500	+13·29	—22·48	65	95	292,500	377,300	484,400	—22·48	—39·62	Insect pests caused great damage to the crop. Much damage was also caused by excessive flood water. Hence the outturn estimated is less than that shewn in the preliminary forecast. The last heavy rains have done a little good in the way of destroying the insects, otherwise the outturn would have been still smaller.	The extent of damage done by insects and floods will be the subject of further enquiry.
Mymensingh ...	508,000	497,500	580,500	+2·11	—7·72	70	90	1,066,800	1,343,300	1,422,800	—20·58	—23·02	The jute crop has suffered much for want of sunshine: the outturn is therefore expected to be less than that shewn in the preliminary forecast.	
Faridpur ...	90,000	70,000	62,600	+28·57	+43·77	50	60	135,000	126,000	213,000	+7·14	—36·89	The decrease in the outturn is due to incessant rain during the growing season and the damage done to the crops by insects.	A further report on the damage done by insects will be asked for from the Collector.

Backergunge ..	10,000	7,500	10,000	+33·33	...	100	100	30,000	22,500	25,000	+33·33	+27·12	Timely rainfall has kept up the estimate made in the preliminary forecast.
Tippera ...	234,600	118,800	231,100	+97·47	+1·51	72	85	506,700	303,900	659,300	+67·28	−23·15	The increase in the area sown this year is due to the low prices of food-grains, while the decrease in the outturn is ascribed to excessive rainfall since the sowing of the jute crop.
Noakhali ...	2,000	3,500	4,600	−42·86	−56·52	50	82	3,000	8,600	9,800	−65·12	−69·39	The decrease in the outturn is due to excessive rainfall.
Bhagalpur ...	21,500	22,400	21,800	−4·02	−1·38	52	100	33,800	67,200	63,000	−50·15	−46·83	Continued rainfall in June and July has caused much injury.
Purnea ...	39,000	75,000	71,200	+11·43	−45·22	78	94	91,300	98,700	205,400	−7·50	−55·55	The heavy rains have greatly injured the crop, and hence the decrease in the outturn.
Malda	18,000	20,000	32,500	−10·00	−44·62	75	88	40,500	52,800	70,400	−23·30	−42·47	Some damage was done to the jute crop by high floods in August, and incessant rains in July and August; hence the outturn will be little less than what had been anticipated in the preliminary forecast.
Cuttack ...	5,500	5,600	4,800	−1·79	+14·58	105	110	17,300	18,500	11,100	−6·49	+55·86	The outturn is above the normal. The condition of the crop is good and calls for no special remarks.
Balasore ...	2,600	2,800	2,000	−7·14	...	95	97	7,400	8,100	6,100	−8·64	+21·31	
Total ...	1,971,300	1,624,400	2,164,800	+21·36	−8·94	74	85	4,381,800	4,115,500	5,733,400	+6·47	−23·57	

RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE PORT COMMISSIONERS OF CHITTAGONG FOR 1899-1900.

No. 1940 Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 29th September 1899.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No. 658P., dated the 17th October 1898, from the Chairman of the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong, submitting through the Accountant-General, Bengal, the revised budget estimate of the Commissioners for the year 1898-99, and the estimates for the year 1899-1900.

Letter No. 395P., dated the 27th June 1899, from the Chairman of the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong, submitting a further revised budget estimate for the year 1898-99, and the estimates for the year 1899-1900 based on the latest figures known.

The principal differences between the figures in the estimate for the year 1898-99, sanctioned in Resolution No. 892Marine, dated the 22nd April 1898, and those given in the estimate last submitted, are shown below:—

RECEIPTS.

	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate (actuals).
	Rs.	Rs.
Port dues	31,879	29,846
Fees and fines—		
Mooring fees	12,177	8,797
Sundry receipts	28,351	22,587

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on and repayment of loans	35,110	2,556
Vessels and boats	22,833	24,008
Light-houses	4,711	7,228

2. As the year 1898-99 has come to a close, the revised estimates have been based on the actuals of that year.

3. A grant of Rs. 12,000 was made by this Government in 1898-99 on account of the cost of a new light for the Kutubdia Light-house. This amount should therefore have been shown under the head "Sanctioned estimate." The necessary entry has been made.

4. Subject to the above remarks, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the revised estimates.

5. The budget estimate for 1899-1900 is based mainly on the actuals of 1898-99.

6. The yearly amount to be paid to the Government on account of the loan (with interest) for the S.T. *Gekko* amounts to Rs. 16,294-14-6. The Port Commissioners were unable to make this payment during the last two years, viz., 1897-98 and 1898-99, and provision must be made in the current year's budget for payment of at least half the amount due. A provision of Rs. 24,443, that is, for one and-a-half year's instalment, has accordingly been made.

7. A provision of Rs. 3,600 was made by the Commissioners on account of the pay of the Commander of the S.T. *Gekko*. As Mr. Howard, Assistant Port Officer, has been placed in charge of the vessel on Rs. 100 a month, this provision has been reduced to Rs. 1,200.

8. A provision of Rs. 4,537 was made under the head "Miscellaneous." This did not include the estimate for Rs. 3,684-8, which the Commissioners have submitted for an additional hose to make the fire-extinguishing appliances of

the S.T. *Gekko* efficient. The provision has accordingly been increased to Rs. 8,222.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the estimate of receipts and expenditure for the year 1899-1900 under section 69 of Act IV (B.C.), 1887.

10. An abstract of the revised estimate for 1898-99 and of the estimate for 1899-1900 is subjoined:—

RECEIPTS.

ITEM.	1897-98.	1898-99.		1899-1900.
	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate. (Actuals.)	Budget estimate.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port dues	31,879	31,879	29,846	29,846
Fees and fines—				
Water	2,450	2,450	2,215	2,215
Mooring fees	12,177	12,177	8,797	8,797
Licenses	729	729	711	1,064
Other fees and fines	...	...	...	...
Sundry receipts	28,351	28,351	22,587	28,587
Contribution from Pilotage Fund ...	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Grant from Government on account of the cost of a light for the Kutubdia Light-house	...	12,000	12,000	...
Total ...	76,786	88,786	77,356	71,709
Opening balance ...	8,709	...	13,511	31,709
GRAND TOTAL ...	85,495	88,786	90,867	1,03,418

EXPENDITURE.

Refund of port dues, &c.	2,115	100	150	150
Interest on and repayment of loans ...	2,520	35,110	2,556	26,963
Administration	9,378	7,348	7,306	7,808
Law and Justice	42	42	...	...
Police	1,476	1,324	1,285	1,285
Marine—				
Port Office establishment	3,668	3,040	2,901	2,937
Vessels and boats	22,685	22,833	24,008	20,739
Semaphore establishment	312	312	312	312
Harbour Master's boat establishment ...	481	492	491	492
Light-houses	4,690	4,711	7,228	30,951
Miscellaneous establishment	2,843	2,004	2,012	2,038
Miscellaneous	21,116	10,962	10,081	5,599
Harbour Master's pay	491	491	479	479
Public works	167	167	349	349
Expenditure on account of a new light for the Kutubdia Light-house.	...	12,000	...	...
Total ...	71,984	100,936	59,158	1,00,102
Closing balance ...	13,511	...	31,709	3,316
GRAND TOTAL ...	85,495	100,936	90,867	1,03,418

11. The financial position of the Trust is at present very unsatisfactory. To prevent a deficit, the Government has, as already stated, remitted the payment of the usual instalment on account of the loan for the S.T. *Gekko*

during the past two years, but this state of things can hardly be allowed to continue. The Commissioners have been asked to take steps with a view to reducing expenditure as far as possible; and to obtain statements of the receipts and charges of the Ports of Akyab, Moulmein and the minor ports of Madras, and, after carefully examining them, to submit any proposals they may consider desirable for the imposition of additional fees.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. B. BUCKLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT IN BENGAL DURING 1898-99.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.—MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 3rd October 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 4926M.

READ—

The reports from the Commissioners of Divisions on the working of the Puri Lodging-house Act, IV (B.C.) of 1871, as amended by Acts II (B.C.) of 1879 and I (B.C.) of 1884, during the year 1898-99, in the various places to which it has been extended.

Read also—

The Resolution reviewing the Commissioners' reports on the working of the Act during the year 1897-98.

Extension of the Act.—The Puri Lodging-house Act, IV (B.C.) of 1871, as amended by Acts II (B.C.) of 1879 and I (B.C.) of 1884, was in force in the towns and areas named in the margin during the year. It was extended to the railway stations at Jatni, Kolapara, Chattipur, and Balugaon, but too late to come into operation before the end of the year.

In the Burdwan Division.

1. Garhbeta.
2. Ulubaria.
3. Gewankhali.
4. Dantun.
5. Midnapore.

In the Presidency Division.

6. Nadia.

In the Chittagong Division.

7. Sitakund.

In the Patna Division.

8. Gaya.

In the Bhagalpur Division.

9. Deoghur.

In the Orissa Division.

10. Chatties on the Jagannath Road, in the district of Balasore.
11. Chatties on the Jagannath Road, in the district of Cuttack.
12. Chandbali.
13. Jajpur.
14. Barang chatti on the Ganjam Road, in the district of Cuttack.
15. Puri town and the chatties on the Jagannath Road, in the district of Puri.

2. *Licensed lodging-houses.*—The number of licensed lodging houses increased from 1,409 in 1897-98 to 1,678. The increase is most marked in Puri town; the chatties on the Jagannath Road, where there are two popular shrines; and at Gaya. It is explained that, while the opening of the East Coast Railway is likely to reduce the number of lodging-houses along the Jagannath Road, it will tend to increase the number of such houses at certain points along the railway route, where pilgrims usually halt; the total number thus remaining about the same. At Gaya the increase is ascribed to the good harvest and to the abatement of the dread of inspection on account of plague. The year moreover was more auspicious for pilgrimage than the preceding one.

The total number of lodgers accommodated during the year rose from 36,897 in the previous year to 54,210. The increase was shared by all the places where the Act is in force, except Nadia and Chandbali, and was most marked in Sitakund, where the number rose from 2,747 to 12,551.

3. *Income.*—The total income of the year was Rs. 38,471 against Rs. 32,798, the opening balance being Rs. 23,798 and the closing balance Rs. 25,023. There was a general increase under all the heads of income, except "Miscellaneous," and was shared by almost all the districts. The most noticeable increase of income took place in Sitakund, Gaya, and Puri town. The increase at Sitakund is reported to be due to the increase in the number of lodgers, and at Gaya to the issue of a larger number of licenses. The Orissa Division shows the largest decrease under "Miscellaneous," and this has not been explained. The explanation called for from the Magistrates concerned should be submitted to Government.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure was Rs. 37,247 against Rs. 36,772 in 1897-98. There has been an increase of expenditure under all the heads, except "Miscellaneous," where it has declined from Rs. 3,993 to Rs. 1,290. At

Gaya the total expenditure rose from Rs. 9,248 to Rs. 10,580. The largest increase occurred under the head "Dispensaries and other medical expenditure" and "Contribution to other funds." In Sitakund, Gaya, and Cuttack the closing balances are considerable, and the Lieutenant-Governor has little doubt that more money might have been usefully spent on sanitary improvements.

5. *Prosecutions.*—The number of persons prosecuted for receiving pilgrims without a license, for taking in more than the licensed number, and for other offences against the Act and the bye-laws, was 231 against 262 in 1897-98; and the number convicted was 211 against 238. The amount of fines realised increased from Rs. 1,323 to Rs. 1,818. As is pointed out by the Commissioner of Orissa, the number of prosecutions is extremely low, compared to the number of offences under the Act which must be presumed to have been committed.

6. *Public health.*—The health of the places where the Act was in force is reported to have been generally good during the year, and it is satisfactory to note that no serious epidemic occurred. In Nadia there was only one case of cholera, which ended fatally, against seven cases, with six deaths, during the previous year. In Gaya there were 47 deaths from cholera against 73 in the previous year, and altogether there were 136 deaths among pilgrims from all causes, against 101 in 1897-98. In Deoghur there were 15 deaths from cholera. In all the places in the Orissa Division there were 16 deaths from cholera against 148 in the preceding year. The following statement shows the statistics of disease and mortality among the pilgrims during the year:—

Disease.	Number of persons admitted into hospital, including those remaining from the previous year.				Number of deaths in the lodging-houses.	Total number of deaths, columns 3 and 6.
	Cured.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cholera ...	41	92	2	135	9	101
Small-pox ...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Fever ...	385	19	5	409	89	108
Diarrhœa ...	196	61	6	263	8	69
Dysentry ...	245	89	6	340	17	106
Other diseases ...	538	60	20	618	25	85
Total ...	1,405	321	39	1,765	148	469

7. *Water-supply.*—The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that no steps were taken during the year to sink another well at Garhbeta, which was reported in 1897-89 to be urgently required in the interior of the town for the supply of good drinking-water. The masonry well, which was under construction in Dantun in 1897-98, was completed during the year. In Ulubaria funds are being raised to provide another tank. In Nadia the Municipality spent a sum of Rs. 1,386 on the re-excavation of a tank. At Sitakund people receive their supply of drinking-water through an iron pipe from the Mandaguni spring. Several tanks were cleared and reserved for drinking and culinary purposes. In all the places in the Orissa Division the tanks and wells were cleared and properly disinfected. In Puri three new wells were sunk on the side of the Jagannath Road. Four new masonry wells were sunk in the wards of the Municipality, where there were none before.

On the whole, the Act appears to have been worked satisfactorily during the year in most of the places in which it was in force; and the local officers generally have taken an interest in its administration. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to see it reported that in Puri a want of co-operation existed

between the Municipal Commissioners and the Committee appointed under the Act, and His Honour trusts that the inert and obstructive spirit in matters of sanitation, which the former have hitherto displayed, may shortly be replaced by willingness on their part to help the Committee, as they should, with money to carry out the various sanitary improvements required for the town.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, in the Home Department, and that copies of it be forwarded to the Commissioners of the Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagalpur, and Orissa Divisions for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be comunicated to the Sanitary Commissioner and to the Sanitary Board, and that it be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the working of the Lodging-house Act during the year 1898-99.

Serial number.	Name of place where the Act is in force.	Licensed Lodging-house.		Prosecutions.						Income.								
		Number.	Number of lodgers for whom accommodation provided.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of persons accused.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Amount of fines. Imposed.	Amount of fines. Realised.	Opening balance.	Fees for licensing, and regulating lodging-houses.	Fees for issue of Health Officer's certificate.	Other fees (if any).	Fines.	Contribution from other funds.	Miscellaneous.	Total (excluding opening balance).	Total (including opening balance).
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Garhbeta	13	173	2	2	2	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	535 11 8	89 8 0	14 0 0	.....	8 0 0	.....	246 0 0	357 8 0	893 3 8
2	Dantun	46	626	27	27	24	3	40 0 0	40 0 0	580 8 0	313 0 0	46 0 0	.....	49 0 0	.....	300 0 0	699 0 0	1,279 8 0
3	Gewankhali	41	604	2	2	2	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	555 10 11	362 0 0	41 0 0	.....	2 0 0	.....	.....	345 0 0	900 10 11
4	Midnapore	84	914	38	38	32	6	56 2 0	56 2 0	.....	457 0 0	95 0 0	.....	56 2 0	.....	.....	698 2 0	698 2 0
5	Ulubaria	31	323	20	20	19	1	83 0 0	83 0 0	121 0 0	323 0 0	34 0 0	.....	83 0 0	.....	.....	440 0 0	561 0 0
6	Nadia	100	3,804	11	11	11	...	19 8 0	19 8 0	1,915 13 2	891 0 0	100 0 0	.....	19 8 0	.....	1 4 2	1,071 12 2	2,987 9 4
7	Sitakund	29	12,551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,759 6 7	3,113 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	3,138 12 0	6,898 2 7
8	Gaya	386	13,545	25	25	21	4	701 0 0	701 0 0	8,907 0 0	13,545 0 0	103 0 0	.....	701 0 0	.....	2 0 0	14,351 0 0	29,318 0 0
9	Deoghur	81	4,240	19	19	17	2	300 4 0	300 4 0	667 8 6	1,062 4 0	90 0 0	.....	300 4 0	.....	.....	1,452 8 0	2,120 0 6
10	Chattles on the Jagannath road in Cuttack.	242	1,943	8	8	8	...	208 4 0	155 12 9	5,456 1 10	320 0 0	73 0 0	.....	155 12 9	.....	1,199 14 4	1,948 11 1	7,404 12 11
11	Chandbally	41	1,720	3	3	2	1	13 0 0	13 0 0	481 14 2	430 0 0	45 0 0	.....	13 0 0	.....	1 6 0	489 6 0	971 4 2
12	Chattles on the Jagannath road in Balasore.	144	2,919	12	13	13	...	39 4 0	39 4 0	1,354 14 7	719 6 0	144 0 0	.....	39 4 0	.....	1,664 11 5	2,567 5 5	3,922 4 0
13	Puri town and the chattles on the Jagannath Road in Puri.	327	10,151	54	51	51	3	315 8 0	315 8 0	1,868 1 9	8,522 12 0	327 6 0	226 5 10	315 8 9	.....	1,098 10 1	10,460 3 11	12,368 5 8
14	Jajpur	53	928	9	9	9	...	85 0 0	85 0 0	534 9 10	464 0 0	53 0 0	.....	85 0 0	.....	.....	602 0 0	1,136 9 10
	Total ...	1,678	54,210	231	228	211	20	1,870 14 0	1,818 6 9	23,798 5 0	30,752 10 0	1,225 0 0	226 5 10	1,518 6 9	.....	4,448 14 0	38,471 4 7	62,349 9 7
	Total for 1897-98 ...	1,460	86,897	222	223	238	24	1,546 4 0	1,323 2 0	27,976 5 7	22,404 12 0	1,927 6 0	187 4 7	1,333 2 0	.....	7,565 15 1	32,798 1 10	60,574 7 5

Serial number.	Name of place where the Act is in force.	Expenditure. Head office expenditure. Health Officer's pay and allowance.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Establishment for collection and supervision.	Dispensaries and other medical expenditure.	Conservancy.	Construction.	Repairs.	Contribution to other funds.	Miscellaneous.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Garhbeta	14 0 0	.....	.....	.....	100 6 6	108 0 0	.....	65 1 0	.....	10 7 5	595 4 9	893 3 8	
2	Dantun	84 0 0	.....	.....	.....	220 11 0	96 0 0	18 6 0	115 5 9	.....	32 0 7	713 8 6	1,279 8 0	
3	Gewankhali	48 0 0	24 0 0	3 0 0	.....	.....	93 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3 5 9	737 5 2	900 10 11	
4	Midnapore	95 0 0	23 0 0	.....	.....	.....	55 0 0	.....	.....	.....	25 12 9	419 5 3	698 2 0	
5	Ulubaria	54 0 0	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....	214 0 0	85 0 0	.....	.....	48 0 0	120 0 0	561 0 0	
6	Nadia	133 1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,129 10 0	.....	.....	509 0 0	30 3 10	1,174 8 11	2,987 9 4	
7	Sitakund	75 0 0	.....	64 2 0	10 0 0	53 10 0	1,206 8 0	38 0 0	.....	5 13 1	3 6 0	5,081 11 6	6,898 2 7	
8	Gaya	1,239 0 0	322 0 0	90 0 0	735 0 0	3,777 0 0	5,017 0 0	129 0 0	63 0 0	1,000 0 0	219 0 0	9,738 0 0	29,318 0 0	
9	Deoghur	240 0 0	120 0 0	9 2 0	83 15 10	.....	.....	380 0 6	.....	700 0 0	111 14 0	475 0 2	2,120 0 6	
10	Chattles on the Jagannath Road in Cuttack.	439 0 0	239 15 9	129 2 2	312 0 0	.....	462 10 7	1,025 8 9	898 8 3	130 2 0	32 5 3	3,696 8 2	7,404 12 11	
11	Chandbally	.....	.....	14 2 3	60 0 0	.....	370 3 2	.....	.....	.....	9 6 3	517 8 6	971 4 2	
12	Chattles on the Jagannath Road in Balasore.	480 0 0	.....	11 2 0	.....	.....	658 3 1	.....	48 0 0	2,250 5 1	145 7 2	323 2 8	3,922 4 0	
13	Puri town and the chattles on the Jagannath Road in Puri.	3,230 11 6	1,635 12 11	140 3 0	.....	1,201 6 19	224 2 5	1,326 13 0	833 12 5	3,360 0 0	563 13 0	942 10 7	12,368 5 8	
14	Jajpur	60 0 0	48 0 0	45 0 0	85 0 0	.....	.....	195 10 0	.....	150 0 0	54 7 6	498 8 4	1,136 9 10	
	Total ...	6,933 12 4	1,611 12 8	614 12 5	1,343 15 10	5,353 5 4	7,634 5 2	2,549 6 3	1,430 12 5	8,105 4 2	1,293 9 6	23,622 2 0	62,349 9 7	

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT DURING THE THREE YEARS ENDING THE 31ST MARCH 1899.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 3rd October 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 5714S.R.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Stamp Department during the three years ending 31st March 1899.

THE Acts under which the stamp revenue was collected during the triennial period under review were the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, and the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, as modified by subsequent enactments. The former Act was further amended by the enactment of Act XIII of 1897, in which provision was made for composition of duty payable in respect of bonds, debentures and other certificates issued under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879, or any other law for the time being in force. Provision was at the same time made for leaving such bonds, debentures or other certificates unstamped. After the close of the year 1898-99, the new Indian Stamp Act, II of 1899, which revised and consolidated the Act of 1879, and received the assent of the Governor-General in Council in January 1899, came into force. The Court Fees Act of 1870 was also further amended by Act XI of 1899, with the object, first, of providing a check on the undervaluation of estates by persons applying for probate of a will or for letters of administration, and secondly, of giving the revenue authorities greater facilities for the realisation of the full amount of the duty payable on probates and letters of administration. This Act came into force with effect from the 10th March 1899, and it is yet too early to offer any remarks on its working. The changes made during the past three years in the rules issued by Government, though numerous and important from a departmental point of view, are not of sufficient general interest to call for special notice in this place. The administration of the Stamp Department in the Sonthal Parganas, which, since the passing of Act XXXVII of 1855, had been under the Commissioner, came under the Board of Revenue with effect from the 1st April 1898.

Stamp revenue.

2. The financial results of the administration of the Stamp Department during the past three years, with the average for the previous triennium, are shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	STAMPS UNDER ACT I OF 1879.			COURT-FEES UNDER ACT VII OF 1870.			TOTAL.		
	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Average of three years, 1893-94 to 1895-96.	Rs. 45,41,098	Rs. 1,83,052	Rs. 43,58,046	Rs. 1,10,41,874	Rs. 2,86,979	Rs. 1,16,54,895	Rs. 1,64,82,973	Rs. 4,70,032	Rs. 1,60,12,941
1896-97	50,87,995	1,92,678	48,95,317	1,24,86,301	3,05,494	1,21,80,807	1,75,74,296	4,97,172	1,70,78,124
1897-98	50,52,210	2,00,212	48,51,998	1,27,07,206	3,04,533	1,24,02,673	1,77,59,416	5,04,745	1,72,54,671
1898-99	45,85,171	1,81,540	44,03,631	1,27,99,846	3,00,373	1,24,99,173	1,73,84,717	4,81,913	1,69,02,804
Average of three years, 1896-97 to 1898-99.	49,08,458	1,91,477	47,16,982	1,26,64,451	3,02,800	1,23,61,551	1,75,72,809	4,94,276	1,70,78,533

The gross average annual revenue collected under both the Indian Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act, during the three years under review, was Rs. 1,75,72,809 against Rs. 1,64,82,973 collected during the preceding triennium, thus showing an increase of Rs. 10,89,836, which was contributed both by non-judicial and judicial stamps in the proportion of Rs. 3,67,360 and Rs. 7,22,476, respectively.

Stamp sales.

3. The receipts from sales of the different kinds of stamps are shown in the table below. The figures differ from those given in the last paragraph, as they do not include miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act or receipts from the sale of plain paper used with court-fee stamps. There is also a discrepancy of Rs. 1,177 between the total average sales as reported by the Superintendent of Stamps and as shown by the Accountant-General, Bengal, which is under adjustment:—

Year.	Sales of Non-Judicial stamps used under the Indian Stamp Act.										Sales of Judicial stamps or Stamps used under the Court-fees Act.			
	Impressed sheets, including certificate stamps, bill, bonds, bills-of-lading, and kabuliyat form stamps.	Impressed labels.	Receipt or one-anna revenue stamps.	Share-transfer stamps.	Foreign bill stamps.	Hundi or bills of exchange stamps.	Notarial stamps.	Advocate, vakil, and attorney stamps.	Impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, bills, &c.	Total of non-judicial stamps.	Adhesive and impressed Court-fee stamps.	Stamps for copies.	Total of Court-fee stamps.	Total of both kinds of stamps.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of three years 1893-1894 to 1895-96.	31,60,862	6,06,007	3,43,841	41,075	39,751	1,12,765	2,468	20,083	64,905	44,88,818	1,10,72,999	5,99,760	1,16,72,759	1,61,61,577
1896-97	34,88,186	8,80,378	2,80,946	28,532	43,653	1,24,489	1,546	16,750	72,707	50,37,187	1,16,03,901	6,36,612	1,22,39,613	1,73,76,79
1897-98	35,30,987	8,60,184	3,74,696	26,631	35,596	86,075	1,906	19,250	77,080	50,13,215	1,17,97,237	6,51,005	1,24,48,242	1,74,6[illegible]
1898-99	31,83,105	7,05,780	3,67,729	18,990	33,595	75,606	1,661	17,750	68,795	44,69,941	1,18,48,774	6,75,394	1,25,24,168	1,69,94,10
Average of three years 1896-1897 to 1898-99.	34,00,749	8,14,447	3,74,427	24,718	36,615	96,390	1,704	17,917	73,137	48,40,104	1,17,49,671	6,54,337	1,24,04,008	1,72,46,2[illegible]

The average receipts were again highest in Calcutta (Rs. 25,95,374), where nearly one-seventh of the entire stamp revenue was collected, and lowest in Singhbhum (Rs. 21,077). Mymensingh contributed more than 9½ lakhs, 24-Parganas nearly 7½ lakhs, Dacca more than 7¼ lakhs, Tippera over 7 lakhs, Backergunge nearly 7 lakhs, Midnapore 6⅔ lakhs, Chittagong, Faridpur and Muzaffarpur over 4½ lakhs each, Jessore, Rangpur and Hooghly more than 4¼ lakhs each, and Burdwan and Noakhali over 4 lakhs each. The general incidence of stamp revenue on the population of Bengal numbering 71,096,643, according to the census of 1891, was 3 annas and 9 pies per head.

Non-judicial stamps.

4. The statistics of revenue from impressed sheets, the most important of the non-judicial stamps, are of remarkable interest, and afford a striking illustration of the conditions of agricultural life in this country. In England, an increase in the revenue from deeds and instruments is regarded as conclusive evidence of the activity and prosperity of the landed interest, and was singled out for remark as such in last year's Budget Statement for the United Kingdom. But the above figures, read with the remarks of the local officers, make it clear that in this country it is in years of agricultural depression and distress that the revenue from this source is highest, and that the large increase in it during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 marks a correspondingly large number of transfers of holdings from the cultivating to the money-lending class. In 1896-97 the sudden incidence of distress upon the poorer cultivators caused by the failure of that year's harvest was accompanied by a sudden rise of 3¾ lakhs in the revenue from this source. In 1897-98 the continuance of distress through the first-half of the year caused a further rise of nearly half a lakh; while with returning prosperity in 1898-99 we find a sudden drop of 3½ lakhs, bringing the revenue down to but a fraction above that of the average of the years 1893 to 1896. In the North-Western Provinces the result was similar, but it may be remarked that the high water-mark in those provinces was reached in the first of the three years of scarcity, and that contraction of credit and other influences caused a decrease in these transactions during each of the two subsequent years, though it even then remained above the normal. From this comparison it would appear that the credit of the raiyat and the capital of the mahajan are greater in Bengal than in the North-Western Provinces.

As to individual districts, it may be noted that in Calcutta, where business was unfavourably affected by famine and the plague scare, the revenue for the three years under report decreased by 5·5 per cent. from the previous triennial average, and that in Champaran there was the large decrease of 15·1 per cent. In the latter case the decrease is the more remarkable in that it follows on a decrease of 7·7 per cent. in 1893 to 1896, which was explained by the Board of Revenue in their report for that period as due to parties awaiting the conclusion of survey and settlement operations before entering into fresh transactions. The decrease in 1898-99 is ascribed to the Manager of the Bettiah Raj having interdicted the transfer of raiyati holdings without the consent of the landlord. From whatever cause, the revenue from this source in Champaran has fallen from Rs. 54,329 in 1893-94 to Rs. 28,994 in 1898-99.

Impressed labels, which are used only in Calcutta, decreased during 1898-99 by Rs. 1,57,404, as compared with the figures for 1897-98, but the average receipts from this source during the three years under review amounted to Rs. 8,14,447 against Rs. 6,96,067 collected during the years 1893-94 to 1895-96, thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,18,380. There was a decline of Rs. 6,877 in the sale of 1-anna revenue stamps, commonly known as receipt stamps, during 1898-99, as compared with the receipts of the previous year, but the average receipts of the three years ending 31st March 1899 showed an increase of Rs. 30,586, as compared with the figures for the preceding three years. The increase occurred in all the districts except Backergunge, Dinajpur and Noakhali. The Board of Revenue attribute this increase "to the better observance of the law by the people, to the greater vigilance on the part of Government officers in making known to the people the requirements of the law, and to the facility afforded to the public for obtaining these stamps through the agency of the post office."

The other classes of non-judicial stamps, which are of minor importance, showed a decrease of Rs. 16,357 under share transfer stamps, Rs. 3,136 under, foreign bill stamps, Rs. 2,166 under advocate, vakil and attorney stamps, and of Rs. 23,376 under *hundi* stamps; and an increase of Rs. 8,232 under one-anna impressed stamps. The decrease under share transfer and *hundi* stamps was mostly due to the stagnation of business in consequence of famine and plague.

Judicial stamps.

5. Under the head Judicial stamps are included (1) adhesive and impressed Court-fee stamps, (2) High Court service stamps, (3) Calcutta Small Cause Court stamps, and (4) stamps for copies. The figures now given indicate that the stress of scarcity, though it may compel the native of Bengal to sell or mortgage his ancestral holding, is yet powerless to induce him to forego in any degree his taste for litigation. Each of the three years now under review shows a steady and continuous rise in the revenue from this source. The average income of the past three years from the sales of these stamps was Rs 1,13,70,309 under (1) Rs 3,000 under (2), Rs. 3,76,362 under (3), and Rs. 6,54,337 under (4) making a total of Rs. 1,24,04,008, or an increase of 6·2 per cent. over the income from the same sources in the preceding triennium. Forty districts showed an increase and six a decrease. The largest increases were in Midnapore (Rs. 76,697), Tippera (Rs. 76,556), the 24-Parganas (Rs. 45,768), Rangpur (Rs. 44,459), Backergunge (Rs. 39,920), Howrah (Rs. 39,245), Bankura (Rs. 36,904), Cuttack including Angul (Rs. 33,930), Saran (Rs. 31,950), Noakhali (Rs. 29,669), Faridpur (Rs. 25,661), and Muzaffarpur (Rs. 25,538); the chief decrease being in Dacca (Rs. 24,617). These increases and decreases are due to purely local influences, which it is unnecessary to recapitulate. Taking each denomination of Court-fee stamps sold during the years under review, there was an increase of nearly 4 lakhs in the sale of eight-anna stamps, nearly 3 lakhs in one-anna stamps, and over one lakh in one-rupee stamps, while on the other hand there was a decrease of 40,893 in that of two-anna stamps.

Levy of penalties.

6. The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by Civil and Revenue Courts, and the

amounts realized during the period under review, are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number of cases.		Amount of duty and penalty realized.		Total.	
	Civil Courts.	Revenue Officers.	By Civil Courts.	By Revenue Officers.	Cases.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Average of three years, 1893-94 to 1895-96 ...	1,443	2,909	11,903	27,126	4,355	39,029
1896-97	1,227	2,184	9,541	24,753	3,411	34,294
1897-98	1,208	2,141	9,449	20,934	3,349	30,383
1898-99	1,186	2,190	9,356	24,766	3,376	34,122
Average of three years 1896-97 to 1898-99 ...	1,207	2,172	9,449	23,484	3,379	32,933
Average increase (+) or decrease (−) in the three years under review compared with the preceding three years	−239	−737	−2,454	−3,642	−976	−6,096

Prosecutions.

7. The average number of prosecutions instituted annually for various breaches of the stamp law was 995 against 1,016 in the previous triennium. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the decrease in the number of prosecutions instituted in all except the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions. There was a marked increase of 639 in the number of cases instituted in Calcutta, and the Board attribute this to the "success of the officers attached to the Stamp Department of the Collectorate in seizing a large number of unstamped *hundis* which were issued from Faridpur and Backergunge and negotiated in Beliaghata in the 24-Parganas." The average number of persons brought to trial was 991 against 1,249, of convictions 889 against 1,020, and of acquittals 73 against 162. The Board of Revenue bring to notice the fact that not a single rupee was paid as reward in 30 out of the 47 districts in the province, viz., in the whole of the Orissa and Chittagong Divisions, in 4 districts of the Burdwan Division, in 3 districts of each of the Presidency and Bhagalpur Divisions, in 5 districts of the Rajshahi Division, in 6 districts of the Patna Division, and in 2 districts of the Chota Nagpur Division. In explanation the Board write:—"The duty assigned to income-tax assessors of detecting evasions of stamp duty having been withdrawn, no rewards were paid to those officers in any of the districts except Palamau. This explains the non-payment of rewards or scanty payment in the remaining districts."

8. Several cases of fraud and defalcation were detected during the period under review, the most serious of which occurred in the Shahabad treasury, where Court-fee stamps to the value of Rs. 13,080-8 were abstracted from the double and single lock store. The enquiry disclosed that the abstraction of the stamps, which extended from 1891 down to July 1896, was rendered possible only by neglect of rules and culpable carelessness on the part of the Treasurer and the Treasury Officer. Criminal proceedings against the stamp muharrir were instituted in respect of certain stamps found missing from the stock under single lock, and he was sentenced, on conviction, to two years' rigorous imprisonment. A similar, but isolated, case occurred in the Puri Collectorate; stamps to the value of Rs. 148-8 having been abstracted by a muharrir during the temporary absence of the Treasurer. The theft was, however, immediately discovered by the latter officer, and resulted in the muharrir being sentenced to six months' rigourous imprisonment.

The working of the licensed stamp vendors was on the whole satisfactory, an exception being in the Siwan subdivision of Saran, where systematic frauds in obtaining refunds and in selling spoiled stamps appear to have been committed. No conviction, however, was obtained.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to the Board of Revenue for their careful administration of the Stamp Department. The names of the officers favourably mentioned by the Board will be noted in the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FIRST REPORT ON THE BHADOI CROPS IN BENGAL, 1899.

THE following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

The 3rd October 1899. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

First Report on the Bhadoi Crops in Bengal, 1899.

Explanatory.—The present report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of all kinds of *bhadoi* crops, including such food-crops as *aus* paddy, maize, and millets, for which no separate reports are published, and non-food crops, such as jute, indigo, and cotton, for which separate notes are issued by this Department. The normal areas have been revised by some of the District Officers since the date of last year's report.

Character of the season.—The season has been characterised by heavy and often excessive rain in most parts of these provinces. In April more than the average rain fell in all districts, excepting North Bengal, where it was slightly in defect. The rainfall in May was much above the normal in Orissa and Lower Bengal, fell below the normal in North Bengal and in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions, and was normal in the rest of Bihar. In June the rainfall was general, and was much above the normal in East Bengal. In Orissa, however, it was slightly deficient. The rainfall in July was exceptionally heavy and continuous over the greater part of these provinces, but there was a slight deficit again in Orissa, and the fall fell short of the normal also in the south of Chota Nagpur. In August, excessive rain fell in North Bengal, parts of East Bengal, Chittagong, and in the northern tracts, including the whole of Bihar down to the north bank of the Ganges, but the fall was considerably below the normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The rainfall in September has been general, except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where it has been insufficient. On the whole, the season has been unfavourable to the *bhadoi* crops, as the rainfall has been badly distributed everywhere, and has been so excessive as to cause great damage in many districts; while some crops (especially paddy and *jute*) have also suffered seriously in some districts from insect pests.

Area cultivated.—The area sown with all kinds of *bhadoi* crops is estimated at 15,691,300 acres against 16,220,800 acres sown in 1898. The decrease of nearly 3 per cent. in the area sown is due to the unfavourable season. It should be remarked that, whilst the area under all the important *bhadoi* food-crops shows a considerable decrease, there has been, on the other hand, a perceptible increase in the area under the non-food crops. This result has been mostly brought about by the extended cultivation of jute in preference to paddy due to the low price prevailing for paddy at the close of last year.

Outturn.—From the statement appended to this note, it will be seen that out of 45 districts, only one district (Birbhum) anticipates an outturn above the normal. Six districts, viz., Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Tippera, Chittagong, and Cuttack estimate an outturn of 90 per cent. or above 90; in 16 districts, the estimate varies between 80 and 90, and in the remaining 22 districts it falls below 80, the estimates for all the districts of the Patna Division, except Chumparan (88) and Darbhanga (59) falling below 50 per cent. The crop which has suffered most would appear to have been maize, the estimated yield for the Province, in nearly 2 million acres, being only 33 per cent. while a million acres of *mandua* are expected to give only a 50 per cent. crop. Taking the Province as a whole, the District Officers estimate the outturn of all kinds of *bhadoi* crops at 76 per cent. of a normal crop against 93 estimated in 1898. Making due allowance for a tendency to underestimate the outturn, it may be roughly calculated that these crops will yield an outturn equal to 80 per cent. of a normal crop.

D. L. ROY,

Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

COUNTERSIGNED.

P. C. LYON,

Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 26th September 1899.

Preliminary Forecast of the Bhadoi Crops of Bengal for the year 1899.

District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan ...	1,726,080	1,283,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	173,700	172,500	173,000	100	83	Taking the district as a whole, the outturn is expected to be nearly normal.	
			Indian-corn (maize)	3,000	3,000	3,000	100	75		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	8,100	7,100	6,600	100	85		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	2,700	2,500	2,100	100	85		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	28,000	26,900	26,339	85	93		
			Total ...	215,500	211,200	211,000	98	84		
Birbhum ...	1,121,920	900,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	144,100	150,000	156,000	100	112		
			Indian-corn (maize)	1,900	2,000	2,000	100	100		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,400	1,500	1,500	90	100		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	2,800	2,500	2,500	85	100		
			Total ...	150,200	156,000	156,000	100	112		

District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Name of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bankura ...	1,677,439	642,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	21,000	21,300	21,400	112	103	The slight decrease in the total area calls for no explanation. The outturn however of some of the crops is less than that of 1898, and the reason for this short outturn is that there has been an unequal distribution of rain during the year. There was copious rain at the beginning, but it has been scanty later on.	
			Bajra	800	900	700	75	75		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	1,100	1,100	1,000	73	63		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	2,600	3,300	3,800	63	63		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	8,400	8,700	8,400	75	60		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	700	800	1,000	93	100		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, sunn hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	8,600	9,100	9,000	100	100		
			Total ...	43,100	45,300	44,500	97	89		
Midnapore ...	3,202,500	2,111,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	187,300	188,300	107,700	89	96	Owing to seasonable rainfall a larger area has been brought under cultivation except at Contai, where owing to excessive rainfall the fields have been submerged and rendered unfit for cultivation. For the same reason the outturn is likely to be better, except in the Contai subdivision.	
			Bajra	6,100	6,000	6,000	79	80		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	2,000	2,000	2,000	63	75		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	21,240	18,000	18,000	65	93		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	45,700	45,900	60,900	65	84		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	23,300	19,500	23,000	61	75		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, sunn hemp, mulberry &c., &c.	77,400	90,900	78,100	53	76	The decrease in the normal area under non-food crops is due to Messrs. Watson and Company having given up growing indigo in this district.	
			Total ...	289,000	290,600	295,700	69	86		

Hooghly ...	1,087,360	702,360	*Bhadoi* paddy	46,000	47,000	48,000	86	80	Owing to the heavy rains at the time of sowing, the outturn is likely to be poor.
			Indian corn (maize)	100	100	100	88	75	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	2,500	2,600	2,200	81	70	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	5,000	5,300	6,200	75	69	The area under food-crops has been revised in accordance with the information supplied by the police.
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	28,700	35,000	18,500	81	74	The decrease in area under other non-food crops is due to the cultivation of jute this year in a smaller area, owing to the lands having been submerged at the time of cultivation.
			Total ...	82,300	88,000	75,900	83	77	
24-Parganas ...	1,344,640	1,102,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	108,700	122,100	90,600	106	78	The heavy rainfall in June and July interfered with weeding, hence the outturn is expected to be below the normal.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	3,000	2,600	3,400	75	81	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	4,900	5,400	4,500	96	80	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	42,000	23,300	27,500	100	77	
			Total ...	158,600	153,400	126,000	104	78	
Nadia ...	1,788,160	1,303,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	276,300	412,400	343,200	89	80	The area sown this year is above the accepted normal. In high land not affected by the flood, which was rather early this year, the yield has been a bumper one; in lands thus affected the yield has been poor. On the whole, 80 per cent. would be an approximate guess. Excessive rain has damaged the crop.
			Indian corn (maize)	1,000	100	200	65	60	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	45,200	30,000	26,400	79	72	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	20,900	15,200	15,700	89	75	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	107,800	70,700	70,200	86	67	
			Total ...	451,200	528,400	455,700	87	77	
Murshidabad	1,373,440	988,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	229,700	230,200	229,700	78	76	The early rise of the river partially damaged the *bhadoi paddy* in some places in the Sadar and Jangipur subdivisions, hence the decrease in outturn.
			Indian corn (maize)	200	300	600	75	85	The increase in outturn is due to seasonable rainfall this year.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	2,200	1,900	1,900	80	86	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables.)	8,600	8,200	8,600	80	77	The early rise of the river damaged these crops this year, hence the decrease in outturn.
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	82,900	82,400	82,400	73	83	The increase in outturn is due to seasonable rainfall.
			Total ...	323,600	323,000	322,900	79	78	

District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Name of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jessore ...	1,872,000	1,148,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	361,800	370,300	305,000	99	70	The average outturn of this year is less than that of last year owing to excessive rainfall and insect pests.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	16,600	16,200	16,200	93	75		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	25,700	24,700	24,700	93	95		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, sunn hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	56,800	58,000	40,400	65	70		
			Total ...	461,900	469,200	440,300	96	72		
Khulna ...	3,163,943	870,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	56,400	76,300	63,000	108	72	The decrease in the acreage under *bhadoi* paddy was owing to the low price of paddy since last year. The decrease in the outturn is due to damage done by insects.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	3,300	3,300	3,300	100	100	In the forecasts of the previous years certain vegetables were erroneously shown under *bhadoi* cereals and pulses. Now they have been shown under the proper head.	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,700	6,600	5,000	75	68		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, sunn hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	29,800	15,200	16,100	65	84	The slight increase in the acreage under non-food crops was due to the low price of paddy.	
			Total ...	93,100	99,900	87,500	100	77		

Rajshahi ...	1,660,160	1,217,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	119,800	159,700	119,600	105	78	.....	The area under maize has been shown for the first time this year.
			Indian-corn (maize)	1,100	.....	1,100	.....	80		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	2,000	1,200	2,000	100	100		
			Other non-food crops, (*e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	120,000	110,000	120,000	79	85		
			Total ...	242,900	270,900	242,700	98	81		
Dinajpur ...	2,526,080	1,687,600	*Bhadoi* paddy	129,700	146,000	129,700*	100	90†	* There being plenty of paddy in stock, the cultivation did not exceed the normal.	
			Jowar	7,000	7,000	7,000	75	75		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	7,000	7,000	7,000	100	100	† Owing to heavy rain the outturn is not quite up to the average.	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	100	100	100	75	75		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	100,000	80,000	80,000	100	90‡	‡ Heavy rain did some injury to non-food crops, hence the low estimated outturn.	
			Total ...	243,800	240,100	223,800	100	90		
Jalpaiguri ...	1,894,600	1,075,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	180,700	198,800	197,300	69	85		
			Indian-corn (maize)	1,100	2,500	2,000	81	99		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	3,800	4,300	4,300	94	91		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables)	5,100	4,700	4,800	79	81		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	87,200	81,700	83,500	64	79		
			Total ...	287,700	292,000	293,900	68	83		
Darjeeling ...	744,960	142,900	*Bhadoi* paddy	7,000	6,200	6,200	108	84	The figures showing the percentage outturn of last year in column 8 have been revised. The low outturn of paddy is due to unseasonable rainfall.	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	7,700	5,700	5,700	116	100		
			Indian-corn (maize)	22,200	21,200	21,200	91	100		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	600	600	600	91	100		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	4,500	4,500	5,100	116	100		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	2,500	1,500	1,600	67	67		
			Total ...	44,500	39,700	40,400	99	96		

District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rangpur ...	9,231,040	1,602,700	*Bhadoi* paddy	282,500(*a*)	316,000	304,000	94	104	(*a*) The normal area has been arrived at by taking the average of the areas actually cultivated in the past five years.	
			Indian-corn (maize)	200	200	200	88	88		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	70,900	76,100	76,100	99	100		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	44,000	38,800	38,800	100	100		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	300,000	209,600	235,000	93	87		
			Total ...	697,600	631,100	654,100	93	98		
Bogra ...	862,760	650,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	75,700	110,000	163,100	112	97	Last year the price of jute rose to a certain extent. Hence the increase in area sown with jute and some slight decrease in that sown with paddy. Incessant heavy rain during the greater part of the season damaged both the crops more or less. This is the reason for the low estimate of outturn.	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	100,000	40,000	82,500	100	75		
			Total ...	175,700	150,000	185,600	109	87		
Pabna ...	1,176,960	882,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	126,100	174,500	147,400	100	90	The low price of rice induced the cultivators to grow jute more extensively than paddy. Incessant rain has caused the rivers to overflow early, and many fields sown with *bhadoi* paddy, are submerged under water, hence a small	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	39,400	50,000	50,000	105	105		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	108,500	108,000	108,000	50	45		
			Other non-food-crops *e.g.*, jute,	180,300	103,800	130,900	75	75		

			indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.					outturn is expected. Continuous rainfall is the cause of the smaller outturn of vegetables. Insects locally called "chengu" appear in a year of unusually heavy rainfall, and are injurious to the jute crop. This worm has appeared this year and has done much damage to jute. But as no such damage is reported from Sirajganj, and as jute is more extensively grown in that subdivision than in the Sadar, the average outturn for the whole district practically remains unaffected.	
			Total ...	454,300	436,300	436,300	83	76		
Dacca ...	1,780,480	1,213,300	*Bhadoi* paddy	225,000	224,500	224,500	123	81	Damaged by insects as also by the excessive rainfall and flood. Hence a low outturn is expected.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	1,000	300	300	75	60	} Damaged by flood and excessive rainfall.	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	40,000	43,100	47,700	85	69		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	210,000	178,000	168,000	60	51	Great damage has been caused to the jute plants by caterpillars. The excessive flood has also caused some injury.	
			Total ...	476,000	445,900	440,500	95	68		
Mymensingh	4,052,480	2,405,700	*Bhadoi* paddy	360,000	302,200	373,200	110	95		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	58,900	58,000	58,900	100	25		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	42,500	37,500	32,500	100	80		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	581,100	533,400	537,200	90	83	Jute appears to have taken the place of paddy to some extent.	
			Total ...	1,042,500	1,022,000	1,001,800	98	88		
Faridpur ...	1,460,480	1,007,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	345,000	345,000	338,000	120	75	The bad outturn is due to constant rains and damage done by insects.	It appears that jute has taken the place of paddy to some extent.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	100	100	100	100	50		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	500	500	500	100	75		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	100,000	70,400	90,500	75	60		
			Total ...	445,600	416,000	429,100	112	72		

District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Name of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Backergunge	2,335,360	1,408,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	350,000	352,500	352,500	100	82	The low outturn is partly due to untimely rainfall and partly to the damage caused by "Pamari" insects.	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	10,000	7,500	10,000	100	100		
			Total ...	360,000	360,000	362,500	100	82		
Tippera ...	1,594,880	1,171,300	*Bhadoi* paddy	284,000	314,000	295,000	104	93	The low outturn of paddy is due to excessive rainfall at the time of harvesting and to some damages done by insects.	
			Other food crops, (*e.g.*, vegetables).	18,500	12,000	17,500	83	90	The figures for other food crops have been revised.	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	286,000	144,500	261,000	96	95	A favourable season and the fall in the price of rice have increased the area under jute and vegetables this year.	
			Total ...	589,100	470,500	573,500	102	95		
Noakhali ...	1,052,800	818,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	217,800	217,800	217,800	104	85	The increase of 5,000 acres in columns 5, 6, and 7 over the figures shown in the last return is due to the inclusion of that area under *bhadoi* out of the 17,000 acres of cultivated area transferred from sugarcane to rice.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	2,000	2,000	2,000	75	60	A low outturn of *bhadoi* cereals is expected owing to excessive rainfall.	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	4,000	3,500	2,000	82	60		
			Total ...	225,000	223,900	222,400	104	84		

Chittagong ...	1,594,781	506,900	*Bhadoi* paddy	92,300	91,000	92,300	100	98	The low estimate of outturn is due to the excessive rainfall in the months of July and August.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	3,000	2,900	2,900	90	85	
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	18,800	15,000	15,000	100	98	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	12,900	10,000	10,000	90	90	
			Total ...	127,000	118,900	120,200	99	95	
Patna ...	1,332,560	993,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	10,100	7,600	6,600	86	43	The large decrease in area and outturn is due to excessive rain at the time of sowing and floods in parts of the district.
			Jowar	10,400	10,100	8,000	100	56	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	89,100	89,200	89,100	94	26	
			Indian-corn (maize)	109,000	107,900	93,500	81	18	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	4,300	4,300	3,200	91	31	
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	16,400	12,800	12,100	83	30	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	6,800	4,900	3,500	98	68	
			Total ...	240,100	236,800	216,000	87	25	
Gaya ...	3,015,680	2,207,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	20,000	12,800	12,400	91	68	The poor outturn is due to too early and excessive rain.
			Jowar	12,000	12,500	18,000	76	38	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	77,200	72,000	76,000	88	56	
			Indian-corn (maize)	63,500	63,100	57,300	73	31	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	30,200	29,700	28,900	63	33	
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,500	3,200	2,700	56	31	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	1,500	2,200	2,800	56	34	
			Total ...	215,500	214,500	203,300	78	45	
Shahabad ...	2,795,520	1,841,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	57,500	57,500	55,000	69	46	The decrease both in area and outturn of *bhadoi* crops is due to excessive rain.
			Jowar	8,200	6,200	2,100	56	21	
			Bajra	4,200	4,000	2,600	56	30	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	48,000	49,600	35,600	66	24	
			Indian-corn (maize)	51,200	42,200	17,100	60	21	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	17,500	16,500	16,300	66	22	
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables.)	16,500	15,000	10,500	69	32	
			Other non-food-crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	28,400	27,200	15,900	63	30	
			Total ...	232,100	218,900	155,100	65	33	

District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Name of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Saran	1,696,087	1,382,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	68,800	68,800	68,800	78	45	The continuous rains for over a month without break have very heavily told upon the prospects of *bhadoi* crops.	
			Jowar	5,000	5,700	5,400	78	17		
			Bajra	2,500	1,600	2,300	78	17		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	65,000	65,600	58,100	85	28		
			Indian-corn (maize)	297,300	297,300	283,000	85	25		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	45,000	47,000	47,000	75	22		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	21,300	21,000	21,000	85	23		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	60,000	60,000	53,800	95	57		
			Total ...	564,900	567,000	540,300	84	31		
Champaran ...	2,259,840	1,364,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	223,000	223,000	236,000	88	110	The increase in area sown with *bhadoi* paddy is due to the favourable season at the time of sowing. The season has been very favourable to this crop throughout, and the outturn is expected to be nearly a bumper crop.	This report is an extremely favourable one as compared with those for neighbouring districts. It is true that agricultural conditions in Champaran differ somewhat from those in Saran and Muzaffarpur, and that the rainfall has been slightly less heavy there, but the estimate of outturn seems excessive. The figures of outturn for last year have been revised.
			Jowar	6,000	6,000	6,000	100	90		
			Bajra	4,000	4,000	4,000	100	90		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	18,000	18,000	19,000	106	90		
			Indian-corn (maize)	123,000	130,000	123,000	125	65	The other *bhadoi* crops have suffered owing to excessive rain, and hence the outturn is expected to be short this year.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	130,000	130,000	130,000	100	75		
			Other food crops, (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	75	The area under maize is less than that sown last year, as the sowing was prevented owing to continual heavy rain.	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	93,000	93,000	93,000	100	80		
			Total ...	607,000	614,000	621,000	101	88		

Muzaffarpur ...	1,923,673	1,520,809	*Bhadoi* paddy	37,300	37,300	37,300	50	48	The small outturn is due to heavy and continuous rains which damaged the *bhadoi* crops to a considerable extent.	I will ask the Collector if there has been no variation from the normal area sown in the case of any of the *bhadoi* crops either this year or last year.
			Jowar	8,500	8,500	8,500	50	70		
			Bajra	1,400	1,400	1,400	30	20		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	82,700	82,700	82,700	63	37		
			Indian-corn (maize)	167,500	167,500	167,500	44	19		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	166,300	166,300	166,300	50	27		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	32,200	32,200	32,200	53	29		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	128,300	128,300	128,300	51	26		
			Total ...	624,200	624,200	624,200	50	28		
Darbhanga ...	2,134,400	1,820,100	*Bhadoi* paddy	85,300	64,500	70,500	73	70	The incessant and heavy rain has had a most prejudicial effect on the prospects of all the *bhadoi* crops.	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	242,800	262,000	230,000	84	52		
			Indian-corn (maize)	147,900	150,500	122,500	100	48		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	21,800	22,300	19,300	100	42		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables.)	29,000	29,000	29,000	100	76		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	113,800	111,500	111,500	100	76		
			Total ...	640,600	639,800	582,800	91	59		
Monghyr ...	2,509,440	1,582,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	58,900	45,100	40,500	90	43	The figures here given have been based on the police reports, which appear in many instances to be extremely inaccurate. They will be revised before the submission of the final estimate. The area under cultivation and the outturn have been adversely affected by the constant rain in July.	I have reduced the Collector's estimates of the normal area under paddy and maize.
			Jowar	41,200	43,400	41,000	92	28		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	4[illegible],400	42,900	39,800	102	32		
			Indian-corn (maize)	347,500	280,200	256,500	90	19		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	20,000	34,800	31,700	95	29		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	19,100	19,300	17,200	107	37		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	34,800	41,400	35,000	98	61		
			Total ...	563,300	507,100	461,700	99	27		
Bhagalpur ...	2,704,640	2,007,900	*Bhadoi* paddy	317,600	316,900	316,900	95	76	Constant heavy rain in June and July interfered with the sowing of the normal area in the case of Jowar, Marua, Makai and other cereals, and injuriously affected the outturn of *bhadoi* crops generally.	
			Jowar	22,000	22,000	20,000	125	13		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	123,100	123,100	121,900	100	44		
			Indian-corn (maize)	242,600	242,600	235,500	125	31		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	45,300	45,300	42,700	100	33		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables.)	2,800	2,800	2,800	92	66		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	51,000	51,000	50,800	94	72		
			Total ...	803,800	803,700	791,200	100	51		

District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Name of *bhadoi* crop.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Purnea ...	3,196,320	1,630,900	*Bhadoi* paddy	316,500	575,900	316,500	85	88	The figures in column 5 have been revised after careful enquiry.	The area under Jowar has been shown for the first time this year.
			Jowar	100	...	100	...	100		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	4,400	1,000	4,300	50	87		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	4,000	3,500	4,000	75	85		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	2,000	2,500	2,000	92	90		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	24,400	20,000	24,400	75	92		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sann* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	78,500	65,000	78,700	84	86		
			Total ...	630,300	667,900	623,900	85	85		
Malda	1,818,000	811,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	170,000	189,000	170,000	100	87	Owing to constant rain and the sudden rise of the rivers, the estimated outturn of the crops is much below the average.	
			Jowar	200	200	200	100	87		
			Bajra	600	100	200	100	93		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	17,700	17,500	17,000	94	94		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	8,150	6,200	5,000	88	94		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	2,800	1,500	1,600	75	87		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sann* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	36,300	33,000	20,000	88	94		
			Total ...	235,750	217,600	214,100	98	88		

Santhal Parganas	3,500,169	1,827,300	*Bhadoi* paddy	21,000	11,000	11,000	52	50	Owing to excessive rain this year the *bhadoi* crops suffered.	
			Jowar	6,000	6,000	2,000	100	33		
			Bajra	41,000	41,000	37,000	78	38		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	23,200	21,100	16,100	94	38		
			Indian-corn (maize)	138,100	138,000	112,000	85	38		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	43,100	41,000	35,200	90	50		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	2,200	2,200	2,200	84	80		
			Other non-food crops, *e g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	33,900*	33,100*	31,900*	93	85	* Including *bhadoi* til and indigo not shown last year for the Rajmahal subdivision.	
			Total ...	310,800	296,100	249,200	88	47		
Cuttack ...	2,323,200	1,161,200	*Bhadoi* paddy	163,100	163,100	163,000	110	90	Insufficient rainfall when the *bhadoi* crops were mature has told upon the prospects of certain crops.	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	15,100	15,100	15,000	105	100		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	8,300	8,300	8,300	100	158		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,000	3,000	3,000	100	87		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	13,200	13,200	13,200	100	94		
			Total ...	202,700	202,700	202,500	108	92		
Balasor ...	1,315,475	837,100	*Bhadoi* paddy	88,200	90,200	107,400	85	88	A normal outturn is expected in the Sadar and 75 per cent. in the Bhadrak subdivision owing to want of sufficient rain. A large increase in area is reported from the Sadar.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	800	2,000	1,600	85	81		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	600	900	900	90	87		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	5,500	5,700	4,800	95	81		
			Total ...	95,100	98,800	114,700	85	88		
Angul and Khondmals.	1,075,840	346,300	*Bhadoi* paddy	14,000	14,000	14,000	80	35	The decrease in outturn of paddy, mandua other cereals and garden vegetables is due to insufficient rainfall in July and August last.	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	30		
			Indian-corn (maize)	8,000	8,000	8,000	100	100		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	8,200	8,200	8,200	100	60	The approximate area of the sunn crop is 1,000 acres, cotton 5,000 acres, *bhadoi* til about 8,000 acres, instead of 28,500 acres as shown in previous estimate which included maghi rasi crop sown in September and harvested in December.	I will ask the Deputy Commissioner whether there has been no variation from the normal area sown in either of the past two years.
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	50		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	14,600*	14,600	14,600	100	100		
			Total ...	46,800	46,800	46,800	94	71		

District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Name of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Puri ...	1,583,790	812,300	*Bhadoi* paddy	85,000	85,000	80,000	100	60	The decrease in the area under *bhadoi* paddy and increase in the area under mandua and other food-crops are due to the fact that the people grew the latter crops more in lands where paddy was grown before. The low outturn is due to want of sufficient rain in July and August. The *bhadoi* paddy was damaged by insect pests in some parts.	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	23,000	23,000	30,000	85	75		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,300	800	1,700	80	80		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, sunn hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	13,000	10,300	13,000	75	75		
			Total ...	123,300	118,800	123,700	95	64		
Hazaribagh ...	4,425,440	2,478,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	48,800	48,800	48,800	100	71	Owing to heavy rainfall in June and July 1899 the prospects of the *bhadoi* crops were considerably affected. Hence the short outturn.	I will ask the Deputy Commissioner to report definitely whether there was no variation from the normal area sown in either the past or the present year.
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	105,100	105,100	105,100	100	82		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	217,300	217,300	217,300	100	30		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	131,300	131,300	131,300	100	60		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,300	1,300	1,300	100	82		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, sunn hemp, mulberry, &c. &c.	75,100	75,100	75,100	100	53		
			Total ...	578,900	578,900	578,300	100	45		

Ranchi ...	4,569,600	2,888,300	*Bhadoi* paddy	842,900	842,000	842,000	100	99	The low outturn is due to insufficient rain since the end of July.	I will ask the Deputy Commissioner to report what means are taken to obtain information as to variations in the area sown.
			Bajra	8,000	8,000	8,000	100	75		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	9,000	9,000	9,000	100	75		
			Indian-corn (maize)	8,000	7,200	7,200	100	75		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	89,000	89,000	89,000	100	75		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	99		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	221,500	221,500	221,500	100	99		
			Total ...	1,179,400	1,177,700	1,177,700	100	88		
Palamau ...	3,139,200	768,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	25,000	35,000	21,300	123	115	The maize crop was injured by excessive rain.	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	18,700	34,800	17,400	100	100		
			Indian-corn (maize)	36,300	80,000	41,200	80	50		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	18,100	28,000	20,900	100	100		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	4,400	4,800	4,360	100	100		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi*, *til*, *sunn*; hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	26,800	34,500	23,900	100	100		
			Total ...	130,300	216,000	128,200	97	87		
Manbhum ...	2,654,060	1,419,200	*Bhadoi* paddy	174,300	174,600	155,000	120	75	There was too much rain at the time of sowing which injured all these crops.	
			Jowar	1,400	1,600	1,400	100	75		
			Bajra	6,100	6,400	6,900	110	75		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	20,000	21,100	21,000	120	80		
			Indian-corn (maize)	90,800	92,300	60,900	70	50		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	107,900	105,700	105,700	100	80		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	28,300	23,300	20,000	100	75		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	21,300	21,600	21,600	100	75		
			Total ...	444,600	448,500	391,600	103	73		

District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district reckoned to be under cultivation.	Name of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Singhbhum ...	2,386,619	783,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	137,300	137,300	167,300	100	75	The Deputy Commissioner reports that the rainfall has been very unequally distributed and that, even when the total fall has been heavy, it has come in heavy downpours at long intervals, so that the water has drained off quickly and done little good.	I will ask the Deputy Commissioner definitely to report whether there was no variation from the normal area sown either in the past or the present year.
			Joar	4,000	4,000	4,000	100	130		
			Marua	4,000	4,000	4,000	100	91		
			Maruas (mixed or rops) ...	15,000	15,000	15,000	100	91		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	30,000	30,000	38,000	100	82		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	40,000	40,000	40,000	100	65		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	25,000	25,000	25,000	100	90		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indico, *bhadoi til*, sunn hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	14,100	14,100	14,100	100	90		
			Total ...	275,300	275,300	278,300	100	83		
Bengal ...	95,305,667	57,427,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	7,540,000	7,939,500	7,548,000	99	85		
			Jowar	149,400	149,400	134,700	90	41		
			Bajra	73,564	73,300	74,000	93	25		
			Maruas (mixed or rops) ...	1,043,300	1,071,300	1,001,200	91	89		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	2,165,700	2,155,700	1,914,400	91	33		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	1,364,800	1,294,300	1,216,000	97	63		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	624,300	553,900	579,600	79	67		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indico, *bhadoi til*, sunn hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	3,640,300	3,668,600	3,801,900	85	77		
			Total ...	16,464,656	16,230,840	15,601,800	93	70		

No. 4835R.C.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ROAD CESS.

Dated Calcutta, the 2nd October 1899.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 362L.F., dated the 20th September 1899, submitting an abstract of receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the quarter ending 30th June 1899.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the first quarter of the year 1899-1900 be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded for information to the Commissioners of the Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions; Superintending Engineer of the Northern Circle; Inspectors of Works, Eastern and Western Circles; and Financial Department of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. JOSCELYNE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT FOR 1898-99.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 3rd October 1899.

RESOLUTION No. 5720Mis.

READ—

Letter No. 651B., dated the 23rd August 1899, from the Board of Revenue, submitting the Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for the year 1898-99.

The following statement compares the value of the stocks, receipts and issues of the Stationery Office for the past two years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year	7,21,058	7,17,254
Loss (—) by re-valuing the opening balance at the issue rate of the year	—25,337	—24,364
Corrected value of stores	6,95,721	6,92,890
Value of stores received during the year	29,86,351	27,84,250
Total ...	36, 2,072	34,77,140
Value of stores issued during the year	29,41,253	28,32,062
Value of stores in stock at the close of the year ...	6,80,819	6,45,078
Gain (+) by valuing the stores in stock at the close of the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 at the issue rate of the year	+ 36,435	+ 55,555
Corrected value of stores at the close of the year ...	7,17,254	7,00,633

2. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the value of the stores received and issued during the year and that of the stores in stock at its close show a decrease of Rs. 1,42,101, Rs. 1,09,191 and Rs. 16,621 respectively. The decline in the receipts was mainly due to a falling off of Rs. 1,19,588 in the value of imported stores and of Rs. 27,047 in the value of country-made miscellaneous articles purchased locally. The decrease in the value of imported stores is attributed to the non-arrival from England of certain stores which were due during the year, and to the fall in the prices of English stores from competition and the rise in exchange; while that in the value of country-made miscellaneous articles purchased locally was due to smaller demand for them, to the reduction in the rates of some of the articles contracted for, and to the absence of any demand from staff and regimental officers on field service. There was an advance of Rs. 12,808 in the value of country-made paper. This increase, which occurred chiefly in half-bleached paper, coloured paper, blotting-paper, azure-laid and cream-laid papers, followed on an increased demand of the presses for printing forms.

3. The value of stores issued to Local Governments rose by Rs. 50,562, and all provinces except the Punjab and Burma contributed to the increase. The largest increase, amounting to Rs. 36,778, occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The value of stationery consumed by the offices and departments of the Government of India fell off by Rs. 1,11,224. The fluctuations will, as usual, be explained in the reports on the consumption of stationery which the Superintendent of Stationery submits to the several Local Governments and Administrations. The issues to the Postal and Telegraph Departments fell off by Rs. 22,259.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to learn that the stock of country-made articles at the close of the year was less than one month's consumption.

5. The quantity of water-marked paper issued for use with adhesive court-fee stamps diminished by 5,295 reams and its value by Rs. 17,209. The decrease occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, the supplies to which declined by 2,435 and 2,536 reams respectively. A

decrease also occurred in Bengal and Assam, while the Central Provinces, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the Native States of Orissa show an increase. The Superintendent is unable to assign any reason for these fluctuations, as the paper is supplied direct to Treasury Officers for sale to the general public according to their demands.

6. The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 4,790 and Rs. 1,06,481, against Rs. 4,953 and Rs. 1,09,877, respectively, in the previous year. The decline in the charges is chiefly attributable to a decrease under the heads "Establishment" and "Packing cases." The diminution under the last-named head was caused by the despatch of a smaller quantity of water-marked paper to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

7. The total value of different articles of stationery issued, exclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, fell off by Rs. 1,15,003. The decrease is attributable mainly to smaller demands of the Survey and Settlement Department, the Public Works Department, the Quarter-master-General in India, and the State Railways for drawing and lithograph papers and pencils, and of the Government Presses for writing and coloured papers, wax-cloth, paste, mill and straw boards and leather; to the issue of a smaller quantity of water-marked paper, and to the absence of demands from the staff and regimental officers on field service. The principal decreases occurred under writing-paper (Rs. 61,253), lithograph paper (Rs. 17,126), water-marked paper (Rs. 17,136), leathers (Rs. 27,039), and other articles (Rs. 13,725). On the other hand, there was a noticeable increase under printing paper (Rs. 36,332) and tracing cloth (Rs. 13,274).

8. The supply of paper to the various Government Presses rose by Rs. 23,307, and all the presses, with the exception of the Government of India Presses and the presses in the Punjab and Burma, contributed to the increase. The largest decrease, amounting to Rs. 46,058, occurred in the consumption of the Government of India Presses. In Bengal the quantity consumed fell off by 571 reams, but the value rose by Rs. 17,003. The causes which led to this increase will be explained by the Superintendent in his report on the consumption of stationery and printed forms in Bengal. The fluctuations in the demands of the other presses cannot be explained by him, as they are not under his control.

9. The substitution of country-made for European paper resulted in a net loss of Rs. 61,702, while the substitution of country-made miscellaneous articles for articles of European manufacture effected a net gain of Rs. 5,820. The use of country-made paper of the descriptions known as white printing, badami or half-bleached, blotting, white cartridge, brown glazed, coloured, badami cartridge, cream-wove and azure-laid resulted in a loss during the year of no less than Rs. 1,70,123. The Superintendent has submitted an alternative statement showing that if all the charges incidental to the landing, storage, and despatch of English papers to distant places up-country were taken into account, there would be a net gain on all paper of Rs. 63,629 instead of a loss. In accordance with the orders contained in paragraph 9 of the Resolution on the Administration Report of the Stationery Department for 1897-98, the Standing Committee, appointed to consider the questions that from time to time arise in connection with the substitution of country-made for English stationery and the settling of contracts for Indian-made stationery, met on the 25th March 1899 to determine whether the seven kinds of paper under which there was a loss during that year should be obtained from England. In consequence of the stock in the Stationery Office being small, and the delay which was likely to occur in obtaining supplies from England, and the want of sufficient storage accommodation, the Committee was obliged to accept the tenders of the Indian mills for the current year, but the question of the future supply must be immediately settled.

10. The system of supplying newspapers and periodicals through the Stationery Office appears to have worked well during the year. There was a slight decrease in the number of periodicals, but newspapers, books and maps and exercise-books rose by 404, 5,351 and 22,299, respectively. The total payment for the newspapers, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,32,649, against Rs. 84,420 in the previous year. The increase is said to be mainly due to larger demands

for newspapers, &c., and to the payment in advance in sterling for foreign periodicals.

11. The details of the work in the Form Branch will, as usual, be furnished in the report on the consumption of stationery in Bengal, and will be reviewed when that report is received. The receipts and issues of standard and special forms, exclusive of the survey and settlement forms printed and supplied direct by the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, show a considerable increase as compared with the previous year. The advance in the receipts was due to the larger demands of local officers, and to the receipt during the year of certain forms which were due in 1897-98 and of over seven millions of High Court forms which were not due until 1899-1900. The increase in the issues is mainly attributable to these causes.

12. The receipts and charges of the Form Branch amounted to Rs. 35,385 and Rs. 47,470, against Rs. 37,763 and Rs. 47,637 respectively. The decrease in the receipts was due to a smaller demand for forms by the Local Funds in Bengal and Assam, while that in the charges is attributable to reduced expenditure under the head "Contingencies."

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for information.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution, with a copy of the Report, be submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 2nd October 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·85, Kalna ·54, Katwa ·75, Raniganj 1·80. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* going on. *Aman* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa decreasing rapidly. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kalna	14½	
Katwa	16	
Raniganj	14	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·51, Rampur Hât 5·29. Weather hot. Prospects of paddy good. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura nil, Vishnupur 4·45. Weather fair. Harvesting of *aus* going on. Lands being prepared in places for *rabi* crops. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of common rice at Bankura 17½ seers and at Vishnupur 16 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·65, Contai ·90, Tamluk 3·85, Ghatal 1·45. Weather seasonable. Every prospect of a bumper paddy crop, the late storm having done great good and no damage, except in a small circuit in Ghatal. Cattle-disease reported from Salbani and Jhargram. Grass-hoppers reported from Debra. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee.
Contai	17	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	15	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar ·73, Serampore ·47, Jahanabad 1·08. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues. *Aman* doing well. Common rice sells at 14 seers 2 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·18, Ulubaria 1·80. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* nearly over. Transplantation of *aman* finished. Jute and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Barasat ·42, Basirhat ·31, Diamond Harbour ·70. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops fair. Transplantation of *aman* finished. Harvesting of *aus* over in places. Steeping of jute and its fibre extracting going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	14	
Diamond Harbour	14	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·29, Kushtia 1·05, Meherpur 1·40, Chuadanga ·95, Ranaghat 1·22. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* good. Land being cultivated for *rabi* crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·13, Jangipur 7·12, Kandi 3·30. Weather hot. Harvesting of *bhadoi* nearly finished. Prospects of *aman* good. Sugarcane and mulberry doing well. Sowing of *kalai* still continues. Cow-pox prevalent in thana Barwan. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	18½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·38, Jhenida ·03, Magura nil, Narail ·68, Bangaon ·18. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* paddy and jute nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Cultivation of winter crops going on. No cattle-disease reported. Rivers going down. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

		Srs.	
Sadar	17		
Jhenida	16		
Magura	17	per rupee.	
Narail	17¾		
Bangaon	20		

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·55, Bagerhat ·32, Satkhira ·69. Weather hot with scanty rainfall. Harvesting of *aus* over. Transplantation of *aman* nearly completed. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

		Srs.	
Sadar	17½		
Bagerhat	16	per rupee.	
Satkhira	15		

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·26, Nator 1·07, Naugaon 1·47. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *bhadoi* continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Report not received.

Jalpaiguri.— Ditto.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 24·70, Kalimpong 13·96, Siliguri 5·78. Weather seasonable except heavy rain on the night of 24th September causing serious damages. *Hills*—*Haimanti* and *bhadoi* paddy, *chota* and *bara marua*, *kalai* and *phaphar* doing well. *Terai*—Washing of jute commenced; *bhadoi* reaped; transplantation of *haimanti* finished; prospects good. Coarse rice sells as follows :—

		Srs.	
Hills	8	per rupee.	
Terai	17		

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 16 seers and at Kalimpong 25 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Report not received.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 1·40. Washing of jute going on. Prospects of winter rice good. In some low lands loss by heavy rain is being made good by re-transplantation. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Sirajganj ·78. Weather very hot. Prospects good, but rain wanted. Common rice 15 seers 2½ chitaks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·27, Manikganj ·23, Munshiganj ·64, Narainganj ·31. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice stationary.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·13, Tangail ·46, Kishorganj 1·93, Netrokona 1·36. Jamalpur 2·30. Weather damp, warm. Prospects of crops good. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

		Srs.	
Sadar	18		
Netrokona	17		
Kishorganj	16	per rupee.	
Tangail	16		
Jamalpur	13½		

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·27, Goalundo ·46, Madaripur 1·33. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar ·20. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells at 14 seers (*aman*) and 18 seers (*aus*) per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar ·10, Brahmanbaria ·26, Chandpur ·63. Weather seasonable. Jute cutting in progress. Prospects of *aman* continue favourable. Average price of common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar ·60, Feni ·26. Prospects of crops fair. Transplantation of *aman* nearly finished. Lands being ploughed for *rabi* crops. Cattle-disease at Chagalnaya. Fodder and water good. Common rice (*aman*) 15 seers 5 chitaks and (*aus*) 18 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·24, Bihar 4·50, Barh 3·78, Dinapore 2·66, Bikram 1·40, Hilsa 4·5. Harvesting of *marua* and Indian-corn completed. Prospects of paddy much improved by the late rain. The rain will also facilitate preparing the fields for *rabi*. Fodder and water for cattle plentiful. Common rice in Patna sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Report not received.

Shahabad.— Ditto.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar ·50. Weather seasonable. Prospects of paddy good. Fields are being ploughed for *rabi* and sowings will soon commence. Average price of common rice 13 seers 5 chitaks and *makai* 17 seers 1 chitak per rupee.

Champaran.—Report not received.

Muzaffarpur.— Ditto.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·83, Madhubani 1·23. Weather hot and sultry. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling at Sadar 12½ seers per rupee.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 5·23, Begusarai 3·25, Jamui 3·82. Nights cool Days still hot. *Aghani* rice is of great promise. Prospects of sugarcane good. Lands being prepared for *rabi*. *Rahar* and *kurthi* doing well. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Monghyr	13	10	per rupee.
Begusarai	12	4	
Jamui	13	8	

Bhagalpur.—Weather fine and seasonable. Rainfall at Sadar nil, Banka 13·06, Madhipura 11·30, Supaul 9·45. The heavy rain at the subdivisions was that of cyclonic storm of the previous week which has caused loss of life and houses in thana Colgong and outpost Dhuraya. Flood has caused some damage to winter rice crop, otherwise prospects favourable. Sporadic cattle-disease in Madhipura and Pertabganj. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	15	2	per rupee.
Banka	13	12	
Madhipura	14	0	
Supaul	18	0	

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Kishanganj 6·59, Araria 11·50. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* and transplantation of winter paddy almost finished. Standing crops flourishing Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Kishanganj	21	
Araria	20	

Malda.—Report not received.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather fine since storm of last week. *Aman* paddy flourishing everywhere, the rain having done immense good. Local flood in Godda drowned some cattle and injured some paddy. Some cattle-disease in Rajmahal and Godda. Common rice sells at 14 seers and Indian-corn 19 seers per rupee on an average.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable and hot. *Sarad*, sugarcane, *nawbirhi* turmeric and *arhar* growing. *Beali* being harvested. *Sarad* being damaged by insects and for want of rain. Rain wanted everywhere. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	S.	CH.	
Cuttack	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	21	0	
Banki	15	13	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Weeding of *sarad* continues. *Aus* being harvested. Winter rice crop and sugarcane thriving well. Rice sells at 18¼ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall nil. Weather clear and hot. Slight local showers in two parganas. High-land paddy again suffering. Low-land paddy still good. More rain wanted. *Beali* being harvested. *Rabi* sowing in progress. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee. Khondmals. No rain. *Atodhan* being reaped. Prospects of winter paddy bad again. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee. Cowpox raging in some places.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Khurda ·24. Weather hot. Want of rain much felt. *Laghu* paddy damaged to a great extent for want of rain *Sarad* growing. Insect-pests also causing damage to paddy crops in some parts. *Beali* and *mandia* being harvested. *Kurthi* being sown. Prospects of sugarcane, *arhar*, and other miscellaneous crops good. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from some places. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	12	7	per rupee.
Khurda	13	2	
Interior of district	14	7	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Giridih 1·66. Weather seasonable. More rain badly wanted. Common rice sells at 12½ seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot and dry. Paddy crops suffering from the drought. Prospects fair in east and south of district, elsewhere poor. Rice sells at Ranchi 13 seers per rupee, and in the interior 15 seers. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Report not received.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·20, Gobindpur 1·79. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops fair. Average crop of winter rice expected. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Gobindpur, Topchanchi, Nirsa, Tundi, Purulia, and Para. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers 14 chitaks and Gobindpur 13 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall ·64. Rain badly wanted for winter rice crop, which is beigining to suffer for want of moisture. Common rice sells at 16 seers 14 chitaks per rupee. Great scarcity certain in west of district.

General Summary.—Rain is reported to have fallen generally in Bengal Proper and Bihar, but there was practically none in Orissa and Chota Nagpur during the week. Heavy rain has caused considerable damage in Darjeeling, and some local damage in Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas. The general prospects of the crops continue favourable, except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The reports from Angul, Puri, Palamau, and Singhbhum are very unsatisfactory. The harvesting of the autumn crops is being rapidly completed, and the preparation of the fields for the spring crops is being carried on. The price of common rice is reported to have risen in Darjeeling, Cuttack, Puri, Angul, and Hazaribagh; elsewhere it is practically stationary. Cattle-disease continues to be reported from a few districts. Fodder is generally sufficient.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 3rd October 1899.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 24th to 30th September 1899.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	24th	145·0	4·0	29·659	82·3	88·6	11·9	76·7	78·9	0·944	77·5	86	WSW and SSW ...	160	0·16	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, o. p.
"	25th	145·1	7·7	·795	84·4	92·4	12·9	79·5	80·1	·970	78·3	83	SSW and W ...	71	Nil	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	26th	147·1	9·1	·804	83·9	92·7	15·5	77·2	79·4	·944	77·5	83	W and WNW ...	57	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	27th	145·4	5·9	·828	84·0	92·4	14·2	78·2	80·1	·977	78·5	85	WNW and W by S.	69	"	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
"	28th	146·5	6·2	·818	83·6	90·4	12·0	78·4	79·1	·933	77·1	82	W by S, NNW, and calm.	85	"	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
"	29th	146·0	6·4	·814	83·2	91·1	14·1	77·0	78·7	·925	76·9	83	NNW and calm ...	48	"	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
"	30th	138·4	2·1	·802	82·4	90·3	10·9	79·4	79·8	·982	78·7	89	Calm and variable	20	0·02	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, o, d.

The mean pressure of the seven days	Inches.	29·789
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·738
	Hours.	
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		41·4
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		83·9
	°	
The mean temperature of the seven days		83·4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		83·1
The extreme variation of temperature		16·0
The maximum temperature		92·7
	Miles.	
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		14
	°	
The mean relative humidity		84
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		85
	Inches.	
The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th September 1899		0·18
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		1·76
The total fall from 1st January to 30th September 1899		68·95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		58·82

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; p, passing temporary showers; ⌓, dew; d, drizzling rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 2nd October 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of August 1899.

Date.	River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
	Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.	
	Miles. 98		134	43	90		177	57	287	110	361	94	471	90	591	120						
	Distances. From Allahabad ...		From Allahabad ...	From Mirzapur ...	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st		24·23	230·55	23·50	220·30	25·00	194·65	30·40	164·63	25·75	127·60	26·75	94·75	23·55	65·55	21·75	30·69	28·58	62·32	29·70	34·00	27·00	175·76
2nd		23·50	228·72	23·00	219·80	23·42	192·47	29·40	163·63	24·75	126·60	26·42	94·42	23·70	65·70	21·75	30·69	28·64	62·38	29·70	34·00	26·90	175·66
3rd		21·09	227·32	22·00	218·80	21·67	190·72	28·19	162·43	23·75	125·60	25·83	93·83	23·85	65·85	21·75	30·69	28·71	62·45	29·55	33·85	26·85	175·61
4th		20·00	226·22	20·00	216·80	20·17	189·22	27·80	162·03	22·92	124·77	25·08	93·08	23·55	65·55	21·75	30·69	28·58	62·32	29·60	33·90	27·00	175·76
5th		18·83	225·05	18·00	214·80	18·83	187·88	27·00	161·23	22·50	124·35	24·33	92·33	22·95	64·95	21·67	30·61	28·25	61·99	29·70	34·00	27·00	175·76
6th		18·00	224·22	17·00	213·80	17·75	186·80	26·10	160·33	20·58	122·43	23·42	91·42	22·15	64·15	21·58	30·52	27·83	61·57	29·60	33·90	26·90	175·66
7th		17·00	223·22	16·00	212·80	16·75	185·80	25·50	159·73	19·50	121·35	22·75	90·75	21·25	63·25	21·50	30·44	27·42	61·16	29·40	33·70	27·00	175·76
8th		16·50	222·72	15·00	211·80	15·58	184·63	24·90	159·13	18·75	120·60	22·00	90·00	20·65	62·65	21·33	30·27	26·75	60·49	29·30	33·60	27·10	176·24
9th		16·00	222·22	14·00	210·80	15·00	184·05	24·40	158·63	18·50	120·35	21·50	89·50	20·35	62·35	21·17	30·11	25·92	59·66	29·00	33·30	27·00	176·66
10th		14·50	220·72	13·00	209·80	14·25	183·30	24·10	158·33	18·17	120·02	21·25	89·25	19·90	61·90	21·08	30·02	25·17	58·91	28·70	33·00	28·00	176·76
11th		14·00	220·22	12·00	208·80	13·50	182·25	23·50	157·73	17·50	119·35	20·83	88·83	19·60	61·60	21·08	30·02	24·33	58·07	28·20	32·50	27·75	176·51
12th		13·00	221·22	12·00	208·80	12·83	181·88	22·80	157·13	16·75	118·60	20·25	88·25	19·29	61·29	21·00	29·94	23·67	57·41	27·80	32·10	27·70	176·46
13th		15·83	222·05	13·00	209·80	12·42	181·47	21·80	156·03	16·00	117·85	19·58	87·58	18·60	60·60	20·92	29·86	23·00	56·74	27·40	31·70	27·60	176·25
14th		16·50	222·72	13·83	210·63	12·67	181·72	21·40	155·63	15·50	117·35	18·83	86·83	18·00	60·00	20·67	29·61	22·17	55·91	26·90	31·20	27·30	176·06
15th		16·50	222·72	13·00	211·80	13·92	182·97	21·80	156·03	15·50	117·35	18·25	86·25	17·50	59·50	20·50	29·44	21·42	55·16	26·30	30·60	26·85	175·61
16th		17·33	223·55	16·00	212·80	15·00	184·05	24·00	158·23	15·83	117·68	18·50	86·50	17·25	59·25	20·33	29·27	20·75	54·49	26·20	30·50	27·30	176·06
17th		17·50	223·72	14·83	211·63	15·42	184·47	25·90	160·13	17·92	119·77	20·83	88·83	18·25	60·25	20·33	29·27	21·25	54·99	25·40	29·70	27·20	175·96
18th		16·33	223·55	14·50	211·30	15·25	184·30	26·80	161·03	20·75	122·60	22·17	90·17	19·50	61·50	20·58	29·52	22·58	56·32	24·90	29·20	27·80	176·66
19th		16·00	223·22	14·25	211·05	15·00	184·05	26·80	161·13	21·25	123·10	22·67	90·67	20·20	62·20	20·92	29·86	23·67	57·41	25·05	29·35	27·50	176·26
20th		17·00	223·22	15·00	211·80	14·75	183·58	26·60	160·83	21·25	123·10	23·00	91·00	20·80	62·80	21·17	30·11	24·33	58·07	25·30	29·63	28·00	176·76
21st		16·17	222·39	16·00	212·80	14·83	183·88	26·00	160·23	21·25	123·10	23·08	91·08	20·35	62·35	21·25	30·19	24·83	58·57	25·60	29·90	28·30	177·06
22nd		16·17	222·39	14·83	212·63	15·00	184·05	25·20	159·43	20·58	122·35	22·75	90·75	21·00	63·00	21·33	30·27	25·08	58·82	26·00	30·30	28·65	177·41
23rd		15·83	222·05	15·00	211·80	15·08	184·13	25·30	159·53	19·17	121·02	22·17	90·17	21·00	63·00	21·42	30·36	25·00	58·74	26·20	30·50	29·05	177·81
24th		14·83	220·05	14·50	210·80	14·92	183·97	23·60	159·83	20·17	122·02	21·83	89·83	20·90	62·90	21·50	30·44	24·83	58·57	26·50	30·60	28·90	177·66
25th		14·17	220·39	13·00	209·80	14·67	183·72	25·20	159·43	20·42	122·27	21·75	89·75	20·80	62·80	21·50	30·44	24·50	58·24	26·50	30·60	28·90	177·66
26th		13·83	220·05	12·58	209·38	13·83	182·88	25·10	159·33	20·25	122·10	21·67	89·67	20·15	62·15	21·42	30·36	24·33	58·07	26·50	30·60	28·65	177·41
27th		13·83	220·05	12·58	209·38	13·33	182·38	24·90	159·13	19·17	121·02	21·67	89·67	19·90	61·90	21·33	30·27	24·08	57·82	26·10	30·40	28·30	177·06
28th		13·83	220·05	12·58	209·38	13·25	182·30	24·70	158·93	18·17	120·02	21·58	89·58	19·80	61·80	21·25	30·19	23·83	57·37	26·00	30·30	28·00	176·76
29th		13·75	219·97	12·00	208·80	13·08	182·13	24·20	158·43	18·75	120·60	21·42	89·42	19·70	61·70	21·17	30·11	23·62	57·16	25·90	30·20	27·50	176·56
30th		13·83	220·05	15·00	211·80	12·83	181·88	25·50	159·73	18·50	120·35	21·42	89·42	19·70	61·70	21·08	30·02	23·46	57·20	25·80	30·10	27·20	176·26
31st		19·25	225·47	17·00	213·80	15·42	184·47	25·20	159·43	19·25	121·10	21·58	89·58	19·95	61·95	21·00	29·94	23·50	57·24	25·50	29·80	27·20	176·26

Calcutta,
The 3rd October 1899.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 30th September 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 30th September 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 1st October 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,200	1,45,510	2,326	887	1,80,915	1,956
Jute	169	61,975	950	199	53,175	859
Firewood	65	43,475	655	82	58,200	896
Other articles	677	1,33,540	1,647	732	1,76,848	2,378
Total ...	2,111	3,84,500	5,578	1,900	4,69,138	6,089

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of July 1899, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	3,174	9,998	6,550	13,738	13,172	20,288	.....	7,116
Cotton, raw	4	45	21	195	49	216	.....	167
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	251	.....	226	.....	251	226	25	.....
Ditto, Indian	171	92	261	104	263	365	.....	102
Piece-goods, European	1,138	4	1,870	3	1,142	1,873	.....	731
Ditto, Indian	15	2	28	.....	17	28	.....	11
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	7	4	6	16	11	22	.....	11
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....
Others	83	6	70	.....	89	70	19	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	11	.....	19	.....	11	19	.....	8
Turmeric	12	92	15	556	104	571	.....	467
Alizarine and aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	8	7	13	3	15	16	.....	1
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	34	740	13	25	774	38	736	.....
Paddy	1,070	1,511	1,014	3,044	2,581	4,058	.....	1,477
Rice	2,141	1,939	2,090	2,290	4,080	4,380	.....	903
Jowar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	1,396	4,849	1,268	2,648	6,245	3,916	2,329	.....
Others	8	357	252	229	360	481	.....	121
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	13	212	55	945	225	1,000	.....	775
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	1	51	.....	4	52	4	48	.....
Horns	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Hemp and other fibres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—								
Raw	63	10,483	389	6,137	10,546	6,526	4,020	.....
Gunny-bags and cloth	747	357	395	293	1,104	688	416	.....
Lac—								
Stick	.....	3	.....	11	3	11	.....	8
Shell	9	.....	14	.....	9	14	.....	5
Leather, manufactured								
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	24	.....	34	.....	24	34	.....	10
Spirits of all kinds, including country spirits	2	.....	5	.....	2	5	.....	3
Wines	58	38	73	1	96	74	22	.....
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	17	.....	17
Copper, wrought	5	.....	6	.....	5	6	.....	1
Brass, do.	76	49	134	43	125	177	.....	52
Iron and steel { cast	7	40	34	6	47	40	7	.....
Iron and steel { unwrought	.....	.....	7	11	.....	18	.....	18
Iron and steel { wrought	507	94	946	31	601	977	.....	376
Iron and steel { manufactures of ...	215	3	291	14	218	305	.....	87
Others	74	21	128	29	95	157	.....	62
Oils—								
Kerosine	9,229	8	8,819	132	9,237	8,951	286	.....
Castor	2	.....	7	.....	2	7	.....	5
Cocoanut	106	.....	155	.....	106	155	.....	49
Mustard and rape	185	10	169	7	195	176	22	.....
Others	25	.....	85	11	25	96	.....	71
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	1,435	.....	1,670	1,435	1,670	.....	235
Rape and mustard	129	1,663	375	670	1,792	1,045	747	.....
Til or jinjili	3	134	.....	917	137	917	.....	780
Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Opium	.....	9	116	132	9	248	.....	239
Paper and pasteboard	64	264	142	223	328	365	.....	37
Provisions—								
Ghee	65	−16	46	1	49	47	.....	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	549	389	1,091	602	938	1,693	.....	815
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	232	.....	.....	.....	232	.....	232	.....
Other sorts	14	.....	−1,298	.....	14	−1,298	1,312	.....
Salt	272	240	51	1	512	52	460	.....
	1,156	2,797	5,466	56	3,753	5,462	.....	1,709

STAPLES.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	1	.....	5	.....	1	5	.....	4
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	9	.....	15	9	15	.....	6
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Muga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kodi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	437	151	395	595	588	990	.....	402
Pepper	21	.....	43	.....	21	43	.....	22
Ginger	.....	60	.....	38	60	38	22	.....
Chillies	25	84	3	243	109	246	.....	137
Cardamoms	.....	43	.....	19	43	19	24	.....
Others	70	77	96	267	127	363	.....	236
Lime and lime-stone	681	1,230	940	2,595	1,911	3,535	.....	1,624
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	237	.....	474	.....	237	474	.....	237
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,161	276	1,490	410	1,437	1,900	.....	463
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	7	4,623	.....	5,178	4,630	5,178	.....	548
Timber	92	112	294	137	204	431	.....	227
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	88	2,560	113	2,741	2,648	2,854	.....	206
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Other sorts								
Wool, raw	.....	31	.....	48	31	48	.....	17
Wool, manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto. Indian	7	.....	5	.....	7	5	2	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	4,240	2,734	5,563	2,078	6,674	8,541	.....	1,867
Total	30,523	40,304	41,432	59,122	70,827	91,554	19,738	22,465

CALCUTTA, *the 30th September 1899.*

H. STEWART,
Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th September 1899 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 326,288	(a) 3,41,969 0 0	44,72,616 10	8,51,684 1 0	22,857 0 0	12,15,610 1 0	96,491	168,055	264,546
Or per mile of railway	.....	199 6 3	.....	497 14 6	13 5 10	710 10 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10½ weeks of half-year	*3,270,311	*32,27,255 15 0	†4,05,70,688 0	†70,29,407 8 0	‡2,28,678 0 0	1,04,85,341 7 0	§962,754	§1,531,606	§2,494,360
Total for 11½ weeks ...	3,596,599	35,68,224 15 0	4,50,43,304 10	78,81,091 9 0	2,51,535 0 0	1,17,00,951 8 0	1,059,245	1,699,661	2,758,906
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	279,217	2,91,439 3 5	36,82,912 10	6,28,083 13 6	16,787 12 6	9,36,262 13 5	91,554	148,821	240,375
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	170 14 9	.....	368 5 3	9 13 7	549 1 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 11½ weeks of previous year ...	3,363,480½	33,28,352 15 6	4,28,60,336 20	77,71,513 5 11	2,30,314 13 3	1,13,30,181 2 8	1,033,475	1,720,143	2,753,618

(a) The increase is due to the pilgrim traffic from stations in A, L and B districts to Gya and Baidyanath, and to the running of six extra troops and mule special trains from N.-W. Railway to Howrah and Bombay.
* Added No. of passengers 4,145 and Rs. 11,872 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended
† Do. Mds. 2,74,972 and ,, 4,553 } 5th August 1899.
‡ Do. ditto ,, 219 }
+ Rs. 2,86,731.—Added on account of rebate on coal deducted from previous returns up to 9th September 1899.
‡ ,, 84,381.— Do. on account of mileage and demurrage not having been included in previous returns up to 9th September 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 5th August 1899.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd September 1899 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 333,144	(a) 3,46,231 10 0	(b) 44,94,398 20	(b) 9,05,961 13 0	22,749 0 0	13,75,232 7 0	98,740	172,704	271,444
Or per mile of railway	.....	202 9 4	.....	529 10 3	13 4 9	745 8 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11½ weeks of half-year	*3,588,487	*35,60,982 15 0	†4,48,67,534 10	78,84,041 9 0	‡2,50,759 0 0	1,16,95,783 8 6	§ 1,056,945	§ 1,714,959	§ 2,771,904
Total for 12½ weeks ...	3,921,631	39,07,504 9 0	4,93,61,922 30	87,90,003 6 0	2,73,508 0 0	1,29,71,015 15 0	1,155,685	1,887,663	3,043,348
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	279,054	2,74,644 6 4	40,58,214 0	6,60,852 8 3	18,744 13 8	9,54,241 12 3	90,767	150,869	241,636
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	161 1 2	.....	387 9 2	10 15 11	559 10 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 12½ weeks of previous year ...	3,644,534½	35,02,937 5 10	4,59,27,550 20	84,32,365 14 2	2,49,659 10 11	1,22,84,422 14 11	1,124,242	1,871,912	2,995,154

(a) The increase is due to the running of 13 extra troop and remount trains from Allahabad to Kidderpore Dock-yard and Howrah, and from N.-W. and O. & R. Railways to Deolali, Bombay and Allahabad, as well as to pilgrim traffic from stations on "A" and "L" districts to Gya.
(b) The increase is in heavy upward despatch of food-grains from almost all the principal stations and in coal traffic from Gaurangdi *viâ* Asansol and Jherriah branch.
* Deducted No. of passengers 2,112 and Rs. 7,343 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended
† Ditto Mds. 2,35,780 and added ,, 2,950 } 12th August 1899.
‡ Ditto ,, 776 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 12th August 1899.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th September 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,743	4,005 14 0	12,586 0	416 9 0	9 0 0	4,431 7 0	1,113	75	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	180 3 2	.....	18 11 10	0 6 6	199 5 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10½ weeks of half-year	*183,969	*42,344 2 0	†1,43,537 30	†4,380 0 0	‡100 0 0	46,824 2 0	§11,202	§904	§12,106
Total for 11½ weeks ...	201,712	46,350 0 0	1,56,123 30	4,796 9 0	109 0 0	51,255 9 0	12,405	1,069	13,474
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,217½	3,686 0 1	687 20	247 3 0	3 3 3	3,936 6 4	1,110	78	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	165 13 0	.....	11 1 11	0 2 4	177 1 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 11½ weeks of previous year ...	208,524	47,221 12 6	95,657 30	3,618 6 0	74 1 6	50,914 4 0	12,738	1,144	13,882

* Deducted No. of passengers 391 and Rs. 242 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 5th
† Ditto Mds. 1,869 and ,, 15 } August 1899.
‡ Added ,, 3 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 5th August 1899.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd September 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	16,078	3,620 7 0	12,383 30	416 3 0	9 0 0	4,045 10 0	1,109	79	1,188
Do. per mile of railway	...	162 13 10	.....	18 11 6	0 6 6	181 15 10	.....	.....	...
Total for previous 11¼ weeks of half-year	*202,417	*46,573 0 0	†1,53,968 30	†4,778 9 0	‡104 0 0	51,455 9 0	§12,407	§1,067	§13,474
Total for 12¼ weeks ...	218,495	50,193 7 0	1,66,352 20	5,194 12 0	113 0 0	55,501 3 0	13,516	1,146	14,662
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	16,376	3,649 0 1	9,651 10	345 3 0	8 8 0	4,002 11 1	1,132	56	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	164 2 4	.....	15 8 5	0 6 2	180 0 11	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding 12¼ weeks of previous year.	224,900	50,870 12 7	1,05,289 0	3,963 9 0	82 9 6	54,916 15 1	13,870	1,200	15,070

* Added No. of passengers 705 and Rs. 223
† Deducted Mds. 2,135 and ,, 18
‡ Do. ,, 5
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 12th August 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 12th August 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th September 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
	(a)	(a)							
Total traffic for the week	16,754	20,986 3 0	1,19,188 30	17,198 9 0	67 0 0	38,161 12 0	7,015	4,053	11,068
Do. per mile of railway	.....	129 5 8	.....	105 7 3	0 6 7	235 3 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for previous 10½ weeks of half-year	*170,336	*1,48,949 13 0	†8,48,654 20	†1,11,058 5 0	‡662 0 0	2,60,677 2 0	§70,667	§32,758	§103,425
Total for 11¼ weeks ...	196,060	1,69,936 0 0	9,67,843 10	1,28,166 14 0	738 0 0	2,98,838 14 0	77,682	36,811	114,493
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	14,294	13,746 14 4	56,808 10	9,364 5 0	44 11 6	23,155 14 10	6,963	3,096	10,059
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	84 11 8	.....	57 11 6	0 4 5	142 11 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 11¾ weeks of previous year.	195,934	1,59,182 6 2	5,92,103 0	87,040 14 6	595 3 0	2,46,818 7 8	79,922	33,691	113,613

(a) The increase is due to the running of four extra troop trains from N.-W. Ry. to Bombay.
* Added No. of passengers 1,080 and deducted Rs. 805
† Do. Mds. 10,875 and do. ,, 199
‡ Deducted ,, 5
} On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 5th August 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 5th August 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd September 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a)12,938	(a)27,167 13 0	88,575 10	13,783 9 0	66 0 0	41,017 6 0	8,346	4,314	12,660
Per mile of railway ...	.....	167 7 3	.....	84 15 4	0 6 6	252 13 1	.....	.....	.....
Total previous 11¼ weeks of half-year	*195,926	*1,68,685 0 0	†9,49,444 10	†1,27,710 14 0	‡715 0 0	2,97,108 14 0	§77,629	§36,673	§1,14,302
Total for 12¼ weeks ...	215,864	1,95,850 13 0	10,38,019 20	1,41,494 7 0	781 0 0	3,38,126 4 0	85,975	40,987	1,26,962
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,150½	13,863 14 2	73,722 10	11,858 3 0	60 6 3	25,882 7 5	7,064	3,132	10,196
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	85 7 3	.....	73 11 4	0 5 11	159 8 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 12¼ weeks of previous year ...	2,11,084½	1,73,046 4 4	6,65,825 10	98,990 1 6	655 9 3	2,72,700 15 1	86,986	36,823	1,23,809

(a) The increase is due to the running of 19 extra troop trains from N.-W. Ry. to Deolali and Bombay.
* Deducted No. of passengers 134 and Rs. 1,253
† Added Mds. 18,309 and ,, 456
‡ Do. ,, 21
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 12th August 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 12th August 1899.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th September 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings estimated.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	10,222	5,107 0 0	24,874 10	2,138 13 0	11 0 0	7,256 13 0	1,461	287	1,748
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	64 12 7	.....	27 2 1	0 2 3	92 0 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year.	*77,034	*37,480 3 0	†1,64,731 20	†14,019 14 0	‡105 0 0	51,605 1 0	§8,143	§2,304	§10,447
Total for 10½ weeks	87,256	42,587 3 0	1,89,605 30	16,158 11 0	116 0 0	58,861 14 0	9,604	2,081	12,195
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Added No. of passengers 985 and Rs. 306
† Do. Mds. 3,546 and ,, 183 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 5th
‡ Do. ,, 15 } August 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 5th August 1899.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd September 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	M. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	11,907	6,683 0 0	26,007 20	2,071 10 0	14 0 0	8,168 10 0	3,056	439	3,495
Or per mile of railway	.....	77 2 8	.....	26 4 6	0 2 10	103 10 0	...	...	...
For previous 10½ weeks of half-year	87,224*	4*,959 3 0*	1,93,210 30†	16,162 11 0†	136 0 0‡	58,357 14 0	9,638§	2,647§	12,285§
Total for 11½ weeks ...	99,131	48,142 3 0	2,18,228 10	18,234 5 0	150 0 0	66,526 8 0	12,694	3,086	15,780
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Deducted No. of passengers 33 and Rs. 528
† Added Mds. 2,615 and ,, 4 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 12th Aug
‡ Do. ,, 29 } 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 12th August 1899.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd September 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	185,270	93,349 0 0	11,83,950 0	2,84,040 0 0	11,249 0 0	3,88,639 0 0	38,029	44,349	82,378
Or per mile of railway	222	112 0 0	1,420 0	340 0 0	1 0 0	†453 0 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year*	2,200,190	10,05,129 0 0	1,02,58,487 0	21,09,277 0 0	1,57,209 0 0	33,71,615 0 0	395,553	471,913	817,466
Total for 12 weeks	2,385,360	10,98,469 0 0	1,14,42,437 0	23,93,317 0 0	1,68,449 0 0	36,60,235 0 0	433,582	466,261	899,844
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	183,608	82,191 0 0	12,03,698 0	2,32,670 0 0	52,030 0 0	3,66,291 0 0	30,289	53,779	84,068
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	224	100 0 0	1,471 0	284 0 0	61 0 0	435 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,186,393	9,15,295 0 0	1,03,55,438 0	19,47,941 0 0	1,97,412 0 0	30,60,648 0 0	4,12,067	420,889	832,956

* Audited up to 29th July 1899.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd September 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,070	7,440 0 0	53,450 0	5,050 0 0	140 0 0	12,630 0 0	2,280	1,890	4,170
Do. per mile of railway	264	86 0 0	622 0	59 0 0	2 0 0	147 0 0	...	...	...
Do. for previous 11 weeks of half-year*	2,73,683	80,103 0 0	269,184 0	19,594 0 0	1,535 0 0	1,01,142 0 0	29,118	15,012	44,130
Total for 12 weeks ...	2,96,353	87,543 0 0	322,634 0	24,554 0 0	1,675 0 0	1,13,772 0 0	31,398	16,902	48,300
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,117	7,013 0 0	30,846 0	4,117 0 0	655 0 0	11,785 0 0	2,464	1,520	3,984
Do. per mile of railway correspond-ing week of previous year ...	257	81 0 0	359 0	48 0 0	8 0 0	137 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,74,323	81,216 0 0	272,093 0	21,457 0 0	2,858 0 0	1,05,531 0 0	29,154	24,282	53,436

* Audited up to 29th July 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd September 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	4,240	980 0 0	8,070 0	720 0 0	10 0 0	1,680 0 0	315	1,257	*1,572
Do. per mile of railway	128	29 0 0	245 0	22 0 0	.....	51 0 0	...	...	...
Do. for previous 11 weeks of half-year†	33,700	7,845 0 0	24,220 0	2,399 0 0	26 0 0	10,270 0 0	3,411	10,644	14,055
Total for 12 weeks ...	37,940	8,795 0 0	32,290 0	3,119 0 0	36 0 0	11,950 0 0	3,726	11,901	15,627
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Do. per mile of railway correspond-ing week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 648.
† Audited up to 29th July 1899.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd September 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,630	480 0 0	16,090 0	963 0 0	150 0 0	1,590 0 0	200	534	*734
Do. per mile of railway	66	19 0 0	650 0	39 0 0	6 0 0	64 0 0	.....	.....	...
Do. for previous 11 weeks of half-year†	15,429	4,341 0 0	70,785 0	5,139 0 0	624 0 0	10,104 0 0	2,077	8,951	11,028
Total for 12 weeks ...	17,059	4,821 0 0	86,875 0	6,099 0 0	774 0 0	11,694 0 0	2,277	9,485	11,762
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Do. per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 334.
† Audited up to 29th July 1899.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd September 1899 on 33·73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,690	600 0 0	11,400 0	710 0 0	30 0 0	1,340 0 0	350	676	1,026†
Or per mile of railway	50	18 0 0	338 0	21 0 0	.....	39 0 0*	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year(a)	19,263	6,955 0 0	63,259 0	7,105 0 0	759 0 0	14,819 0 0	3,772	9,362	13,134
Total for 12 weeks ...	20,953	7,555 0 0	74,659 0	7,815 0 0	789 0 0	16,159 0 0	4,122	9,038	14,160
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,290	469 0 0	8,111 0	664 0 0	119 0 0	1,253 0 0	131	501	632
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	54	21 0 0	367 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	53 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	14,116	4,893 0 0	46,678 0	4,435 0 0	1,192 0 0	10,510 0 0	1,816	7,111	8,927

(a) Audited up to 29th July 1899.
* Excluding Coaching ferry.
† Includes ballast train-miles 320.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 16th September 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,702	10,217 0 0	1,19,729 0	13,988 0 0	210 0 0	24,405 0 0	4,643	5,151	9,794
Or per mile of railway	205	779 0 0	861 0	101 0 0	1 0 0	181 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year*	331,697	1,27,183 0 0	7,17,933 0	74,892 0 0	8,692 0 0	2,10,767 0 0	49,921	34,007	83,928
Total for 11 weeks ...	358,399	1,37,400 0 0	8,37,662 0	88,880 0 0	8,902 0 0	2,35,172 0 0	54,563	39,158	93,722
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,151	8,192 0 0	61,729 0	4,791 0 0	164 0 0	13,147 0 0	3,940	3,044	6,984
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	185	66 0 0	494 0	38 0 0	1 0 0	105 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	355,362	1,19,490 0 0	6,95,750 0	89,240 0 0	2,836 0 0	1,61,566 0 0	47,300	32,236	79,536

* Audited up to 5th August 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 23rd September 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	126,430	(a)50,760	6,29,000	(b)79,750	15,860	1,46,310	26,350	(c)25,068	51,418
Or per mile of railway	116·53	46·79	580·28	73·50	14·56	134·85	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11½ weeks of half-year	(d)1,467,849	5,43,631	58,02,577	6,88,019	1,62,905	13,94,546	2,92,665	2,89,457	583,122
Total for 12½ weeks ...	1,594,279	5,94,391	64,32,177	6,67,769	1,78,765	15,40,856	3,19,015	3,14,525	633,540
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	84,129	25,800	2,64,593	23,063	14,903	63,766	19,949	(e)13,750	33,699
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	90·95	27·89	286·01	24·94	16·11	68·94	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,312,864	4,51,011	51,24,053	6,28,976	1,60,088	12,70,075	2,66,609	2,77,335	543,944

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) The increase is due to the traffic last year being abnormally low on account of breaches in the line on the Tirhut Section.
(c) Includes 6,166 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) ,, audited figures up to week ending 15th July 1899.
(e) ,, 4,626 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th September 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	10,739	11,929 0 0	2,32,660 0	13,308 0 0	298 0 0	25,535 0 0	3,131	7,770	10,901
Or per mile of railway	40·85	30·12	548·73	31·39	0·70	62·21	7·91	18·32	26·23
For previous 10 weeks of half-year*	212,166	1,21,652 0 0	25,17,425 0	1,24,339 0 0	6,671 0 0	2,52,662 0 0	35,166	74,567	109,733
Total for 11 weeks ...	231,905	1,33,581 0 0	27,50,085 0	1,37,647 0 0	6,969 0 0	2,78,197 0 0	38,297	82,337	120,634
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,301	7,490 0 0	2,53,511 0	12,300 0 0	234 0 0	20,024 0 0	2,464	5,297	7,761
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	50·36	26·37	865·23	41·98	0·80	69·15	8·68	18·08	26·76
Total to corresponding date of previous year	201,749	1,06,719 0 0	28,26,949 0	1,28,500 0 0	7,343 0 0	2,42,562 0 0	31,114	55,961	87,075

* Includes audited figures for week ending 5th August 1899.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 16th September 1899.			Receipts for week ending 17th September 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 16th September 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 17th September 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
424	25,535	62·21	293	20,024	69·15	424	6,60,116	.....	293	5,51,488	.....	78,628	.....

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
FIRST note on the Indigo crop of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1899	1751
First forecast of the winter rice crop in Bengal, 1899 ...	1757
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 9th October 1899	1774
Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains and salt in the head-quarters station bazars of the districts of Bengal during the fortnight ending the 30th September 1899 ...	1778
Stocks of rice in and around Calcutta	1784
ABSTRACT of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of September 1899	1785
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 1st to 7th October 1899 ...	1786
Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of August 1899	1787
East Indian Railway for the month of August 1899 ...	1789
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1791

FIRST NOTE ON THE INDIGO CROP OF THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1899.

THE following is published for general information.

REVENUE DEPT., F. A. SLACK,

The 6th October 1899. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

First note on the Indigo crop of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1899.

Explanatory.—The present note furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of indigo in the twenty-one indigo-growing districts of these Provinces. The principal indigo-growing districts of Bengal are the five districts of "North Bihar" and the districts of Purnea, Malda, Nadia, and Murshidabad in

"Lower Bengal." The figures of normal area have been revised by several district officers since the date of last year's report, in consequence of which the provincial total stands at 514,500 acres against 582,400 acres in 1898.

Character of the season.—The season was on the whole favourable for sowing and for the germination and early growth of the crop, but excessive and incessant rain in June, July, and August, together with floods due to that rainfall, ruined the prospects of a fair outturn.

Area sown.—The area under indigo in 1899 is estimated at 437,400 acres against 478,100 acres cultivated in 1898. The large decrease (about 14 per cent.) is due to the steady decline of the industry in the chief indigo-growing districts of Lower Bengal, especially in Midnapore, Nadia, Murshidabad, and Rajshahi, where several factories have been closed. It is anticipated that the area under this crop in North Bihar will shortly be reduced also, but no contraction is as yet observable.

Outturn.—Bhagalpur (90 per cent.) is the only indigo district of any importance in which an outturn of over 75 per cent. of the normal is anticipated. The average outturn expected in the three districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, in which 255,000 acres are under this crop, is only 57 per cent. It is probable that the average crop throughout Bengal and Bihar will not exceed 60 per cent. of a normal or 16-anna crop.

Messrs. Baines and Company estimate a total outturn of 15,250 factory maunds of indigo in the districts of Lower Bengal as against an outturn of 21,000 maunds in 1898. In Bihar the estimate of the first cuttings amounts to a total of 40,000 maunds against an outturn of 54,000 maunds from these cuttings in 1898. No complete estimate has yet been framed by this firm of the total outturn to be expected in Bihar. The reports received from all the chief indigo-growing districts are so gloomy that it seems improbable that the total outturn will exceed 15,000 maunds in Lower Bengal and 50,000 maunds in Bihar.

D. L. ROY,
Asst. Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

(Countersigned).

P. C. LYON,
Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th October 1899.

First Forecast of the Indigo Crop of Bengal, 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Approximate normal area under indigo.	Approximate area sown last year (1898).	Estimated area sown this year (1899).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Burdwan	Burdwan	6,100	5,300	5,300	86	78	The heavy rainfall in July and August has damaged the crop in the Katwa and the Kalna subdivisions.	
	Bankura	2,400	2,300	2,200	62	50	The character of the season this year has not been at all favourable for the cultivation and growth of this crop, and hence no better outturn is expected.	
	Midnapore ...	16,500	17,500	1,100	71	55	The area under indigo this year is nominal in consequence of Messrs. Watson and Company and some other zamindars having given up growing indigo. The small outturn is due to want of rain at the sowing time.	
Presidency ...	Nadia	21,500	20,900	12,800	74	63	The decrease in area sown this year is due to the closing of several factories in the district. Excessive moisture in the lands on account of heavy and constant rainfall checked the growth of the plants. Insect pests also damaged the crop to some extent, hence the expected fall in the outturn.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under indigo.	Approximate area sown last year (1898).	Estimated area sown this year (1899).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Presidency—concluded.	Murshidabad ...	Acres. 23,000	Acres. 30,000	Acres. 22,300	47	67	The marked decrease in area down as compared with that of the previous year is due to Kalhasiri and Ramnagar Indigo Factories having been closed during the year.	
	Jessore ...	17,700	13,300	9,800	48	43	.....	The growth and manufacture of indigo is being gradually abandoned in this district.
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	800	700	700	80	70	The figure showing the area under indigo in 1898 in column 4 has been revised. The indigo cultivation has been abandoned in this district from the season of 1898, except by one small concern.	
	Rangpur	6,600	5,000	4,800	50	50	The cultivation of indigo is gradually dying out here, hence the decrease in area. The small outturn is due to unfavourable rainfall which retarded the growth of this crop.	
Dacca ...	Faridpur ...	600	600	500	50	35	The small outturn is due to incessant rains.	

Patna ...	Gaya	100	100	100	100	100	.....	
	Shahabad ...	7,700	7,700	4,800	75	60	The decrease in area sown this year is due to the fact that one proprietor has given up indigo cultivation at Buxar. Excessive rainfall in the past few months damaged the crop seriously and reduced the outturn.	
	Saran	32,900	33,500	32,900	120	67	.....	The short outturn is due to excessive rain, as in the rest of Behar.
	Champaran ...	85,500	86,000	86,000	97	69	The smallness of the outturn is due to the excessive and continuous rain. There was plenty of plant, but very little produce was obtained from it.	
	Muzaffarpur ...	85,000	85,000	85,000	94	49	The small outturn is due to the damage done to the indigo crops by the heavy and continued rains.	
	Darbhanga ...	84,400	80,000	84,200	99	65	The crop was an excellent one, but the constant rain during the manufacturing season has ruined the produce, and several factories have sustained a great loss by floods.	
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	17,500	16,900	17,000	100	63	The figures given under each head have been arrived at from reports submitted by the different indigo factories in this district. These figures are practically accurate, and are more reliable than those furnished in previous years from police reports. The figures for normal area and the area sown last year have accordingly been changed.	
	Bhagalpur ...	13,000	13,000	13,000	26	90	An average outturn is expected from all parts of the district, except the Madhipura subdivision.	
	Purnea	54,300	32,300	29,100	100	52	The decrease in outturn is due to the excessive rainfall during the year.	
	Malda	31,000	21,250	20,000	75	75	The season was favourable for indigo, and a full outturn might have been expected, but the high flood in July and August partially damaged the crop.	
	Sonthal Parganas	5,700	6,300	5,700	98	77	Owing to excessive rain and the sudden rise of the river Ganges, this crop was damaged considerably.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under indigo.	Approximate area sown last year (1898).	Estimated area sown this year (1899).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Orissa ...	Cuttack	200	200	200	100	84	Owing to the absence of sufficient rainfall at the sowing time, the outturn is expected to be below 12 a normal.	
North Bihar ...		805,300	302,000	305,100	100	99		
Bengal		209,200	176,100	132,500	74	65		
Total ...		514,500	478,100	437,400	89	81		

FIRST FORECAST OF THE WINTER RICE CROP IN BENGAL, 1899.

THE following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

The 10th October 1899. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

First forecast of the winter rice crop in Bengal, 1899.

Explanatory.—This report gives estimates of the area and outturn of the winter rice crop up to the middle of September.

2. *Character of the season.*—The ante-monsoon showers, which are of great importance in the preparation of rice lands, commenced about the end of the first week of April. In this month, the rainfall was above the average throughout these Provinces, excepting North Bengal, where it was slightly in defect. In May, it was above the normal in East Bengal, Orissa, and South-West Bengal. In North Bengal and in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions, it was below the normal; and in the rest of Bihar, it was practically normal. The heaviest rain in this month fell in East Bengal, where the average for the whole division was 14 inches compared with a normal fall of 10 inches. The monsoon set in about the middle of June. Heavy rain fell in this month in all parts of these Provinces, excepting in Orissa, where there was a slight deficiency. The excess was marked in North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and in some parts of Bihar and South-West Bengal. In July, the rainfall was exceptionally heavy and continuous over the greater part of the Province, Orissa and the south of Chota Nagpur being the only tracts where it fell short of the normal. The rainfall in August was excessive in North Bengal. East Bengal, and Bihar; but noticeably deficient in Chota Nagpur and Orissa. It was also a little below the normal in South-West Bengal. In September, the rainfall has been general, except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where it has been again in defect.

Area cultivated.—The figures of normal area under winter rice have been now revised in the districts of Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dacca, Noakhali, Saran, Purnea, and Manbhum, and, in consequence, the total normal area for the Province is now returned as 31,244,800 acres, against 30,987,000 acres returned in the final forecast of the winter rice crop of 1898. The area sown with winter rice this year is estimated at 31,349,600 acres against 31,685,500 acres sown in the previous year. The small contraction in area is due to the

swamping of the low-lying rice areas by floods caused by excessive rain in the end of June, and in July and August, which prevented transplantation on many lands that had been already prepared for this crop. It is to be noticed, however, that the weather was favourable for sowing on high lands, so that the reduction of the area in low lands was compensated for, to some extent, by the cultivation of high lands not ordinarily grown with rice. In some districts jute supplanted rice, owing to a rise in its price, and a simultaneous fall in the price of rice at the close of last year.

4. *Character of the crop.*—From the district returns appended to this note, it will be seen that out of the 45 districts of these Provinces, 12 districts, *viz.*, Midnapore, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Dacca, Champaran, Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Parganas, Palamau, and Singhbhum, return estimates of crops above the normal of 100 per cent., six districts, *viz.*, Birbhum, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Gaya, Malda, and Manbhum return normal crops; and 26 districts return crops varying from 75 per cent. to below 100 per cent. Only one district, *viz.*, Angul, shows a poor crop of 50 per cent. The returns from Bihar vary considerably, those from North Bengal are uniformly high, while the estimates sent up from Central and East Bengal and Orissa are on the whole poor. On comparing the estimates of outturn for this year with the corresponding figures of last year, it will appear that 13 out of the 45 districts report better crops than those of last year, three report equal crops, and 29 worse crops.

5. *Outturn.*—The rice crop in many low-lying areas has been damaged by excess of rain in the latter half of June and in July and August, and insects are reported to have done some injury in the districts of Khulna, Dacca, Backergunge, Noakhali, and Puri. The weather has, however, been favourable during September, and prospects are good at present. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it may be estimated that 95 per cent. of a normal outturn will be obtained, and it is possible that, if favourable showers fall in October and the crop is harvested in fine weather, the outturn may reach the normal.

N. N. BANERJEI,
Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Countersigned.

P. C. LYON,
Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th October 1899.

APPENDIX I.

Preliminary Forecast of the Winter Rice Crop of Bengal, 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Burdwan	Sadar	794,880	635,500	351,600	432,000	432,000	125	100	Heavy rain and floods damaged the crop to some extent.	
	Kalna	276,480	224,000	115,200	128,000	128,000	125	90		
	Katwa	225,280	169,600	130,200	140,000	140,000	125	100		
	Raniganj	429,440	254,700	209,000	220,000	200,000	125	100		
	District Total ...	1,726,080	1,283,800	806,000	920,000	900,000	125	99		
Birbhum	Sadar	709,120	900,000	393,300	393,300	393,300	113	100	The outturn is expected to be normal if sufficient rain falls in the months of September and October.	
	Rampur Hát ...	412,800		211,600	226,100	211,600	113	100		
	District Total ...	1,121,920	900,000	604,900	619,400	604,900	113	100		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represents the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Bankura	Sadar	1,229,430	428,800	346,600	355,900	355,700	112	75	The rainfall at the beginning was sufficient and favourable. It has been very scanty since the middle of August, in consequence of which the growth of the crop has been more or less affected. The outturn will not be more than 75 per cent. unless good rain falls shortly.	
	Vishnupur ...	448,000	214,000	160,400	182,000	185,000	112	75		
	District Total ...	1,677,430	642,800	507,000	537,900	540,700	112	75		
Midnapore	Sadar	2,093,440	1,229,100	717,500	760,000	760,200	106	110	Owing to seasonable rainfall, a larger area than that sown last year has been brought under cultivation this year. In the Contai subdivision, owing to excessive rain the low lands were submerged and could not be brought under cultivation. The outturn is likely to be better than that of last year.	
	Tamluk	417,920	279,600	220,200	230,000	230,000	75	75		
	Contai	543,360	456,300	347,900	352,900	349,700	75	100		
	Ghatal	238,080	146,500	118,300	100,900	108,000	60	90		
	District Total ...	3,292,800	2,111,500	1,403,900	1,442,900	1,447,900	90	101		
Hooghly	Sadar	282,880	176,800	115,900	112,000	111,600	75	85	Owing to heavy rainfall during the early part of the season the low lands in many of the subdivisions were submerged and were unfit for cultivation. The transplantation of paddy plants was retarded in consequence. The recent rains have had a salutary effect on the standing plants, and the prospects of the outturn are hopeful.	
	Serampore ...	219,520	160,000	85,000	100,300	100,500	87	75		
	Jahanabad ...	258,560	167,700	78,000	78,000	80,000	75	90		
	Howrah	110,720	69,800	40,800	61,700	48,000	106	87		
	Ulubaria	215,680	128,000	76,600	80,000	60,000	75	75		
	District Total ...	1,087,360	702,300	396,200	432,000	408,100	82	82		

24-Parganas	Sadar	538,760	462,700	255,700	340,500	338,400	100	98	The increase in the total area estimated to be under cultivation in column 4 as compared with the corresponding area shown in last year's forecast is due to the reclamation of large tracts of Sunderban lands in the Basirhat subdivision. The excessive rainfall in June and July destroyed the crops in the low lands, and delayed transplantation. The outturn is expected to be below the normal.
	Barasat	313,600	180,400	102,100	117,100	117,100	110	80	
	Basirhat	230,400	206,000	142,500	142,500	145,000	100	75	
	Diamond Harbour	266,880	243,900	243,200	232,900	200,000	90	65	
	District Total ...	1,344,640	1,102,000	743,500	833,000	800,500	99	82	
Nadia ...	Sadar	497,920	362,800	61,400	76,600	65,900	100	75	The decrease in the area sown is due to excessive rainfall during the time of sowing, in consequence of which the low lands were submerged. The decrease in the outturn in the Sadar and Ranaghat subdivisions is also due to the same cause.
	Kushtia	382,080	278,400	26,600	28,000	28,000	90	90	
	Meherpur	404,480	294,700	22,800	37,400	15,500	62	75	
	Chuadanga ...	230,400	167,900	10,300	24,000	20,000	75	80	
	Ranaghat	273,280	199,200	11,300	11,100	10,900	100	85	
	District Total ...	1,788,160	1,303,000	132,400	177,100	140,300	87	79	
Murshid-abad.	Sadar	586,240	395,100	68,100	60,200	60,500	87	90	
	Kandi	405,760	279,800	171,700	189,900	189,900	100	100	
	Jangipur	381,440	310,600	37,300	40,300	40,300	100	100	
	District Total ...	1,373,440	985,500	277,100	290,400	290,700	97	98	
Jessore ...	Sadar	568,960	304,000	153,300	160,000	150,000	106	90	
	Jhenida	304,000	230,000	64,000	43,100	43,100	100	75	
	Magura	272,000	171,600	82,000	80,600	78,000	100	80	
	Narail	311,680	187,500	128,000	128,000	128,000	112	75	
	Bangaon	415,360	249,000	77,000	100,000	100,000	75	100	
	District Total ...	1,872,000	1,142,100	504,300	520,700	499,100	100	85	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Khulna ...	Sadar	1,056,336	293,400	284,900	228,600	228,600	120	100	Owing to the low price of paddy, the area under cultivation in the Bagirhat subdivision has been less than that of last year.	
	Satkhira	814,643	280,800	199,200	205,000	205,000	112	100		
	Bagirhat	965,833	277,100	234,000	276,500	234,000	120	75	The outturn is expected to be less than last year's owing to the damage done by insects.	
	Area of boundary khals and rivers of the Sundarbans in this district.	317,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	District Total ...	3,153,948	870,000	658,100	710,100	667,600	118	91		
Rajshahi...	Sadar	351,760	390,000	192,000	200,000	200,000	120	100	The district area has been revised.	
	Nator	225,520	402,100	187,400	184,000	183,400	120	100		
	Nawgaon	337,760	430,000	307,600	307,600	307,600	120	94		
	District Total	1,663,040	1,222,100	687,000	691,600	691,000	120	97		

Dinajpur	Sadar	1,971,200	1,320,200	897,200	663,300	897,200	125	100	Owing to seasonable rain the high lands which used to be left uncultivated have been sown this year with paddy. The outturn will not be as good as that of last year owing to the submersion of the crops sown on low lands.	
	Thakurgaon ...	554,880	367,400	218,100	218,100	218,100	125	112		
	District Total ...	2,526,080	1,687,600	1,115,300	880,400	1,115,300	125	102		
Jalpaiguri	Sadar	1,073,000	607,500	292,700	302,400	313,400	95	100	The increase in the area and outturn this year is due to favourable rainfall.	
	Alipur	822,600	467,500	158,800	140,200	150,200	85	90		
	District Total ...	1,894,600	1,075,000	451,500	442,600	463,600	92	97		
Darjeeling	Sadar (including Kalimpong).	464,640	61,400	11,500	11,500	11,500	125	100	The figures in column 8 have been revised.	
	Kurseong ...	118,400	No winter rice crop in this subdivision.							
	Siliguri ...	161,920	68,700	52,700	43,000	43,000	125	117		
	District Total ...	744,960	142,900	64,200	54,500	54,500	125	113		
Rangpur ...	Sadar	730,240	486,800	309,000	300,000	300,000	100	100	The increase in the area sown in the Nilphamari subdivision is attributed to favourable and timely rain, and this is also the cause of the increase in outturn of the district.	The normal area has been slightly revised by the Collector.
	Kurigram	592,080	468,000	209,400	234,500	234,500	100	100		
	Gaibanda ...	486,400	371,200	215,000	203,000	213,000	100	105		
	Nilphamari ...	414,720	275,800	92,500	90,000	91,000	100	112		
	District Total ...	2,231,040	1,602,700	826,200	827,500	840,500	100	103		
Bogra ...	Whole district ...	989,760	660,000	363,000	410,000	400,000	118	105	Some low lands being under water could not be cultivated at all; hence a slight reduction in the area sown this year.	
Pabna ...	Sadar	564,480	423,000	405,200	405,000	405,000	105	105	Judging from the nature of the floods upon which depend the prospects of the crop in this district, the outturn is expected to be nearly the same as last year's. Some rain, however, is wanted in the end of September and beginning of October, and the present prospects may change appreciably for the worse if these showers do not come.	
	Sirajganj	612,480	459,500	210,800	236,200	236,200	125	125		
	District Total ...	1,176,960	882,500	616,000	641,200	641,200	112	112		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Dacca ...	Sadar ...	510,240	405,100	279,800	243,500	243,500	125	100	The rainfall has been favourable this year, but insects have damaged the plants a good deal; hence the outturn this year is expected to be less than that of last year.	
	Manikganj ...	319,360	234,200	216,300	202,300	202,300	125	125		
	Munshiganj ...	347,040	160,000	71,000	63,000	63,000	125	95		
	Narayanganj ...	410,240	230,400	79,300	75,000	75,000	125	100		
District Total ...		1,780,480	1,029,700	646,700	583,700	583,700	125	* 108		
Mymensingh.	Sadar ...	1,183,360	697,000	245,700	250,500	250,500	100	100		
	Netrakona ...	697,600	284,500	162,000	169,000	161,000	113	112		
	Kishoreganj ...	627,520	259,000	122,700	130,000	130,000	100	100		
	Jamalpur ...	824,960	637,200	275,100	314,000	314,000	100	87		
	Tangail ...	670,040	538,000	205,000	205,000	205,000	110	110		
District Total ...		4,002,480	2,405,700	1,011,500	1,068,500	1,060,500	104	100		

Faridpur	Sadar	550,400	385,300	269,100	248,000	248,000	125	75	The decrease in outturn in the Sadar and Goalundo subdivisions is due to floods. The decrease in area in Madaripur is due to the submersion of lowlying areas.	
	Madaripur ...	636,160	416,800	322,400	344,600	340,000	125	100		
	Goalundo	273,920	205,400	57,700	57,000	57,600	125	75		
	District Total ...	1,460,480	1,007,500	649,200	649,000	645,600	125	88		
Backergunge.	Sadar	711,040	450,000	325,000	325,000	325,000	87	100	The decrease in the outturn is partly due to untimely rainfall and partly to the damage caused by *pamari* insects.	I will enquire from the Collector whether his figures for area sown last year and this are accurate.
	Patuakhali ...	787,840	350,000	300,000	300,000	300,000		75		
	Pirojpur	442,880	350,000	275,000	275,000	275,000		75		
	Dakhin Shahbazpur (Bhola).	393,600	258,000	200,000	200,000	200,000		75		
	District Total ...	2,335,360	1,408,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	87	82		
Tippera ...	Sadar	730,880	547,800	383,300	412,400	383,300	100	95	The decrease in area is due partly to the fact that some lands sown with paddy in the previous year have been sown with jute and vegetables this year, and partly to the fact that paddy transplantation is still impracticable in some low lands on account of heavy floods.	
	Brahmanbaria ...	402,160	357,900	229,700	300,000	260,000	100	100		
	Chandpur ...	371,840	265,600	192,000	196,000	192,000	113	95		
	District Total ...	1,504,880	1,171,300	803,000	908,400	835,300	103	97		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Noakhali	Sadar	830,720	640,000	424,500	424,500	424,500	90	75	The increase of 12,000 acres in columns 5, 6 and 7 is due to a revision of estimates. The outturn is expected to be less than that of last year owing to excessive rainfall. The paddy plants have also been somewhat damaged by insects in places.	I will enquire further as to the areas sown this and last year.
	Feni	222,080	178,800	141,000	141,000	141,000	100	90		
	District Total ...	1,052,800	818,800	565,500	565,500	565,500	92	79		
Chittagong	Sadar	1,023,381	416,900	402,200	406,000	406,000	69	130	The rainfall has been favourable from the commencement of the season, and in consequence a better outturn is expected this year.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	571,500	90,600	85,400	86,000	86,000	81	100		
	District Total ...	1,594,781	508,900	487,600	492,000	492,000	71	100		

Patna ...	Sadar	1,332,860	993,500	122,800	114,600	114,600	100	100	The decrease in area is attributable to excessive rain at the time of transplantation which flooded parts of the district.	
	Dinapore				4,100	4,100	100	125		
	Barh			67,100	76,500	55,200	62	62		
	Bihar			225,300	225,000	225,000	100	99		
	District Total ...	1,332,860	993,500	415,200	414,200	398,900	94	89		
Gaya ...	Sadar	1,219,200	917,900	496,800	496,600	496,600	100	100		
	Nawada	611,200	489,600	370,000	370,000	370,000	88	100		
	Jahanabad ...	387,840	321,900	209,600	209,600	209,600	125	100	.....	I will ask the Collector to examine further his returns of area sown.
	Aurangabad ...	797,440	478,100	241,900	210,000	210,000	100	100		
	District Total ...	3,015,680	2,207,500	1,318,300	1,285,600	1,285,600	101	100		
Shahabad	Arrah	581,760	487,400	325,000	325,000	325,000	100	77	The decrease in the outturn of the district is due to excessive rain which has damaged the seedlings to some extent. The decrease in area in the Buxar subdivision is due to the same cause.	Ditto.
	Buxar	425,600	340,600	234,500	234,500	196,500	83	75		
	Sasaram	955,520	544,400	355,000	355,000	355,000	88	88		
	Bhabhua	832,540	470,000	313,500	313,500	313,500	83	85		
	District Total ...	2,795,520	1,841,800	1,228,000	1,228,000	1,184,000	91	82		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Saran ...	Sadar	1,696,087	561,500	142,800	144,000	117,900	80	80	According to the settlement report, the area under winter rice has been altered from 117,100 to 81,600 acres in the Gopalganj subdivision. The extraordinary heavy rains at the very beginning of the season prevented transplantation of paddy on many low lands and in a considerable area the crop was submerged by floods due to heavy rainfall. But for the above reason a bumper crop would have been the result. The prospects of the crop on high lands are good.	I will ask for further enquiries as to the areas sown in the Siwan and Gopalganj Subdivision.
	Siwan		450,000	179,000	179,000	179,000	80	75		
	Gopalganj ...		371,000	81,600	81,600	81,600	80	90		
	District Total ...	1,696,087	1,382,500	403,400	404,600	378,500	80	80		
Champaran	Sadar	971,520	732,000	244,000	250,000	250,000	80	110	The heavy rainfall has been on the whole very beneficial to the crop. In the Bettiah subdivision, however, the rain has damaged the crops somewhat on low lands. The crop will be a bumper one if the Hathya, rains are favourable.	
	Bettiah	1,288,320	632,000	278,000	260,000	278,000	85	115		
	District Total ...	2,259,840	1,364,000	522,000	510,000	528,000	83	113		
Muzaffarpur	Sadar	1,923,673	643,400	240,300	240,300	240,300	90	80	In the Sadar and Hajipur subdivisions, the crop on low lands has been damaged by heavy and incessant rain, and hence the outturn is less than the normal.	I will ask for further enquiries as to the areas actually sown.
	Hajipur		353,700	97,500	97,500	97,500	40	50		
	Sitamarhi		523,700	364,800	364,800	364,800	90	100		
	District Total ...	1,923,673	1,520,800	702,600	702,600	702,600	53	86		

Darbhanga	Sadar	782,080	694,600	375,000	275,600	375,000	75	90	The decrease in area is due to the low-lying lands being flooded. This has to some extent been compensated for by the sowing of high lands not ordinarily cropped with rice. Where the crop has not been flooded, it is good, but the crop on the low lands has been considerably damaged.	
	Samastipur ...	458,960	391,000	165,800	160,000	127,000	87	75		
	Madhubani ...	863,360	834,500	651,700	651,700	600,000	99	85		
	District Total ...	2,134,400	1,820,100	1,192,500	1,187,300	1,102,000	85	86		
Monghyr...	Sadar	997,760	698,200	295,100	295,000	220,700	100	85	The area under cultivation this year is less than that of last year and is also much below the normal owing to excessive rainfall in June and July which washed away the seedlings and made it impossible to plant out several tracts. The decrease in outturn is also largely due to tracts planted out having been flooded.	
	Jamui	1,019,520	815,300	563,800	364,000	364,300	100	100		
	Begusarai	492,160	369,300	14,700	14,700	14,300	75	70		
	District Total ...	2,509,440	1,882,800	643,600	643,700	599,300	99	94		
Bhagalpur	Sadar	697,760	464,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	100	95	The heavy rains in July and August have damaged the crops on the low areas in Madhipura, but on the other hand, the high lands in Banka are better off than usual. The present estimate is based on the prospect of early October rains.	I will ask for further enquiries as to the areas actually sown.
	Banka	756,480	588,000	327,400	327,400	327,400	125	122		
	Madhipura ...	762,640	598,000	318,800	318,800	318,800	75	75		
	Supaul	597,760	447,000	202,000	195,200	195,200	100	100		
	District Total ...	2,794,640	2,097,000	1,298,200	1,291,400	1,291,400	104	102		
Purnea ...	Sadar	1,645,440	790,000	249,200	150,000	200,000	75	90	The figures in column 5 have been revised after careful enquiry. The increase in the outturn is due to seasonable rainfall.	
	Kishanganj ...	861,440	580,400	281,200	240,000	281,200	83	75		
	Araria	688,640	269,400	115,500	240,000	115,500	75	100		
	District Total ...	3,195,520	1,639,800	645,900	630,000	596,700	78	85		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Malda ...	Whole district ...	1,216,000	811,500	266,500	257,500	260,000	94	100	The season is favourable. A good crop is expected.	
Santhal Parganas.	Dumka	914,560	422,200	181,800	187,500	181,800	112	112	If the rainfall for the next two months be normal, the outturn will be 125 per cent.	The Collector states that the area sown this year has probably exceeded the normal. He is making further enquiries on the subject.
	Deoghar	610,560	165,100	69,100	69,100	69,100	112	112		
	Godda	618,880	432,200	74,300	49,500	49,500	112	100		
	Jamtara	445,440	124,800	84,700	80,000	80,000	100	100		
	Pakour	437,120	224,900	201,200	109,400	201,200	125	135		
	Rajmahal	473,600	353,200	243,300	243,800	243,300	100	100		
	District Total ...	3,500,160	1,725,100	824,400	709,300	794,900	109	119		
Cuttack ...	Sadar	899,200	393,100	341,100	389,400	389,400	90	90	The outturn is estimated as lower than that of last year owing to the absence of sufficient rain at the time of transplanting. The outturn will be still lower unless there be fair rainfall in September and in the early part of October.	
	Jajpur	706,560	339,700	262,400	288,000	262,400	100	75		
	Kendrapara ...	643,200	410,200	290,100	327,700	327,700	100	100		
	Banki	74,240	37,200	23,000	23,000	23,000	100	50		
	District Total ...	2,323,200	1,181,200	916,600	1,028,100	1,002,500	96	88		

Balasore ...	Sadar	741,120	448,000	345,100	351,100	351,400	73	105	The increase in the area and outturn is due to seasonable rain.	
	Bhadrak	574,355	389,100	300,800	300,800	300,800	87	75		
	District Total ...	1,315,475	837,100	645,900	651,900	652,200	79	91		
Angul and Khondmals.	Whole district ...	1,075,840	346,300	124,600	126,500	110,000	80	50	A partial loss of crop is expected for want of sufficient rain in the months of July and August. About an eighth part of the total area ordinarily sown remained fallow for want of transplantation.	
Puri ...	Sadar	979,200	460,800	318,200	322,000	315,000	90	75	Puddling and weeding could not be done for want of sufficient rain. Insect pests caused damage to the crop at an early stage of growth in some parts of the Sadar subdivision. The outturn has been estimated on the assumption that there will be well distributed and seasonable rainfall till November next.	
	Khurda	603,520	351,500	176,500	180,600	180,600	100	100		
	District Total ...	1,582,720	812,300	494,700	502,600	495,600	94	84		
Hazaribagh.	Sadar	3,210,880	1,659,300	666,000	666,000	666,000	100	75	.....	The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to make further enquiries as to the actual area sown.
	Giridih	1,282,560	819,200	448,600	448,600	448,600	100	100		
	District Total ...	4,493,440	2,478,500	1,114,600	1,114,600	1,114,600	100	85		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Ranchi ...	Whole district ...	4,569,600	2,888,300	1,401,700	1,401,700	1,401,700	100	90	Owing to deficient rainfall since the end of July, the outturn will be less than that of last year.	
Palamau ...	Whole district ...	3,139,200	768,000	277,900	250,900	230,000	125	110	.....	I have raised the figure returned by the Deputy Commissioner for column 7, concerning which special enquiries are being made.
Manbhum	Sadar	2,140,160	1,118,500	762,500	835,000	750,000	125	100	About 10 per cent. of the area cropped in 1898 was left unsown in 1899 for want of rain. The crop suffered from want of rain also.	The Deputy Commissioner has revised his figure of normal area since the submission of last year's final winter rice forecast.
	Gobindpur ...	613,920	300,700	183,000	210,000	190,000	125	100		
	District Total ...	2,754,080	1,419,200	945,500	1,045,000	940,000	125	100		
Singhbhum	Whole district ...	2,596,019	735,000	411,600	411,600	411,600	100	104		
Bengal ...	GRAND TOTAL ...	95,328,567	57,146,000	31,244,800	31,685,500	31,349,600	100	95*		* Estimated by this Department.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Rainfall from May to September 1899.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	MAY 1899.		JUNE 1899.		JULY 1899.		AUGUST 1899.		SEPTEMBER 1899.*	
	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
BURDWAN. Burdwan	5·02	4·84	9·21	11·10	15·01	22·75	11·65	9·44	7·76	6·42
BURDWAN. Birbhum	4·16	3·57	10·73	12·17	12·71	17·23	12·09	7·22	9·90	7·11
BURDWAN. Bankura	4·80	2·95	10·44	12·92	12·67	14·74	12·42	6·81	8·15	6·70
BURDWAN. Midnapore	5·29	6·94	9·80	14·86	12·42	21·81	13·18	12·29	9·04	10·84
BURDWAN. Hooghly	5·29	10·77	9·70	13·48	12·09	23·08	12·46	7·88	8·06	8·20
BURDWAN. Howrah	5·46	9·16	10·24	14·69	11·96	21·08	12·29	11·95	8·07	9·49
PRESIDENCY. 24-Parganas	5·45	9·01	10·62	14·01	12·53	20·27	13·21	11·74	9·10	9·26
PRESIDENCY. Nadia	6·49	9·99	9·72	9·77	10·50	18·98	11·29	8·24	8·12	4·17
PRESIDENCY. Murshidabad	5·37	.....	9·60	11·49	11·11	16·20	10·11	14·67	9·02	9·02
PRESIDENCY. Jessore	7·06	9·32	11·29	14·03	10·41	17·08	10·75	8·22	7·73	7·83
PRESIDENCY. Khulna	6·49	10·16	12·65	12·29	12·82	17·03	11·78	11·13	8·82	6·02
RAJSHAHI. Rajshahi	6·20	7·04	9·78	13·88	11·72	16·83	10·45	13·27	10·36	8·17
RAJSHAHI. Dinajpur	5·04	4·89	12·60	18·16	13·93	20·21	11·61	21·86	11·36	16·47
RAJSHAHI. Jalpaiguri	12·27	8·83	25·56	30·47	28·08	25·90	23·49	24·14	19·04	22·22
RAJSHAHI. Darjeeling	11·38	13·35	27·32	28·01	35·47	32·22	27·98	31·67	19·53	24·17
RAJSHAHI. Rangpur	11·07	11·08	19·51	16·24	15·23	15·28	12·05	20·44	13·33	21·31
RAJSHAHI. Bogra	7·94	7·54	12·40	12·53	15·57	20·37	11·53	17·94	10·60	11·35
RAJSHAHI. Pabna	7·75	7·28	10·85	13·14	11·13	16·52	11·17	13·18	9·34	6·78
DACCA. Dacca	9·65	11·45	13·72	15·58	13·46	16·11	12·64	13·32	8·69	8·13
DACCA. Mymensingh	11·05	15·86	17·91	16·84	16·17	21·86	14·88	.....	12·34	13·12
DACCA. Faridpur	8·50	12·37	12·25	16·67	11·85	14·68	11·51	9·61	8·06	8·24
DACCA. Backergunge	8·10	15·90	16·25	13·50	18·65	20·46	15·28	17·09	10·57	9·62
CHITTAGONG. Tippera	10·32	12·14	14·05	14·37	12·97	16·13	12·85	.....	9·23	10·43
CHITTAGONG. Noakhali	10·93	15·60	21·54	22·17	24·06	33·34	24·60	27·79	13·98	17·01
CHITTAGONG. Chittagong	11·54	15·68	22·51	27·92	28·38	35·20	21·18	26·12	11·80	13·29
PATNA. Patna	2·00	1·66	6·98	10·52	12·20	21·35	11·27	11·16	6·86	5·70
PATNA. Gaya	1·45	.....	5·60	12·40	12·11	19·74	11·84	10·49	6·45	3·30
PATNA. Shahabad	1·03	.....	5·47	.....	11·69	20·43	12·26	11·93	6·83	3·72
PATNA. Saran	1·77	4·00	6·94	6·99	12·14	21·52	10·89	20·43	7·60	6·59
PATNA. Champaran	2·66	4·37	10·15	12·39	13·76	24·51	13·22	19·15	9·50	6·24
PATNA. Muzaffarpur	2·23	.....	7·40	9·14	12·39	.....	11·26	.....	7·57	5·99
PATNA. Darbhanga	2·53	2·59	7·41	9·28	12·47	22·70	12·91	21·76	9·91	7·77
BHAGALPUR. Monghyr	2·60	1·50	6·91	9·32	13·22	24·08	11·88	13·15	7·99	7·93
BHAGALPUR. Bhagalpur	3·51	2·03	8·51	9·77	13·12	23·54	11·68	15·15	9·27	16·63
BHAGALPUR. Purnea	5·66	4·95	13·08	17·46	17·72	21·91	15·78	.....	12·92	21·63
BHAGALPUR. Malda	4·69	4·18	9·73	14·36	13·40	20·32	11·18	15·40	11·19	10·80
BHAGALPUR. Sonthal Parganas	3·65	3·10	8·75	11·95	13·17	22·89	11·39	.....	9·17	12·03
ORISSA. Cuttack	4·57	6·68	9·92	8·09	11·77	9·59	12·34	.....	10·26	4·72
ORISSA. Balasore	5·12	7·54	8·97	11·39	12·09	14·93	11·80	9·58	11·22	7·94
ORISSA. Puri	3·35	4·15	8·36	4·26	10·94	9·98	12·08	9·28	10·74	4·59
CHOTA NAGPUR. Hazaribagh	2·71	.....	7·58	11·34	14·36	19·82	13·45	6·22	8·51	2·69
CHOTA NAGPUR. Ranchi	2·81	1·80	8·11	11·82	13·63	12·11	13·67	6·41	8·76	2·58
CHOTA NAGPUR. Palamau	1·22	0·61	6·44	14·08	14·15	15·05	14·05	.....	7·82	1·50
CHOTA NAGPUR. Manbhum	3·13	3·09	8·93	11·98	13·37	15·00	13·25	0·17	7·79	10·74
CHOTA NAGPUR. Singhbhum	3·89	3·43	9·18	11·17	13·37	10·95	12·41	9·00	7·86	5·55

* The rainfall figures for September 1899 are subject to revision.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 9th October 1899.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Threshing of *aus* commenced. *Aman* and the other standing crops are doing well. Rain is much needed for the *aman* crop. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa decreasing. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kalna	14½	
Katwa	16	
Raniganj	12	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather hot. More rain wanted. Prospect of paddy continues good. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers and Rampur Hât 16 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall nil. Weather fair and hot. Harvesting of *aus* continues. Standing crops doing well, but more rain is wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from one village in outpost Barjorah. Price of common rice at Bankura 15 seers and at Vishnupur 16¼ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops very good. Cattle-disease reported from Jhargram and Salbani. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee.
Contai	19	0	
Tamluk	14	3¼	

Hooghly.—No rain. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues. *Aman* doing well. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* nearly over. Transplantation of *aman* finished. Jute and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 13⅞ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Rain at Basirhat ·19. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of *aus* nearly finished. Steeping of jute and its fibre extracting going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Barasat	14½	
Basirhat	14	
Diamond Harbour	14	

Nadia.—Rain at Chuadanga ·29. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* good. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather hot. Harvesting of *bhadoi* finished. State of standing crops good. Sugarcane and mulberry doing well. Sowing of *kalai* still continues. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	18½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Jhenida nil, Magura ·81, Narail ·21, Bangaon nil. Weather sultry. Harvesting of *aus* completed. Cultivation for winter crops going on. Steeping of jute almost over. Prospects of standing crops good. Rivers going down. Rain badly wanted. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17½	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	
Magura	18	
Narail	17¾	
Bangaon	20	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·08, Bagerhat ·34, Satkhira ·26. Weather hot with scanty rainfall. Transplantation of *aman* completed. Prospects fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16	
Satkhira	15	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Prospects of standing crops good. Cutting and steeping of jute in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Standing crops fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at Sadar 16 seers and at Thakurgaon 18 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Winter rice doing well. Lands are being prepared for tobacco. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling nil, Siliguri 1·07. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Bhadoi* and *haimanti* paddy, *chota* and *bara marua*, *kalai* and *phaphar* are doing well. *Terai*—Washing of jute going on; *bhadoi* reaped; *haimanti* paddy progressing. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	8	per rupee.
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 16 seers and Kalimpong 36 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Weather hot and fair; cloudy occasionally. Transplanting of winter rice and steeping of jute still continue. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at 16 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. Cattle-disease prevailing in Nilphamari.

Bogra.—No rain. Washing of jute going on. Prospects of crops good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 17½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil, Sirajganj ·05. Days hot; mornings cool. Prospects good, but rain wanted. Common rice sells at 15 seers 4½ chitaks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·32, Munshiganj 1·41, Narainganj ·89. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice stationary.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Tangail 2·13, Kishorganj 2·21, Netrokona ·11. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Jamalpur	13-5	
Netrokona	17	
Kishorganj	16	
Tangail	16	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·13, Goalundo nil. Madaripur 1·70. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar ·20. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells at 14 seers (*aman*) and 18 seers (*aus*) per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar ·07, Brahmanbaria 1·23, Chandpur ·15. Nights cool, days hot. Cutting of jute nearly completed. Prospects of *amas* favourable. Average price of common rice 17½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·48, Feni ·16. Prospects of crops fair. Transplantation of *aman* finished. Lands being ploughed for *rabi* crops. Veterinary assistant treating cattle-disease at Chagalnaya. Fodder and water good. Common rice (*aman*) 15 seers and (*aus*) 18½ seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1·07. Prospects good. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 14½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall nil. Paddy suffering for want of rain. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Paddy promising. Rain wanted. 154 cases of cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water abundant. Rice 11 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Saran.—No rain Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* completed. Cultivation for *rabi* progressing. Paddy promising. *Hathia* rain urgently required. Average price of common rice 13 seers 5 chitaks and *makai* 14 seers 12 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—Prospects of winter rice are not so good, as practically no rain has fallen during the last fortnight. Fields are being prepared for *rabi*, but rain is wanted for sowing. Prices of common rice and maize have risen to 13¾ and 16¼ seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Standing crops doing well. Prospects fair. Preparation for *rabi* sowing in progress. Prices rising and are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 11½ seers, barley 16 seers, *makai* 13 seers, gram 12½ seers, and *rahar* 14 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather hot. Prospects of standing crops good. Fields being prepared for *rabi* Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	...	11½ to 14	per rupee.
Samastipur	...	12½	
Madhubani	...	13-10	

Monghyr.—No rain. Nights cool. Days still hot. Sowing of wheat and gram commenced in places. *Aghani* rice is of great promise. Sugarcane good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Monghyr	... 11	14	per rupee.
Begusarai	... 12	8	
Jamui	... 14	0	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Winter rice and sugarcane doing well. *Bhadoi* still being harvested. A few cases of cattle-disease reported from Pertabganj and Belhar. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	... 13	14	per rupee.
Madhipura	... 14	0	
Supaul	... 20	0	
Banka	... 13	2	

Purnea.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Transplantation of *aghani* completed. Lands being prepared for *rabi* sowings. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	...	18	per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	20	
Araria	...	20	

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *kalai* nearly finished. Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops. Prospects of winter rice good. Cattle-disease decreasing. Average price of coarse rice 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Weather clear and seasonably cool. Prospects of winter crops favourable, but more rain wanted for high-land paddy. Some damage done to standing crops at Godda by the late flood. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 13¾ seers and of Indian-corn 23 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot in the day and cool at night. Rain badly wanted for all sorts of crops generally. Harvesting of *beali* nearly over. *Sarad* seriously damaged in places by insects and drought. Sugarcane, turmeric, *arhar* and *biri* are growing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Cuttack	... 11	10	per rupee.
Jajpur	... 17	1	
Kendrapara	... 21	0	
Banki	... 15	0	

Balasore.—No rain. Weeding of *urid* continues. *Aus* being harvested. Winter rice and sugarcane thriving well. Crops on high lands in Agripira chakla suffering for scanty rain. Rice sells at 18 seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Weather hot and dry. Condition of paddy and *rabi* bad. If rain falls shortly, low-land paddy and *rabi* will be saved to some extent. Sowing of *rabi* retarded. Common rice sells at Angul 16 seers and at Khondmals 12 seers per rupee. Cattle pox continues at Bisipara.

Puri.—No rain. Weather hot. *Sarad* withering for want of rain. *Mandia* and *beali* harvested. *Kulthi* and *til* being sown. Prospects of sugarcane and other miscellaneous crops good. Damage by insect-pests reported from parts of the district. Cattle-disease continues in some places. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	12	7	per rupee.
Khurda	12	8	
Interior of district	13	8	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. More rain badly wanted. Common rice selling at 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot and dry. Winter rice crop badly suffering for want of moisture. Rain seriously wanted. Rice sells at 9 seers per rupee in Ranchi and 15 seers in the interior. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—No rain. Days hot; nights cool. Upland paddy suffering much for want of rain. *Rabi* sowing is retarded. Prices are—rice 9½ seers, *makai* 16 seers, *mandua* 18 seers, barley 18 seers, wheat 12 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops fair. Winter rice suffers from want of rain in some places. An average crop is expected. Cattle-disease reported from police-stations Gobindpur, Tundi, Topchanchi, and Nirsa. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers 9 chitaks and at Gobindpur 13 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—No rain. Distress is certain in the west of the district. Unless rain is received there will be a scarcity in the east also. Common rice sells at 14 seers 11 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—There was some rain in East Bengal and in a few places in Central Bengal during the week. The reports from Orissa and Chota Nagpur continue very unsatisfactory owing to the prolonged drought. Elsewhere the crops are in good condition, but some rain is now required for the high lands. The fields are being prepared for the spring crops, some of which are being sown. The price of rice is reported to have risen in the districts of the Patna Division and in Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Ranchi, Palamau, and Singhbhum: elsewhere it is almost stationary. Cattle-disease is reported from a few districts. Fodder is everywhere sufficient.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 10th October 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the He

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOL (*Sorghum Vulg*
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	12 0	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	9 6	16 0	15 0	18 8	...
2	Birbhum ...	13 8	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	10 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...
3	Bankura ...	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	10 0	11 14	17 8	15 0	17 8	...
4	Midnapore ...	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...
5	Hooghly ...	18 8	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 12	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	...
8	Calcutta ...	10 10	11 6	12 4	18 8	16 0	17 0	8 0	7 9	7 4	11 6	11 6	11 4	14 8
9	Nadia ...	14 8	15 4	13 5	29 1	29 1	15 4	7 4	6 10	6 2	13 14	14 6	13 7	...
10	Murshidabad ...	Jamali. 15 0 / Gangajali. 13 0	15 8 / 14 0	16 0	20 0	...	22 13	12 8	13 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...
11	Jessore ...	9 8	12 8	11 0	10 0	15 8	12 0	10 3	10 10	10 8	18 0	17 0	16 0	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	18 8	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	14 4	15 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	12 9	10 8	12 0	16 8 new aus. 19 8	14 4 aus. 18 0	14 6	...
14	Dinajpur ...	15 4	14 8	15 2	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	9-9-3 t.	16 12	16 12	14-6-3 t.	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	10 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	...
16	Darjeeling ...	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 4	5 8	5 4	9 8	12 0	11 8	...
17	Rangpur ...	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	...
18	Bogra ...	10 14	11 4	15 0	...	...	...	16 8	12 0	9 12	18 12	18 0	13 8	...
19	Pabna ...	16 8	18 0	13 8	35 0	35 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 12	19 8	16 8	...
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca ...	10 12	12 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	10 12	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...
21	Mymensingh ...	13 8	13 8	13 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...
22	Faridpur ...	16 0	24 0	12 0	32 0	47 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 0	18 0	17 0	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 12 aus 16 8	12 8 16 0	13 0 19 0	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga) and 11 seers 7 chittacks (karkatch); Katwa 11 seers 6 chittacks (karkatch); Raniganj 10½ seers (panga).
B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 10 seers; Tamluk 10½ seers; Ghatal 11 seers 7 chittacks.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10 seers 9 chittacks.
F. At Uluberia the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chittacks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10¾ seers; Baraset 11¼ seers; Bad 10 seers 10 chittacks; Magrahat 10 seers 11 chittacks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 10 se Meherpur 10 seers (crushed); Ranagi at 11 seers 6 chittacks (karkatch).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers; Jangipur and Kandi returns not received.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

RAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Penniseturn typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Corocana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
14	9 0	11 4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11 8	16 0	13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay, or Sunaga, (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	16 8	16 0	17 12
...	...	...	15 0	18 0	18 0
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0
...	...	...	13 0	15 0	13 0
...	...	...	13 0	16 0	13 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 12
...	...	...	12 8	13 0	13 4
10 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	12 4	16 0
...	...	...	15 3	20 0	17 13
...	...	...	15 0	18 0	20 0
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	16 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0
...	...	...	18 0	22 8	22 0
...	...	...	16 8	16 0	19 0
...	...	...	17 0	19 0	15 0
...	...	...	9 0	12 0	10 8
...	...	...	14 0	17 0	13 8
...	...	...	15 0	20 4	15 0
...	...	...	18 0	24 0	16 8
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	8 0
...	...	...	18 0	24 0	19 0
...	...	...	11 8	11 0	14 0

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th September 1899.

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
						A			Crushed.					
...	...	...	11 0	10 8	...	11 8	11 8	12 4	3 1 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
						B			Karkatch.					
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
						C			Panga.					
...	...	...	11 4	11 14	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
						D			Panga.					
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	11 4	11 4	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Midnapore.	4	
						E								
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
						F								
...	..	...	11 8	11 8	11 12	10 8	10 8	10 2	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Howrah.	6	
						G								
...	...	...	10 4	11 0	13 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
									Panga.					
12 4	12 4	20 0	10 10	10 0	12 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
						H			Panga.					
...	...	...	11 0	11 7	...	12 1	12 3	11 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	Nadia.	9	
						I			Karkatch.					
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	..	11 0	11 0	10 0	3 7 3	3 5 6	3 10 0	Murshidabad.	10	
						J								
...	...	...	...	12 4	...	9 2	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Jessore.	11	
						K			Panga.					
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
						L			Panga.					
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 9	9 12	9 12	10 3	3 13 4	3 13 4	3 15 0	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
									Panga.					
...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	10 0	10 0	10 5	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 6	Dinajpur.	14	
						M			Panga.					
...	...	...	10 8	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
						N			Panga.					
13 0	25 0	26 0	7 0	8 0	6 4	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	Darjeeling.	16	
						O			Panga.					
18 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
									Panga.					
...	...	...	14 4	15 0	...	10 8	10 5	9 15	3 12 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
						P			Panga.					
...	...	...	10 0	12 8	12 8	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
						Q			Panga.					
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 10	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
						R			Panga.					
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
						S			Panga.					
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
						T			Panga.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers ; Magura 9¾ seers ; Narail 10 seers ; Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks.

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 9 seers ; Satkhira 11¼ seers.

L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 10½ seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.

M. In Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

N. Retail prices of salt (panga) at Kurseong 8 seers and Siliguri 9 seers per rupee.

O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kurigram 8 seers ; Gaibanda 10 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers.

P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11¼ seers per rupee.

Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 10 chittacks ; Manikganj 9 seers ; Mirkadim 10 seers 10 chittacks.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kagmari 8 seers ; Netrokona 8 seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10½ seers.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

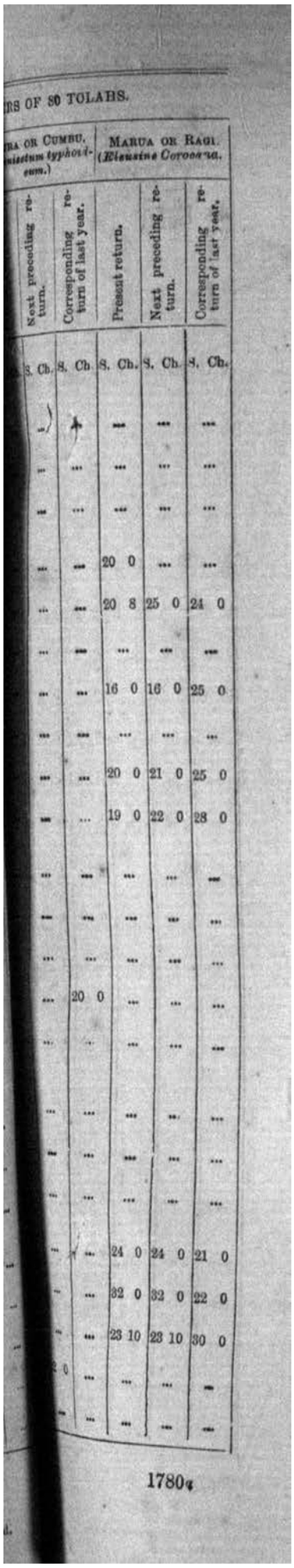
PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarter

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUN (*Sorghum Vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 3	14 8	15 0	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	13 8	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 28	Gaya ...	12 8	14 0	15 0	17 0	22 0	26 4	9 0	9 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	15 0	17 8	18 0	20 0
PATNA DIVISION. 29	Shahabad ...	13 8	13 8	15 8	18 0	19 8	24 0	9 8	8 8	8 0	13 4	14 0	13 8	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 30	Saran ...	13 4	14 0	16 8	18 0	18 8	25 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 31	Champaran ...	14 8	16 8	13 8	21 8	22 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	15 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 33	Darbhanga ...	14 8	15 0	12 8	18 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 9	7 5	12 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	13 10	14 11	17 0	16 12	...	20 0	10 8	10 8	7 6	13 10	11 9	13 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 35	Bhagalpur ...	13 4	13 14	15 4	17 12	20 4	25 4	11 6	10 12	11 8	15 2	15 2	15 4	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	16 0 (New bhadoi.) 18 0	16 0 20 0	16 0 18 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 37	Malda (English Bazar).	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 38	Santhal Parganas.	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	9 3	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	9 3	10 8	9 3	14 7	15 1	15 2	...	...	...
ORISSA DIVISION. 40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	17 0	17 0	14 8	...	...	...
ORISSA DIVISION. 41	Puri ...	10 8	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	7 14	8 8	8 0	12 7	15 12	15 12	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	11 8	13 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	11 0	8 0	6 0	13 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 43	Ranchi ...	7 4 to 10 8	7 4 to 12 0	6 0 to 12 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	8 8	13 0	14 8	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 44	Palamau ...	13 8	15 3	14 10	22 8	22 8	28 8	12 6	12 6	14 10	13 8	14 1	16 14	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 45	Manbhum ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	...	12 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers ; Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10½ seers ; Bihar 10 seers ; Dinapore 10½ seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers ; Aurangabad and Nawada returns not received.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers ; Bhabua 10 seers ; Sasaram 10½ seers.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 8 chittacks ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12½ seers.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10 seers ; Sitamarhi 11 seers.
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 10 seers 14 chittacks; Samastipur 11 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th October 1899.



TS OF 80 TOLAHS.

RA OR CUMBU. (Holcus typhoideum.)		MARUA OR RAGI. (Eleusine Coracana.		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20 0	...	...
...	...	20 8	25 0	24 0
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20 0	21 0	25 0
...	...	19 0	22 0	28 0
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	20 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0
...	...	32 0	32 0	22 0
...	...	23 10	23 10	30 0
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...

1780

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kala or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 8	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	
12 0	16 0	23 0	16 0	17 0	
13 0	14 0	17 0	15 8	17 0	
...	...	...	15 0	16 8	
12 0	12 0	...	16 8	17 0	
...	...	...	18 8	19 8	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	
...	...	...	16 0	14 0	
...	...	...	16 4	15 12	
...	...	...	16 0	16 8	
...	...	...	19 0	21 0	
...	...	..	18 0	24 0	
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	
...	...	...	Biri or Ma 14 7	17 1	
...	...	...	Chhola. 12 8	14 0	
...	...	...	Biri. 18 0	17 0	
...	...	...	14 1	15 12	
...	...	...	15 0	15 8	
...	...	..	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	
...	...	..	19 8	19 11	
...	...	...	12 8	14 0	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th September 1899—(concluded).

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea mays.*)			ARHAR OR TUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—*concluded.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	U 10 0	10 0	8 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...	...	V 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	W 10 8	10 8	11 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26	
												BIHAR.		
18 0	...	27 8	13 8	13 8	...	X 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 7 6	3 7 6	3 8 0	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.
...	...	20 8	11 0	12 0	...	Y 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28	
14 0	...	23 0	12 12	14 0	...	Z 10 12	10 8	10 8	3 14 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Shahabad.	29	
17 0	16 8	26 0	13 4	12 0	...	a 10 12	10 14	10 8	Panga. 3 11 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
21 8	20 8	22 8	11 0	13 0	...	b 10 8	10 8	9 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 8 0	Champaran.	31	
18 0	18 0	25 0	12 0	12 8	...	c 11 4	11 4	9 0	Crushed. 3 8 0	3 8 0	4 7 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
19 0	20 0	26 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	d 10 8	10 0	9 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	Darbhanga.	33	
...	...	32 0	10 8	12 9½	13 8	e 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.
17 12	20 4	31 8	12 0	11 6	...	f 10 0	11 1	10 12	Panga. 3 14 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	9 8	10 0	...	g 10 8	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	h 9 8	9 8	9 0	Karkatch. 3 13 0	4 5 0	4 4 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
						10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 14 0	4 0 0	3 14 0			
22 0	19 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	i 10 0	10 4	9 4	Karkatch. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Santhal Parganas.	38	
												ORISSA.		
...	...	...	15 12	18 6	18 6	j 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.
...	...	...	8 0	10 8	10 8	k 12 4	12 0	11 0	Panga. 3 4 0	3 6 0	3 9 6	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	11 0	11 2	...	l 13 0	13 0	14 0	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	Puri.	41	
												CHOTA NAGPUR.		
24 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 7 0	4 5 0	4 4 0	Hazaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
20 0	21 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	Ranchi.	43	
23 10	31 8	30 0	14 10	15 3	...	9 0	8 11½	9 0	Panga. ...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
24 0	24 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	...	m 10 8	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	Manbhum.	45	
25 0	18 0	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singbhum.	46	

e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 11 seers ; Jamui 10½ seers.
f. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers ; Madhipura 9½ seers ; Supaul 10 seers.
g. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
h. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt—(karkatch) 9½ seers and (panga) 10 seers per rupee.
i. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur return not received ; Godda 10 seers ; Jamtara 11 seers ; Pakaur 10 seers ; Rajmahal 11 seers.
j In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are :—Jajpur 9 seers ; Kendrapara 9 seers.
k. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
l. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.
m. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 1 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	2 15 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	5 11 3	5 11 3	6 10 0	2 2 0	2 0 9	2 6 6	2 6 9	2 3 3	2 15 0	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	5 0 0	4 8 0	5 12 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 12 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 10 0	3 2 0	3 13 0	2 6 0	2 5 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 2 0	2 14 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0
7	Chittagong ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 7 0	2 10 0	2 10 6	2 13 6	2 10 0	2 1 6	1 14 6	1 15 0	1 8 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	4 7 0	4 7 0	5 11 6	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 1 3	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 8 0	2 1 6	1 14 6	1 12 0
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 8 3	3 11 6	3 7 0	2 10 3	2 10 0	2 9 0	3 0 3	2 14 0	2 6 0	2 4 0	1 15 6	1 9 0
11	Cuttack ...	3 12 9	3 6 3	3 12 9	2 10 3	2 7 3	2 5 6	3 14 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	4 0 0	3 5 3	4 11 0	3 1 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	3 13 0 to 5 8 3	3 5 3 to 5 8 3	3 5 0 to 6 10 6	...	...	...

Calcutta,
The 10th October 1899.

AR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0	2 8 0	2 1 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 6 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 6	1 10 3	2 6 6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 2 0	2 12 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0
0	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 6	...	...	2 7 0	2 5 0	1 14 6
	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 6	1 13 0	1 9 6	2 3 6	2 3 6	2 3 6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 7 0	1 13 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 10 3	2 2 6	2 10 6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6 to 2 13 3	2 10 6 to 2 13 3	2 13 6 to 3 1 0

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR—CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
3 0 0	3 0 0	1 12 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 14
...	...	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12
									Black mustard.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 6 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	4 8 0	4
									Rape seed.		
									3 12 0	3 4 0	3
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3
2 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4 12 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4
2 3 0	...	1 7 0	2 13 6	2 13 0	...	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3
2 1 6	2 1 6	1 9 6	3 3 3	3 1 3	3 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	
2 4 0	1 15 6	1 4 6	3 5 3	3 8 6	...	4 12 0	4 6 0	4 7 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	3
...	...	...	2 5 6	2 0 6	2 0 6	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 1 0	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	3 10 0 to 4 9 0	3

STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjli seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	5 10 0	5 2 0	5 10 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	5 15 0	6 0 0	5 5 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	4 14 0	5 2 0	3 10 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 11 0
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	13 0 0	12 12 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
11 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	2 15 3	2 15 3	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	17 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
10 0	3 10 0	3 8 6	5 12 0	4 12 0	5 10 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
35 0 0	35 0 0	34 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	0 13 0	0 12 3	0 13 0
						Per 100 pieces—					
33 0 0	33 0 0	32 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhakhali.			Uncleaned hides, per piece—					
			6 12 0	6 12 0	6 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 10 0			
34 0 0	33 8 0	37 0 0				to 2 6 0	to 2 4 0	to 2 6 0	...	...	...
			Pulta.			Cleaned hides, per piece—					
			8 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	1 2 0	0 14 0			
						to 2 10 0	to 2 6 0	to 2 10 0			
52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	38 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 5 0
42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
						per maund.					
45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	13 0 0	11 8 0	10 0 0	18 8 0	18 8 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
						per maund.					
29 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
30 7 6	30 7 6	31 7 8	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 0 0	31 0 0	34 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	...
						per maund.					
29 8 0	29 8 0	32 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8
to	to	to	to	to	to						
36 0 0	36 0 0	37 8 10	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	per piece.					

he undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 30th September 1899.

Present return.	Straw. Next preceding return.	Straw. Corresponding return of last year.	Juar stalks. Present return.	Juar stalks. Next preceding return.	Juar stalks. Corresponding return of last year.	Prices per maund of 40 standard seers. Iron. Present return.	Iron. Next preceding return.	Iron. Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood. Present return.	Firewood. Next preceding return.	Firewood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Marts.
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
9 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0 Panga.	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
5 3	0 5 3	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	2. Burdwan.
2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 8 0 to 4 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 9 0	3. Midnapore.
12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
7 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 9 0 Panga.	3 12 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 6 6	0 6 0	0 5 6	3 7 6	3 7 6 Panga.	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11 6	6 10 6	8 7 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 3	3 8 0	3 8 0 Crushed.	4 7 0	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	0 6 3	0 6 6	0 5 6	3 14 0	3 9 0 Panga.	3 10 0	10. Bhagalpur.
9 6	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 2 0	11. Cuttack.
	No fixed rate.		...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	4 2 0 Panga.	4 6 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 697 Statistics.—The following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during October 1899.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—												
	1st week of Oct. 1898.	1st week of Nov. 1898.	1st week of Dec. 1898.	1st week of Jan. 1899.	1st week of Feb. 1899.	1st week of March 1899.	1st week of April 1899.	1st week of May 1899.	1st week of June 1899.	1st week of July 1899.	1st week of August 1899.	1st week of Sept. 1899.	1st week of Oct. 1899.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ballaghata	2,53,500	1,77,000	1,88,000	2,12,000	2,41,000	6,20,000	6,55,000	7,18,000	8,11,000	7,73,000	4,71,000	2,20,000	3,83,000
Ultadanga	63,500	64,000	43,000	46,500	55,500	73,000	75,500	77,500	77,000	70,000	52,000	46,000	59,700
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	2,58,000	2,97,500	2,69,000	2,83,500	2,95,000	3,26,000	3,48,500	3,33,500	3,16,500	3,00,500	2,97,000	2,63,000	2,37,700
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,900	2,500	2,000	1,900	2,600	3,300	4,000	3,800	3,700	3,000	2,900	3,000	4,500
Tallygange, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,03,300	1,09,900	90,900	1,32,000	1,38,700	1,75,000	1,93,000	1,85,500	1,99,000	1,75,000	1,74,300	1,62,000	1,50,800
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	81,000	83,500	60,500	95,700	1,09,000	1,37,200	1,43,000	1,38,000	1,24,500	96,500	87,000	1,26,500	1,11,500
Baidyabati, Nawabganj Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	1,533	17,398	19,596	52,657	14,256	18,776	1,287	1,594	1,872	869	1,131	2,534	2,152
Total ...	13,53,733	12,41,798	11,62,996	13,14,257	13,46,056	18,33,276	19,15,887	19,47,594	20,23,572	19,06,869	15,75,331	13,22,634	14,39,352
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	8,208 (on 3rd October 1898.)	5,106 (on 3rd Nov. 1898.)	18,838 (on 3rd Dec. 1898.)	22,394 (on 3rd Jan. 1899.)	16,348 (on 3rd Feb. 1899.)	25,082 (on 3rd March 1899.)	19,294 (on 3rd April 1899.)	5,438 (on 3rd May 1899.)	4,688 (on 3rd June 1899.)	838 (on 3rd July 1899.)	1,503 (on 3rd August 1899.)	4,325 (on 3rd Sept. 1899.)	3,575 (on 3rd Oct. 1899.)
On boats not yet unloaded—													
By Port Commissioners' returns.	26,338 (1st to 3rd October 1898.)	26,866 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1898.)	33,350 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1898.)	37,842 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1899.)	63,148 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1899.)	47,082 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	43,550 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	24,943 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	28,190 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	20,576 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	33,147 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	37,333 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	51,534 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)
By Canal returns	34,594 (1st to 3rd October 1898.)	48,369 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1898.)	29,191 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1898.)	81,558 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1899.)	1,02,388 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1899.)	32,706 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	41,311 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	30,944 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	29,697 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	23,356 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	38,490 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	30,775 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	81,114 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	13,21,953	13,22,139	12,44,375	14,56,051	15,27,940	19,88,126	20,20,342	20,09,259	20,86,147	19,51,639	16,48,471	13,85,067	15,75,575

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 7th October 1899.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of September 1899.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour
The mean pressure of the month	29·724		
The average pressure of September from 24 years' registers ...	29·682		
The highest pressure in the month	29·884	27th	10th
The lowest pressure in the month	29·393	23rd	16th
The range of pressure	0·491		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	111·4		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	367·0		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	84·2		
The average temperature of September from 24 years' registers	83·3		
The highest temperature in the month	94·6	9th	
The lowest temperature in the month	76·7	13th and 24th.	
The range of temperature during the month	17·9		
The mean daily range of temperature	11·8		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	15·6	3rd	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	86		
The average humidity of September from 24 years' registers ..	85		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·999		
The average vapour tension of September from 9 years' registers	0·987		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	5·80		
The average cloud proportion of September from 22 years' registers	6·91		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	8·94		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	8·03		
The average fall of September from 24 years' registers ...	10·18		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	4·30	23rd	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	12		
The average number of rainy days in September from 48 years' registers	21		
	⊖		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	143·0		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	52·2		
The greatest sun temperature	154·2	18th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	61·6	18th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	76·5		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	2·7		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	5·8	28th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	75·0		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	240·0	24th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	17·0	23rd, 9 to 10 P.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 42, N.E. 27, E. 40, S.E. 47, S. 147, S.W. 179, W. 94, N.W. 42, Calm 102.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently equal, and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew Standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

G. W. KÜCHLER,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India, and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 7th October 1899.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 1st to 7th October 1899.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperatures. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Oct.	1st	146·7	3·3	29·828	82·9	90·6	13·0	77·6	79·2	0·952	77·7	85	ESE and calm ...	20	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, ⌓.
,,	2nd	147·3	7·6	·868	83·6	91·2	13·7	77·5	78·9	·926	76·9	81	NNW and calm...	45	,,	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
,,	3rd	149·1	7·4	·917	84·3	91·4	13·2	78·2	80·0	·967	78·2	82	N and calm ...	34	,,	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
,,	4th	147·4	6·8	·890	83·3	92·1	13·7	78·4	77·5	·867	74·9	76	NNE and calm ...	23	,,	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
,,	5th	146·7	9·8	·843	82·4	91·0	17·1	73·9	76·3	·826	73·5	75	WSW, WNW and calm.	41	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	6th	145·1	9·6	·855	83·0	91·1	15·9	75·2	78·2	·902	76·1	80	SW and calm ...	57	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	7th	146·7	9·8	·885	84·1	90·9	13·7	77·2	79·1	·928	76·9	79	SW by S, SSW and SW by W.	62	,,	Partially cloudy, ⌓.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·869
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·754
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	54·8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	82·8
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·3
The extreme variation of temperature	18·2
The maximum temperature	92·1
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	8
	%
The mean relative humidity	80
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	82
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th October 1899	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·73
The total fall from 1st January to 7th October 1899	68·95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	60·55

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 9th October 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India, and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.		Corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
					Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	4,463	38·40	42	·36	...	...	2,309	19·80	69	·48	58	·43	844	7·20	3,304	28·44	3,145	27·00	
	Birbhum	798,254	2,766	41·52	64	·96	...	...	1,428	21·36	7	·09	37	·48	712	10·68	2,248	33·72	1,905	28·56	
	Bankura	1,069,668	4,093	45·84	25	·24	4	·03	1,442	16·20	24	·24	37	·36	688	7·68	2,230	24·96	2,573	28·80	
	Midnapore	2,631,516	8,763	39·96	242	1·08	8	·03	3,465	15·72	143	·60	141	·60	1,232	5·52	5,231	23·76	5,351	24·36	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	2,131	24·60	37	·36	...	...	1,977	22·92	154	1·68	94	·10	332	3·84	2,594	30·00	2,423	28·08	
Presidency	Howrah	763,625	1,828	28·56	54	·84	1	·01	1,169	17·40	256	3·96	83	1·20	498	7·68	1,999	31·32	1,639	25·68	
	24-Parganas	1,892,033	4,059	25·92	28	·12	...	...	2,941	18·60	141	·84	168	·96	485	3·00	3,763	23·76	3,274	20·64	
	Calcutta	681,560	967	16·92	39	·60	...	...	382	6·72	250	4·32	23	·36	1,081	18·96	1,775	31·20	1,653	29·04	
	Nadia	1,644,108	5,755	42·00	15	·10	1	·007	3,497	25·44	23	·12	127	·84	597	4·32	4,260	31·08	3,060	22·32	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	4,667	44·76	24	·12	...	...	4,301	41·16	4	·03	89	·84	642	6·12	5,060	48·48	2,657	25·44	
	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Return not yet received.
	Khulna	1,177,652	3,500	35·64	5	·04	...	...	2,528	25·68	13	·12	76	·72	720	7·32	3,341	33·96	2,471	25·08	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,437,460	2,763	23·04	17	·12	1	·007	4,092	34·08	5	·03	133	1·08	190	1·56	4,438	36·96	3,695	30·48	
	Dinajpur	1,482,570	3,581	28·92	36	·24	...	...	3,958	31·92	6	·04	111	·84	204	1·56	4,315	34·92	3,512	28·32	
	Jalpaiguri	680,736	1,040	28·80	91	1·56	...	...	1,625	28·56	29	·24	32	·48	69	·96	1,827	32·16	1,736	30·84	
	Darjeeling	223,314	785	41·04	10	·48	...	...	562	26·88	72	3·84	3	·12	123	6·60	770	38·04	854	43·84	
	Rangpur	2,085,464	4,532	26·28	20	·10	1	·004	3,622	20·88	3	·01	57	·24	161	·84	3,841	22·32	4,466	25·92	
	Bogra	786,635	1,763	26·64	127	1·92	15	·12	1,430	22·44	6	·08	86	1·32	188	2·88	1,858	29·04	1,783	27·84	
	Pabna	1,361,223	2,411	21·24	62	·36	...	...	2,567	22·56	10	·08	66	·48	123	1·08	2,818	24·84	2,530	22·20	
Dacca	Dacca	2,395,502	5,067	25·32	31	·12	...	...	3,701	18·48	184	·84	98	·48	833	4·08	4,846	24·24	3,917	19·56	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	7,614	24·24	37	·12	7	·02	4,692	16·20	37	·12	158	·48	859	2·88	5,781	19·92	6,304	21·72	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	3,766	24·72	10	·06	8	·04	3,779	24·84	50	·20	150	·96	538	3·48	4,535	29·76	3,441	22·56	
	Backergunge	2,153,903	4,885	27·12	15	·07	...	...	2,956	16·44	23	·12	145	·72	1,051	5·76	4,191	23·28	4,698	25·56	
Chittagong	Tippera	1,782,935	3,838	25·80	4	·02	...	...	2,508	16·80	11	·07	110	·72	448	3·00	3,081	20·64	2,847	19·08	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	3,061	36·36	5	·04	...	...	2,402	28·44	8	·08	92	1·08	245	2·88	2,752	32·64	2,230	26·28	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	5,149	47·88	6	·04	8	·07	2,432	22·56	17	·12	105	·96	154	1·32	2,722	25·20	3,499	32·40	
	South Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not under registration.
Patna	Patna	1,772,332	7,780	52·56	881	5·88	...	...	4,211	28·44	363	2·04	131	·84	2,035	13·68	7,561	51·12	7,355	49·68	
	Gaya	2,138,321	11,832	66·36	323	1·80	32	·12	6,287	35·28	198	·60	191	·96	1,913	10·80	8,884	49·80	10,543	59·16	
	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Return not yet received.
	Saran	2,466,905	9,552	46·44	102	·48	7	·02	3,178	15·36	203	·96	340	1·56	3,217	15·60	7,047	34·20	8,630	41·88	
	Champaran	1,859,465	6,676	43·08	140	·96	29	·12	3,237	20·88	24	·12	207	1·68	1,432	9·24	5,138	33·12	7,491	47·76	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	10,879	48·12	80	·36	...	...	4,377	19·32	121	·48	414	1·92	2,070	9·12	7,111	31·44	9,330	41·40	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	11,474	49·08	...	...	...	...	5,742	24·48	106	·60	367	1·56	1,315	5·52	7,580	32·40	7,311	31·20	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,021	9,862	58·08	155	·84	10	·04	4,290	25·20	35	·12	277	1·56	1,245	7·32	6,012	35·40	6,197	36·48	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	8,431	49·68	26	·12	29	·12	4,459	26·28	29	·10	159	·84	850	4·92	5,543	32·64	5,730	33·72	
	Purnea	1,944,058	4,676	28·80	5	·02	...	...	4,334	26·64	...	...	93	·48	197	1·20	4,629	28·56	3,876	23·88	
	Malda	814,919	2,554	37·56	4	·04	...	...	2,870	42·24	6	·08	44	·60	177	2·52	3,101	45·72	1,614	23·76	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,753,775	8,405	57·48	122	·72	6	·03	3,389	24·00	24	·12	70	·36	587	3·96	4,318	29·52	4,613	31·56	
Orissa	Cuttack	1,937,071	7,383	45·72	1,049	6·36	350	2·16	1,181	12·24	499	3·00	133	·84	1,606	9·84	5,614	34·68	5,053	31·20	
	Balasore	894,025	3,303	39·84	188	2·16	31	·36	846	10·20	181	2·16	76	·84	877	10·56	2,199	26·52	2,401	28·92	
	Puri	944,398	2,978	37·80	818	10·32	214	2·64	405	5·04	312	3·96	66	·72	1,089	13·80	2,904	36·84	2,690	33·00	
	Angul and Khondmals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not under registration.
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	6,361	6·552	...	...	1	·009	2,568	26·40	21	·12	61	·60	775	7·92	3,426	35·28	5,555	57·24	
	Ranchi	1,128,885	5,751	61·08	1	·009	9	·08	1,268	15·44	164	1·68	63	·60	983	10·44	2,484	26·40	3,382	57·12	
	Palamau	596,770	3,039	61·08	50	·96	5	·09	1,505	30·24	8	·12	50	·96	385	7·68	2,003	40·20	2,247	45·12	
	Manbhum	1,105,328	6,254	62·88	27	·24	...	...	2,078	20·88	23	·12	42	·36	786	7·80	2,956	29·64	3,506	35·16	
	Singhbhum	545,488	2,140	47·04	2	·03	2	·03	711	15·60	16	·24	44	·96	111	2·40	886	19·44	1,317	26·76	
	Total	67,129,211	222,518	39·72	5,018	·84	772	·12	123,494	21·96	3,761	·60	5,212	·84	34,665	6·12	172,929	30·84	176,137	31·44	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	.....	179,679	32·04	13,333	2·40	705	·12	123,940	22·08	5,008	·84	4,223	·72	28,338	5·04	176,137	31·44			
	Difference + or −	.....	+42,839	+7·68	−8,315	−1·56	+ 74	Equal.	− 446	−·12	−1,337	−·24	+989	+·12	+6,327	+1·08	−3,208	−·60			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 7th October 1899.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of August 1899.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other Causes.		Total of all Causes.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	1. Burdwan	34,477	58	20·16	...	...	...	...	54	18·73	6	2·04	1	·24	12	4·08	73	25·32	88	30·60	
Midnapore	2. Midnapore	32,264	104	38·64	2	·72	...	...	57	21·12	12	4·44	...	...	15	5·52	86	31·92	91	33·84	
Hooghly	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	53,060	54	19·56	4	1·44	...	...	46	16·68	28	10·08	2	·72	19	6·84	99	35·88	94	34·08	
	4. Serampore	35,352	51	16·92	5	1·56	...	...	93	30·96	29	9·60	3	·96	7	2·28	137	45·72	126	42·00	
Howrah	5. Howrah	116,000	217	22·32	7	·72	1	·09	212	21·72	68	6·96	5	·48	18	10·08	331	40·20	311	31·92	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur	31,423	58	13·68	...	...	...	...	31	7·92	4	1·44	1	·36	7	2·64	53	12·60	36	13·68	
	7. Maniktala	32,863	36	13·08	3	1·08	...	...	20	7·20	3	1·08	5	1·80	6	1·80	36	13·08	30	10·92	
	8. Barnagore	34,278	50	17·40	5	1·68	...	...	71	24·84	26	9·00	5	1·68	17	5·88	124	43·32	62	21·60	
	9. South Suburban	41,718	61	17·52	...	...	...	...	63	18·12	17	4·80	1	·24	12	3·36	93	26·64	108	30·96	
	10. Garden Reach	27,924	47	20·16	...	...	...	...	44	18·84	3	1·20	2	·84	8	2·36	57	24·48	Data not available.		
	11. South Barrackpore, including Titagarh Municipality.	35,647	30	15·08	...	...	...	...	40	16·44	14	4·68	3	·60	8	2·64	73	24·48	58	19·44	
	12. Naihati	29,724	43	17·28	5	1·92	...	...	43	17·28	5	1·92	...	...	9	3·69	62	24·96	67	27·00	
Calcutta	13. Calcutta	681,560	967	16·92	39	·69	...	...	382	6·72	250	4·32	23	·36	1,081	18·96	1,775	31·20	1,655	29·04	
Nadia	14. Krishnagar	25,590	37	12·60	...	...	...	...	53	15·48	...	...	1	·36	1	·36	55	16·44	43	20·16	
	15. Santipur	30,437	87	34·20	...	...	...	...	68	26·76	2	·72	...	...	16	6·24	86	33·84	69	27·12	
Murshidabad	16. Berhampore	23,516	31	15·72	5	2·52	...	...	67	34·08	2	·96	...	...	2	·96	76	38·76	63	32·04	
Rajshahi	17. Rampur Boalia	21,407	44	24·60	1	·48	...	...	78	43·68	1	·48	2	1·08	1	·48	83	46·44	51	28·56	
Patna	18. Sirajganj	23,267	27	15·92	...	...	...	...	17	8·76	...	...	2	·96	1	·48	20	10·20	27	13·92	
Dacca	19. Dacca	82,923	140	20·28	14	1·92	...	...	112	16·20	51	7·32	1	·12	81	11·76	259	37·56	198	28·08	
Chittagong	20. Chittagong	24,069	19	9·36	...	...	...	...	29	14·40	5	2·40	...	...	2	·96	36	17·88	42	20·88	
Patna	21. Patna City	165,192	354	40·20	75	5·40	...	...	246	17·76	75	5·40	9	·60	203	14·64	608	44·16	618	44·88	
	22. Bihar	47,723	183	45·96	...	...	...	...	69	17·28	16	3·96	1	·24	37	9·24	123	30·84	285	71·64	
	23. Dinapore	44,419	147	39·60	29	7·80	...	...	90	24·24	16	4·32	1	·24	69	16·20	196	52·92	133	35·88	
Gaya	24. Gaya	80,383	275	41·04	66	9·84	13	1·92	230	37·52	37	5·52	5	·72	91	13·56	462	68·88	517	77·16	
Shahabad	25. Arrah																				Return not yet received
	26. Sasaram																				Return not yet received
Saran	27. Chapra	57,352	156	32·64	13	2·04	1	·12	85	17·76	11	2·28	4	1·56	112	23·40	227	47·40	239	48·12	
Champaran	28. Bettiah	22,780	63	34·20	...	...	...	...	44	23·16	3	1·56	2	·96	30	15·72	79	41·52	155	81·60	
Muzaffarpur	29. Muzaffarpur	49,192	107	24·84	...	...	...	...	50	12·12	3	·72	1	·24	37	9·00	91	22·08	169	38·76	
	30. Hajipur	21,487	38	54·72	8	4·44	...	...	31	18·36	6	3·24	2	1·08	49	27·36	98	54·72	81	45·12	
Darbhanga	31. Darbhanga	75,361	129	32·40	...	...	...	...	44	7·08	3	·48	3	·48	93	15·12	143	23·28	175	28·44	
Monghyr	32. Monghyr	57,077	209	56·52	40	8·40	...	...	81	16·92	14	2·88	4	·84	111	23·28	250	52·56	243	51·00	
Bhagalpur	33. Bhagalpur	69,106	214	37·08	5	·84	11	1·80	112	19·44	10	1·68	3	·48	29	4·92	170	29·40	183	32·04	
Cuttack	34. Cuttack	47,186	121	30·72	29	5·04	...	...	34	8·64	20	5·04	2	·48	31	7·80	107	27·12	149	37·80	
Balasore	35. Balasore	29,775	59	33·96	...	...	...	...	19	5·76	11	6·24	...	...	16	9·24	37	21·36	51	29·40	
Puri	36. Puri	28,794	46	18·28	36	15·00	...	...	29	12·00	14	5·76	1	·36	66	27·48	146	60·84	76	31·56	
Ranchi	37. Ranchi	25,806	105	62·04	...	...	3	1·68	33	19·44	1	·48	...	...	21	12·36	58	34·20	108	63·72	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over	2,293,549	4,731	25·68	379	2·04	29	·12	2,709	15·00	703	4·08	98	·48	2,388	12·96	6,429	34·92	6,381	34·68	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	.....	4,144	22·56	546	2·88	26	·10	3,042	16·56	865	4·68	114	·60	1,792	9·72	6,382	34·68	.....	.....	
	Difference + or —	... ..	+587	+3·12	—170	—·84	+9	+·02	—275	—1·56	—99	—·60	—16	—·12	+536	+3·24	+47	+·24	.....	.....	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 7th October 1899.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the four weeks ending 26th August 1899 as compared with the same period of 1898.

STAPLES.	1898.		1899.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	71,64,288	9,84,712	67,47,203	10,23,416	.....	38,704	4,17,085	.....
Cotton, raw	34,400	18,147	42,123	22,633	7,723	4,486	.....	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	5,689	6,122	4,045	4,577	.....	.....	1,644	1,545
2.— Ditto, Indian	35,965	17,708	44,939	19,653	8,974	1,945	.....	.....
3.—Piece-goods—European	68,089	74,091	45,571	52,304	.....	.....	22,509	21,787
4.— Ditto —Indian	14,268	8,168	12,272	7,265	.....	.....	1,996	903
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	288	169	546	391	258	222	.....	.....
2.—Non-intoxicating	8,242	7,136	9,984	6,887	1,742	.....	.....	249
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo	272	220	995	349	723	110	.....	.....
2.—Myrebolams	3,859	1,348	5,281	1,141	1,422	.....	.....	207
3.—Cutch	2,218	1,071	2,258	998	40	.....	.....	73
4.—Turmeric	8,496	6,816	6,828	4,876	.....	.....	1,668	1,940
5.—Alizarine and aniline dyes	235	98	187	161	.....	63	48	.....
6.—Al (Morinda citrifolia)	210	68	9	1	.....	.....	201	67
7.—Others	1,964	194	486	239	.....	45	578	.....
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	3,00,681	71,425	8,58,782	1,41,826	5,58,101	70,401	.....	.....
2.—Rice in the husk	90,845	11,677	2,43,222	31,880	1,52,377	20,203	.....	.....
3.—Rice not in the husk	3,36,113	51,837	6,83,675	1,49,153	3,47,562	97,316	.....	.....
4.—Jowar and bajra	9,981	1,989	9,677	1,075	.....	.....	304	914
5.—Gram & pulse	2,61,511	51,395	5,24,103	1,09,981	2,62,592	58,676	.....	.....
6.—Others	34,254	6,822	1,20,231	18,295	85,977	11,463	.....	.....
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	30,121	16,576	41,764	25,273	11,643	8,697	.....	.....
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	13,434	6,518	24,493	13,717	9,059	7,199	.....	.....
Horns	1,797	884	2,632	1,087	835	203	.....	.....
Hemp and other fibres	71,399	14,234	7,109	1,725	.....	.....	64,296	12,509
Jute—								
1.—Raw	35,822	7,485	81,854	13,952	46,032	6,467	.....	.....
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	70,667	36,871	76,316	33,430	5,649	.....	.....	3,441
Lac—								
1.—Stick	18,040	6,599	40,555	14,414	22,506	7,905	.....	.....
2.—Shell	11,999	2,534	22,620	10,335	10,621	6,804	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	3,580	3,518	5,681	4,598	2,101	1,080	.....	.....
Liquors—								
1.—Ale and Beer	10,464	3,617	10,284	3,251	.....	.....	180	366
2.—Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit	1,658	2,140	1,478	1,416	.....	.....	180	724
3.—Wines	2,419	3,755	2,306	3,652	.....	.....	113	103
4.—All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	95	24	181	32	86	8	.....	.....
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	917	1,068	168	181	.....	.....	749	887
2.—Brass, ditto	1,970	1,148	463	363	.....	.....	1,507	785
3.—Copper, wrought	862	491	643	366	.....	.....	220	125
4.—Brass, ditto	15,372	6,045	13,766	5,636	.....	.....	1,606	409
5.—Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	38,026	8,631	15,435	4,067	.....	.....	22,591	4,564
(b) Unwrought	3,912	378	3,785	818	.....	440	127	.....
(c) Wrought	64,574	30,520	56,784	25,688	.....	.....	7,790	4,832
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	31,540	17,408	34,155	13,308	2,615	.....	.....	2,100
6.—Zinc and spelter	2,775	2,071	1,486	732	.....	.....	1,289	1,339
7.—Others	7,890	6,032	8,704	5,457	814	.....	.....	575
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,11,150	39,581	1,08,207	40,159	.....	578	2,943	.....
2.—Castor	4,139	1,267	2,538	844	.....	.....	1,601	423
3.—Coccanut	3,716	2,095	4,236	1,376	520	.....	.....	719
4.—Mustard and rape	4,120	974	9,051	3,705	4,931	2,795	.....	.....
5.—Others	6,282	2,861	5,579	2,386	.....	125	703	.....
Oilseeds—								
1.—Linseed	9,24,918	2,33,581	6,29,663	1,73,202	.....	.....	2,94,255	60,379
2.—Rape and mustard	4,37,788	1,13,071	2,01,523	53,100	.....	.....	2,26,245	59,971
3.—Til or jinjili	7,494	1,628	6,052	694	.....	.....	1,442	934
4.—Poppy	59,593	15,467	41,945	10,493	.....	.....	17,948	4,974
5.—Earthnuts	38	29	42	6	4	.....	.....	23
6.—Castor	62,370	13,983	22,874	5,454	.....	.....	39,496	8,529
7.—Others	6,736	1,249	40,080	14,744	34,253	13,495	.....	.....
Opium	185	245	1,029	520	844	277	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	15,762	8,239	16,810	10,440	1,048	2,141	.....	.....
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	43,785	34,027	44,558	24,095	1,773	.....	.....	9,932
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	4,423	2,017	10,666	6,513	6,246	4,498	.....	.....
3.—Potatoes	62,346	22,109	58,253	20,386	.....	.....	4,116	1,723
4.—Others	78,633	30,604	98,838	31,023	20,205	419	.....	.....
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	3,067	707	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,067	707
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	771	154	17,546	2,430	16,775	2,286	.....	.....
3.—Materials—								
(a) Steel rails & fish-plates	48,215	8,951	16,072	4,072	.....	.....	32,143	4,879
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	.....	.....	21,945	14,696	21,945	14,696	.....	.....
(c) Other sorts	30,653	6,866	1,44,380	19,295	1,13,733	12,489	.....	.....
Salt	3,61,523	58,880	3,80,127	64,812	18,604	5,936	.....	.....

Staples.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	35,604	14,732	26,022	13,173	.....	.....	9,582	1,559
2.—Other saline substances	38,486	11,410	32,676	8,708	.....	.....	5,810	2,702
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.—Indian	1,191	747	709	482	.....	.....	482	265
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.—Indian	158	219	62	53	.....	.....	96	166
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	22,585	15,110	19,137	17,178	.....	2,068	3,448	.....
2.—Pepper	1,620	1,396	2,027	1,745	407	349	.....	.....
3.—Ginger	1,129	520	1,333	830	204	310	.....	.....
4.—Chillies	8,857	9,580	6,740	2,549	.....	.....	2,117	7,031
5.—Cardamoms	202	168	495	464	293	296	.....	.....
6.—Others	745	813	899	537	156	.....	.....	276
Stone and lime	4,50,031	67,626	4,50,460	69,218	429	1,592	.....	.....
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	7,490	2,889	7,273	3,948	.....	1,059	217	.....
2.—Unrefined	1,26,612	21,954	1,48,168	24,021	21,556	2,067	.....	.....
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.—Indian	3,917	2,368	5,233	2,683	1,316	115	.....	.....
Timber	60,760	10,567	82,703	13,169	21,943	2,602	.....	.....
Tobacco	64,117	22,300	64,973	21,312	856	.....	.....	988
Wool—								
(*a*) Raw	2,409	1,471	2,268	1,497	.....	26	141	.....
(*b*) Manufactured—								
I.—Carpets and rugs	398	427	736	1,077	338	650	.....	.....
II.—Piece-goods, European	822	1,716	460	272	.....	.....	362	1,438
III.— ,, Indian	3,199	2,815	2,525	2,756	.....	.....	674	57
IV.—Other sorts of manufactures ...	.....	.....	172	27	172	27	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Bones	42,946	10,181	37,627	8,756	.....	.....	5,323	1,425
2.—Firewood	24,023	1,174	36,481	2,321	12,459	1,147	.....	.....
3.—Indigo seed	3,217	1,437	3,577	1,534	.....	97	1,640	.....
4.—Oil-cake	57,377	9,772	65,238	10,937	5,861	1,165	.....	.....
5.—Paints & colours	22,906	4,411	6,761	3,146	.....	.....	16,205	1,265
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	33,258	16,347	26,409	11,415	.....	.....	6,858	4,932
7.—Wooden articles	8,172	4,560	11,626	6,356	3,454	1,796	.....	.....
8.—Others	1,76,222	71,991	3,14,856	1,25,335	1,38,634	53,344	.....	.....
Total ...	1,22,97,895	24,14,068	1,50,51,551	26,50,699	7,53,656	2,36,631	.....	.....
Military stores	12,316	17,570	12,659	26,192	343	8,622	.....	.....
Coal for railway	9,54,632	79,388	10,67,542	70,918	1,12,890	.....	.....	8,470
Railway materials	16,86,157	36,493	19,15,895	73,415	2,29,738	16,922	.....	.....
Live-stock	.....	3,557	.....	11,597	.....	8,040	.....	.....
Total ...	1,49,51,020	25,71,076	1,60,47,647	28,32,821	10,96,627	2,61,745	.....	.....

C. W. Clarke, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 6th October 1899.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th September 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	195,140	1,02,440 0 0	14,01,400 0	3,15,730 0 0	42,140 0 0	4,60,300 0 0	36,520	49,918	86,638
Per mile of railway	234	123 0 0	1,680 0	379 0 0	52 0 0	†534 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12 weeks of half-year*	2,402,478	10,88,507 0 0	1,14,83,701 0	23,78,246 0 0	1,68,562 0 0	36,35,315 0 0	432,114	469,337	901,451
Total for 13 weeks ...	2,597,618	11,90,947 0 0	1,28,85,101 0	26,93,966 0 0	2,10,702 0 0	40,95,615 0 0	468,934	519,155	988,089
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	185,855	83,115 0 0	13,37,923 0	2,75,129 0 0	12,401 0 0	3,70,645 0 0	33,912	37,532	71,444
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	227	102 0 0	1,636 0	336 0 0	1 0 0	439 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,372,248	9,98,410 0 0	1,16,93,361 0	22,23,069 0 0	2,09,813 0 0	34,31,292 0 0	4,45,979	458,421	904,400

* Audited up to 12th August 1899.
† Excluding steamer earnings.
NOTE—Increase chiefly due to jute, grain and pulse and sundries.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th September 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	29,100	9,140 0 0	52,930 0	5,370 0 0	80 0 0	14,590 0 0	2,360	1,910	4,170
Per mile of railway	339	106 0 0	615 0	63 0 0	1 0 0	170 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 12 weeks of half-year*	2,96,900	86,822 0 0	333,989 0	24,919 0 0	1,651 0 0	1,13,392 0 0	31,398	16,902	48,300
Total for 13 weeks ...	3,26,000	95,962 0 0	386,919 0	30,289 0 0	1,731 0 0	1,27,982 0 0	33,758	18,812	52,470
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,159	6,953 0 0	42,262 0	3,935 0 0	52 0 0	10,940 0 0	2,464	1,940	4,404
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	269	81 0 0	491 0	45 0 0	1 0 0	127 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,97,682	88,169 0 0	314,337 0	25,392 0 0	2,910 0 0	1,16,471 0 0	31,618	26,222	57,840

* Audited up to 12th August 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th September 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5,040	940 0 0	7,540 0	380 0 0	.....	1,320 0 0	310	1,304	1,614*
Per mile of railway	153	28 0 0	232 0	12 0 0	.....	40 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 12 weeks of half-year†	38,215	8,843 0 0	31,093 0	2,880 0 0	46 0 0	11,769 0 0	4,638	11,122	15,760
Total for 13 weeks ...	43,255	9,783 0 0	39,333 0	3,260 0 0	46 0 0	13,089 0 0	4,948	12,426	17,374
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 690.
† Audited up to 12th August 1899.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th September 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,670	820 0 0	7,320 0	340 0 0	80 0 0	1,330 0 0	250	420	670*
Or per mile of railway	67	33 0 0	430 0	18 0 0	3 0 0	54 0 0	.....	.....	..
For previous 12 weeks of half-year†	17,093	4,934 0 0	88,229 0	6,078 0 0	647 0 0	11,659 0 0	2,345	9,174	11,519
Total for 13 weeks ...	18,763	5,754 0 0	95,749 0	6,568 0 0	727 0 0	12,989 0 0	2,595	9,594	12,189
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..

* Includes ballast train-miles 320.
† Audited up to 12th August 1899.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th September 1899 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,080	860 0 0	8,060 0	650 0 0	40 0 0	1,550 0 0	193	884	1,077*
Or per mile of railway	63	26 0 0	243 0	20 0 0	.....	(a)46 0 0	.....	...	....
For previous 12 weeks of half-year†	21,065	7,221 0 0	74,548 0	7,431 0 0	863 0 0	15,515 0 0	4,123	10,638	14,761
Total for 13 weeks ...	23,145	8,081 0 0	82,608 0	8,081 0 0	903 0 0	17,065 0 0	4,318	11,542	15,860
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,139	384 0 0	2,809 0	343 0 0	107 0 0	834 0 0	137	535	672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	51	17 0 0	127 0	15 0 0	1 0 0	33 0 0	.....	.....	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	15,249	5,277 0 0	49,478 0	4,768 0 0	1,299 0 0	11,344 0 0	1,953	7,446	9,399

(a) Excluding Coaching ferry.
* Includes ballast train-miles 320.
† Audited up to 12th August 1899.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 23rd September 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,510	11,464 0 0	1,21,348 0	15,203 0 0	151 0 0	26,908 0 0	4,642	5,005	9,647*
Or per mile of railway ...	219	88 0 0	873 0	110 0 0	1 0 0	199 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year†	325,423	1,36,887 0 0	8,25,833 0	87,940 0 0	8,853 0 0	2,33,679 0 0	54,528	39,193	93,721
Total for 12 weeks ...	354,933	1,48,351 0 0	9,47,181 0	1,03,933 0 0	9,003 0 0	2,60,587 0 0	59,170	44,198	103,368
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	28,759	10,850 0 0	88,295 0	5,733 0 0	1,144 0 0	17,727 0 0	3,556	3,358	6,914
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	259	97 0 0	796 0	46 0 0	9 0 0	242 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	384,121	1,30,340 0 0	7,84,015 0	44,973 0 0	8,981 0 0	1,70,294 0 0	50,856	35,051	85,907

* Audited up to 12th August 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 30th September 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	133,480	(a)53,350	6,31,930	(b)87,740	13,670	1,54,760	26,065	(c)25,824	51,889
Do. per mile of railway	123·02	49·17	582·42	80·27	12·60	142·64	.....	.....	.....
Do. for previous 12½ weeks of half-year(d)	1,585,954	5,88,798	64,20,838	7,66,865	1,75,504	15,31,167	3,20,393	3,13,849	634,242
Total for 13½ weeks ...	1,719,434	6,42,148	70,52,768	8,54,605	1,89,174	16,85,927	3,46,458	3,39,673	686,131
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	101,804	30,879	2,34,227	25,385	5,559	61,823	20,304	(e)14,910	35,214
Do. per mile of railway correspondi-ng week of previous year ...	110·06	33·38	253·22	27·45	6·01	66·84	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,414,668	5,11,890	53,58,280	6,54,361	1,65,047	13,31,898	2,86,913	2,92,243	579,156

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) The increase is due to the traffic last year being abnormally low on account of heavy rain over the whole system and breaches in line on the Tirhut Section.
(c) Includes 5,486 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) ,, audited figures up to week ending 22nd July 1899.
(e) ,, 3,472 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd September 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,556	13,052 0 0	2,28,413 0	13,335 0 0	402 0 0	26,789 0 0	3,210	8,119	11,329
Do. per mile of railway	54·43	32·96	538·71	31·45	0·95	65·36	8·11	19·75	27·26
Do. for previous 11 weeks of half-year*	231,952	1,33,678 0 0	27,11,039 0	1,37,165 0 0	6,958 0 0	2,77,801 0 0	38,431	82,731	120,662
Total for 12 weeks ...	253,508	1,46,730 0 0	29,39,452 0	1,50,500 0 0	7,360 0 0	3,04,590 0 0	41,641	90,850	131,991
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	71,086	9,161 0 0	2,26,674 0	10,237 0 0	1,325 0 0	20,723 0 0	2,442	4,545	6,987
Do. per mile of railway correspond-ing week of previous year ...	69·16	32·26	773·63	34·94	4·52	71·72	8·60	15·51	24·11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	218,835	1,15,880 0 0	30,53,623 0	1,38,736 0 0	8,068 0 0	2,63,284 0 0	33,556	60,506	94,062

* Includes audited figures for week ended 12th August 1899.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 23rd September 1899.			Receipts for week ending 24th September 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 23rd September 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 24th September 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
404	26,789	65·36	293	20,723	71·72	424	6,86,509	.....	293	6,02,211	.....	84,298	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 23rd September 1899	11,725	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	11,712	0	0
Increase	13	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 23rd September 1899	229	14	5
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	229	10	4
Increase	0	4	1
Receipts from 1st July to 23rd September 1899	1,50,974	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	1,57,568	0	0
Decrease	6,594	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 30th September 1899 ...	6,922	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	13,141	0	0
Decrease	6,219	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 30th September 1899	135	11	7
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	257	10	8
Decrease	121	15	1
Receipts from 1st July to 30th September 1899	1,57,896	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	1,70,709	0	0
Decrease	12,813	0	0

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Report of the Board of Revenue on the Road and Public Works Cess Operations for the year 1898-99	1795
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 16th October 1899	1801
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th October 1899 ...	1805
METEOROLOGICAL Report of the Province of Bengal for the month of September 1899	1806
Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in September 1899	1808
Segowlie-Raksaul Branch Railway for the half year ending 30th June 1899	1818
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1820

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESS OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—ROAD & P. W. CESS.

Darjeeling, the 11th October 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 5828R.P.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Road and Public Works Cess operations for the year 1898-99.

The Road and Public Works Cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee during the year under review in all the districts in which Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 is in force. The following table compares the main results of the working of the Act during the past two years :—

		1897-98.		1898-99.
(1) Current net demand	Rs.	89,56,309	Rs.	90,38,880
(2) Arrear „ „	„	17,82,378	„	18,60,441
(3) Total „ „	„	1,07,28,687	„	1,08,99,321
(4) Total collections	„	88,71,693	„	90,06,445
(5) Remissions	„	81,813	„	56,005
(6) Net balance	„	18,75,440	„	19,07,444
(7) Percentage of total collections on current demand		99·0		99·6
(8) Percentage of current collections on current demand		84·3		82·9

	1897-98.	1898-99.
(9) Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand	80·2	80·1
(10) Number of revenue-paying estates assessed	246,638	252,436
(11) Number of revenue-free estates and rent-free tenures assessed ..	145,271	146,481
(12) Number of tenures assessed ...	1,521,897	1,575,142
(13) Number of recorded shareholders in estates	1,465,359	1,502,091
(14) Number of recorded shareholders in tenures	2,606,190	2,697,840
(15) Current demand of land revenue ...	Rs. 3,85,33,272	Rs. 3,90,03,126

The increase in the current demand has been obtained by revaluations and re-assessments in the districts of Burdwan, Mymensingh, and Backergunge.

The total collections show an increase of Rs. 1,34,752 over the figures of the previous year; but, owing to the enhanced demand, the balance outstanding at the close of the year increased by Rs. 32,004. The percentage of current collections on the current demand was 82·9 against 84·3, in 1897-98, and that of total collections on the current demand 99·6 against 99·0. The result was, on the whole, satisfactory.

2. In comparing the results of collections in the various districts as given in the following paragraphs, it should be noted that effect has not yet been given to the suggestion made by Government in 1894, that in calculating the percentage of collections on demand the amount affected by the 15 days' grace allowed by law, should be eliminated from the arrear. The Board propose to issue instructions which will ensure that this shall be done in future, and when this change is effected, the figures and explanations of the local officers will afford a juster criterion of the comparative standard of collections than they do at present. For the present year the mode of calculation hitherto adopted has been retained.

3. The following districts succeeded in attaining the accepted standard of cess administration for the first class, and showed a percentage of current collections above 90 per cent. and arrear collections above 80 per cent. during the year:—

District.	Percentage of current collections on net current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on net arrear demand.		
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Darjeeling ...	99·9	99·7	99·8	94·6	94·4	100
Jalpaiguri ...	99·7	99·7	99·7	100	100	100
Singhbhum ...	98·9	100	99·9	100	100	100
Purnea ...	97·4	89·7	93·3	95·6	35·0	91·4
Malda ...	95·7	96·7	97·5	99·7	99·2	99·2
Bogra ...	94·8	94·8	95·7	100	100	99·9
Dinajpur ...	94·4	95·7	94·7	99·9	100	99·9
Balasore ...	93·7	93·4	95·8	80·9	67·0	73·2
Nadia ...	93·6	84·5	90·2	99·2	97·3	96·0
Rajshahi ...	92·3	91·6	92·4	98·7	98·3	96·9
Dacca ...	90·2	90·0	90·7	91·3	96·3	90·6
Puri ...	91·8	97·2	96·6	99·8	100	99·0
Noakhali ...	90·1	92·4	92·4	90·0	96·7	96·5

The number of districts under this class remains the same (13) as in the year 1897-98, but Birbhum has descended to class II and Hazaribagh and Rangpur to class III from class I of the preceding year, their places being taken by Nadia, Purnea, and Balasore. All of these districts, except the three named last, showed equally good results during the last three years, and the results are creditable to the officers concerned. Though Dinajpur, Puri, and Noakhali

retain their former position, they show a decrease in both the current and arrear collections. Both current and arrear demands were realised in full in Singhbhum during 1897-98, but in the year under review the percentage of current collections on net current demand was 98·9. The districts of Jalpaiguri, Singhbhum, and Bogra succeeded in collecting the whole arrear demand.

4. The districts which fall into the second class, *i.e.*, those which collected more than 90 per cent. of the current demand and less than 80 per cent. of the arrear demand are the following:—

District.	Percentage of current collections on net current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on net arrear demand.		
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Birbhum ...	95·0	94·3	94·7	72·3	99·3	98·1
Murshidabad ...	91·2	89·7	89·2	60·7	60·9	59·3
Gaya ...	90·8	76·3	74·0	76·9	89·2	84·6

Birbhum descended during the year from the first to the second class, owing, it is said, to the non-payment of the cesses till after the close of the year, by certain zamindars who are habitual defaulters and against whom certificates issued. Murshidabad and Gaya rose to this class from classes IV and III, respectively. In both these districts there was an improvement in the collection of current demand, but the arrear collections showed poor results. The short collections in Murshidabad are attributed to the difficulty experienced in realising cesses direct from rent-free lands, which were valued perfunctorily at the last revaluation. No explanation has been furnished of the falling off in Gaya, and the Collector has been requested to see that better results are secured in future.

5. In the districts of the third class mentioned below, the current collections fell short of 90 per cent. but the arrear collections exceeded 80 per cent.:—

District.	Percentage of current collections on net current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on net arrear demand.		
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Khulna ... 94·1	89·5	89·2	91·4	92·7	86·1	78·5
Rangpur ... 92·8	89·3	91·8	92·2	99·4	99·4	98·3
Dhamparan 95·5	87·5	60·9	60·3	99·9	98·4	95·9
Cuttack* ..	87·0	84·7	81·6	80·8	79·8	90·5
Backergunge 96·1	85·2	85·0	85·6	99·1	97·7	98·7
Hazaribagh 96·2	84·9	94·4	96·3	91·9	93·8	97·6
Tippera ... 87·4	84·6	82·0	86·4	91·8	92·4	91·3
24-Parganas 89·0	83·9	84·0	85·0	88·2	80·4	87·8
Chittagong† ...	83·2	79·0	82·0	90·2	89·5	79·0
Darbhanga 91·5	83·3	84·9	84·8	83·4	83·7	90·6
Faridpur ... 88·9	82·5	76·9	79·3	86·2	75·6	84·7
Jessore ... 90·8	81·5	81·5	82·0	95·4	97·3	90·0
Monghyr ... 85·8	78·3	79·4	78·4	81·0	79·2	81·5
Midnapore 83·6	77·3	75·3	82·7	95·9	95·7	87·1
Palamau ... 89·8	75·9	75·0	81·7	99·6	99·6	99·7
Patna ... 87·1	74·2	73·6	74·8	80·7	88·6	87·1
Ranchi ... 99·9	73·9	86·0	76·1	100	100	100
Muzaffarpur 82·7	63·6	67·3	68·2	84·7	84·8	83·7

* There is no March kist in this district.
† The last kist (25th February) of the year in this district became payable on the 12th of March 1899.

The figures in the first column of the above statement represent the percentage of current collections on the current demand of the districts against which they are noted, after eliminating the sums affected by the period of grace, which ended after the close of the year, for the realisation of which no coercive measures could be taken within the year. The balance thus arrived at is the true arrear for the collection of which the District Officer is responsible, and it is the figures in column 1 which must therefore be taken as the criterion of the work done. Nadia and Gaya have, as stated before, risen to classes I and II, respectively, while Manbhum and Mymensingh have descended to class IV. On the other hand, Rangpur and Hazaribagh have come down to this class from class I, and Cuttack, Faridpur, and Monghyr have gained a step. Eliminating the amounts affected by the period of grace, Khulna, Rangpur, Champaran, Backergunge, Hazaribagh, Darbhanga, Jessore, and Ranchi succeeded in attaining the prescribed standard for the first class, exceeding 90 per cent. The short collections in Rangpur were due to the absence of voluntary payments on account of the very low price of rice and other agricultural products. In Cuttack, collections were retarded by the defaults of some big zamindars, especially the zamindar of Aul. In Tippera and Ranchi, large sums, on account of the March kist, were realised after the close of the year. In the 24-Parganas the reason assigned is the same as in the last year, namely, that petty defaulters availing themselves of the concession granted in 1895, whereby the levy of interest for petty arrears was forbidden, withheld payment of cesses until the issue of attachment and sale notices. The bad outturn of crops during the last two years and the cyclone of 1897 told seriously upon the condition of the people of Chittagong, and account for the short collections in the district. The poor results in Muzaffarpur were due to the damage done by the floods of 1898. The prevalence of distress in the first quarter of the year and the failure of the jute crop from which the raiyats get most of their ready money are among the causes which contributed to the short collections in Jessore. With regard to Monghyr, the Board write:—"The majority of the zamindars pay their cesses through *tipdars* or agents, who appear to be in the habit of utilising the money of their constituents for their own benefit. The practice of paying Government demand through these agents, who watch the proceedings of the Arrear Collection Department, and do not pay the cesses till certificates are ready to be filed, is one of the causes which impede the collection from reaching the prescribed standard." Midnapore has improved a little in collecting both current and arrear demands. The bad results in Palamau are attributable to defaults by the zamindars of Sonepura, Nowa, &c.

6. The districts of the fourth or lowest class, in which the current collections fell short of 90 per cent., and arrear collection of 80 per cent., are the following. This class contains nine districts against ten in the preceding year:—

District.	Percentage of current collections on net current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on net arrear demand.		
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pabna ... 94·3	89·6	92·3	90·1	70·1	72·3	72·1
Bhagalpur ... 93·8	87·2	86·1	88·9	74·0	76·7	83·0
Shahabad ... 92·9	84·3	85·5	82·4	69·8	77·3	76·7
Bankura ... 82·9	82·8	87·1	87·4	67·7	59·7	52·7
Burdwan ... 82·3	81·1	90·5	90·3	43·5	47·0	53·0
Mymensingh 85·5	77·0	88·2	90 1	79·9	93·0	87·6
Manbhum ... 80·7	72·0	76·7	50·1	66·5	89·4	99·5
Hooghly ... 72·4	68·5	73·8	63·7	57·5	45·8	53·2
Saran ... 73·8	59·5	63·9	56·2	70 6	68·8	79·3

The figures in the first column give the same information as the figures in the first column of the statement for third class districts. Saran, Hooghly, Shahabad, and Bankura have appeared in this list for the last four years, while Mymensingh and Manbhum have come down to this class from class III, and Pabna and Burdwan from class II. Eliminating the amounts affected by the period of grace, Pabna, Bhagalpur, and Shahabad attained the prescribed standard as regards current collections. Compared with the last year's figures, current collections fell off in Shahabad, Bankura, Hooghly, and Saran, while all these districts, except Shahabad, showed an improvement in arrear collections. The short collections in Shahabad are ascribed to the general unwillingness of the people to pay the cesses, and in Bankura to the payment by some of the big estates of their dues for the March kist after the close of the grace days. The disinclination of the proprietors to pay the cesses until coercive measures were enforced, the attempts on the part of numerous petty proprietors to evade payment in the hope that the co-sharers would pay their dues, and mistakes on the occasion of the last revaluation are reasons given to account for the falling off in Hooghly. Except the last mentioned one, however, no excuse is given for the shortness of collections which is not common to every district in the Province; and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that better results may be obtained in future. The bad results in Saran are said to be due to the incorrect state of the Land Registration Register D, in consequence of which the work in the Certificate Department was delayed, and in many cases unsuccessful, and to the leniency shown in selling estates during the year; a leniency hardly to be justified in view of the continued bad results of the last four years. The Board of Revenue rightly consider the explanation inadequate, and have drawn the special attention of the Commissioner to the matter. In Pabna, many of the proprietors did not pay their dues until coercive measures were taken; and notices of certificates for less than Rs. 5 made out for the last kist of 1897-98 were not issued till December 1898 in accordance with the rules as to water districts. In regard to Burdwan, the Board write:—(*i*) "The current demand was considerably raised, and the amount by which it was raised could not be realised on account of the new assessment having been made late in the year; (*ii*) a sum of Rs. 10,168 was remitted by the Maharaja of Kasim Bazar after the close of the year; (*iii*) Rs. 24,898 was also realised after the close of the year from the Burdwan Raj; (*iv*) evasion of payment of arrears by parties who try to throw the burden of payment on their co-sharers; (*v*) difficulty experienced in the realisation of arrears from revenue-free estates and rent-free holdings under direct collection on account of the non-registration of names by most of the proprietors and their successors and of the transfer of rights and titles necessitating in many cases the issue of fresh certificates." The collections in Mymensingh were retarded by the defaults of some of the proprietors of large estates, while the poor results in Manbhum were due to the non-payment of the cesses due by certain encumbered estates. Compared with the figures for the previous year, Bhagalpur showed an improvement in current collections; but as the arrear lists for the whole year 1897-98 could not be prepared kist after kist, there was a falling off in the percentage of arrear collections. This explanation, as the Board rightly observe, is not satisfactory.

7. The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure in the realisation of the cesses during the last two years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Certificates pending from the previous year ...	52,493	44,572
Filed during the year	101,410	125,216
Total for disposal	153,903	169,788
Cancelled on objection	1,601	1,147
Struck off	5,210	6,724
Fully discharged	102,517	105,350
Pending at the close of the year	44,575	56,567
Sales effected	2,866	3,323
Sales set aside	51	142

The number of certificates filed during the year 1898-99 has increased by 23,806. The increase occurred in all the Divisions except Rajshahi, Bhagalpur,

and Chota Nagpur. The largest number of certificates was filed in the districts of Hooghly (10,567), Saran (10,536) Gaya (8,969), Midnapore (8,555), Patna (8,246) Chittagong (7,413) Shahabad (6,020) Darbhanga (5,431) Muzaffarpur (5,314) and Cuttack (5,183). The number of objections filed against certificates was 8,142 against 7,658 in 1897-98. In Saran, Hooghly, Dacca, Gaya, and Murshidabad, the number of cancellations was 191, 172, 141, 104, and 101 out of 835, 1,835, 581, 434 and 126, objections disposed of respectively. The defective state of land registration is the cause of the large number of cancellations in Saran and Dacca. In Hooghly, it was due to double assessment, reduction of valuation on objection, and to failure to trace out lands or their holders. In Murshidabad and also in Mymensingh, it is attributed "partly to the death of the judgment-debtors before the certificates were filed, and partly to the mistakes discovered on objections being filed that the judgment-debtors were not liable for the amount under certificate:" in other words, to carelessness in the Collector's office. Closer supervision is evidently required in these two districts. In 3,323 cases, as against 2,866 in 1897-98, sales were effected to realise the cesses. The increase was due to a large number of sales in Gaya, and the Board have asked the Collector to explain the cause.

8. Partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the districts of Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Khulna, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Bogra, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Shahabad, Malda, and Hazaribagh. In Khulna, only 82 estates were revalued, and the valuation of these estates showed an increase of Rs. 1,10,122 over the previous valuation. The Board have asked the Commissioner of the Presidency Division whether the general revaluation of the district can be undertaken. In Darjeeling, the revaluation of the Terai jotes and of the West Teesta khas mahals, which was sanctioned in October 1897, came to a close during the year. The valuation of the Terai jotes showed an increase of Rs. 51,634 over the previous valuation. Valuation and revaluation work was in progress in several districts when the year closed.

9. Statement VI appended to the report compares the gross rental in each district for 1898-99 calculated from the returns under the Cess Act with the gross rental ascertained on the same basis when the road cess was first introduced and the gross rental of the preceding year. The results of the Province are as follow:—

	Rs.
Gross rental at first assessment	13,11,68,432
Ditto in 1897-98	16,35,06,247
Ditto in 1898-99	16,53,73,177

The increase up to date amounts to Rs. 3,42,04,745 on the rental when the road cess was introduced. The increase occurred in all the districts, except Murshidabad and Jessore. Compared with the figures for the last year, the gross rental shows an increase of Rs. 18,66,930, which, it is said, has been ascertained by revaluation, chiefly in the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore Khulna, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Dacca, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Tippera, Manbhum, and Singhbhum.

10. The names of the Deputy Collectors whose work is favourably noticed by the Board will be communicated to the Appointment Department. The work on the whole has been excellent, and the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to the Board of Revenue.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 16th October 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall yesterday (15th). Weather seasonable. Threshing of *aus* going on. *Aman* and other standing crops are doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kalna	13⅞	
Katwa	15	
Raniganj	11½	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of paddy good. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 2·95. Weather first part of the week fair, latter part cloudy ending with rain. The rain has done much good to the standing crops. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Rice selling at 15 seers per rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Heavy rain during last two days ensures a good rice harvest. Weather getting cool. Fields are being prepared for the *rabi* crops. Prices of common rice—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Contai	18	
Tamluk	14¼	
Ghatal	14½	

Hooghly.—Harvesting of *aus* continues. *Aman* doing well. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather hot but cloudy on Saturday morning. Condition of *aman* paddy good. Sugarcane doing well. Rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 13⅞ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·91, Basirhat ·43. Diamond Harbour ·50. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of *aus* finished. Lands are being cultivated for *rabi* crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Barasat	14½	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Kushtia ·25, Chuadanga ·02. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* good. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather cloudy. Harvesting of *bhadoi* over. State of standing crops good. Sugarcane and mulberry doing well. Sowing of *rabi* crops and *kalai* still continues. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	18½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·98, Jhenida ·12, Magura ·46, Narail ·22, Bangaon 1·35. Weather sultry, rainy and cyclonic since yesterday (15th). Lands are being cultivated for *rabi* crops. Harvesting of *aus* over. Prospects of *aman* good. Rain is badly wanted. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17½	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	
Magura	18	
Narail	17¾	
Bangaon	20	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Bagerhat ·02, Satkhira nil. Weather hot. Prospects of *aman* fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16	
Satkhira	15	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of standing crops good. Cutting and steeping of jute going on. Sowing of *rabi* crops commenced. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·01. Weather hot. Standing crops fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at Sadar 15 seers and at Thakurgaon 16 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Alipur-Duars ·24. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *haimanti* paddy good. Lands are being prepared for tobacco. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·08, Siliguri 2·29. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Haimanti* paddy, *bara marua*, *kalai* and *phaphar* are doing well. *Terai*—Jute is being sold; *haimanti* paddy, *kalai* and potatoes are doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	8	per rupee.
Terai	17	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 16 seers and at Kalimpong 32 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall ·12. Weather rainy. Steeping and washing of jute continue. Prospects of *aman* flourishing. Cattle-disease reported from Nilphamari. Rice sells at 15¼ seers per rupee.

Bogra.—Rainfall at Sadar and Sherpur nil, Naukhila ·12. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·42. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects of crops good. Price of common rice 15 seers 5½ chitaks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Munshiganj ·57, elsewhere nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·12, Jamalpur 4·00, Kishorganj 1·23. Weather damp and warm. Condition of crops good. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Netrokona	17	
Tangail	16	
Jamalpur	13	
Kishorganj	16	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Goalundo ·55, elsewhere nil. Weather seasonable, cool and rainy towards the end of the week. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·06. Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells at 14 seers (*aman*) and 17 seers (*aus*) per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·07, Brahmanbaria ·57, Chandpur ·10. Weather cloudy and stormy. Prospects of *aman* paddy continue favourable. Insufficiency of fodder owing to floods reported from the Brahmanbaria subdivision. Average price of common rice 17½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 8·92. Prospects of crops fair. Lands being ploughed for *rabi* crops. Cattle-disease at Chagalnaya decreasing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice (*aman*) 15 seers and (*aus*) 19 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall ·12. Prospects of crops good. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Paddy is doing well and prospects are favourable, but a shower of rain is urgently wanted in some places. Ploughing and sowing of *rabi* in full progress. Fodder and water for cattle plentiful. Common rice in Patna sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall nil. Paddy suffering for want of rain. *Rabi* lands being prepared. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall nil. Rain wanted. Fields are being ploughed and *rabi* is being sown. Fodder and water sufficient; 202 cases of cattle-disease reported from Sasaram. Rice at Sadar 11 seers per rupee.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* commenced. Rain wanted especially for upland paddy. Average price of common rice 11 seers 7 chitaks and of *makai* 12 seers 9 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. Preparation of lands for *rabi* continues. Sowing of wheat commenced. Rain urgently wanted for winter rice and for sowing of *rabi*. Price of common rice 14 seers and of maize 16 seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of winter rice fair, but rain wanted for high-land paddy. *Rabi* sowings commenced in places. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 12 seers, barley 16 seers, *makai* 14 seers, gram 13 seers, and *rahar* 14 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Nights cool, days still hot. Prospects of standing crops good. Fields are being prepared for *rabi*. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells at sadar 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

Monghyr.—No rain. Cool nights. Days still hot. Sowing of *rabi* crops commenced. Prospects of paddy and sugarcane good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	10	per rupee.
Begusarai	12½	
Jamui	14	

Bhagalpur.—Weather chilly and cloudy. Rainfall at Sadar ·04. Prospects of winter rice continue favourable. *Kurthi* and *kalai* sowing completed and prospects hopeful. Rain badly wanted in Banka subdivision. In Supaul lands are being prepared for *rabi*. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	13	4	per rupee.
Supaul	18	0	
Banka	11	14	
Madhipura	14	0	

Purnea.—Rainfall at sadar ·06. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aghani* rice good. Steeping and washing of jute still going on. Ploughing for *rabi* crops in progress. *Kurthi* plants thriving well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kishanganj	20	
Araria	18	

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Days hot. Mornings cool. Sowing of *kalai* finished. Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops. Prospects of standing crops good. Cattle-disease reported from some places. Price of coarse rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather cloudy and cold. Prospects of all standing crops much improved. The recent rain has greatly benefited the paddy crop. Some damage done to the crop at Godda by the late flood. Cattle-disease reported from Godda. Water and fodder ample. Average price of common rice 13 seers 6 chitaks and of Indian-corn 19 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar ·15, Jajpur ·28, Kendrapara ·39, Banki ·33. Days hot. Mornings cool. Rain much wanted. Harvesting of *beali* over. *Sarad* withering for want of rain. Sugarcane, turmeric, *biri*, *mung* and *kulthi* are in progress. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Cuttack	12	8	per rupee.
Jajpur	15	12	
Kendrapara	21	0	
Banki	11	13	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·81. Weeding of *sarad* nearly finished. *Aus* is being harvested. Winter rice and sugarcane thriving. Crops on high lands in Agarpira chakla suffering for scanty rain. Rice selling at 17½ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 16 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Prospects of winter rice bad. Ground very dry, and sowing of *rabi* stopped. Cattle-pox continues at Bisipara. Common rice sells at Angul 16 seers and at Kendrapara 12 seers per rupee.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·74, Khurda ·09. Prospects of *sarad* crop greatly improved by recent rain: miscellaneous crops doing well. Damage to crops by insects reported from parts of the district. Cattle-disease continues in places. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	11	13	per rupee.
Khurda	10	8	
Interior of district ...	12	4	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool; some clouds. Standing crops suffering from drought. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall ·15. Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops poor. Rain badly wanted. Rice sells 9 seers per rupee in Ranchi and 12 seers in the interior. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Upland paddy dying. Lowland paddy suffering very much for want of rain. Prices are—rice 9 seers, *makai* 16 seers, *mandua* 18 seers, barley 17 seers, wheat 10 seers, and gram 13½ seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable *Bhadoi* crops fair. Winter rice suffered for want of rain, but it rained yesterday (15th) which has done much good. An average crop is expected. Cattle-disease reported from police-stations Nirsa, Gobindpur, and Tundi. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 12½ seers and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—No rain. Weather warm and cloudy, and rain is expected. It is badly needed for the winter rice crop in the west of the district. Common rice sells at 16¼ seers per rupee. In Chakradharpur it is 8 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—General, and in some parts heavy, rain is reported to have fallen towards the close of the week. This rain will do immense good to the winter rice crop. The reports from Orissa and Chota Nagpur are still bad, but some improvement is expected from the rainfall of the week. The cultivation of the spring crops is going on, and some of them are being sown. Sugarcane and other crops on the ground are doing well. The price of rice is reported to have risen in several districts, particularly in the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division and in Puri. Fodder is generally sufficient, and cattle are in good condition.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 17th October 1899.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th October 1899.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Max mum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1899.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches		%			Inches.	
Oct.	8th	149·2	8·7	29·914	83·6	91·4	14·4	77·0	79·5	0·952	77·7	83	WSW and calm ...	61	Nil	Chiefly clear, ☼.
"	9th	147·0	9·0	·919	83·2	90·6	13·4	77·2	79·4	·954	77·8	84	WSW and SW by W.	75	"	Chiefly clear, ☼.
"	10th	143·3	10·1	·918	82·7	90·8	14·4	76·4	78·7	·928	77·0	84	S W, S and SSW	52	"	Chiefly clear, ☼.
"	11th	146·1	9·3	·920	82·3	91·4	13·9	77·5	78·7	·921	76·7	80	WSW and SW by W.	58	"	Chiefly clear, ☼.
"	12th	147·3	9·3	·917	83·0	91·3	15·6	75·7	78·3	·907	76·3	80	SW, and SW by S	71	"	Chiefly clear, ☼.
"	13th	147·4	8·1	·939	83·0	91·4	14·6	76·8	78·3	·907	76·3	80	SW by S and SSE	53	"	Partially cloudy, ☼, ☾.
"	14th	106·6	Nil	·923	77·2	84·9	11·4	73·5	75·1	·845	74·2	91	SSE, ESE and NNW.	87	0·33	Cloudy, o, d, p.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·921
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·820
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	54·5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	81·8
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	82·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	82·6
The extreme variation of temperature	17·9
The maximum temperature	91·4
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	10
	%
The mean relative humidity	83
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	80
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th October 1899	0·33
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·17
The total fall from 1st January to 14th October 1899	69·28
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	61·72

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

☼, dew, o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 16th October 1899.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India, and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

Meteorological Report of the Provi

Meteorological Division	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Station Observations.											
				Air Pressure.					Wind.		Temperature.				
				Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·787	29·514	29·681	29·728	+·022	S46°W	66	96·4	75·8	91·9	79·3	85·6
			Raniganj	29·552	29·295	29·436	29·719	—	S26°W	38	98·2	71·9	92·3	77·3	84·8
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·667	29·312	29·446	29·696	—	S26°W	32	97·1	73·1	92·4	78·1	85·2
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·741	29·465	29·630 (a)	29·726 (a)	+·023	S5°E	91	96·3	74·1	91·5	77·5	84·5
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·876	29·499	29·757	29·726	+·033	S39°W	274	91·9	76·6	89·3	80·7	85·0
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·882	29·536	29·763	29·729	+·032	S34°W	75	94·4	76·7	90·6	70·0	84·3
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·850	29·560	29·736	29·732	—	S17°W	81	95·3	75·7	91·6	78·8	85·2
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·809	29·453	29·702	29·717	+·011	S17°W	67	98·2	75·8	90·2	79·5	84·9
		Jessore	Jessore	29·866	29·551	29·750	29·730	+·015	S45°E	(a) 33	94·5	76·2	91·3	79·1	85·2
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·797	29·466	29·697	29·716	+·012	S39°W	110	93·6	74·6	89·6	79·5	84·6
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·761	29·469	29·657	29·734	+·021	S86°E	61	93·3	74·2	88·1	77·4	83·3
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·363	29·600	29·502	29·746	+·004	N77°E	68	93·4	73·1	87·5	76·2	81·9
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·003	22·925	23·008	—	+·008	N72°E	87	69·2	51·5	65·3	55·5	60·4
		Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29·733	29·489	29·640	29·753	—	S79°E	42	93·9	74·6	86·5	77·0	81·8
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·761	29·514	29·660	29·739	+·009	S77°E	50	93·2	73·7	87·8	76·8	82·3
		Bogra	Bogra	29·806	29·555	29·711	29·725	—	?	?	93·2	73·2	89·0	78·0	83·5
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·823	29·581	29·724	29·723	+·009	S22°W	62	91·8	74·7	88·1	78·8	83·4
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·877	29·623	29·769	29·743	+·024	S7°E	135	95·1	75·7	88·9	79·2	84·1
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·833	29·576	29·733	29·743	+·018	S18°E	14	90·2	73·1	86·1	77·0	81·6
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·855	29·588	29·749	29·743	+·015	S1°E	50	92·3	73·4	89·1	77·9	83·5
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·911	29·591	29·788	29·746	+·031	S27°E	76	92·3	76·1	(a) 89·2	78·4	(a) 83·9
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·858	29·632	29·772	29·756	—	S29°E	137	92·3	72·8	88·6	76·8	82·7
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·854	29·613	29·761	29·751	—	S37°E	86	91·2	70·8	86·8	76·1	81·4
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·804	29·572	29·718	29·753	+·004	S40°E	113	91·5	73·6	87·5	76·5	82·1
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·639	29·460	29·577	29·713	+·017	N82°W	92	95·0	73·2	90·7	78·8	84·8
		Gaya	Gaya	29·515	29·275	29·330	29·719	+·032	S28°W	89	99·4	71·8	94·2	77·7	85·9
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·530	29·286	29·400	29·705	+·017	S33°W	49	96·8	72·0	92·1	78·1	85·1
			Buxar	29·622	29·381	29·502	29·697	+·007	S82°W	126	95·0	69·6	91·5	77·7	84·6
			Arrah	29·690	29·444	29·570	29·713	—	N88°W	33	95·4	71·0	92·5	77·5	85·0
		Saran	Chapra	29·637	29·456	29·576	29·711	—	S54°W	45	95·3	72·1	90·7	(a) 78·3	(a) 84·5
		Champaran	Motihari	29·643	29·388	29·528	29·711	—	S82°E	80	95·0	72·8	89·9	77·1	83·6
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·698	29·457	29·582	29·713	—	S76°E	(a) 28	94·2	73·7	89·8	78·0	83·9
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·696	29·471	29·592	29·712	+·007	S81°E	46	93·3	74·5	89·5	79·4	84·5
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·709	29·403	29·599	29·712	+·022	S11°W	59	95·2	72·1	90·3	77	84·1
		Purnea	Purnea	29·747	29·377	29·636	29·716	+·008	N72°E	(a) 95	94·2	73·2	89·1	77·9	83·5
		Malda	Malda	29·802	29·430	29·689	29·713	—	S18°W	66	94·6	75·5	89·9	78·3	84·2
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·382	29·056	29·273	29·719	+·019	S45°W	56	96·0	70·8	90·3	76·5	83·4
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·837	29·595	29·708	29·730	+·048	S66°W	44	97·9	73·2	93·5	78·7	86·1
			False Point	29·891	29·633	29·766	29·729	+·045	S74°W	193	94·5	73·6	90·2	78·7	84·4
		Balasore	Balasore	29·847	29·542	29·732	29·725	+·048	S63°W	76	95·4	72·3	90·9	77·9	84·4
			Shortt's Island	...	...	...									
		Puri	Puri	29·906	29·660	29·776	29·738	—	S76°W	235	97·2	75·6	91·5	80·4	85·9
			Gopalpur	29·902	29·666	29·772	29·733	—	S67°W	(a) 234	95·3	73·1	90·3	78·5	84·4
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·826	27·656	27·787	29·737	+·042	S81°W	182	91·2	68·3	87·5	72·7	80·1
		Ranchi	Ranchi	27·662	27·572	27·674	29·738	+·053	S76°E	145	90·2	67·9	87·0	73·5	80·2
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·180	28·930	29·046	29·734	—	S17°W	104	97·6	63·0	94·2	73·3	83·7
		Manbhum	Purulia	29·053	28·851	28·969	29·731	—	S72°W	81	95·6	69·9	93·0	74·9	83·9
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·140	28·917	29·015	29·726	—	S50°W	26	95·9	69·5	92·2	75·0	83·6
Assam	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·584	29·366	29·469	29·780	+·013	N9°E	61	92·2	72·0	87·2	73·3	80·2
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·768	29·522	29·674	29·744	+·002	S86°E	86	88·2	72·7	83·4	77·2	80·3
		Cachar	Silchar	29·819	29·604	29·724	29·781	+·030	S82°E	58	97·6	74·3	89·4	76·8	83·1

(a) Mean of 29 days.

l for the month of September 1899.

ITY.	CLOUD.		Rainfall.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. RAINFALL— Of month.					Since 16th May 1899.					DISTRICT.
Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.		Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	
	5·1	—2·7	8·96	6·42	7·76	—1·34	6·20	11·03	53·11	43·56	+9·55	59·00	56·62	Burdwan.
	4·7	—	4·64											
				7·11	9·90	—2·79	6·75	11·92	45·84	48·17	—2·33	58·75	59·73	Birbhum.
	3·6	—	5·40	6·70	8·15	—1·45	5·20	11·13	42·22	46·83	—4·61	49·80	56·85	Bankura.
	4·1	—	11·20	11·40	9·04	+2·36	9·83	12·13	63·85	47·54	+16·31	57·99	56·91	Midnapore.
				8·20	8·06	+0·14	7·67	12·00	62·46	45·03	+17·43	62·01	60·64	Hooghly.
				9·49	8·07	+1·42	9·50	12·16	64·85	45·28	+19·57	66·50	62·59	Howrah.
	7·1	—0·4	13·35	9·30	9·10	+0·20	8·43	12·46	62·08	48·39	+13·69	61·31	61·94	24-Parganas.
	6·0	—2·2	8·94	8·94	9·33	—0·39	11·00	13·73	63·83	48·50	+15·33	74·00	66·34	Calcutta.
	5·5	—	5·01	4·17	8·12	—3·95	7·80	10·98	47·64	43·24	+4·40	63·80	58·63	Nadia.
	6·3	—2·2	9·94	9·02	9·02	0	9·38	11·57	54·53	43·22	+11·31	65·00	57·64	Murshidabad.
	5·5	—2·9	7·63	7·93	7·73	+0·20	10·00	10·96	55·34	43·84	+11·50	66·20	60·30	Jessore.
				6·02	8·85	—2·83	10·33	12·36	53·58	49·36	+4·22	73·33	67·25	Khulna.
	5·2	—	8·53	8·17	10·36	—2·19	10·33	11·49	58·79	46·44	+12·35	66·10	57·83	Rajshahi.
	6·2	—	25·31	16·47	11·36	+5·11	15·00	11·40	86·55	54·09	+32·46	78·80	60·00	Dinajpur.
	3·5	—	19·16	22·22	19·04	+3·18	13·12	13·29	117·83	104·04	+13·79	84·37	74·26	Jalpaiguri.
	6·6 (c)	—1·3	36·42	24·17	19·53	+4·64	14·50	16·93	124·68	117·49	+7·19	97·75	91·52	Darjeeling.
	8·5	—	21·99	22·63	19·38	+3·25	18·25	13·85	116·34	103·98	+12·36	85·75	76·64	Cooch Behar.
	6·4	—	23·59	21·51	13·33	+7·98	16·00	11·53	83·79	67·08	+16·71	78·60	60·36	Rangpur.
	6·3	—	13·30	11·55	10·60	+0·95	13·75	11·72	69·37	52·11	+17·26	74·00	61·27	Bogra.
	7·5	—	9·67	6·78	9·34	—2·56	13·50	11·70	55·78	46·97	+8·81	74·00	60·86	Pabna.
	7·6	+0·4	8·83	8·13	8·69	—0·56	11·20	11·68	63·06	52·72	+10·34	76·60	67·70	Dacca.
	7·9 (d)	—	19·72	15·12	13·34	+1·78	15·57	12·33	87·95	68·10	+19·85	89·07	67·39	Mymensingh.
	5·5	—	9·89	7·59	8·06	—0·47	12·67	11·02	57·08	48·16	+8·92	73·33	62·85	Faridpur.
	5·3	—	7·69	9·62	10·57	—0·95	11·33	13·80	71·84	65·12	+6·72	78·47	75·01	Backergunge.
	8·0	—	15·26	10·43	9·23	+1·20	14·00	11·23		54·42			63·08	Tippera.
	6·5	—	17·69	17·01	13·98	+3·03	16·50	14·24	115·58	90·57	+25·01	93·00	78·23	Noakhali.
	7·0	—0·1	10·54	13·29	11·80	+1·49	14·60	14·08	115·42	90·60	+24·82	83·20	78·78	Chittagong.
				13·10	11·50	+1·60	17·00	15·84	74·05	71·59	+2·46	95·00	85·54	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
	4·0	—3·0	4·18	5·70	6·86	—1·16	5·00	9·04	49·24	38·69	+10·55	52·50	45·83	Patna.
	3·0	—4·4	3·68	3·30	6·45	—3·15	4·43	8·53	46·67	37·05	+9·62	52·65	44·53	Gaya.
	2·9	—	2·62											
	3·1	—	1·44	3·72	6·83	—3·11	3·60	9·09	40·68	36·82	+12·86	48·57	44·47	Shahabad.
	2·3	—	6·58											
	5·1 (a)	—	5·59	6·22	7·60	—1·38	4·33	8·60	56·94	38·57	+18·37	55·00	44·71	Saran.
	5·8	—	8·57	6·25	9·50	—3·25	6·50	8·55	64·57	48·28	+16·29	60·50	47·80	Champaran.
	2·5	—	6·35		7·57			8·02		40·09			43·19	Muzaffarpur.
	3·7	—2·3	6·35	7·77	9·91	—2·14	8·80	9·31	62·37	44·16	+18·21	59·80	47·41	Darbhanga.
				7·93	7·99	—0·06	6·00	8·88	55·67	41·77	+13·90	48·40	44·64	Monghyr.
	5·1	—	17·02	16·63	9·27	+7·36	9·50	9·96	66·78	44·89	+21·89	62·49	51·60	Bhagalpur.
	5·5	—1·0	17·99		12·92			11·34		63·26			61·13	Purnea.
	5·4	—	6·91	10·80	11·19	—0·39	10·00	11·71	64·26	48·63	+15·63	66·50	57·97	Malda.
	5·5	—	10·65	12·18	9·17	+3·01	9·00	11·52		44·83			57·66	Sonthal Parganas.
	5·4	—1·2	6·03	4·72	10·26	—5·54	6·87	12·48		47·61			55·23	
	5·7	—1·4	5·12											Cuttack.
	5·3	—	15·78	7·94	11·22	—3·28	8·86	15·95	47·33	47·08	+0·25	56·15	56·81	Balasore.
														Shortt's Island.
	4·8	—	3·69	4·59	10·74	—6·15	8·29	13·06	30·04	44·58	—14·54	47·40	52·91	
	1·7	—	2·38											Puri.
	7·2	—0·9	1·40	2·69	8·51	—5·82	4·17	11·31	40·79	45·54	—4·75	56·07	56·39	Hazaribagh.
	4·7	—	2·18	2·58	8·76	—6·18	4·66	11·62	34·13	45·77	—11·64	47·33	57·67	Ranchi.
	2·4	—	0·74	1·51	7·82	—6·31	1·75	8·31	38·86	43·42	—4·56	40·50	49·48	Palamau.
	1·7	—	15·87	8·95	7·79	+1·16	6·00	11·25	43·95	45·48	—1·53	52·84	57·38	Manbhum.
	2·3 (a)	—	2·74	5·55	7·86	—2·31	6·00	12·06	38·64	45·43	—6·79	52·75	57·96	Singhbhum.
	9·3	+0·6	13·69											Sibsagar.
	7·8	+1·1	15·60											Dhubri.
	8·9	+1·3	17·76											Cachar.

(c) Mean of 23 days. (d) Mean of 26 days.

Table of Rainfall recorded at sta

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna	0·43	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	0·21	0·01	...	...	0·03	...	0·12	
			Burdwan ...	0·13	1·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	
			Katwa	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	
			Raniganj	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·42	0·34	...	...	0·11	...	0·79	
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 30	0·04	0·08	...	...	0·35	0·03	...	
			Hetampur ...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·03	0·08	...	...	0·17	...	0·34	
			Rampur Hat	0·84	0·09	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	0·21	0·22	0·70	
			Bolpur ...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·26	...	0·38	0·06	1·84	
			Murari ...	0·15	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·13	
			Labpur ...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·13	...	...	0·71	0·31	...	
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·02	...	...	0·14	...	...	
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	0·07	...	0·11	0·08	
			Malara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·08	...	...	0·28	...	...	
			Khatra ...	...	0·20	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·37	...	...	0·03	...	0·40	
			Indus ...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·09	...	0·47	...	...	...	
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·10	...	...	...	
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·81	
			Raipur ...	...	0·82	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·05	...	0·11	...	0·05	
			Sonamukhi ...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·15	...	...	...	0·32	...	
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·11	0·81	0·17	0·47	0·35	0·21	...	0·03	
			Tamluk ...	0·17	0·02	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	1·90	0·36	0·28	0·13	0·15	0·40	...	...	
			Midnapore	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·76	1·02	...	...	...	0·05	0·11	
			Ghatal ...	0·09	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	
			Kukrahaty ...	0·41	...	1·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·50	0·62	0·85	0·13	0·05	0·51	...	...	
			Garhbeta ...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0 13	0·14	0·20	0·15	0·35	0·20	...	...	
			Panskura ...	0·15	0·06	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	1·02	...	0·83	0·65	...	...	0·12	...	
			Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·39	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·78	0·18	0·38	0·49	...	...	
			Hooghly ...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·97	...	1·54	0·88	0·58	0·20	0·28	...	...	
			Jahanabad ...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·06	0·06	...	0·02	...	...	
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0·09	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·18	1·41	0·29	0·31	0·54	...	...	
			Mohesreka ...	0·29	0·07	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	1·05	0·07	0·25	0·43	...	0·04	
			Ulubaria ...	0·29	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 25	0·15	1·17	0·23	0·50	0·70	0 13	...	
		24-Parganas ...	Saugor Island	0·10	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1·40	0·56	0·52	0·33	0·02	...	...	
			Diamond Harbour.	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·40	1·17	...	0·42	0·07	0·52	...	...	
			Canning Town	0·16	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	0·31	0·96	...	...	0·26	0·21	...	
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·17	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·33	1·72	0·31	0·01	0·13	0·17	...	
			Barrackpore	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·78	0·35	0·37	0·59	...	...	
			Dum Dum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·32	0·47	0·65	0·16	...	...	
			Barasat ...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·60	0·28	0·59	0·08	0·14	...	
			Basirhat ...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	...	0·09	0·65	0·21	0·17	
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	0·05	0·18	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	0·34	...	0·30	0·04	...	...	...	
			Krishnagar ...	0·13	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	0·25	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	
			Chuadanga ...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·01	0·11	...	0·13	...	...	
			Meherpur ...	0·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·03	0·22	...	0·02	0·01	...	
			Kushtia ...	0·43	...	0·45	...	0·10	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·24	0·21	...	...	0·41	...	
		Murshidabad..	Jangi ...	0·21	0·29	0·56	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·02	0·05	...	...	0·18	2·45	0·01	
			Berhampore ...	0·63	0·52	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·51	0·04	...	...	0·06	0·37	...	
			Lalbagh ...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·65	0·22	...	0·21	0·49	...	
			Azimganj ...	0·23	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·23	0·13	...	0·13	...	1·13	...	
			Jangipur ...	...	0·05	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·83	1·17	...	...	0·03	0·36	0·49	
			Lalgola ...	1·59	...	0·29	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·24	1·00	0·10	0·10	...	0·20	0·37	
			Akriganj ...	0·14	...	0·53	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	0·15	1·35	1·31	...	0·10	0·15	0·05	0·41	
			Patkabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Dumkal ...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·12	...	0·19	0·47	...	
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	0·05	...	0·61	0·09	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	1·07	...	0·72	0·04	1·00	1·09	0·22	...	
			Jessore ...	0·12	...	0·24	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·10	0·25	...	0·05	0·07	0·79	0·18	
			Jhenidah ...	0·07	...	0·32	0·29	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·60	0·45	0·02	0·55	0·05	...	
			Magura ...	0·37	...	0·21	3·37	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·67	...	0·46	0·30	0·23	0·48	1·30	...	
			Bangaon ...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·59	...	...	0·46	...	...	
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·64	...	0·06	0·22	0·20	...	
			Bazerhat ...	0·32	0·29	0·10	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·41	0·13	0·38	0·24	0·47	...	0·12	...	
			Khulna ...	...	...	0·05	0·29	0·01	0·01	...	0·05	...	...	0·09	...	0·75	0·82	0·06	...	0·33	0·05	
			Kaliganj ...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·64	0·82	0·13	...	0·50	...	...	
			Satkpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·34	0·75	0·08	0·22	1·34	...	
			Dumuria ...	...	...	0·17	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·41	...	0·56	0·30	...	0·16	...	...	
			Rampal ...	0·10	0·15	0·03	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·03	0·72	0·31	1·25	...	...	...	
			Kalarca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·02	0·75	0·02	...	0·41	1·50	...	
			Paikgacha ...	0·06	0·86	...	...	...	0·09	0·18	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·25	0·21	0·08	...	1·93	...	
			Mollahat ...	1·25	0·02	0·05	0·25	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	1·35	2·35	1·01	0·31	...	2·13	...	
			Moreliganj	1·07	0·74	...	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·37	0·38	1·18	0·29	0·19	1·49	...	
		Rajshahi ...	Bealia ...	0·12	...	0·59	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·34	0·04	...	0·02	0·53	0·51	0·74	
			Nator ...	0·05	0·02	0·24	0·54	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	1·33	0·11	0·09	0·08	...	0·18	0·25	0·87	
			Naogaon ...	0·12	...	1·26	0·65	0·06	1·83	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	0·21	...	0·77	0·30	2·88	
			Lalpur ...	0·38	...	0·23	0·05	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·56	0·34	...	0·16	2·03	0·13	
			Manadebpur	...	...	0·08	0·13	...	2·42	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·47	...	...	1·20	0·25	2·37	
		Dinajpur ...	Manda ...	0·74	0·30	0·11	1·42	...	1·35	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	0·82	...	...	0·45	0·41	0·04	
			Nithpur ...	0·38	0·30	...	0·30	1·00	1·03	...	...	...	...	0·98	0·92	0·10	...	...	0·88	0·16	2·09	
			Nawabganj ...	0·51	0·46	0·34	0·04	...	2·12	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·70	...	1·80	0·17	1·39	1·25	1·49	
			Gangarampur	1·20	0·18	0·32	...	0·80	2·49	0·10	...	...	...	0·25	1·30	0·70	1·10	...	1·90	4·80	2·19	
			Dhurraman ...	0·29	...	0·07	0·19	0·07	3·68	0·12	...	...	...	0·09	1·75	0·13	0·60	...	0·16	2·93	0·19	
			Raiganj ...	...	0·07	1·28	0·60	0·16	2·05	0·17	...	...	...	0·16	0·53	0·10	0·27	0·10	1·66	2·75	0·29	
			Dinajpur ...	1·73	0·11	1·37	...	...	2·17	0·27	...	0·08	...	0·56	1·05	0·20	0·23	...	4·75	7·85	1·08	
			Kaliaghat ...	0·83	0·35	0·08	0·12	...	2·26	0·17	...	...	...	...	0·53	...	1·15	0·44	0·25	0·42	0·61	
			Thakurgaon..	0·35	...	0·44	...	0·80	0·35	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·29	2·16	3·59	1·58		
			Setabganj ...	0·85	0·12	2·54	...	...	...	2·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·28	0·59	2·25	3·50		
			Ramganj ...	0·35	...	0·15	0·06	0·13	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	1·33	0·10	0·57	0·27		
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	0·03	0·57	1·29	0·63	0·72	4·00	0·05	2·30	0·05	...	1·10	...	0·79	1·13	0·10	0·57	1·58	0·23	
			Alipore Duar	0·37	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·35	2·84	1·12	...	0·78	0·58	5·22	2·95	0·94	1·96	0·05	0·90	
			Falakata ...	0·04	0·50	0·04	...	0·15	0·13	2·21	2·58	1·80	...	...	...	7·05	2·40	0·61	1·48	0·05	0·13	
			Debiganj ...	1·70	0·28	2·88	...	0·28	0·13	1·60	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	3·43	5·78	1·33	1·45	1·99	
			Bhagalpur (Nagrakata)	...	0·28	...	...	2·40	1·05	0·51	0·80	...	...	3·00	...	0·85	0·05	...	0·28	...	...	
			Kalchini ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Darjeeling ...	Naxa ...	0·10	0·65	0·80	...	1·15	0·12	0·09	1·74	0·05	...	0·25	...	2·78	2·55	0·30	0·48	2·12	0·07	
			Siliguri ...	...	1·36	0·20	0·30	1·48	0·37	0·06	1·54	0·01	...	1·26	...	0·50	0·05	...	1·23	0·25	1·87	
			Darjeeling ...	2·02	0·21	2·24	0·50	0·21	2·64	0·15	0·03	0·06	...	...	6·55	0·02	...	0·02	0·34	0·06		
			Kalimpong ...	2·01	0·32	2·05	...	0·62	3·33	1·47	0·10	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·29	...		
			Mungpoo ...	1·24	0·28	5·19	0·01	0·48	3·02	1·21	0·06	...	...	0·04	0·14	0·01	0·15	0·02	0·17	...		
			Kurseong ...	0·59	1·72	2·73	0·15	1·46	3·35	0·15	0·20	1·12	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·20	0·25	0·27	0·59	
			Pedong ...	1·13	1·25	0·52	1·90	1·43	1·66	0·71	0·74	0·28	...	...	0·28	1·38	0 03	0·28	0·07	0·42	0·07	
		Tibet ...	Yatung ...	0·36	...	...	0·29	0·08	0·11	0·07	...	...	0·11	...	0·06	0·15	0·08	0·17	0·22	0·13		
		Cooch Behar..	Dinhatta ...	0·53	0·77	0·05	...	0·05	0·42	0·29	1·27	...	...	...	0·34	0·85	0·05	0·03	0·44	0·23		
			Cooch Behar ..	0·46	0·58	0·33	0·02	...	0·93	0·74	1·03	0·23	...	...	...	0·30	1·79	3·19	2·93	1·29		
			Mekliganj ...	0·19	0·63	0·43	0·25	1·58	1·15	0·47	1·27	0·25	...	...	...	0·13	3·63	3·41	2·88	2·23		
			Mathabhanga	0·29	0·30	0·37	0·41	0·62	0·68	0·57	2·11	0·22	...	0·23	0·11	0·54	0·42	2·52	2·29	1·09		
			Falakata ...	0·53	0·32	0·32	...	0·30	0·02	0·10	2·03	...	...	...	1·00	0·40	1·40	4·50	2·20	4·49		
		Rangpur ...	Shawnigunj (*Gaibanda*).	1·45	0·02	...	...	0·76	2·44	0·04	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·81	0·86	0·21		
			Rangpur ...	2·64	0·77	1·01	0·21	0·46	2·31	1·18	0·02	0·49	...	...	0·36	0·11	0·36	0·34	4·31	0·13		
			Peerganj ...	1·32	0·47	0·24	0·18	1·19	0·63	0·44	...	...	...	...	0·03	1·25	0·56	0·82	1·10	1·27		
			Kurigaon ...	2·05	...	0·32	...	...	1·53	1·37	...	0·60	...	...	2·04	...	0·60	0·46	3·50	1·05		
			Gobindganj ...	0·78	0·28	0·18	0·20	...	3·03	0·04	...	...	...	0·24	0·06	0·6)	0·84	...	0·26	0·03		
			Bagdeara (*Nilphamari*).	1·04	0·04	5·05	0·10	0·43	0·19	2·75	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	2·45	4·20	1·99	2·05		
			Ulipur ...	1·71	0·07	0·11	0·78	0·36	0·50	0·35	0·31	0·22	...	0·03	0·02	...	0·03	0·31	4·28	1·65		
			Sundarganj ...	1·54	0·11	0·07	0·06	...	1·07	0·72	0·05	...	...	0·09	0·32	0·07	0·22	1·02	8·06	2·79		
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	0·35	0·15	0·19	0·30	0·14	0·19	...	...	...	...	1·92	...	0·38	0·18	1·85	0·15	0·53		
			Jowkhilla ...	0·16	...	1·12	0·30	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·15	3·80	1·58	0·20	0·15	1·30		
			Bogra ...	0·02	...	1·53	0·72	0·05	1·25	0·02	...	...	...	0·07	0·05	2·31	0·28	0·14	0·04	0·35		
			Panchbibi ...	0·18	0·21	0·40	...	1·24	2·25	...	...	0·18	...	0·14	0·25	0·50	0·05	0·11	0·40	0·31		
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	0·76	0·13	0·23	...	7·20	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·38	0·08	0·23	0·46	0·27		
			Serajganj ...	2·08	...	0·10	0·30	0·24	1·78	...	...	...	...	0·29	0·85	0·30	0·59	0·28	1·33			

Bengal in September 1899.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st May 1899 up to 30th Sept. 1899.	Average rainfall from 1st May to 30th September.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0·30	0·70	2·26	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9·42	5·42	6·65	2·22	60·37	40·74	Kalna ...	Burdwan.		
0·09	0·15	2·40	4·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12·19	8·96	8·04	4·85	50·62	43·45	Burdwan.			
...	1·77	1·65	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11·15	4·80	7·92	1·77	53·15	42·46	Katwa.			
...	...	1·12	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11·76	4·64	7·33	1·80	33·59	45·36	Raniganj.			
...	...	2·90	3·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10·04	8·27	8·84	3·80	61·84	45·77	Mankur.			
...	...	1·05	3·26	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	7	12·92	5·66	9·95	3·26	53·69	50·69	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
...	0·01	1·86	1·24	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	5	9·78	4·42	9·67	1·86	45·36	48·54	Hetampur.			
...	...	0·47	5·25	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	8	12·95	8·37	10·83	5·25	40·26	47·09	Rampur Hát.			
...	0·40	3·65	3·12	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	7	12·09	9·39	9·16	3·12	46·06	46·80	Bolpur.			
...	...	0·93	8·32	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	10·27	?	8·32	63·70	?	*Morari.*			
...	0·47	3·22	5·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	?	12·56	?	5·02	53·80	?	*Labpur.*			
...	...	2·95	2·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12·69	5·40	8·03	2·70	41·02	46·23	Bankura ...	Bankura.		
...	...	1·82	4·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12·11	7·27	8·95	4·45	44·98	48·39	Vishnupur.			
...	...	2·57	1·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11·31	4·86	6·67	2·57	52·76	44·79	Maliara.			
...	...	1·05	2·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11·81	6·03	8·79	2·50	43·23	49·02	Khatra.			
0·13	0·43	1·29	7·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10·55	9·93	8·43	7·12	47·08	44·56	Indas.			
1·00	0·30	1·75	4·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9·09	8·23	6·51	4·30	59·02	46·36	Kotalpur.			
...	...	2·15	2·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10·75	5·32	9·02	2·62	43·84	42·85	Onda.			
...	...	2·88	2·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10·64	5·86	8·54	2·88	40·16	49·65	Gangajalghati.			
...	...	3·91	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12·55	7·73	8·80	3·91	43·15	52·64	Raipur.			
...	0·47	3·30	2·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9·91	6·22	7·75	3·29	44·74	42·96	Sonamukhi			
...	0·41	4·41	0·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13·03	9·52	11·09	4·41	79·41	50·43	Contai ...	Midnapore.		
...	0·95	6·46	3·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10·52	13·90	8·47	6·46	76·84	46·02	Tamluk.			
0·03	0·39	3·45	4·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12·07	11·47	7·66	4·05	57·44	43·46	Midnapore.			
0·80	0·78	3·88	1·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12·50	7·84	9·23	3·88	62·93	48·68	Ghatal.			
...	2·11	5·49	1·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13·11	13·52	9·03	5·49	65·13	46·59	Kukrahaty.			
1·50	0·60	3·00	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11·55	10·14	8·83	3·00	47·34	50·02	Garhbeta.			
1·21	1·10	5·71	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	?	12·17	?	5·71	61·68	?	*Panskura.*			
...	0·26	5·21	0·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	7·61	?	5·21	42·92	?	*Dantoon.*			
...	1·61	4·93	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11·76	9·21	8·06	4·93	73·77	44·54	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
...	0·78	4·50	0·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11·76	10·65	7·35	4·50	62·79	42·02	Hooghly.			
0·01	0·23	2·25	1·07	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	5	12·48	4·76	8·79	2·25	50·83	48·53	Jahanabad.			
0·08	0·57	3·42	1·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12·80	8·25	8·07	3·42	61·40	44·82	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
...	0·38	5·06	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11·52	10·72	8·06	5·06	68·27	45·70	Mahesreka			
...	1·28	3·60	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	?	10·01	?	3·60	57·50	?	*Ulubaria*			
...	3·20	0·87	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13·55	13·35	14·23	6·87	63·56	54·36	Saugor Island	24-Parganas.		
...	3·95	7·50	0·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13·46	15·23	10·24	7·50	76·96	51·53	Diamond Harbour.			
...	...	2·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13·18	5·95	8·75	2·23	51·80	51·15	Canning Town.			
...	0·47	4·30	0·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13·73	8·94	9·33	4·30	63·83	48·50	Alipore (Obsy.)			
...	1·67	4·35	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10·92	9·98	7·74	4·35	65·55	43·74	Barrackpore.			
...	0·84	3·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12·92	6·57	8·90	3·08	65·50	46·40	Dum-Dum.			
...	1·65	4·42	0·40	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	9	11·32	9·47	8·48	4·42	70·12	43·27	Barasat.			
...	0·07	3·21	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11·26	5·47	8·36	3·21	41·12	48·31	Basirhat.			
...	0·17	2·21	1·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10·65	4·85	7·14	2·21	52·82	42·40	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
0·02	0·31	2·31	1·01	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	8	10·34	5·01	7·31	2·31	50·56	40·89	Krishnagar.			
...	0·34	0·65	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11·72	2·59	8·88	0·95	42·34	46·50	Chuadanga.			
...	0·26	0·79	1·35	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	7	10·69	3·93	7·86	1·35	41·28	42·92	Meherpur.			
...	0·04	0·24	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11·50	4·49	9·42	1·05	51·18	4·51	Kushtia.			
...	0·13	1·91	3·28	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	9	12·47	10·70	9·12	3·28	51·70	43·77	Kandi	Murshidabad.		
...	0·07	2·70	3·11	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	8	12·61	9·94	10·13	3·11	46·14	45·30	Berhampore.			
...	0·15	1·78	5·31	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	10	12·55	7·39	9·79	3·31	49·86	44·93	Lalbagh.			
0·78	...	0·70	4·38	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	10	12·85	8·18	9·24	4·38	45·42	44·07	Azimganj.			
...	...	0·45	6·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12·16	10·49	10·04	6·67	39·18	44·24	Jangipur.			
...	...	0·10	7·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13·39	10·99	10·25	7·09	82·75	45·73	Lalgola.			
...	...	0·20	3·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11·10	7·67	8·79	3·05	40·78	44·17	Akriganj.			
											7·83		5·60			33·83	Patkabari.			
...	...	1·20	3·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10·29	6·88	8·24	3·28	51·36	43·05	Dumkal.			
...	1·02	1·07	0·22	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	12	10·60	9·42	6·59	1·09	59·78	39·97	Narail ...	Jessore.		
0·06	0·02	3·87	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	12	11·96	7·63	8·09	3·87	58·01	47·03	Jessore.			
...	0·06	0·44	0·98	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	8	11·32	4·48	8·58	0·98	40·28	45·44	Jhenidah			
...	1·33	0·81	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10·45	11·01	7·36	5·27	58·23	43·14	Magura.			
...	0·06	4·15	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10·42	7·11	8·65	4·15	60·38	43·72	Bangaon.			
...	0·31	4·05	0·12	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·42	9	12·00	6·38	8·20	4·05	45·71	47·23	Satkhira.	Khulna.		
...	...	1·69	0·06	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	13	12·36	4·22	9·11	1·69	54·01	53·45	Bagerhat.			
...	0·16	2·02	0·41	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	9	12·72	6·75	9·24	2·02	61·03	47·49	Khulna.			
...	0·61	4·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·02	7	?	8·26	?	4·56	58·16	?	*Kaliganj.*			
...	0·48	1·72	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·56	10	?	7·05	?	1·72	52·81	?	*Nakipur.*			
...	0·45	1·85	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	5·14	?	1·85	59·06	?	*Dumuria.*			
...	...	2·00	0·25	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	9	?	5·41	?	2·00	25·07?	?	*Rampal.*			
0·79	0·26	4·00	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	?	8?	?	8·14?	?	4·00	52·03?	?	*Kalaroa.*			
...	1·56	4·93	0·42	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·22	10	?	9·07	?	4·93	71·24	?	*Paikgacha.*			
...	0·13	2·21	2·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	?	14·51	?	2·35	134·24	?	Mollahat.			
...	...	2·32	0·14	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	13	?	9·10	?	2·32	71·63	?	Morelganj.			
...	...	0·19	4·16	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	10	12·12	8·34	10·38	4·16	50·57	46·00	Bonalia ...	Rajshahi.		
...	...	0·16	0·94	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	11	11·52	5·21	11·14	1·33	54·11	50·41	Nator			
...	...	...	1·39	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	10	10·92	9·41	11·13	2·88	70·08	48·24	Naugaon.			
...	...	1·15	1·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11·04	7·35	8·95	2·05	49·04	46·43	Lalpur.			
...	...	...	2·10	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	10	11·33	10·15	11·14	2·42	70·72	59·14	Manadebpur.			
...	...	...	1·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11·09	8·40	9·44	1·42	58·56	43·42	Manda.	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	1·09	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	14	?	11·22	?	2·09	64·84	?	*Nithpur* ...			
...	...	...	1·39	0·69	...	...	...	...	...	14	?	13·71	?	5·12	72·84	?	*Nawabganj.*			
...	...	...	2·20	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	16	?	21·36	?	4·89	77·62	?	*Gangarampur.*			
...	...	...	1·45	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	14	11·35	18·52	12·49	9·93	91·45	52·55	Churaman.			
...	...	...	2·60	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	17	11·40	13·89	11·11	2·75	73·89	56·55	Kaigani.			
...	...	...	1·48	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	15	12·31	23·54	11·30	7·89	102·08	58·06	Dinajpur.			
...	...	...	1·34	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	14	10·51	9·92	10·44	2·26	77·79	48·09	Balughat.			
...	...	...	70...	3·80	...	...	...	...	...	12	?	20·06	?	4·25	77·47	?	*Thakurgaon*			
...	...	...	2·60	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	11	?	17·31	?	3·50	83·92	?	*Setabganj.*			
1·46	...	...	2·68	1·76	...	...	...	...	...	12	?	16·16	?	6·17	75·85	?	*Kaunjani.*			
...	...	...	1·23	2·29	...	...	...	...	...	14	15·04	20·05	22·57	4·00	108·64	111·49	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri.		
1·00	...	...	1·06	1·59	...	...	...	...	...	15	12·40	21·77	20·88	5·23	144·03	118·49	Alipore Duar.			
...	0·50	...	0·84	1·37	...	...	...	...	...	15	13·30	24·72	15·66	7·05	122·87	105·06	Fallacotta.			
0·21	...	...	1·75	2·15	...	...	...	...	...	13	12·40	22·56	14·35	5·78	98·81	81·48	Debiganj.			
...	0·46	0·70	...	3·54	...	...	...	...	...	15	?	21·56	?	4·21	117·08	?	*Bhagalpur*			
0·11	0·15	...	1·35	1·44	0·88	...	...	...	0·41		?		?			?	(*Nagracatta*).			
0·24	...	...	1·81	3·98	...	...	...	...	...	20	19·54	18·53	30·97	2·78	176·94	180·72	Kaleaini.			
0·20	...	...	0·18	5·39	19·40	...	...	...	...	14	15·28	15·32	17·86	3·98	110·36	107·88	Baxa ...	Darjeeling.		
...	...	...	...	4·80	9·16	...	...	...	...	13	18·04	33·42	17·31	9·40	137·05	103·91	Siliguri.			
0·13	...	...	0·64	3·25	12·36	...	...	...	...	11	14·75	26·40	11·94	9·16	93·75	77·45	Darjeeling.			
...	...	...	...	4·07	15·13	...	...	...	...	14	?	29·30	?	12·93	141·54	?	Kalimpong.			
0·44	0·31	3·16	4·42	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	17	?	33·08	?	15·18	169·80	?	*Mungpoo.*			
0·10	0·04	...	1·26	3·55	...	...	...	...	...	18	?	23·21	?	4·42	91·19	?	*Kurseong*			
...	...	...	1·03	2·25	...	...	...	...	...	12	?	6·89	?	3·35	30·84	?	*Pesong.*			
0·21	...	...	0·92	1·94	...	...	...	...	...	16	13·47	28·91	18·89	6·23	125·77	92·61	Yatung ...	Tibet.		
0·27	...	...	1·00	1·82	...	...	...	...	...	16	14·00	21·90	20·58	5·15	118·85	111·09	Dinhatta ...	Cooch Behar.		
...	...	...	0·64	3·42	...	...	...	...	...	20	13·91	20·69	18·85	3·63	104·25	103·35	Cooch Behar.			
...	...	...	0·35	1·00	0·10	...	...	...	...	21	14·00	19·84	19·38	3·42	116·45	108·85	Mickliganj.			
...	...	0·19	0·80	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	18	?	29·94	?	6·09	127·71	?	Matabhanga.			
0·02	...	...	...	1·75	3·02	0·04	...	...	...	12	10·80	19·83	12·31	2·44	61·13	57·89	*Balhari.*			
...	...	...	...	3·00	0·60	...	...	...	...	19	13·04	23·59	13·72	4·31	75·86	67·42	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	Rangpur.		
...	...	0·03	...	2·10	1·05	1·00	...	...	...	15	?	13·37	?	3·00	66·91	?	Rangpur.			
...	...	...	...	0·51	0·02	...	...	...	...	16	11·14	21·35	13·36	3·50	95·50	76·16	*Peerganj.*			
...	...	0·02	...	1·75	2·20	...	...	...	...	11	?	9·35	?	3·03	73·35	?	Kurigram.			
0·01	...	...	...	1·36	0·56	0·12	...	...	...	18	12·60	33·34	14·46	7·05	100·62	78·19	*Gobindganj.*			
...	...	...	...	1·36	0·27	...	...	...	...	17	10·40	17·93	11·82	4·38	85·83	61·78	Bardoorra. (*Nilphamari*).			
...	...	...	...	0·94	0·43	...	...	...	...	14	?	22·53	?	8·06	86·79	?	Dilipur.			
...	...	0·07	1·36	0·76	1·58	...	...	...	...	14	11·99	8·66	10·07	1·85	56·88	51·32	*Sualerganj.*			
...	...	...	...	0·07	0·07	...	...	...	...	14	11·65	14·29	9·46	3·45	66·55	50·97	Sherpur ...	Bogra.		
...	...	...	0·30	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	11	12·04	13·51	10·88	2·31	74·84	54·99	Nowkhilla.			
...	0·05	0·86	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11·30	9·91	11·80	2·58	83·08	52·98	Bogra.			
...	0·02	0·19	0·65	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	12	12·08	3·36	9·57	0·76	88·04	40·39	Panchbibi.			
										15	11·31	9·67	9·10	2·08	63·40	47·53	Pabna ...	Pabna.		
																	Serajganj.			

SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.

NORTH BENGAL.

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj	1·80	...	2·30	0·09	1·21	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	0·29	0·42	1·84	...	...	...	...	...	
			Dacca ...	0·53	...	0·96	1·11	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·05	0·38	0·25	0·22	0·05	0·02	...	...	
			Narayanganj	2·47	...	1·09	0·08	1·32	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	1·00	0·50	0·54	0·04	...	...	...	...	
			Munshiganj ...	0·45	0·15	0·62	1·69	0·13	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·06	0·83	0·90	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	
		Mymensingh...	Jaydebpur ...	0·76	2·20	0·98	1·95	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·03	0·12	0·36	0·00	0·48	0·05	...	...	
			Kishorganj	0·82	0·55	0·32	1·89	0·16	1·47	0·63	...	...	0·17	1·26	0·09	2·67	2·65	1·25	0·28	0·28	0·07	...	
			Atia (*Tangail*)	0·85	0·02	0·55	1·49	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·01	0·08	0·21	0·43	0·20	1·41	...	...	
			Mymensingh	2·53	2·74	0·66	0·84	0·44	0·23	0·07	0·18	...	...	1·90	1·02	0·63	0·58	0·14	0·78	3·67	0·20	0·19	
			Jamalpur ...	1·95	0·55	0·45	1·05	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	0·00	0·70	...	...	...	...	
			Netrakona ...	1·70	2·33	0·80	1·95	1·35	0·90	...	0·25	...	0·28	0·58	0·30	0·16	0·98	0·49	0·91	2·46	...	0·45	
			Subarnakhali	...	...	0·75	1·25	0·55	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·48	0·52	...	0·25	0·25	0·35	0·15	0·15	0·25	
			Durgapur ...	4·80	0·60	1·50	2·20	0·50	0·90	0·80	0·40	...	...	...	0·60	0·20	0·70	0·50	1·50	0·40	...	...	
			Sherpur Town	3·50	0·35	3·00	0·60	0·24	2·00	0·25	...	...	...	0·28	2·10	0·85	0·65	...	0·20	...	0·20	0·05	
			Diwangan) ...	0·82	0·65	1·03	4·67	0·05	1·88	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·33	0·30	0·06	1·25	0·03	3·25	0·25	
			Nalitabari ...	0·61	0·11	1·20	0·80	3·02	...	1·74	...	...	...	1·00	0·43	0·20	0·13	1·20	2·51	0·07	0·16	...	
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	0·05	0·60	1·00	0·50	0·40	0·12	...	...	...	0·45	0·15	0·15	1·00	0·50	0·10	0·15	0·02	...	
			Faridpur ...	0·18	0·06	1·83	1·05	...	1·77	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	0·38	0·16	0·54	0·74	0·90	...	...	
			Goalundo ...	0·11	0·84	1·18	1·21	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·18	3·19	0·24	0·49	...	...	
		Backergunge..	Patuakhali ...	2·16	...	0·34	0·47	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·57	0·05	1·65	0·05	0·57	...	0·35	...	...	
			Pirojpur ...	1·46	0·05	6·10	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	0·00	0·25	...	0·30	1·16	0·05	0·05	...	...	
			Barisal ...	2·20	...	0·38	0·35	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·84	0·64	0·35	0·15	0·37	...	...	...	...	
			Gaurnadi ...	1·62	...	1·21	0·82	...	0·03	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·94	0·51	0·43	1·03	0·10	0·20	...	...	
			Bhola ...	1·20	...	1·16	0·82	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	1·62	0·88	...	0·62	0·03	0·05	...	...	
			Doulatkhan ...	0·24	...	1·98	0·68	...	...	0·74	...	...	...	1·05	1·98	0·12	...	0·74	0·04	0·32	...	...	
			Nuaphal ...	1·50	0·05	1·00	0·42	0·08	...	1·10	...	...	0·03	0·40	1·10	1·50	0·26	0·10	0·15	0·06	...	...	
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera...	Agartala ...	0·29	0·55										0·27	0·39	0·15	0·06	0·14				
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	0·31	0·28	0·03	...	4·33	0·35	0·02	...	...	0·20	1·80	1·60	0·36	1·85	0·25	1·01	0·08	...	...	
			Chandpur ...	1·25	...	1·67	0·17	0·19	0·07	...	...	...	0·72	1·06	1·48	0·56	0·74	0·07	...	0·21	...	...	
			Brahmanbaria	0·70	1·60	0·94	0·63	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·45	2·75	0·38	0·94	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	
			Ramchandra-pur.	0·22	0·87	1·24	...	0·20	0·25	0·23	...	...	...	2·35	1·27	0·30	1·06	0·04	...	...	...	...	
		Noakhali ...	Nasirnagar ...	0·68	0·78	1·50	1·10	0·60	0·10	...	0·05	...	...	2·15	0·30	0·65	0·35	0·29	...	...	...	...	
			Daudkandi ...																				
			Kasba ...	0·85	0·30	0·30	0·60	0·36	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·85	0·96	0·52	0·49	0·58	0·04	...	...	...	
			Laksam ...	6·37	0·21	3·10	0·40	...	...	...	0·10	0·31		0·35	0·55	0·38	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	
			Noakhali ...	0·34	1·94	0·85	1·38	3·58	0·37	0·44	...	...	0·15	0·32	1·56	2·06	0·92	0·13	...	...	...	...	
			Feuny ...	4·57	0·04	1·84	0·73	3·18	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·20	0·74	3·30	0·44	0·67	...	...	...	
			Esrishpur ...	4·27	0·04	0·14	0·11	3·70	0·28	...	0·17	...	0·08	0·78	...	1·44	1·96	0·80	0·06	...	...	...	
			Ramganj ...	1·62	0·30	0·48	0·33	1·62	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	0·97	0·63	0·31	0·25	...	...	...	...	
			Chagalnaya	2·09	0·24	...	0·75	3·49	0·06	...	...	...	0·34	0·12	1·70	0·01	1·44	0·84	0·17	...	...	...	
			Jatua ...	9·02	...	...	2·82	0·86	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	3·82	1·02	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	
		Chittagong ...	*Lakhipur* ...	0·77	0·12	2·44	0·47	0·88	...	...	...	...	0·15	1·02	1·50	0·66	0·75	1·44	...	...	...	0·15	
			Cox's Bazar ...	0·80	2·00	...	0·48	1·50	0·01	...	0·06	0·03	...	...	1·30	0·32	1·90	1·17	...	...	...	...	
			Chittagong ...	0·88	0·18	...	1·59	0·76	0·05	...	0·06	...	...	..	1·00	0·60	0·06	0·85	0·02	...	0·39	...	
			Kutubdia ...	2·26	0·33	0·31	0·65	0·82	0·21	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·51	0·98	1·30	0·69	0·57	...	...	...	
			Satkanya ...	0·05	1·67	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	1·52	...	0·65	1·70	...	0·05	0·78	...	...	...	
			Kodala ...	0·51	0·02	0·03	0·65	1·56	...	...	...	0·43	0·56	0·82	0·87	0·70	0·07	0·19	...	...	...	3·00	
			Fenoa ...	3·52	0·09	1·96	1·00	1·83	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·75	0·83	0·89	0·30	...	...	...	0·54	1·00	
			Mirsarai ...	1·54	0·35	1·04	1·52	2·96	...	0·28	...	...	0·35	...	0·65	1·78	0·35	0·07	0·15	0·50	...	...	
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Ramgamatia	0·05	1·29	0·24	1·78	0·00	0·12	...	...	...	0·89	0·40	0·78	0·84	0·34	0·45	0·87	...	...	0·09	
			Bandarban ...	0·70	0·64	0·30	0·60	1·71	0·28	0·14	...	...	1·80	1·70	0·23	...	0·18	0·17	0·18	0·28	...	...	
BIHAR.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·94	1·64	0·08	0·28	...	...	
			Dinapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	2·72	0·17	0·16	...	...	
			Bihar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·39	0·88	0·02	0·22	...	
			Barh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	1·28	0·32	0·18	...	...	
			Bikram ...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	1·82	0·41	0·80	0·65	...	
			Hilsa ...														0·60	2·10	0·05	...	0·15	...	
		Gaya ...	Aurungabad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·74	0·82	1·45	...	...	
			Gaya ...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	1·05	...	0·86	0·31	0·59	...	...	
			Nawada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·28	0·03	0·53	...	0·30	
			Jahanabad ...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	0·34	0·13	...	1·01	
			Arwal ...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·55	0·75	0·25	...	0·07	
			Daudnagar ...											...	0·06	...	0·01	0·32	0·56	0·08	...	...	
			Sherghati ...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·31	...	0·12	...	...	
			Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·44	...	...	...	
			Pakri Barawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·20	0·29	
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	1·02	0·12	0·03	
			Dehri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·21	0·97	0·05	0·04	...	
			Shahbua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·22	1·70	...	...	...	
			Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	2·58	0·85	0·80	...	...	
			Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	...	...	...	2·72	2·52	0·11	0·33	0·04	0·46	...	
			Mohanea ...																				
			Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·35	...	...	1·50	...	...	
			Ageaon ...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	1·50	...	1·50	2·00	2·12	
			Ramagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·85	0·25	0·40	...	...	...	
			Koath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	0·60	0·30	0·46	...	
			Sikraul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·29	...	0·41	...	...	
			Bassowan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	0·50	0·30	...	...	
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	2·64	0·32	0·61	0·26	...	
			Chausa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	1·32	0·88	0·11	0·17	0·09	
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·81	0·05	...	2·36	...	
			Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	0·97	...	...	2·59	1·00	
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	2·50	0·40	0·23	1·89	0·52	
			Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·40	2·25	0·05	0·54	1·55	0·07	
			Hathwa ...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	3·17	...	0·1	12	...	
			Amnaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	5·15	0·01	1·98	3	...	
			Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·35	2·00	0·40	...	0	1·00	
			Daroulee ...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	0·02	...	0·02		
			Bhorch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·70	0·06	...	1·00	0·03	
		Champaran ...	Motihari ...	1·65	0·02	...	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	4·48	0·74	0·21	0·91		
			Bettiah ...	1·16	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·96	1·22	...	...	1·15		
			Bagaha ...	0·01	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·83	1·47	1·71	0·02	...	
			Burnurwa ...	0·25	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·23	1·11	0·49	0·21	...	
			Ramnagar ...	0·90	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·36	1·00	...	...	
		Muzaffarpur...	Sitamarhi ...	1·32	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	1·48	0·60	...	...	
			Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	3·85	1·00	0·22	...	...	
			Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	1·98	0·13	2·38	...	...	
			Paru ...												0·20	...							
			Mahuwa ...														0·99	1·95	0·77	...	...	1·25	
			Shiuhar ...	0·57	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·24	2·45	1·25	0·25	...	0·10	
			Pupri ...	0·75	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	0·45	...	...	...	
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·03	0·03	1·50	2·04	0·13	0·22	...	...	
			Darbhanga ...	0·78	...	0·20	0·09	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·13	0·06	1·25	1·06	0·15	0·03	...	
			Madhubani ...	0·37	...	0·63	0·38	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	2·23	0·91	0·04	...	...	
			Bahera ...	0·13	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	1·30	1·00	0·42	0·25	...	1·25	...	
			Rosera ...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	1·40	5·26	0·37	0·26	...	0·36	
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begusarai ...	0·06	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·29	0·78	...	1·10	
			Monghyr ...	...	0·07	...	0·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·69	0·25	0·48	0·05	...	0·48	
			Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	0·07	1·94	...	1·14	0·07	
			Gogri ...	...	...	0·15	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·81	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·71	...	
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	0·26	0·13	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	0·33	0·11	0·16	...	0·21	...	
			Shaikhpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·72	...	0·02	0·48	
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·97	1·18	...	...	
			Chupreon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·09	...	1·28	0·34	...	0·23	...	
			Gidhour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	2·76	0·15	0·50	1·27	
			Khargpur ...	...	0·40	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	1·78	...	...	0·23	0·68	0·12			

engal in September 1899—*continued*.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1899 to 30th Sept. 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th Sept.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0·10	0·19	0·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12·41	9·51	10·86	2·20	58·02	59·39	Munshiganj ...	Dacca.	Dacca.	East Bengal.
0·22	0·19	0·21	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	11	11·50	5·61	8·85	1·11	67·05	51·96	Dacca			
0·22	0·18	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11·61	8·78	8·54	2·47	63·63	53·44	Narayanganj.			
1·42	0·51	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10·70	7·07	7·26	1·60	57·45	44·03	Manikganj.			
0·18	0·41	0·49	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	14	12·21	9·67	7·97	2·20	74·14	53·86	Jaydebpur.			
...	0·56	0·68	0·67	0·34	...	...	...	0·30	19	13·30	10·23	12·48	2·07	83·81	64·94	Kishorganj ...	Mymensingh.		
0·11	0·12	0·20	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	11	9·46	6·39	8·59	1·49	56·59	48·02	Atia (*Tangail*).			
...	0·25	1·49	0·50	0·08	...	...	...	...	19	14·84	12·72	12·94	3·67	83·77	67·94	Mymensingh.			
...	...	1·55	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	11	13·15	10·35	12·88	1·95	66·02	60·16	Jamalpur.			
0·10	0·25	0·92	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	19	14·61	17·15	13·32	2·46	120·26	79·09	Netrokona.			
	0·25									11·40		9·71			49·67	Subarnakhali.			
...	...	2·00	0·79	...	...	...	...	...	16	12·69	18·40	18·44	4·80	134·19	114·25	Durgapur.			
...	...	1·20	1·25	...	...	...	...	...		?	10·95	?	3·50	72·59	?	*Sherepur Town*			
...	...	0·80	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	14	9·70	17·55	10·43	4·67	88·00	59·81	Diwanganj.			
...	...	3·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	?	18·34	?	3·58	74·73	?	*Nalitabari*,			
...	1·51									11·23		7·08			47·90	Madaripur	Faridpur.		
...	1·10																		
0·09	0·51	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11·76	9·89	8·95	1·83	69·13	50·96	Faridpur.			
0·13	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10·08	6·90	7·54	1·91	58·44	45·69	Goalundo			
...	0·10	0·12	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·16	12	14·29	10·35	12·04	2·16	83·85	64·08	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.		
...	1·66	10·23	1·29	...	...	...	...	...	10	14·00	7·98	10·63	1·56	64·36	60·03	Pirojpur.			
...	1·08	1·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14·61	8·59	10·79	2·20	67·06	59·45	Barisal.			
...	0·95	1·25	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	11	13·72	9·35	7·35	1·62	64·74	49·47	Gaurnadi.			
...	0·70	0·26	0·05	...	...	...	...	1·09	11	15·05	10·22	10·97	1·62	75·51	67·99	Bhola.			
0·04	0·46	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	12	?	9·26	?	1·98	91·99	?	*Doulatkhan*,			
...	1·20	0·45	0·05	...	...	...	...	1·70	13	12·10	11·15	11·62	1·70	75·42	69·08	Bauphal.			
										13·55		10·05			53·32	Agartola	Hill Tippera.		
...	1·80	0·86	0·52	0·61	...	...	...	0·07	14	13·12	15·70	10·51	4·33	77·10	66·59	Comilla.	Tippera.		
0·26	0·37	0·46	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·05	14	14·33	10·00	10·55	1·67	62·99	64·02	Chandpur.			
1·21	0·77	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12·46	9·88	10·77	2·75	48·49	55·21	Brahmanbaria			
0·70	0·83	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9·55	9·09	7·62	2·35	59·95	46·35	Ramchandra-pur.			
...	0·94	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	15	10·80	10·36	9·47	2·15	68·86	47·38	Nasirnagar.			
										8·10		6·56			45·05	Daudkandi.			
0·34	0·80	0·28	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	15	10·36	8·73	8·40	0·96	52·75	50·01	Kasba.			
0·05	0·56	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8·82	9·25	9·19	3·50	76·17	61·86	Laksam.			
0·03	0·34	0·52	2·25	...	...	...	...	0·28	18	15·42	17·69	15·77	3·58	123·45	94·10	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.		
0·02	1·23	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14·63	18·46	13·41	4·67	132·34	91·76	Feeny.			
0·12	0·10	1·50	1·52	0·11	...	...	...	0·62	18	14·56	18·45	17·21	4·27	124·08	110·91	Harishpur.			
0·43	1·25	0·43	0·55	...	...	...	...	1·62	16	12·49	13·43	9·53	3·06	83·49	66·34	Ramganj.			
0·17	0·39	0·85	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	16	?	14·79	?	3·49	116·77	?	*Chhagalnaya*,			
	0·40	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	1·32	11	?	14·20	?	3·82	125·78	?	*Hatya*,			
0·15	0·12	0·40	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	13	?	11·57	?	2·44	80·15	?	*Lakhipur*,			
1·38	0·40	0·45	0·90	...	...	...	0·66	2·70	17	14·30	18·81	14·34	3·70	158·20	120·38	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong.	Chittagong.	
0·07	...	0·75	0·32	1·42	...	...	...	...	15	13·76	12·40	12·91	3·35	102·40	84·37	Chittagong.			
...	0·07	0·50	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·15	16	11·04	10·38	10·08	2·26	123·89	98·13	Kutubdia.			
...	...	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	10	14·10	7·88	10·18	1·70	91·99	73·91	Satsanya.			
0·03	0·14	0·60	0·40	...	...	0·02	0·40	2·00	17	16·02	16·70	19·70	3·60	109·97	70·20	Kodala.			
	0·19	1·10	...	...	...	...	1·12	0·17	17	?	15·77	?	3·50	89·51	?	*Feasa*,			
...	0·72	0·93	1·00	...	...	...	...	0·17	18	?	18·32	?	3,28	116·75	?	*Mirarai*,			
0·09	0·55	0·05	0·59	0·13	...	...	0·08	0·10	17	15·84	13·10	11·50	1·78	74·05	61·59	Rangamati	Chittagong Hill Tracts.		
0·13	...	...	...	2·34	...	...	0·80	2·10	20	?	10·65	?	2·34	91·81	?	*Bandarban*			
...	...	1·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9·65	4·18	7·40	1·64	47·35	39·12	Patna ...	Patna.	Patna.	Bihar.
...	...	2·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9·54	6·08	7·25	2·72	53·53	39·26	Dinapore.			
...	...	4·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9·35	6·14	9·47	4·50	45·75	38·93	Bihar.			
...	...	3·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8·81	5·82	7·55	3·78	55·02	36·90	Barh.			
...	...	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9·30	4·99	6·78	1·82	44·71	39·36	Bikram.			
...	...	4·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7·86	7·10	5·69	4·05	49·07	38·56	Hilsa.			
...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9·08	2·96	6·80	1·45	45·59	39·49	Aurungabad...	Gaya.		
...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9·31	5·68	6·89	1·05	50·58	40·08	Gaya.			
										8·88		6·42			37·17	Nawada.			
...	...	2·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8·13	4·99	5·87	2·03	40·60	37·72	Jahanabad.			
...	...	1·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8·27	5·37	6·93	2·55	50·60	36·90	Arwal.			
...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7·45	1·77	6·07	0·56	48·63	34·78	Daudnagar.			
...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8·09	6·05	7·49	0·31	36·45	34·12	Sherghati.			
...	...	2.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9·07	3·21	5·97	2·45	54·70	36·27	Rajauli.			
...	...	2·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8·00	3·41	5·61	2·32	45·32	36·04	Pakri Barawan			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9·19	1·44	7·17	1·02	44·30	35·95	Buxar ...	Shahabad.		
...	...	0·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10·07	2·62	6·81	0·97	44·59	37·74	Dehri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9·46	2·92	6·91	1·70	45·89	37·01	Bhabhua.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9·73	4·24	6·76	2·58	52·61	35·98	Sasaram.			
...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9·81	7·40	7·19	2·72	48·91	38·05	Arrah.			
										6·30		6·12			36·17	Mohanea.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	4·85	?	3·35	51·08	?	*Khiri*,			
...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	8·14	?	2·12	57·26	?	*Ageaon*.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·50	?	1·85	55·44	?	*Kasangar*,			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	2·56	?	1·20		?	*Koath*,			
...	0·24	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	4·18	?	3·39	46·08	?	*Sikrauli*,			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·10	?	1·30	49·64	?	*Bassowan*,			
...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	3·63	?	2·24	55·08	?	*Mosaharpur*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	2·64	?	1·32	48·10	?	*Chausa*,			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7·78	7·88	7·28	5·31	56·31	39·88	Gopalganj ...	Saran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9·65	5·18	8·67	2·59	57·96	40·25	Siwan.			
...	...	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	7·73	?	2·50	53·22	?	*Ekma*,			
...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8·38	5·69	6·94	2·25	56·55	36·53	Chapra.			
...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	11·76	?	7·12	71·33	?	*Hathwa*,			
...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	9·89	?	5·15	67·63	?	*Amnaur*.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	5·94	?	2·10	57·32	?	*Basantpur*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	3·38	?	1·96	50·18	?	*Darowlee*,			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	3·97	?	2·70	58·24	?	*Bhorch*,			
...	...	0·[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9·04	8·57	9·45	4·48	50·46	46·13	Motihari	Champaran.		
...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8·60	5·41	9·58	1·72	73·97	46·12	Bettiah.			
...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8·82	5·02	10·29	1·71	72·70	58·52	Bagaha.			
...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7·73	5·38	7·99	3·23	61·09	42·35	Burhurwa.			
...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	2·04	?	1·00	52·25	?	*Ramnagar*,			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8·28	4·06	8·97	1·43	45·65	41·85	Sitamarhi	Muzaffarpur.		
...	...	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8·96	6·95	8·92	3·85	70·39	40·45	Muzaffarpur,			
...	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9·32	6·81	7·48	12·38	60·35	38·02	Hajipur.			
...	...									8·27		8·27			40·90	Paru.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		8·19		6·12			38·97	Mahnwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6·89	7·51	7·98	2·43	44·92	38·21	Shiuhar.			
...	...	1·20	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	5	6·38	4·07	5·64	2·12	48·35	42·16	Pupri.			
...	...	1·31	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	6	9·20	5·88	8·19	2·04	63·32	39·87	Lajpur	Darbhanga.		
...	...	0·19	1·13	...	...	...	...	...	9	9·16	6·23	8·94	1·31	55·35	42·61	Darbhanga.			
...	...	0·40	2·22	...	...	...	...	...	8	9·08	6·08	9·53	2·22	61·31	43·53	Madhubani			
...	...	1·46	0·87	...	...	...	...	...	9	8·45	6·61	12·09	2·23	65·21	46·08	Bahera.			
...	...	2·22	1·03	...	...	...	...	...	9	10·64	11·34	10·96	5·26	64·03	45·08	Rosera.			
...	...	3·43	1·90	...	...	...	...	...	6	9·46	5·41	7·56	2·22	53·07	37·02	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur.	
...	0·62	3·65	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	7	10·65	8·70	8·86	5·43	64·03	42·87	Monghyr.			
...	0·64	4·90	3·83	...	...	...	...	...	8	9·54	8·11	6·83	3·05	63·77	40·02	Jamui.			
...	...	4·27	2·97	...	...	...	...	...	9	9·00	13·38	9·96	5·83	57·28	40·09	Gogri.			
...	...	2·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	?	9·62	?	4·27	64·51		*Jamalpur*.			
...	0·08	4·04	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	2	5·73	4·11	6·28	2·39	39·06	39·35	Shaikhpura.			
...	0·69	1·80	7·51	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	7·36	?	4·04	52·27	?	*Chakai Ranta*			
...	...	3·02	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	11·25	?	7·51	64·95	?	*Giapuran*.			
...	0·05	0·22	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	7·91	?	3·02	53·13	?	*Gidhaur*.			
									11	?	12·86	?	5·22	61·89	?	*Khargpur*.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at statio

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
BIHAR—*concluded*.	Bhagalpur—*concluded*.	Bhagalpur	Madhipura	0·11	...	1·78	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·14	1·85	0·62	1·42	...	...
			Bonsoon (*Safabad*).	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·41	...	0·20	...	...
			Supaul	0·15	1·37	0·08	...	...	1·39	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·01	0·82	2·85	0·39	1·44	...	0·08
			Pratapganj	1·72	...	0·25	1·16	...	1·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	2·41	0·36	...	...	0·08
			Bhagalpur	...	0·14	0·49	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·45	...	0·25	3·41	...	...
			Banka	...	0·05	0·24	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·09	0·46	...	0·03	...	0·84	1·13	...	...
			Colgong	...	0·14	2·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	0·10	...	...	0·30	0·55	0·67	0·82	1·74
			Bansil	0·45	0·15	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·25	...	...	...	0·40	3·65	0·05	...	0·06
		Purnea	Kishanganj	0·08	0·23	3·07	0·12	...	0·48	0·42	...	0·42	...	...	...	0·07	11·84	2·42	0·74	0·37	0·18	0·15
			Araria	0·11	...	0·10	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	2·82	2·09	0·17	2·20	0·29	1·19
			Purnea	0·09	...	0·78	...	...	3·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·12	1·30	1·10	...	...
			Gondwara (Korah).	0·77	...	0·13	...	1·33	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·19	...	0·02	2·20	...	0·54	0·33	0·13
			Barsoe	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	2·10	1·90	...	...	...
			Forbesganj	1·10	...	0·15	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·39	3·60	1·20	0·10	...	2·05
			Kaliganj	...	...	...	...	0·84	0·46	0·50	1·10	...	...	0·10	0·18	...	0·25	0·70	1·40	...	...	...
		Malda	Malda	0·03	0·53	0·28	0·17	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·36	0·08	...	...	0·30	0·61	1·53	...
			Chanci al	0·75	0·35	0·42	0·04	0·40	1·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	0·86	0·18	0·30	7·32	0·32	...
			Gajol	0·20	0·30	0·39	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	0·80	3·56	0·08	1·25
		Sonthal Parganas.	Sibganj	0·17	0·39	1·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·41	0·21	...	...	0·70	0·15	0·06	...
			Rajmahal	0·32	1·04	0·22	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	1·22	...	0·32	0·12	2·07	0·94	0·35	0·03
			Geeda	...	0·70	0·07	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·14	...	...	0·33	1·31	0·86	0·07
			Pahaur	...	0·21	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·05	0·39	0·15	0·01	...	0·06	0·65	0·85	...
			Naya Dumka	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·25	0·37	0·29	1·66
			Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·58	0·77	...	...
			Jamtara	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·07	0·07	...	...	0·04	0·18	...	...
			Mohagawa	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·67	0·26	0·30	0·78
			Nanihat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...
			Asseubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·80	...	1·90
			Katikund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50
			Madhupur	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·36	0·61	0·43	0·08	...
			Sarwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·32	0·81	0·57	1·11
			Sarath	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	...	...	1·77	0·12	0·26	1·44
			Barkope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	1·54	1·00	...
			Bhagya	...	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	1·06	...	...	...	0·95	1·05	...	2·36
			Mohespore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	0·45	...
			Barharwa	...	0·06	0·17	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	0·40	0·13	...	...	1·75	2·47	0·16	...
			Sahibganj	1·50	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	2·09	...	0·10	0·25	0·38	0·11	1·20	...
			Barie	0·35	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	0·05	...	3·40	1·55	0·11	0·03	...
		Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·09	0·33	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...
			Banki	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·03	1·21	0·45	0·47	0·01	0·12	...	...	0·77	...
			Cuttack	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·86	0·40	0·15	0·05	...	0·35	...	4·09	...
			False Point	0·05	0·16	...	...	...	1·73	...	...	...	...	1·19	0·34	0·24	...	0·04	...	0·05	...	...
			Kendrapara	...	0·34	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	0·76	0·04	0·04	0·18	0·03	0·41	0·03	...
			Jajpur	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	1·35	0·42	...	0·06	0·23	...	0·26	...
			Dharmsala	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	1·73	0·46	0·28	0·15	...	0·65	...	1·45	...	0·45
			Salipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·65	0·60	0·58	...	...	0·60	...	0·40	...
			Pal Lahara	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·12	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balasore	Akhyapada	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·61	0·24	0·22	0·19	...	0·03	0·07	1·30	...
			Chandbali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·86	0·07	0·25	...	1·05	...	...	4·09	...
			Bhadrak	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	1·66	...	...	...	0·50	0·21	0·42	...	0·03	1·05	2·35	0·25	...
			Soro	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	1·46	1·54	...	0·55	0·14	0·16	...	0·13	...
			Balasore	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1·00	0·56	0·15	...	...	0·83	0·34	...	...
			Jellasore	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	1·57	0·71	...	0·25	0·86	...	0·11	...
			Baripada	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...	...	0·30	0·50	0·12	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·09
		Puri	Puri	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	...	...	0·70	0·25	0·07	0·25	0·10	...	0·59	0·73	...
			Khurda	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·70	0·09	0·34	0·04	...	...	1·96	...
			Bhanpur	0·10	...	...	0·05	0·02	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·77	1·73	0·10	...	...	0·15	0·70	...	0·08
			Gop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	1·38	0·19	...	0·18	...	...	1·13	1·00	...
			Satpara	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·25	0·06	0·50	...	0·40	...	...	...
			Pipli	0·15	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·48	0·39	0·06	0·18	0·07	...	1·38	0·27	...
			Nagagarh	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	0·06	0·04	0·77	0·41	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·45
			Rampur	0·21	...	...	0·57	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·55	0·20	0·42	0·16	0·17	...	0·09	0·87
			Kanas	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·39	...	...	0·05	1·20	...	...	0·29
		Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·02	...	...	0·03	0·05	...	0·75
			Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·08	...	0·05	...	0·29	0·15	...	0·09
			Barhi	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	0·12	...	...	...	0·78	...	0·34	...
			Chatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·20	...	...	...	0·06	0·04	0·33	...
			Kurgidiha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramgar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	0·26	...	...	...	0·47	1·12	0·04
		Ranchi	Lohardaga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·20	0·78	0·12	...	0·03
			Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·11	0·48	...	...	0·08	1·74	0·05	...
			Silli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	0·60
			Palkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·03	0·09	0·43	0·07	0·61	1·05	...	...	...
			Tamar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	0·15	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·75
			Chainpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·19	0·15	...	...	...
			Sirguja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·20	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jashpur	...																		
			Gangpur	...																		
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·07	0·12	0·38	0·01	0·04	...
			Balumath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hussainabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	2·10	1·10	...
			Mahualand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·60	...	...	...	...
			Garowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·09	...
			Panki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...
			Latehar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	1·70	1·78	...	...
			Nagarantari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·26	0·12	...	...	...
			Ranka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·05	...	0·05	...
			Chatterpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·20	...	...	...
		Manbhum	Purulia	0·32	0·07	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·12	...	...	0·06	...	0·16	0·06	...
			Gobindpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·37	0·35	...	...	...	0·49	0·32	...
			Raghunathpur	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	0·44	1·15	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·70	...
			Barabhum	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·10	0·10
			Jhalda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·76	0·17	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·70
			Chas	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·15	0·06	...	...	1·80	...	...
			Pandra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	...	...	...	0·07	0·02	0·43	...
		Singhbhum	Chaibasa	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·27	1·40	0·02	...	...	0·14	...	...	...
			Chakradharpur.	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·48	...	...	0·16	...	...	...
			Ghatsila	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·29	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	1·25
			Baharagora	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·36	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaikura	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·68	...	...	...	0·63	...	...	...
			Kalikaur	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·15	...	...	0·16	...	...	...
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	...
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·05	...
			Anandpur	0·15	...	...	...	0·10	0·12	...	...	...	0·05	0·60	0·00	0·24	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·11
			Talchar	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·17	1·28	0·83	0·57	...	0·12	0·34	...	...	...	...
			Narsingpur	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	0·45	1·16	0·70	...	...	0·75	0·07	0·03	...	...	...
			Angul	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·53	0·25	...	0·25	...	...	0·29	0·02	...
			Dhenkanal	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·02	...	1·28	0·00	0·10	...	0·15	...	...	...	...
			Bishpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·19	...	1·29	0·30	0·05	...	0·27	0·31	0·59	...	0·18	0·28
			Kanjabongarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	0·35	0·05	0·59	...	0·05	...	0·10	0·10	...
			Baramba	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·72	0·26	0·20	...	0·04	...	...	0·33	...
			Baisenga	0·02	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	0·28	0·85	1·68	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...

Bengal in September 1899—*concluded.*

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1899 to 30th Sept. 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th September.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	3·25	8·05	...	...	...	...	...	9	9·05	17·38	10·22	8·05	75·84	46·10	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	BIHAR—*concluded.*
...	...	1·39	8·28	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	13·08	?	8·28	66·07		Bonguon (*Sylhabad*).			
...	...	1·47	7·08	...	...	...	...	...	10	9·88	18·30	9·50	7·08	71·77	45·34	Sunnaj			
...	...	6·00	1·51	...	...	...	...	...	10	8·82	16·45	11·04	6·00	58·16	54·10	Protabganj.			
...	...	0·27	7·53	3·98	...	...	...	...	9	9·42	17·02	7·37	7·53	67·61	40·13	Bhagalpur.			
...	...	...	11·81	1·25	...	...	...	...	9	11·35	17·09	8·36	11·81	63·85	40·25	Banka.			
...	...	...	5·30	2·10	...	...	...	...	10	10·64	18·52	9·01	5·30	63·29	43·45	Colgong.			
...	...	2·08	9·07	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	16·64	?	9·07	54·92	?	*Rausil.*			
...	...	...	3·30	3·20	...	...	...	...	14	12·28	27·84	14·04	11·64	98·04	68·57	Kishanganj	Purnea.		
...	...	...	3·50	8·00	...	...	...	...	11	11·36	20·02	13·45	8·00	93·36	61·81	Araria.			
...	...	...	5·55	2·60	...	...	...	...	12	11·16	17·99	13·28	5·55	87·37	55·83	Purnea.			
0·35	...	4·54	5·30	...	...	...	...	...	10	9·89	15·59	9·05	5·30	70·29	48·94	Goodwara (Korah).			
...	...	3·50	4·50	...	...	...	2·10	...	7	?	16·00	?	4·50	94·18	?	*Barsoe.*			
...	...	...	4·30	10·60	...	...	...	...	10	?	27·30	?	10·60	76·44	?	*Forbesganj.*			
										12·60		14·76			81·15	Kaliagunj.			
...	...	3·06	2·80	0·10	...	...	...	...	9	11·35	6·97	10·85	2·80	58·51	45·95	Malda ...	Malda.		
...	...	...	1·73	...	...	...	...	...	12	10·95	15·15	10·50	7·52	81·18	51·78	Chanchal.			
...	...	...	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	9	12·91	8·68	12·78	3·56	58·78	50·70	Gajol.			
...	...	0·18	7·30	0·05	...	...	...	...	10	11·64	12·40	10·62	7·30	58·84	46·02	Sibganj.			
...	...	0·06	2·55	0·35	...	...	...	...	14	10·40	10·36	11·13	2·55	61·07	46·41	Rajmahal	Sonthal Parganas.		
...	...	1·20	10·12	2·11	...	...	...	...	11	11·03	18·23	8·87	10·12	60·84	41·72	Godda.			
...	0·04	0·59	7·75	...	...	...	...	...	10	13·50	11·24	12·28	7·75	54·51	51·78	Pakaur.			
...	...	1·78	3·35	0·11	...	...	...	...	10	13·32	10·65	9·53	3·35	63·97	48·46	Naya Dumka.			
...	...	3·32	3·34	0·27	...	...	...	...	5	12·42	9·78	8·23	3·32	62·78	44·30	Deoghar.			
...	...	0·56	1·82	...	...	...	...	...	4	11·57	3·40	7·69	1·82	42·77	46·45	Jamtara.			
...	...	0·50	15·61	0·55	...	...	...	...	9	?	21·59	?	15·61	59·94	?	*Mohagama.*			
										8·40		6·45			36·64	Nanihat.			
0·60	...	4·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	9·20	?	4·10	44·87	?	*Azeenboni.*			
...	...	2·52	4·41	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	10·69	?	4·41	58·19	?	*Katikund.*			
...	...	0·75	2·75	0·18	...	...	...	...	7	?	5·43	?	2·75	58·55	?	*Madhupur.*			
...	...	0·85	4·75	0·15	...	...	...	...	7	?	10·65	?	4·75	—	?	*Sarwan.*			
...	...	1·61	2·95	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	8·88	?	2·95	52·90	?	*Sorath.*			
...	...	3·45	12·35	2·35	...	...	...	...	6	?	21·14	?	12·35	64·35	?	*Barkope.*			
...	...	...	8·50	0·99	...	...	...	...	8	?	17·65	?	8·50	60·27	?	*Bhagya.*			
...	...	0·70	4·82	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	6·53	?	4·82	56·45	?	Mohenpore.			
...	...	0·45	8·40	0·02	...	...	...	...	10	?	16·18	?	8·40	58·05	?	*Barharwa.*			
...	...	...	5·36	0·02	...	...	...	...	12	?	12·12	?	5·36	64·39	?	*Sahibganj.*			
0·10	...	3·62	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	11·22	?	3·62	59·40	?	*Barlo.*			
0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11·95	2·21	10·18	0·05	37·06	43·18	Jagasingpur.	Cuttack.	Orissa.	ORISSA.
...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15·69	3·40	9·72	1·21	28·52	43·99	Banki.			
...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13·15	6·82	11·07	4·00	37·22	50·94	Cuttack.			
0·17	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13·23	5·12	11·56	1·73	38·18	51·47	False Point.			
0·03	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12·36	5·27	10·05	1·25	35·80	47·31	Kendrapara			
...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12·24	4·89	9·80	1·35	33·06	47·50	Jajpur.			
0·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11·27	5·56	9·05	1·73	37·96	48·40	Dharmsala.			
0·10	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11·91	4·67	9·72	1·65		48·06	Salipore.			
...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	1·39	?	0·54	51·03	?	*Pal Lahara.*			
...	...	0·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13·33	4·31	10·14	1·39	38·06	45·26	Akhyapada ...	Balasore.		
0·19	...	2·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12·78	4·59	11·36	2·17	34·72	45·50	Chandbali.			
0·04	...	1·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12·19	8·48	10·44	2·35	43·44	46·57	Bhadrak.			
0·20	...	6·15	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	11	14·04	11·46	12·05	6·15	54·35	50·58	Soro.			
0·12	...	5·35	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	11	12·13	11·40	11·16	5·35	53·06	46·82	Balasore.			
0·07	...	3·35	1·89	...	...	...	...	...	8	13·64	8·38	11·04	3·35	62·81	56·01	Jellasore.			
1·07	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13·11	3·69	10·36	0·73	23·29	40·65	Baripada			
...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14·15	4·52	10·92	1·95	29·48	48·47	Puri ...	Puri.		
...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13·94	3·97	10·16	1·73	35·18	41·70	Khurda.			
...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12·18	4·86	11·65	1·38	32·30	45·86	Banpu			
0·04	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	1·98	?	0·50	24·03	?	Gop.			
...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11·96	5·90	10·59	2·23	30·42	46·20	*Satpara.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	2·70	?	0·94	32·41	?	Pipli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	?	7·32	?	2·92	43·85	?	*Nayagarh.*			
...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	4·75	?	1·75	31·04	?	*Raipur.*			
...	0·29	1·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13·42	3·03	8·42	1·66	39·61	44·03	*Kanas.*			
...	...	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12·35	1·40	8·76	0·63	41·10	45·16	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh.	Chota Nagpur.	CHOTA NAGPUR.
...	...	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11·00	2·81	7·70	1·12	39·33	41·94	Hazaribagh.			
...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11·90	1·16	8·12	0·40	45·05	44·81	Barhi.			
...	...	4·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10·73	4·56	9·46	4·56	48·04	49·47	Chatra.			
...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9·35	3·22	8·51	1·12	?	47·83	Karaadeha.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13·00	1·60	9·45	0·78	35·07	44·84	Rangar.			
...	...	0·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14·50	2·77	9·63	1·74	33·85	46·16	Lohardaga	Ranchi.		
...	0·40	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7·30	3·36	7·22	0·95	35·47	44·41	Ranchi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·33	?	1·05	48·63	?	Silli.			
...	0·76	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	3·46	?	0·76	45·64	?	*Palkot.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·76	?	0·42	33·16	?	*Tumar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10·36	1·80	7·40	1·00	—	57·21	*Chainpur.*			
										13·14		10·39			56·74	Sirguja.			
										11·36		8·48			51·31	Jashpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10·73	0·74	7·79	0·38	29·75	39·97	Gangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	8·73	Nil	9·45	Nil	36·98	48·45	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	Palamau.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7·50	4·60	7·20	2·10	50·41	45·61	Balumath.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·80	?	0·60	28·69	?	Husainabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8·27	0·68	6·86	0·54	38·24	42·24	*Mahuadand.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·80	?	0·80	41·46	?	Garhwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·12	?	1·70	36·64	?	*Panki.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·50	?	0·26	39·37	?	*Latehar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·60	?	0·50	33·15	?	*Nagarunkari.*			
...	...	0·22	6·10	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·03	?	0·75	40·05	?	*Ranka.*			
...	...	1·33	1·79	...	...	...	...	...	6	11·92	15·97	8·04	6·22	56·11	45·87	*Chatterpore.*			
...	...	1·85	4·20	...	...	...	...	...	7	11·15	5·53	7·43	1·79	37·93	45·16	Purulia	Manbhum.		
...	...	4·80	6·04	...	...	...	...	...	5	11·36	7·95	7·74	4·20	43·23	46·86	Gobindapur.			
...	...	1·73	1·45	...	...	...	...	...	9	11·00	13·17	6·89	6·04	52·52	42·62	Raghunathpur.			
...	...	2·60	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	4	9·27	4·16	7·65	1·73	32·37	40·70	Barabhum.			
...	...	0·80	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	5	12·82	6·91	8·97	2·60	34·54	45·92	Jhalda.			
...	...	0·03	0·64	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	3·64	?	1·40	40·59	?	Dhas.			
...	...	0·47	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	6	12·31	2·74	8·05	0·64	34·44	45·51	*Pandra.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13·09	1·71	5·51	0·63	33·01	41·34	Chaibassa	Singhbhum.		
...	...	2·50	3·40													Chakradharpur.			
0·35	...	5·26	2·05	...	...	...	...	...	6	10·91	7·30	8·61	3·40	37·88	43·18	Ghatsila.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12·90	10·45	9·37	3·26	40·27	45·65	Balaragura.			
...	...	3·17	4·10	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	1·40	?	0·53	32·87	?	*Gallaura.*			
...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	7·60	?	4·10	52·61	?	*Kalikapur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·58	?	0·49	60·29	?	*Monahorpur.*			
...	...	0·72	0·10	...	...	...	...	...		9·79		6·36			28·52	Keonjhar ...	Orissa, Tributary Mahals.	Orissa, Tributary Mahals.	
0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	3·24	?	0·90	33·06	?	*Anandpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10·87	3·66	8·88	1·28	38·88	44·69	Talchar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10·80	4·01	8·41	1·16	—	37·92	Narsingpur.			
...	...	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12·20	2·34	9·12	0·88	24·15	42·61	Angul.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12·87	3·21	10·61	1·28	31·75	39·49	Dhenkanal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13·20	3·35	10·98	1·29	21·47	46·95	Bishpera.			
...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10·92	3·18	10·70	0·95	29·06	45·93	Kanjabongarh			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	2·14	?	0·72	36·65	?	*Baramba.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	3·01	?	1·08	21·80	?	*Baitinga.*			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1899.

WEATHER was less settled over the Bay in September than during the previous months of the present monsoon season, but no disturbance of more than average severity occurred. Two depressions formed over the Bay—one during the second week, the other towards the end of the third week—both of which had an important influence on the rainfall distribution in Bengal, and the former of the two in the area to the west of the province.

The line of advance of the small cyclonic disturbances throughout the season has been, sooner or later, northwards or north-eastward, and the two which formed during the month were not exceptional in this respect. The first crossed the coast of the Circars in a westerly direction. It afterwards turned northwards, and when in the North-West Provinces the line of advance changed to east. Though by that time the depression had become very shallow, it caused, during its eastward advance across Bihar and North Bengal, heavy general rainfall for several days. Practically the only rainfall which was received during the month in the extreme west of Bihar was due to this disturbance. Between the 15th and 18th there occurred the greater part of the total fall for the month in Shahabad, Saran, and Champaran, amounting on an average to 5 inches.

The second disturbance began about the 18th, probably in the south of the Bay, and moving northwards developed into a cyclonic storm of moderate severity before the centre crossed the coast into Bengal near Saugor Island. Inland the depression remained well defined till the centre was near Malda at 8 A.M. on the 24th, after which it rapidly filled up and had entirely disappeared by the following day.

The most noteworthy features of the disturbance were connected with the rainfall: (1) in its being unusually heavy in parts of the track of the central area, more especially in the phenomenal fall over the Darjeeling Hills, on approaching which the disturbance broke up and in a few hours ceased to exist: (2) in the area of heavy rainfall being far north of the low pressure area and the centre of the cyclonic wind circulation, as shown by the observations at the ground level.

The heavy rainfall not unusually precedes the depression, but in this case the rain had practically ceased at the various places over which the depression passed hours before the centre of the depression reached them. At Calcutta, for example, the heavy rainfall began on the evening of the 22nd and ceased on the morning of the 23rd, about 12 hours before the centre of the low pressure area passed. The rainfall extended rapidly northwards and began in North Bengal, while the depression area was still in the south of the province.

Taking into consideration the fact that at the only high level station from which information is available, viz. Pedong, the heavy rainfall began and ended twenty-four hours before that at Darjeeling, and also the separation of the area of heavy rainfall from the depression shown in the lower atmospheric strata, it appears possible that the phenomenal character of the rainfall was due to a disturbance in the higher strata as to which there can, of course, be only surmise.

The rainfall which began on Saturday, the 23rd, was maintained during the 24th and part of the 25th in the Himalayas in consequence of the depression reaching the hilly region as a well defined depression of moderate depth and thereafter breaking up in the course of a few hours, an occurrence which is invariably attended by heavy rainfall, at times over a much wider area than that immediately under the influence of the cyclonic wind circulation.

At the beginning of the month the pressure distribution was normal over the Bay, but as there was a considerable defect inland, the gradient was steeper than usual at that season. A fairly strong monsoon was blowing across the Bengal coast with an easterly tendency, and though rainfall was fairly general, the only heavy falls occurred in East and North Bengal. Temperature variation from the normal varied from excess of 7° in the south of the Circars to defect of 3° in North Bengal. A steady moderate rise of pressure followed, the strength of the monsoon current diminished, and rainfall became light and scattered first in the west of the province, and after two or three days interval in the eastern districts. Fairly heavy general rainfall continued in East Bengal till the 5th and in North Bengal till the 7th, after which rainfall almost entirely ceased till the 10th, except in the extreme north of North Bengal.

During the early part of the month pressure was steadily above the normal over the province with general westerly winds. On the 9th a diffused low pressure area appeared over the north of the Bay, and led to a change of winds and indraught from the land across the Bengal coast, owing to which rainfall, as noted above, almost entirely ceased at inland stations.

The depression continued shallow, and moving westward crossed the coast of the Circars on the 11th, then moved north-westward, and on the 14th was shown as a shallow diffused low pressure area over the North-Western Provinces. Up to that time south-easterly winds prevailed over Bengal, and general, though usually light, rainfall prevailed over the province, except in Bihar.

After the 14th the shallow depression moved eastward into Bengal and gave heavy rain to the northern districts during its passage. The falls were heavy and general in the west of Bihar on the 15th, and rain continued fairly general in that region for about three days. The area of heavy rain followed the course of the depression eastward, the heaviest falls occurring in North Bengal on the 17th and 18th.

About that time weather was becoming unsettled in the south of the Bay, but was not apparent at the coast stations, except by the steeper gradient in Madras and Ceylon. The

depression moved northwards, but did not become well defined till the 21st, when lowest pressure was near the centre of the northern part of the Bay. Strong winds prevailed over the southern area, and on the 22nd the average velocity increased to 25 miles an hour at Diamond Island. The disturbance advanced slowly northward, and on the morning of the 23rd the centre was near Saugor Island with a depth, as compared with the normal, of about ·25 inch.

During its approach heavy rain had fallen in South-West Bengal and the adjacent parts of Orissa and Chota Nagpur, Saugor Island, Balasore and Purulia, all receiving at least six inches within the previous 24 hours.

On the morning of the 24th the depression lay over North Bengal and the east of Bihar, and was of about the same depth as when at the head of the Bay. Cyclonic winds of moderate strength prevailed over the province, and very heavy rain fell to the north-west of the central area, notably at Bhagalpur, Banka, Araria, Forbesganj, Godda, Mohajama and Barkope, all of which received between 10 and 15 inches.

During the 24th the depression appears to have turned eastward, and moving in a north-easterly direction broke up on reaching the hills. That there was no definite depression during the heavy rainfall on the 25th in the lower ranges of the hills may be inferred from the pressure changes which occurred at Darjeeling. Pressure fell ·05 inch on the 24th and rose ·08 inch on the 28th, these changes being no larger than frequently occur under ordinary circumstances. The heavy rainfall probably extended some distance westward into Nepal, but eastward it fell off rapidly in amount.

At 8 A.M. on the 25th all signs of the disturbance had ceased, except that there was a faint cyclonic circulation of winds in North Bengal. Pressure had risen very rapidly over the province, and, being in excess of the normal, fine weather became general, and continued, practically without rainfall, till the end of the month.

Pressure changes were small throughout the month, except during the passage of the depression between the 23rd and 25th, when there was first a rapid fall, then a very rapid recovery, the rise in North Bengal between 8 A.M. of the 24th and the same hour of the 25th being ·3 inch. On an average for the month pressure was above the normal by nearly ·05 inch in the south-western districts and between ·01 and ·02 inch in other parts.

Temperature.—Temperatures were high during a great part of the month, except in the north-east. In Assam and the adjacent part of North Bengal there was considerable defect, greatest at Dhubri, where it was 2°·4. From the north-east excess increased towards the west and south-west, and was as much as 4° in part of Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Minimum temperature was practically normal over the whole province.

Mean excess was 2° in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, 1°·7 in South-West Bengal, 1° in Bihar, and about half a degree in East and North Bengal.

The following table gives a condensed summary of the rainfall statistics of the present year up to date for each meteorological division, the first nine columns giving the actual average falls in each division for each month expressed as a percentage of the normal, while the tenth column gives the actual rainfall of the first nine months as a percentage of the normal rainfall for that period:—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Actual rainfall of first nine months of 1899 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	230	52	17	135	116	122	154	85	92	113
North Bengal ...	270	49	112	93	85	127	123	133	119	119
East ,, ...	300	169	51	156	137	104	125	114	116	119
Bihar ...	224	56	17	283	101	143	167	127	102	136
Orissa ...	49	38	10	357	144	93	99	81	54	90
Chota Nagpur ...	164	24	Nil	255	85	154	110	54	57	90

Rainfall.—At the beginning of September the low pressure in the east of the province diverted the moist winds from the Bay in that direction, and general moderately heavy rain [illegible] of daily occurrence in East and North Bengal and the adjacent part of Assam. As pressure rose, the rainfall area contracted towards the east, and had practically ceased in East Bengal by the 7th, but continued in North Bengal till the 10th.

The rainfall during the remainder of the month was caused by the two disturbances referred to above. The first caused general showery weather, though not heavy rain, till it began to move eastward from the North-West Provinces about the 15th, after which for several days heavy falls were numerous in Bihar and North Bengal.

About the 19th the second disturbance began to cause indraught from the province towards the Bay with the consequent decrease of rainfall, but as it moved northwards heavy rain set in and preceded the storm over a tract of country of varying breadth extending from the north-west of the Bay northwards to Bhagalpur, after which it turned north-eastward across the Nepal Terai towards the Sikkim hills. The areas of heaviest rainfall were in Manbhum, Godda, Bhagalpur, and from the extreme north of Purnea, north-eastward. In these the falls were from 10 to 15 inches and in the hills from 15 inches upwards. Over the tract of varying breadth lying from south to north the falls varied between 5 and

10 inches, while to the east and west only light or moderate rain fell.

The total rainfall for the month was in defect except in the extreme east, where rainfall was fairly continuous throughout, and in the districts over which the storm of the 23rd to 25th passed. The areas of excess are in South-West Bengal, Manbhum, North Bengal, the west of Bihar, and part of East Bengal. The excess was small except in the northern districts, where it was generally between 5 and 10 inches, and in the Darjeeling Hills, where it was between 15 and 20 inches.

In Orissa and the west of Chota Nagpur there was a large defect, generally between 5 and 8 inches, and in the parts of the province other than those referred to above there was usually a small defect. On an average for the large divisions North Bengal received 2·5 inches in excess, East Bengal 1·7, and Bihar practically the normal amount. The defect in South-West Bengal was less than 1 inch, in Chota Nagpur 3·5 inches, and in Orissa nearly 5 inches.

The following table contains full data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of September in all districts of the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance or weight being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the monthly meteorological tables. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past 25 years; the second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district; the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district fall of the past month to the normal rainfal as a percentage; and the fourth column states as a percentage how much the district rainfall for the month varied from the normal:—

Percentage Table for September 1899.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for September.	Actual district rainfall for September 1899.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage, excess (+), defect (−).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	7·62	6·63	87	− 13
	Birbhum	10·18	7·22	71	− 29
	Bankura	8·51	6·45	76	− 24
	Midnapore	8·51	11·47	135	+ 35
	Hooghly	8·06	8·11	101	+ 1
	Howrah	8·06	9·73	121	+ 21
	24-Parganas	8·94	9·39	105	+ 5
	Calcutta	9·33	8·94	96	− 4
	Nadia	8·15	4·29	53	− 47
	Murshidabad	9·82	9·77	99	− 1
	Jessore	7·81	7·75	99	− 1
	Khulna	8·85	6·02	68	− 32
North Bengal	Rajshahi	10·58	7·65	72	− 28
	Dinajpur	11·39	23·54	207	+107
	Jalpaiguri	21·71	20·79	96	− 4
	Darjeeling	15·67	27·81	177	+ 77
	Cooch Behar	19·69	22·78	116	+ 16
	Rangpur	13·45	21·88	163	+ 63
	Bogra	10·92	12·25	112	+ 12
	Pabna	9·34	6·79	73	− 27
East Bengal	Dacca	8·84	7·17	81	− 19
	Mymensingh	12·37	14·93	121	+ 21
	Faridpur	8·16	7·79	95	− 5
	Backergunge	10·91	9·49	87	− 13
	Tippera	10·00	11·90	119	+ 19
	Noakhali	14·82	17·65	119	+ 19
	Chittagong	13·18	14·37	109	+ 9
	Chittagong Hills Tracts	11·50	13·10	114	+ 14
Bihar	Patna	7·01	5·69	34	− 66
	Gaya	6·69	3·01	45	− 55
	Shahabad	6·89	4·08	59	− 41
	Saran	7·55	6·17	82	− 18
	Champaran	9·81	6·72	69	− 31
	Muzaffarpur	7·97	5·61	70	− 30
	Darbhanga	9·58	7·00	73	− 27
	Monghyr	7·91	8·33	105	+ 5
	Bhagalpur	9·18	17·10	186	+ 86
	Purnea	13·28	19·54	147	+ 47
	Malda	11·04	7·76	70	− 30
	Sonthal Parganas	9·48	11·02	116	+ 16
Orissa	Cuttack	10·21	5·28	52	− 48
	Balasore	11·37	8·93	79	− 21
	Puri	10·67	4·36	41	− 59
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	8·65	2·27	26	− 74
	Ranchi	9·37	1·78	19	− 81
	Palamau	7·81	1·12	14	− 86
	Manbhum	7·74	11·32	146	+ 46
	Singhbhum	7·81	4·09	52	− 48

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of September 1899 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th May 1899.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	93·2	71·9	91·2	78·8	85·0	+1·7	7·90	8·62	—0·72	8·12	11·72	—3·60	53·89	46·38
North Bengal	93·9	73·1	88·1	77·7	82·9	+0·6	15·88	13·41	+2·47	14·27	12·10	+2·17	83·92	67·75
East ,, ...	95·1	70·8	88·0	77·4	82·8	+0·4	12·41	10·69	+1·72	14·34	12·62	+1·72	81·13	66·34
Bihar	90·4	69·6	90·2	78·0	84·4	+1·0	8·74	8·59	+0·15	6·73	9·53	—2 80	58·67	43·32
Orissa	97·9	72·3	91·3	78·8	85·1	+1·9	5·82	10·72	—4·90	7·20	12·79	—4·89	38·08	46·67
Chota Nagpur*	95·9	67·9	88·9	73·5	81·2	+2·1	4·60	8·12	—3·52	4·61	11·03	—6·42	40·59	45·24
Assam	97·6	72·0	86·7	76·4	81·6	—0·8								

* Daltonganj and Purulia are not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 17th October 1899.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

ABSTRACT OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES.

For the half-year ending 30th June 1899.

Description of goods.	Quantity.		Receipts.		Quantity.		Receipts.	
	1st half of—							
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.				
I.—Coal and coke carried for the public and foreign Railways.	...	641	...	474	.....	.....	.....	.....
II.—Cotton, raw	...	22	...	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
III.—Cotton manufactured—								
1. } Twist and yarn { European	...	3	...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. } { Indian ...	...	24	...	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. } Piece-goods ... { European	...	83	...	136	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. } { Indian ...	...	56	...	89	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV.—Drugs and chemicals—								
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Non-intoxicating—								
(a) Cinchona bark ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Others	...	14	...	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
V.—Dyes and Tans—								
1. Indigo	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Myrabolams	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Cutch	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Turmeric	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Aniline dyes	...	4	...	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Others	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI.—Grain and pulse—								
1. Wheat	...	4	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. } Rice { in the husk	...	60	...	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. } { not in the husk ...	...	20	...	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Jawar and bajra	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Gram and pulse	...	1	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Maccai	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Others	...	55	...	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
VII.—Hides and Skins—								
1. Hides of cattle—								
(a) Dressed or tanned ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Raw	...	3	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—								
(a) Dressed or tanned ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Raw	...	3	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
VIII.—Horns	...	12	...	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
IX.—Jute								
1. Raw	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Gunny bags and cloth ...	...	42	...	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
X.—Lac—								
1. Stick	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Shell	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
XI.—Leather, manufactured ...	...	1	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
XII.—Liquors—								
1. Beer	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Spirits	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Wines	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
XIII.—Metals—								
1. Copper, unwrought ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Brass ,, ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Copper, wrought	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Brass, ,, ...	...	5	...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Iron	...	261	...	311	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Others	...	12	...	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
XIV.—Oils—								
1. Kerosine	...	169	...	173	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Castor	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Cocoanut	...	2	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Others	...	5	...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
XV.—Oilseeds—								
1. Linseed	...	528	...	226	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Rape and mustard	...	92	...	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Til or jinjili	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Poppy	...	4	...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Earthnuts	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Castor	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Other	...	1,371	...	834	.....	.....	.....	.....
XVI.—Opium	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
XVII.—Paper and pasteboard ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
XVIII.—Provisions—								
1. Ghee	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Dried fruits and nuts ...	...	2	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Others	...	29	...	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
XIX.—Railway plant and rolling stock *carried for the public and foreign railways*—								
1. Locomotive Engines and tenders, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Carriages and trucks, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates.	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Sleepers, &c.	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Other sorts	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....

Description of goods.	Quantity.		Receipts.		Quantity.		Receipts.	
	1st half of—				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.				
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.				
XX.—Salt	...	980	...	557	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—								
1. Saltpetre	...	1	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Other saline substances	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXII.—Silk, raw—								
1. Foreign	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXIII.—Silk, piece-goods—								
1. Foreign	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXIV.—Spices—								
1. Betel-nuts	...	39	...	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Pepper	...	3	...	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Ginger	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Chillies	...	2	...	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Others	...	27	...	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXV.—Stone and lime	...	187	...	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXVI.—Sugar—								
1. Refined or crystalized including sugar-candy.	...	77	...	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggree or gur and other saccharine produce.	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXVII.—Tea—								
1. Foreign	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXVIII.—Timber—								
1. Logs, &c.	...	248	...	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Poles	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXIX.—Tobacco—								
1. Unmanufactured	...	116	...	140	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Manufactured—								
(a) Cigars	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Other sorts...	...	1	...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXX.—Wool, raw	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXI.—Wool, manufactured—					1			
1. } Piece-goods, { European	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. } Piece-goods, { Indian...	...	1	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Shawls	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXII.—All other articles of merchandise—								
1. Indigo seed	...	4	...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Firewood	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Others not specified above	...	457	...	445	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	5,674	...	4,199	.....	.....	.....	.....

A. H. Middleton,
Auditor of Accounts.

Gorakhpur, *the 11th October 1899.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th October 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.*	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	201,870	1,06,380 0 0	12,36,640 0	2,84,270 0 0	16,040 0 0	4,06,690 0 0	36,450	51,440	87,890
Or per mile of railway	242	128 0 0	1,483 0	341 0 0	1 0 0	476 0 0†	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year*	2,597,618	11,90,947 0 0	1,28,85,101 0	26,93,966 0 0	2,10,702 0 0	40,95,615 0 0	468,934	519,155	988,089
Total for 14 weeks ...	2,799,488	12,97,327 0 0	1,41,21,741 0	29,78,236 0 0	2,26,742 0 0	45,02,305 0 0	505,384	570,604	1,075,988
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	192,853	86,993 0 0	14,99,436 0	3,25,493 0 0	13,919 0 0	4,25,507 0 0	30,792	49,701	80,493
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	236	106 0 0	1,833 0	398 0 0	2 0 0	506 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,595,160	10,85,406 0 0	1,31,92,796 0	25,48,562 0 0	2,22,832 0 0	38,56,800 0 0	4,76,771	593,122	964,893

* Audited up to 12th August 1899.
† Excluding steamer earnings

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th October 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	27,290	10,180 0 0	66,430 0	6,400 0 0	460 0 0	17,040 0 0	2,490	2,024	4,514
Or per mile of railway	317	118 0 0	772 0	75 0 0	5 0 0	198 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 13 weeks of half-year*	3,26,060	95,962 0 0	3,86,919 0	30,289 0 0	1,731 0 0	1,27,982 0 0	33,658	18,513	52,171
Total for 14 weeks ...	3,53,350	1,06,142 0 0	4,53,349 0	36,689 0 0	2,191 0 0	1,45,022 0 0	36,148	20,536	56,684
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	24,485	7,476 0 0	61,735 0	5,822 0 0	165 0 0	13,297 0 0	2,520	2,153	4,673
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	285	87 0 0	718 0	68 0 0	1 0 0	155 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,22,167	95,639 0 0	3,76,093 0	31,214 0 0	3,015 0 0	1,29,868 0 0	34,138	28,374	62,512

* Audited up to 12th August 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th October 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	4,610	1,629 0 0	9,100 0	410 0 0	20 0 0	1,450 0 0	315	1,259	1,574*
Or per mile of railway	140	31 0 0	276 0	12 8 0	1 0 0	44 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 13 weeks of half-year†	45,255	9,783 0 0	39,333 0	3,260 0 0	46 0 0	13,089 0 0	4,948	12,426	17,374
Total for 14 weeks ...	47,864	10,863 0 0	48,433 0	3,670 0 0	66 0 0	14,539 0 0	5,263	13,685	18,948
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 650.
† Audited up to 12th August 1899.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th October 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,050	400 0 0	5,640 0	329 0 0	116 0 0	920 0 0	250	376	626†
Do. per mile of railway	67	29 0 0	238 0	13 0 0	4 0 0	37 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Do. for previous 13 weeks of half-year	18,763	5,754 0 0	95,749 0	6,508 0 0	727 0 0	12,989 0 0	2,595	9,594	12,189
Total for 14 weeks ...	20,413	6,244 0 0	101,389 0	6,828 0 0	837 0 0	13,909 0 0	2,845	9,970	12,815
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Audited up to 12th August 1899.
† Includes ballast train-miles 276.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th October 1899 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,396	980 0 0	9,840 0	750 0 0	80 0 0	1,810 0 0	195	815	1,010*
Do. per mile of railway	72	30 0 0	297 0	23 0 0	.....	(a)53 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Do. for previous 13 weeks of half-year	23,145	8,081 0 0	82,668 0	8,081 0 0	993 0 0	17,065 0 0	4,315	11,542	15,869
Total for 14 weeks ...	25,536	9,061 0 0	92,548 0	8,831 0 0	983 0 0	18,875 0 0	4,513	12,357	16,870
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,221	413 0 0	3,427 0	362 0 0	93 0 0	868 0 0	131	501	632
Do. per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	55	19 0 0	155 0	16 0 0	.....	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	16,470	5,691 0 0	52,905 0	5,139 0 0	1,392 0 0	12,213 0 0	2,684	7,947	10,631

(a) Excluding Coaching ferry.
* Includes ballast train-miles 280.
† Audited up to 12th August 1899.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Audited Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	180,148	75,790 6 4	16,50,655 0	2,06,282 0 0	11,761 5 2	2,93,774 4 6	35,351	39,637	74,988
Do. per mile of railway	216	91 0 0	1,960 0	247 0 0	1 0 0*	339 0 0	...	...	...
Do. for previous 6 weeks of half-year	1,257,298	5,55,886 5 11	47,54,551 0	5,10,726 0 11	71,022 1 1	14,37,634 7 11	2,15,508	2,08,539	4,24,043
Total for 7 weeks ...	1,437,946	6,31,676 12 3	63,05,206 0	10,17,008 0 11	82,723 6 3	17,31,408 12 5	2,50,857	2,48,176	4,99,033
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	167,938	65,702 0 0	8,28,182 0	1,76,896 0 0	8,391 0 0	2,50,989 0 0	33,694	37,181	70,785
Do. per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	205	80 0 0	1,012 0	216 0 0	1 0 0	297 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,344,562	5,03,494 0 0	55,58,425 0	9,55,478 0 0	83,091 0 0	16,01,063 0 0	2,45,547	2,38,716	4,84,263

* Excluding Steamer earnings.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic and Mileage for week ended 19th August 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of Passengers.	Coaching Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	3,001	638 14 11	1,803 0	137 4 0	1 10 0	837 12 11	720	720	1,440
Or per mile of railway	91	21 0 0	55 0	4 0 0	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	17,795	4,231 4 4	6,693 0	470 5 6	27 2 0	4,728 11 10	2,887	3,751	6,638
Total for 7 weeks ...	20,796	4,930 3 3	8,496 0	607 9 6	28 12 0	5,566 8 9	3,607	4,471	8,078
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,365½	410 3 6	14,393 0	411 13 0	7 1 0	829 1 6	287	506	793
Or per mile of railway	53	17 0 0	582 0	17 0 0	.....	34 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	9,613	2,754 6 9	28,669 0	1,416 0 0	48 15 0	4,219 5 9	1,222	5,687	6,909
Total for 7 weeks ...	10,978½	3,164 10 3	43,062 0	1,827 13 0	56 0 0	5,048 7 3	1,509	6,193	7,702
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 33·73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,589	617 5 3	6,812 0	514 8 0	93 15 6	1,225 11 9	445	997	1,442
Or per mile of railway	47	19 0 0	202 0	15 9 0	.....*	34 0 0*	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	11,385½	3,690 1 0	31,286 0	3,029 9 0	633 9 7	7,344 3 7	2,182	5,128	7,310
Total for 7 weeks ...	12,974½	4,307 5 3	38,098 0	3,535 1 0	727 9 1	8,569 15 4	2,627	6,125	8,752
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,129	369 0 0	6,910 0	299 0 0	96 0 0	864 0 0	164	683	847
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	51	17 0 0	312 0	18 0 0	.....	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	8,743	3,069 0 0	22,003 0	2,018 0 0	751 0 0	5,778 0 0	1,108	4,829	5,937

* Excluding ferry earnings.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 7th October 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	131,480	(a)51,570	7,01,130	(b)90,100	16,350	1,58,020	21,719	(c)25,243	46,962
Or per mile of railway	121·18	47·53	646·20	83·04	15·07	145·64	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13½ weeks of half-year(d)	1,720,229	6,37,182	72,45,338	8,67,140	1,93,808	16,98,130	3,47,460	3,39,316	686,776
Total for 14½ weeks ...	1,851,709	6,88,752	79,46,468	9,57,240	2,10,158	18,56,150	3,69,179	3,64,559	733,738
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 825 miles open	105,282	33,441	2,54,291	28,071	6,616	68,128	21,055	(e)14,580	35,655
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	113·89	36·15	274·91	30·35	7·15	73·65	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,519,930	5,45,331	56,12,571	6,82,432	1,72,263	14,00,026	3,07,968	3,06,843	614,811

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) The increase is due to the traffic last year being abnormally low owing to breaches in the line on the Tirhut Section.
(c) Includes 4,046 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) ,, audited figures up to week ending 29th July 1899.
(e) ,, 2,044 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th September 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	25,147	14,220 0 0	2,38,270 0	16,253 0 0	2,073 0 0	32,546 0 0	3,260	8,751	12,011
Or per mile of railway	63·50	35·91	561·36	38·33	4·89	79·13	8·23	20·64	28·87
For previous 12 weeks of half-year*	253,502	1,46,503 0 0	29,01,136 0	1,50,452 0 0	7,297 0 0	3,04,252 0 0	41,778	90,212	131,990
Total for 13 weeks ...	278,649	1,60,723 0 0	31,39,406 0	1,66,705 0 0	9,370 0 0	3,36,798 0 0	45,038	98,963	144,001
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,308	10,320 0 0	2,30,804 0	12,247 0 0	300 0 0	22,867 0 0	2,421	4,699	7,220
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	67·99	36·34	818·44	41·80	1·02	79·16	8·38	16·04	24·92
Total to corresponding date of previous year	328,143	1,26,200 0 0	32,93,427 0	1,50,953 0 0	8,969 0 0	2,86,132 0 0	36,077	65,205	101,282

* Includes audited figures for week ended 19th August 1899.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 30th September 1899.			Receipts for week ending 1st October 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 30th September 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 1st October 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
424	32,546	79·13	293	22,867	79·16	424	7,18,717	.....	293	6,25,078	.....	93,639	.....

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REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 43 of 1899.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
GOVERNMENT Resolution on the Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1896-97, 1897-98 and 1898-99	1835
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 23rd October 1899	1833
Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains and salt in the head-quarters station bazars of the districts of Bengal during the fortnight ending the 15th October 1899 ...	1837
RESULTS of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 15th to 21st October 1899 ...	1844
Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major and Minor works for the month of August 1899	1845
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 7th to 21st October 1899	1847
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1848

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE TRIENNIAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT IN BENGAL FOR THE YEARS 1896-97, 1897-98 AND 1898-99.

No. 622P.—D.

RESOLUTION.

REGISTRATION.

Dated Darjeeling, the 20th October 1899.

READ—

The Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department for the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99.

Read also—

The Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96, and the Resolution of Government recorded thereon.

Read also the Statistical Returns for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 with the remarks thereon.

MAULVI DILAWAR HUSSEIN, KHAN BAHADUR, held charge of the department throughout the triennial period, and has submitted the present report, which reached Government on the prescribed date.

2. The following table shows the total number of registrations, the number of offices open, and the financial results of the working of the department for the last four triennial periods. For the last period the figures are also given for the several years:—

Year.	Number of registrations—				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.	Average receipts.	Average expenditure.
	Affecting immoveable property.		Other registrations.	Total.						
	Compulsory.	Optional.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1887-88 to 1889-90 ...	1,625,042	356,195	413,896	2,395,063	33,14,253	18,06,876	15,08,879	304	.....	.....
1890-91 to 1892-93 ...	1,991,698	539,851	466,551	2,988,100	40,09,758	20,40,334	19,69,424	333	.....	.....
1893-94 to 1895-96 ...	2,327,672	681,071	508,193	3,516,936	40,84,100	23,91,918	16,92,182	397	.....	.....
1896-97	865,587	261,753	184,813	1,312,153	15,46,775	8,53,244	6,93,531	408	3,791	2,091
1897-98	929,568	316,202	192,254	1,437,964	15,77,966	9,08,997	6,68,969	423	3,730	2,148
1898-99	875,571	275,876	166,975	1,318,422	14,69,534	8,98,459	5,71,075	428	3,433	2,099
Total 1896-97 to 1898-99	2,670,666	853,831	544,042	4,068,539	45,94,275	26,60,700	19,33,575	.....	.....	.....

There is a steady progress in registration in Bengal, closely corresponding, as was to be expected, to the increase in the sale of non-judicial stamps, which was discussed in a recent Resolution. The total number of deeds registered during the period under review is larger than that in any of the three preceding triennial periods The increase is equally noticeable in the case of deeds of which the registration is compulsory, and of those which it is at the option of the parties to register or not, and it is not confined to deeds relating to immoveable property, but extends to other classes of documents. A marked feature of the period is a rapid increase of registration in Orissa. The increase for the whole triennial period as compared with that preceding is in that tract 33 per. cent., and in 1898-99 compared with 1895-96 it was no less than 72 per cent The Inspector-General asserts that the recent settlement operations in the Division have left the impression that occupancy tenancies are transferable, and that many transfers have in consequence been made. Whatever the impression, there is no question as to the fact of the sudden and large expansion of transfers in Orissa. It appears from Statement XIII of the Inspector-General's report that the great bulk of these transfers is from one raiyat to another, but in Puri the sales to the money-lending classes are now ominously frequent, and enquiries will be made through the Board of Revenue. The total receipts of the triennial periods show a steady advance in the income of the department, although the surplus left after meeting the expenditure fluctuates. The largest surplus was that obtained for the triennium 1890-91 to 1892-93, which amounted to Rs. 19,69,424. The next period showed a considerable decrease, and it was explained in the last triennial Resolution that this was attributable to the orders of 1893, under which the minimum *ad valorem* registration fee was reduced from twelve to eight annas. The immediate effect of the reduction has since been counterbalanced by an increase in the number of deeds, and the surplus for the period which expired with the last financial year was Rs. 19,53,575, nearly reaching the high figure mentioned above. Expenditure nearly keeps pace with the increase in receipts, but 83 per cent. of the charges consist of the commission fees and fixed salaries, which are regulated by rule; the cost of establishment is moderate, and the Lieutenant-Governor finds no reason to suppose that there is any want of economy in the working of the depatment. During this period registrations were most numerous in 1897-98, when the prevalence of famine and distress in many districts, especially those of Bihar, caused larger recourse to sales, mortgages and borrowing on money-bonds. Good crops and the consequent return of prosperity led to a decline in registration during the past year 1898-99, but the

total number of documents was nevertheless higher than in 1896-97, which also included some months of distress, and evidence is thus afforded of the tendency on the part of the people to avail themselves more and more of registration. In the recent Resolution on the Administration of the Stamp Department, notice was taken of the marked fall in the sale of documentary stamps in 1898-99 as evidence of the rapid recovery of the people from the effects of famine. There is similar evidence in the registration returns, but on the stamps side the high water-mark was reached in 1896-97; on the registration side it was not reached till 1897-98. Registration is of course a later stage in a transaction than the execution of the deed which embodies it; but it is not uninstructive that registration is not always so immediate as was to be expected.

This is the fourth triennial report on the working of the department submitted to Government. It will be convenient if, in preparing such reports in future, the Inspector-General of Registration will base his remarks and comparisons more on the figures and results of the triennial period rather than on those of the single year which has just elapsed, the latter being noticed also where they call for comment.

3. *Compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property.*—The following statement furnishes the figures for deeds affecting immoveable property, the registration of which is compulsory, for the four last triennial periods:—

Year.	Instrument of gift.	Deeds of sale or exchange—			Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments.	Instruments of perpetual lease.	All instruments of lease other than perpetual.	Total of compulsory registrations.
		Of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1887-88 to 1889-90 ...	14,556	165,691	387,711	553,402	208,980	28,308	217,362	602,434	1,625,042
1890-91 to 1892-93 ...	19,366	214,105	511,865	725,970	281,353	33,643	262,264	669,102	1,991,698
1893-94 to 1895-96 ...	25,376	267,211	615,216	882,427	356,745	39,992	266,613	787,119	2,227,672
1896-97	9,392	103,911	231,056	334,967	150,706	13,428	93,408	281,596	865,587
1897-98	9,890	116,382	259,330	375,712	150,200	15,252	92,243	286,211	929,508
1898-99	10,042	111,492	239,812	351,304	138,558	15,290	86,778	273,596	875,571
Total 1896-97 to 1898-99	29,324	331,785	730,198	1,061,983	419,464	45,970	272,519	841,403	2,670,666

The large increase in deeds of gift presented for registration was noticed in the Government Resolution of 1896. The period under review shows a further considerable increase, the total number of such deeds for the last triennial period being 29,324, as compared with 25,376 in the period preceding. The districts showing the largest number of these deeds relating to immoveable property are Midnapore, Dacca, Tippera, and Mymensingh. The three last districts have a large Muhammadan population, whose power of disposing of property by will is restricted by their law, and the Inspector-General believes that there is a growing tendency to meet this disability by the device of transferring property by gift in old age or failing health. Gifts of property are also frequently made to wives for the marriage dower, or by persons starting on a distant pilgrimage. Generally deeds of gift are more numerous in the districts of Bengal Proper than in Bihar and Orissa.

The total number of deeds of sale of immoveable property registered during the triennial period was 1,061,983, as compared with 882,427 in the preceding period, the increase being observed in deeds of both under and over Rs. 100 in value. The highest figure was reached in 1897-98, and a considerable fall occurred in the past year, a season of plenty having succeeded two years of pressure. Out of the total of 1,061,983 deeds of sale registered during the last triennial period, no less than 736,033 related to raiyati holdings, 166,341 of which were held at fixed rates, and the remainder with the right of

occupancy. The subjoined statement shows the large rise in registration of deeds of this class :—

Year.	RAIYATI HOLDINGS AT FIXED RATES.						RAIYATI HOLDINGS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.					
		Purchasers.						Purchasers.				
			Zamindars.						Zamindars.			
	Number of transactions.	Mahajans, traders and money-lenders.	Landlords of holdings transferred.	Other landlords.	Raiyats.	Others.	Number of transactions.	Mahajans, traders or money-lenders.	Landlords of holdings transferred.	Other landlords.	Raiyats.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1887-88 to 1889-90 ...	98,775	14·28	3·27	7·73	51·58	23·14	200,022	12·44	2·11	6·25	67·02	12·18
1890-91 to 1892-93 ...	117,358	15·25	3·16	8·75	51·21	21·63	313,948	12·01	2·72	6·25	68·63	10·39
1893-94 to 1895-96 ...	143,275	13·24	1·99	12·20	50·91	21·66	427,160	11·30	1·72	6·20	70·11	10·67
1896-97	54,108	14·36	2·38	12·04	50·31	21·71	171,963	9·94	1·84	5·59	71·81	10·72
1897-98	59,870	13·26	1·53	11·29	54·41	19·51	203,192	10·66	2·32	5·86	70·52	10 64
1898-99	52,363	12·76	2·01	10·34	51·57	23·32	194,537	9·76	2·24	7·04	69·01	11·95
Total 1896-97 to 1898-99	166,341	13·45	1·96	11·22	52·26	21·11	569,692	10·13	2·17	6·34	70·26	11·10

The figures, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see, indicate no increase in the percentage of those holdings which pass into the hands of money-lenders, the transactions being chiefly and increasingly between raiyats. The Inspector-General should have quoted the High Court rulings to which he alludes as affecting transfers of holdings in Champaran and Dacca. It is understood that he refers, in one case, to the decision of the High Court of 1897, reported in the Calcutta Series, volume XXIV, page 355, in the case of Bhiran Ali Shaik Shikdar (defendant) *versus* Gopi Kant Shaha (plaintiff), in which it was ruled that, in the absence of local usage or custom to the contrary, occupancy holdings are not saleable otherwise than at the instance of the landlord seeking satisfaction for a decree for arrears of rent. Enquiry will be made in the Revenue Department in regard to the practice which is said to have sprung up in Champaran under which the landlord requires the tenant who desires to transfer to formally surrender the land, and takes a fee (*salami*) or enhanced rent from the incoming tenant. It may be noted that land so surrendered does not, as stated, become *zerat* or proprietor's land, but remains raiyati land. Instruments of mortgage are only subject to compulsory registration where immoveable property of a value of Rs. 100 or upwards is hypothecated. The number of such deeds for the period under review was 419,464, compared with 356,745 for the preceding triennial period. The year 1897-98, for the reason already mentioned, shows the largest figure yet attained under this head, the next highest being that for the last year of the triennial period. Most districts share the falling off in numbers in this year, compared with that preceding. Among the exceptions are Mymensingh and Tippera. In the former, it is explained that transfers of occupancy rights having been declared to be void unless sanctioned by custom, mortgages have taken their place. In Tippera it is remarked that money-lenders are now less willing than formerly to advance funds on a simple bond, and require the security afforded by a mortgage. If, in Tippera, the mortgage of occupancy rights is valid at all, this change of practice will be beneficial by bringing the raiyat face to face with the dangers of debt to his tenure. The interesting information which the Inspector-General gives will be brought to the special notice of the Board of Revenue.

The bulk of the remaining transactions under this head consists of leases, of which the total for the period was 1,113,922, as compared with 1,003,132 in the preceding triennial period. The increase has occurred in both perpetual and term leases. Perpetual leases are most numerous in the littoral or other districts of Bengal traversed by large rivers, where large alluvial areas are settled or resettled, and tenants require the inducement of a permanent tenancy to undertake the expense of clearing the land. The average area of land taken on the term leases is comparatively small, the annual rental being Rs. 25 or under in no less than 76·4 per cent. of the total number.

The proportion of lettings in which *pattas* are given to the lessee as evidence of the terms of his holding has somewhat decreased in the period under review, as compared with the triennial period preceding. The reluctance of zamindars to grant *pattas* to the tenants executing *kabuliyats* for their holdings has been commented on in past reports and resolutions. The Inspector-General ascribes it correctly to disinclination on account of the expense and inconvenience involved, to an idea among the bigger zamindars especially that their dignity would suffer, and to an apprehension that *pattas* would assist the tenants in establishing occupancy rights. Where settlements are made under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, the need for *pattas* and *kabuliyats* disappears, their place being taken by entries in the settlement records. It is nowhere usual to grant *pattas* for leases of raiyati holdings, except when the area is large or the tenancy is of some special kind.

4. *Optional Registration affecting immoveable property.*—The following statement shows the numbers of deeds affecting immoveable property presented for registration during the last four triennial periods of which the registration was optional:—

Year.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of lease for one year or less.	Awards (section 17, clause 2).	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	Miscellaneous documents other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1887-88 to 1889-90	1,868	309,815	23,673	49	12,278	8,375	167	356,175
1890-91 to 1892-93	3,429	471,221	30,206	135	14,388	10,191	165	529,851
1893-94 to 1895-96	4,395	602,789	42,804	126	19,037	11,976	144	681,071
1896-97	1,648	230,914	15,648	31	8,757	4,734	21	261,753
1897-98	1,841	282,704	17,802	40	8,863	4,927	25	316,202
1898-99	1,408	243,652	17,726	38	8,631	4,331	30	275,876
Total 1896-97 to 1898-99 ...	4,897	757,270	51,176	109	26,251	14,052	86	853,831

The most numerous class of deeds under this head is that of instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100. The increase in the number of such registrations is very marked, the total of 757,270 reached in the last period being more than double that attained in the first of the four periods. The largest total during the last three years is that for 1897-98, and this was to be expected. The large figure for 1898-99 shows, however, that the increase in the preceding year was not entirely attributable to the famine. The recognition by the people of the advantage which registration confers probably accounts for the increasing number of these documents presented for registration, and the same explanation may be offered for the increase under the head of leases for one year or less and miscellaneous documents.

5. *Registrations not affecting immoveable property.*—The following statement furnishes figures for the last four triennial periods. Corresponding figures are also given for wills and authorities to adopt:—

Year.	Registrations affecting moveable property.					Number of wills (section 18, clause c) registered in book III.	Written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by will, book III.
	Compulsory.	Optional.					
	Instruments of gift of moveable property.	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause f).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause f.	Total of registrations in book IV affecting moveable property.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1887-88 to 1889-90	865	13,424	281,040	112,491	407,760	6,041	94
1890-91 to 1892-93	1,174	14,655	304,678	139,484	460,991	6,459	91
1893-94 to 1895-96	1,652	17,890	330,460	150,886	500,894	7,237	63
1896-97	657	6,492	120,062	55,150	182,417	3,367	19
1897-98	603	7,184	128,323	53,676	189,980	3,845	20
1898-99	603	6,247	105,360	52,621	164,771	2,191	13
Total 1896-97 to 1897-98 ...	1,893	19,923	353,890	161,483	537,187	6,803	52

The only class of deeds under this head of which registration is compulsory is that of instruments of gift, the obligation to register being imposed in

their case by the Transfer of Property Act. The number of such deeds shows an increase in the last triennial period, but some falling off in the past two years. It is remarkable that out of the 603 deeds registered during the past year, 310 were presented in the Dacca district. The majority of these related to gifts of jewels by Muhammadans to their wives at marriage.

The bulk of the documents under this head consists of obligations for the payment of money. The increase is steady, the fall in the past year being the natural consequence of agricultural prosperity. It is reported, however, that in some districts deeds of this kind are now less resorted to than formerly, and that security is now more generally required for loans. The very marked increase noted above in optional registrations of mortgages of small value is probably in some measure due to the substitution of that class of deed for the simple bond without security.

The number of wills presented for registration shows a tendency to decline, as is also the case with authorities to adopt. The number of wills deposited in sealed covers remains small. It has been found that of the wills deposited in this manner many lie unopened long after the death of the testator, whose wishes may thus remain unfulfilled. The question whether action should be taken to bring the existence of such wills to the notice of the persons presumably interested or whether the wills should be opened if they are not claimed, has been considered, and the Government of India have decided that it must be left to testators to make their own arrangements to cause effect to be given to wills thus deposited. There are obvious objections to any interference on the part of the Government in the matter.

6. *Inspections.*—The total number of inspections made during the year 1898-99 was 1,423, and this shows some improvement over the corresponding figure for the last year of the preceding triennial period. At the instance of this Government, the Government of India in 1897 sanctioned the conversion of the two appointments of Special Inspectors on salaries of Rs. 700 and Rs. 500, respectively, into three appointments, having attached to them the pay of Rs. 500, Rs. 400, and Rs. 300, respectively. During the year 1898-99, out of 428 offices open 296 were inspected by the Special Inspectors. The Lieutenant-Governor is disappointed and dissatisfied, especially with the small number of inspections done by the third Inspector, and he expects a marked improvement in the present year. The first Inspector must also inspect a far larger number of offices instead of repeating inspections of particular offices. Inspections by Special Sub-Registrars attached to each district involve their absence from the head-quarters stations, and difficulty frequently arises in arranging for the registration duties of their sub-districts during their absence. With the view of obviating this inconvenience, and enabling the Special Sub-Registrar to perform his inspection duties with greater regularity, joint offices have been created at some head-quarters stations. The Sub-Registrar of these, having concurrent jurisdiction with the Special Sub-Registrar, is able to perform his ordinary registration work during his absence.

7. *Value of Property transferred under registered deeds.*—The aggregate value of immoveable property transferred by registered documents during the triennial period was Rs. 61,98,73,218, as compared with Rs. 52,02,11,989 during the preceding triennial period, the corresponding figures for moveable property being Rs. 7,74,02,786 against Rs. 7,20,69,951 in the preceding period. This increase is mainly due to the transactions of the first year of the period, a decrease having occurred in the two last years.

8. It was noted in the Resolution on the last triennial report that there had been a very marked decrease in the number of registrations under sections 12 (permanent tenures) and 18 (holdings at fixed rates) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the number having fallen from 79,109 in 1886-87 to 14,780 in 1895-96. The last year of the period now under review shows a further decline, the total being 13,083. The discontinuance of registration of transfers of occupancy holdings, which is not authorised by the Act, partly accounts for the decrease, but these provisions are unpopular alike with landlord and tenant. The landlords are unwilling to accept the small fees, or fear that acceptance might be construed into admission of adverse rights, while the tenants object to pay the fees, as they are required still to pay *salami* for mutation of names in the landlord's office. The provisions of section 176 of the Act, which relates to the registration of encumbrances, are practically inoperative. Resort was had to registration under this section in two cases only during the year.

9. *Registration in Calcutta.*—Registration in Calcutta calls for notice. The subjoined figures show the numbers of deeds registered in the town of Calcutta during the last two triennial periods:—

	Total of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property.	Total of optional registrations affecting immoveable property.	Total of registrations affecting moveable property.
1	2	3	4
1893-94	3,885	64	557
1894-95	3,868	50	546
1895-96	4,080	48	536
Total ...	11,833	162	1,639
1896-97	4,342	68	642
1897-98	3,966	65	632
1898-99	3,320	77	548
Total ...	11,628	210	1,822

It will be seen that the total of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property for the second period shows some falling off as compared with that for the first period. The following remarks of the Registrar of Calcutta regarding the large decline in registration in the past year may be quoted:—

"The past year was a bad year for Calcutta offices. The presentations here depend a great deal upon the trade of the place. Circumstances combined and brought about results greatly detrimental to the interests of the mercantile community. The general feeling of uncertainty and distrust in the fluctuating rates of exchange is the principal item. Next may be noted the influx of English capital in the several departments of trade in Inida, which is gradually reducing the number of companies out in India, and consequently a fewer number of deeds are registered here. The system of amalgamated tea and other companies is a new feature in Indian trade, and in a few of these newly consolidated companies several Indian companies have been absorbed. The last cause is the plague scare, which has to some extent frightened the lower classes out of town, and the want of labourers and the high price of labour are indirectly affecting trade."

10. *Working of Act III (B.C.) of 1895.*—The Inspector-General of Registration has submitted a separate report on the working of the Bengal Land Records Maintenance Act, III of 1895. The system provided by the Act for the registration of mutations of tenancies has had little success. The matter is dealt with in the Revenue Department, and need not be discussed here.

11. *Registration of Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces.*—The following statement shows the working of Act I (B.C.) of 1876 during the last twelve years:—

Year.	Number of districts in which Act I was in force.	Number of offices open on 31st March 1897.	Number of marriages registered.	Number of *talak* divorces registered.	Number of *khola* divorces registered	Total number of ceremonies registered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1887-88 ...	14	112	4,100	2,478	1,090	7,668
1888-89 ...	14	113	4,527	2,819	1,113	8,459
1889-90 ...	14	113	3,959	3,119	1,137	8,215
1890-91 ...	14	115	4,063	3,154	1,234	8,451
1891-92 ...	19	151	5,442	3,260	1,474	10,176
1892-93 ...	19	151	6,780	3,853	1,542	12,175
1893-94 ...	20	169	8,205	4,485	2,053	14,743
1894-95 ...	25	191	9,488	4,784	1,789	16,061
1895-96 ...	25	211	16,675	4,996	1,709	23,380
1896-97 ...	29	236	12,043	5,709	1,933	19,685
1897-98 ...	30	241	10,755	5,462	1,693	17,902
1898-99 ...	30	256	12,418	5,465	1,960	19,833

The Marriage Registrars are also appointed *Kazis* under Act XII of 1880. Forty-five new offices were opened during the triennial period under review. The success of the Act varies much in different districts, the interest taken in its working by the Registrars and the adverse influence of the village mullas or priests, being the main factors. It would appear that the Act is, on the whole, gaining ground. The fact, however, that 29 offices return no registration at all is distinctly unsatisfac ory, and the Inspector-General will do well, as he proposes, to remind the Registrars that it is their duty to move about, and explain to the people the object and advantage of the Act. The largest number of ceremonies registered under the Act was in 1895-96. The total for the last triennial period, however, exceeds that for the preceding period, and the reduction in 1897-98 appears to be correctly attributed by the Inspector-General of Registration to the fact that in years of agricultural distress marriages are less frequent, and the people are also less able to pay the fees under the Act, and forego registration, which is optional.

12. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Khan Bahadur Delawar Hosaen Ahmed for his administration of the Department. The names of the officers favourably mentioned by the Inspector-General will be noted by the Appointment Department of Government.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Registration, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that extract paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Resolution be forwarded to the Revenue Department of this office, for information and necessary action.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, together with a copy of the report, be submitted to the Government of India, in the Home Department, for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 23rd October 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·89, Kalna 2·29, Katwa 2·54, Raniganj 2·20. Weather seasonable. Threshing of *aus* nearly over. Recent rain has done much good to *aman*. Sowing of *rabi* commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa rapidly decreasing. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kalna	13⅔	
Katwa	15	
Raniganj	13	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·98, Rampur Hât 3·30. Weather getting cool. Last rain has done much good to paddy crops, which are promising. Price of common rice at Sadar 14¼ seers and at Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Vishnupur 4·32. Weather fair and seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* commenced in places. Sugarcane and winter rice doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Price of rice at Bankura 16 seers and at Vishnupur 15 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·41, Contai 4·31, Tamluk 4·71, Ghatal 3·31. Weather seasonable. Prospects of winter rice very good. Cattle-disease reported from Keshpur, Salboni and Benapura. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Contai	20 sh.	
Tamluk	14-3½	
Ghatal	14-14	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·95, Serampore 2·73, Jahanabad 2·96. Prospects of winter rice and sugar-cane good. Common rice sells at 14 seers 1¾ chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·40, Uluberia 2·72. Weather seasonable. The recent rain has ensured a good rice harvest. Sowing of *rabi* commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Barasat 3·15, Basirhat 2·20, Diamond Harbour 4·96. Heavy rain early in the week. The rain has done much good to the standing crops. Prospects of *aman* good. Lands are under cultivation for *rabi* crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Barasat	14½	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·33, Kushtia 2·40, Meherpur 2·99, Chuadanga 2·50, Ranaghat 2·67. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* good. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·08, Kandi 3·90, Jangipur 2·76. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* good. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues. The late rain has done much good to the standing crops. Sugarcane and mulberry doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Hariharpara thana. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Kandi	18	
Jangipur	14	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Jhenida 1·90, Magura 1·09, Narail 1·73, Bangaon ·62. Weather seasonable. Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Harvesting of *aus* paddy over. Prospects of *aman* paddy good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	
Magura	18	
Narail	17¾	
Bangaon	20	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·18, Bagerhat 3·17, Satkhira 3·35. Weather hot. *Aman* plants thriving. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16¼	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16	
Satkhira	15	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·84, Nator 2·86, Naugaon 2·32. Prospects of standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·65. Weather getting cooler. Standing crops fair. Cow-pox reported from Porsha thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at Sadar 15 seers and at Thakurgaon 18 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·06, Alipur-Duars ·56. Weather seasonable. *Haimanti* paddy doing well. Lands are being prepared for tobacco. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·35, Siliguri ·56. Weather seasonable. *Haimanti* paddy, *bara marua*, *phaphar*, *tori*, wheat, barley and *kalai* doing well. *Terai*—*Haimanti* paddy, *kalai* and potatoes progressing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	9	per rupee.
Terai	15	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 20 seers and at Kalimpong 32 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·26, Gaibanda 3·18, Kurigram 2·90, Nilphamari ·80. Steeping and washing of jute continue. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. Prospects good. Common rice sells at 16 seers 9 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease prevailing in the Nilphamari subdivision.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 2·35. Prospects of crops good. Cultivation for *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sirajganj 2·88. Weather seasonable. Recent rain has improved prospects of standing crops. Price of common rice 14 seers 15½ chitaks per rupee. Cattle-disease in Tarash.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·83, Manikganj 2·50, Munshiganj 1·31, Narayanganj 1·44. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·50, Jamalpur 2·00, Tangail 2·16, Kishorganj 1·99, Netrokona 3·55. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·52, Goalundo 1·48, Madaripur 2·60. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar ·04, Brahmanbaria 2·02, Chandpur 4·08. Weather seasonable. *Aman* paddy doing well. Prospects continue favourable. Average price of common rice 16½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar ·12, Feni 6·35. Prospects of crops fair. Lands are being ploughed for *rabi* crops. Veterinary assistant treating, cattle-disease at Chagalnaya. Fodder and water good. Price of common rice (*aman*) 15 seers and (*aus*) 18 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·44, Cox's Bazar 12·39. Prospects of crops good. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of paddy crops up to date are favourable, but a shower or two of rain is urgently needed now. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. Sugarcane cutting has begun in places. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. It is wanted for paddy crops. *Rabi* sowing commenced. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall nil. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings. Fodder and water abundant. One hundred and twenty cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram. Rice selling at Sadar 11 seers per rupee.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowing going on. Rain urgently required for *rabi* and paddy. Average price of common rice 12 seers 1 chitak and of *makai* 13 seers 4 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Bagaha ·61. *Aghani* paddy on high lands withering for want of rain. In low and irrigated lands the prospect is still fair. *Rabi* sowings commenced, but progress is slow. Price of common rice 14½ seers and of maize 16 seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of winter rice continue to be fair, but rain wanted for up-land rice. *Rabi* sowings commenced in places. Prices, which are stationary, are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 12 seers, barley 16 seers, *makai* 14½ seers, gram 13 seers, *rahar* 14 seers, and *marua* 15 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good, but more water wanted for the rice. Fields are being prepared for *rabi*. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells at Sadar 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Begusarai ·03, Jamui ·25. Nights cool. Days still hot. *Rabi* being sown. All standing crops doing well. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	11¾	per rupee.
Begusarai	12	
Jamui	14	

Bhagalpur.—Nights cool. Rainfall at Banka ·39. Winter rice has been benefited. More rain wanted *Rabi* sowings continue. Stray cases of cattle-disease reported from Supaul and Banka subdivisions. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13¼	per rupee.
Banka	12½	
Madhipura	14	
Supaul	19	

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Kishanganj ·06, Araria ·03. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Prospects of *aghani* rice good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Kishanganj	17	
Araria	19	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·68, Chanchal ·60, Shibganj 1·48. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* crops commenced. Prospects of standing crops good. The recent rain has benefited the winter rice crop. Cattle-disease reported from Shibganj and Malda. Coarse rice sells at 16½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—The cold weather is setting in. Average rainfall ·93, which renders bumper rice crop certain. *Rabi* crops and sugarcane doing well. Prospects very favourable. Average price of common rice 12 seers 14 chitaks and of maize 15½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 10·37, Jajpur 10·63, Kendrapara 8·49, Banki 7·10, False Point 6·62. Weather seasonable. *Laghu sarad* in flower. *Guru sarad* in ear. Sugarcane, *rabi* and turmeric growing. Jute and cotton being harvested. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Cuttack	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	15	12	
Kendrapara	19	11	
Banki	13	12	

Balasore.—Weeding of *sarad* continues. *Asu* is being harvested. Sugarcane thriving well. Prospects of crops good except on high lands in Agarpara circle. Rice sells at 18½ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 16 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul 6·13 and Bisipara 3·99 Low-land paddy revived and *rabi* sowing operations renewed. Cattle-pox continues at Bisipara. Fodder sufficient. Common rice is difficult to procure; the rate is 16 seers at Angul and 12 seers at Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·57, Khurda 9·10. Weather cool, winter approaching. Crops saved where not already lost. *Kulthi* being sown. Sugarcane promising. Other miscellaneous crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	12	0	per rupee.
Khurda	11	4	
Interior of district	12	4	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops poor. Common rice sells at 11¾ seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of winter rice worse. Rain badly wanted. Rice sells 10 seers per rupee in Ranchi and 12½ seers in the interior No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Paddy suffering very much for want of rain. *Rabi* sowing retarded. Sugarcane doing fairly well. Prices at Sadar are—rice 10 seers 11 chitaks, wheat 10 seers 2 chitaks, gram 14 seers, *mandua* 16 seers 14 chitaks, and *makai* 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·75, Gobindpur ·97. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops fair. Winter rice an average crop. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Gobindpur, Topchanchi, and Tundi. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 12 seers 11 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Report not received.

General Summary.—The general and heavy rainfall noticed in last week's report occurred in Bengal Proper and Orissa. In Bengal it did considerable good to the standing crops, which are now sure to be at least fair, and in most districts good. In Orissa, Cuttack and Balasore will enjoy excellent crops, while those in Puri and Angul have been greatly benefited. In the Chota Nagpur Division the continued drought is causing injury to the rice crop, which is expected to be poor, and in the Patna Division it is injuring the unirrigated upland rice and retarding the sowing of the spring crops. Prices are generally steady; in Orissa and Chota Nagpur they are somewhat easier than before. Cattle-disease is reported from a few districts. Fodder is generally sufficient.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 24th October 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT

IN THE

HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL

DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH OCTOBER 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	12 0	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	9 6	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	..
2	Birbhum ...	13 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	..
3	Bankura ...	10 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	11 8	15 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	..
4	Midnapore ...	10 0	13 0	10 10½	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	10 10	15 0	17 0	Old 13 0 new 16 0	...	...	..
5	Hooghly ...	12 0	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	..
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0		...	..
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 8	8 0	12 10	12 8	11 8	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	9 6	10 10	12 12	12 4	14 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	11 6	11 6	11 4	11 6	14 8	17 0
9	Nadia ...	13 5	14 8	13 5	..	29 1	14* 9	6 10	7 4	6 10	12 13	13 14	13 10	...	...	..
10	Murshidabad ...	Jamali. 14 0 Gangajali. 12 0	15 0 13 0	16 0 15 0	18 0	20 0	...	12 8	12 8	10 8	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...
11	Jessore ...	9 0	9 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	10 3	10 8	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	..
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	15 9	14 4	16 8	22 8	24 0	20 10	12 0	12 0	10 8	14 4	16 8	12 12	...	...	..
14	Dinajpur ...	12 0	15 4	15 2	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	10 3	16 12	16 12	17 4	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	9 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 8	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	..
16	Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	5 4	5 4	5 4	10 0	9 8	11 0	...	...	..
17	Rangpur ...	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	..
18	Bogra ...	9 15	10 14	15 0	...	...	...	14 4	16 8	9 15	18 0	18 12	13 8	...	...	..
19	Pabna ...	16 8	16 8	14 4	35 0	35 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 4	18 12	16 8	...	...	..
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca ...	10 12	10 12	13 0	30 0	32 0	26 0	10 4	10 12	10 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	..
21	Mymensingh ...	13 8	13 8	13 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	..
22	Faridpur ...	15 0	16 0	14 0	28 0	32 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	..
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 12 aus rice. 16 0	12 12 rice. 16 8	13 0 20 0	...	...	..

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga) and 11 seers 7 chittacks (karkatch); Katwa 11 seers 6 chittacks (karkatch); Kaniganj 10½ seers (panga).
B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
C. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 10 seers; Tamluk 10½ seers; Ghatal 12¾ seers.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10 seers 9 chittacks.
E. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅔ chittacks per rupee.
F. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are as follows:—Chetla 10 seers 11 chittacks; Barasat 11¼ seers; Baduria 10 seers 10 chittacks; Magrahat 10 seers 11 chittacks.
G. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10⅔ seers (panga); Chuadanga 10 seers (panga); Meherpur 9 seers 15 chittacks (crushed); Ranaghat 11 seers 6 chittacks (karkatch).
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers; Jangipur and Kandi returns not received.
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 10 seers; Magura 9¼ seers; Narail 10 seers; Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks.

OF 80 TOLAHS.

DR CUMBU. (*Penicillaria typhoidea.*)		MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
8 14	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11 0	11 8	13 0
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadale or Sunagalu (*Cicer arietinum*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
...	...	...	16 8	8	16
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	
...	...	...	12 8	15 0	16
...	...	...	11 0	13 0	20
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	15
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25
...	...	...	12 11	12 8	25
10 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	10
...	...	...	14 8	15 8	18
...	...	...	14 8	15 0	18
...	...	...	13 4	16 0	15
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18
...	...	...	15 0	18 0	21
...	...	...	14 8	16 8	12
...	...	...	13 8	17 0	15
...	...	...	8 0	9 0	12
...	...	...	10 0	14 0	14
...	...		15 0	15 0	15
...	...	...	17 4	18 0	16
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	14
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	8
...	...	...	14 0	18 0	12
...	...	...	9 8	11 8	14

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th October 1899.

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS,	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. h	s Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
						A								
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 12	11 8	11 8	11 7	Crushed. 3 4 0	3 1 0	3 8 0	Burdwan.	1	BURDWAN DIVISION.
						B			Karkatch.					
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
									Panga.					
...	...	...	10 0	11 4	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
						C			Panga.					
...	...	...	10 0	12 8	...	10 10	11 4	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 6	Midnapore.	4	
						D								
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
						E								
...		...	11 8	11 8	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Howrah.	6	
						F								
...	...	...	10 6	10 4	13 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	24-Parganas.	7	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.
									Panga.					
11 6	12 4	20 0	9 0	10 10	11 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
						G			Panga.					
...	...	...	9 6	11 0	...	12 1	12 1	11 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 10 0	Nadia.	9	
						H			Karkatch.					
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	..	11 0	11 0	10 8	3 8 0	3 7 3	3 10 0	Murshidabad.	10	
						I			Panga.					
...	...	...	8 0	...	...	11 0	9 2	10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Jessore.	11	
						J			Panga.					
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12	3 12	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
						K			Panga.					
...	...	...	16 8	18 0	24 0	9 12	9 12	10 3	3 13 4	3 13 4	3 15 0	Rajshahi.	13	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.
									Panga.					
...	...	...	9-9-3t.	10 14	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 6	Dinajpur.	14	
									Panga.					
...	...	...	10 0	10 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
						L								
0 13 0		26 0	6 8	7 0	6 8	7 8	7 0	8 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	Darjeeling.	16	
						M								
0 18 0		18 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	10 8	10 8	10 15	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
						N			Panga.					
...	...	...	9 12	10 0	12 8	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
						O			Panga.					
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 9 0	3 9	3 10 0	Dacca	20	DACCA DIVISION.
						P			Panga.					
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	4 0 0	4 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
						Q			Panga.					
...	...	...	7 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
						R			Panga.					
...	...	...	...	..	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

2. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 10½ seers ; Satkhira 11¼ seers.
3. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 10¼ seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.
4. Retail prices of salt at Kursoong 8 seers and at Siliguri 9 seers per rupee.
5. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers ; Kurigram 8 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers.
6. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
7. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 10 chittacks ; Manikganj 9 seers ; Mirkadim 10 seers 10 chittacks.
8. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kaguari 8 seers ; Netrokona 9½ seers.
9. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10½ seers.
10. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur return not received ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarte

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.—*concluded.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	15 0	15 8	19 0	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...
	BIHAR.															
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	13 0	13 8	17 0	15 0	20 0	23 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	13 0	...
PATNA DIVISION. 28	Gaya ...	12 0	12 8	14 8	16 0	17 0	23 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	13 0	14 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	19 4
PATNA DIVISION. 29	Shahabad ...	12 0 to 13 0	13 8	15 0	17 0	18 0	24 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	13 8	13 4	13 0	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 30	Saran ...	10 8	13 4	16 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 31	Champaran ...	12 8	14 8	13 8	16 8	21 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	14 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 32	Muzaffarpur ...	11 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 33	Darbhanga ...	12 0	14 8	13 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	8 8	8 0	7 12	10 8	12 8	11 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	11 8	13 10	18 0	15 12	16 12	21 0	9 8	10 8	7 6	10 8	13 10	13 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 35	Bhagalpur ...	11 6	13 4	16 8	15 2	17 12	25 4	10 2	11 6	12 0	13 4	15 2	15 4	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 36	Purnea (Kasba)	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0 New bhadoi. 18 0	17 0 21 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 37	Malda (English Bazar).	12 8	15 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 38	Sonthal Parganas.	10 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	15 0		...	...
	ORISSA.															
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	9 3	9 3	11 13	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	12 8	14 7	15 2	...	...	...
ORISSA DIVISION. 40	Balasore ...	13 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...
ORISSA DIVISION. 41	Puri ...	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 6	11 13	12 7	15 12	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPUR.															
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	9 0	11 8	12 4	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	11 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 43	Ranchi ...	6 8 to 9 8	7 4 to 10 8	6 4 to 12 0	...	...	10 0	7 8	10 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0 to 15 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 44	Palamau ...	9 9	13 8	15 12	13 8	22 8	27 0	8 7	12 6	14 5½	9 9	13 8	18 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 45	Manbhum ...	10 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	...	10 4	12 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Brahmanbaria 10 seers; Chandpur 9 seers.
T. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
U. In the Jahanabad, Aurangabad and Nawada subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
V. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Sasaram 10½ seers; Buxar 11 seers; Bhabua 10 seers.
W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Siwan return not received; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12½ seers.
X. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Hajipur 10 seers; Sitamarhi 11 seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madhubani 10½ seers; Samastipur 11 seers.
a. In the Begusarai and Jamui subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 1th October 1899.

80 TOLAHS

Cumbu. (typhoid-		Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			
turn.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	20 0	30 0	
	...	22 0	20 8	22 0	
	...	...	...	...	
	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	
	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	20 0	25 0	
	...	16 0	19 0	25 8	
	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	
	...	20 0	24 0	24 0	
	...	23 0	32 0	32 0	
	...	13 8	23 10	36 0	
	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria Italica.*)			GRAM, CHI... CHHOLA, K... OR SUNA... (*Cicer ari...*	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 0	12 0
...	...	...	9 0	12 0
15 0	12 0	20 0	15 0	16 0
13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	15 0
...	...	...	15 0	15 0
12 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	16 0
...	...	...	14 0	16 0
...	...	...	12 0	17 0
...	...	...	13 8	16 0
...	...	...	16 12	16 0
...	...	...	12 6	16 0
...	...	...	15 0	19 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	13 0	16 0
...	...	...	Birt... 13 15	14 0
...	...	...	Ch... 10 8	12 0
...	...	...	Birt... 14 0	15 0
...	...	...	13 6	14 0
...	...	...	12 0	15 0
...	...	...	11 0 to 12 0	14 0 15 0
...	...	...	12 6	19 0
...	...	...	10 0	12 0
...	...	...	14 0	14 0

lation Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th October 1899—(concluded).

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR, CAJJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
												BENGAL—*concluded.*		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
						S 10 0	10 0	8 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.
...	...	...	...	...	...	T 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	10 8	11 0	Panga. 4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26	
												BIHAR.		
18 0	26 0	15 8	13 8	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 7 0	3 7 6	3 8 0	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.	
...	22 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	U 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28		
14 0	22 0	13 0	12 12	...	V 10 8	10 12	11 0	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	Shahabad.	29		
17 0	23 8	12 0	13 4	...	W 10 12	10 12	10 8	Panga. 3 10 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30		
21 8	22 0	10 0	11 0	12 8	X 10 8	10 8	8 8	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 8 0	Champaran.	31		
18 0	25 0	13 0	12 0	...	Y 11 4	11 4	9 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 7 0	Muzaffarpur.	32		
19 0	22 8	13 0	16 0	...	Z 10 8	10 8	8 0	Crushed. 3 13 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	Darbhanga.	33		
...	30 0	13 8	10 8	13 9	a 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 13 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	
17 12	30 4	13 14	12 0	...	b 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	Bhagalpur.	35		
...	...	9 0	9 8	...	c 10 8	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36		
...	40 0	10 0	10 0	...	d 10 0	9 8	9 0	Karkatch. 4 0 0	3 13 0	4 4 0	Malda (English Bāzar).	37		
					10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	3 14 0	3 14 0				
22 0	38 0	17 0	18 0	24 0	e 10 0	10 0	9 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Santhal Parganas.	38		
												ORISSA.		
...	...	15 12	15 12	19 1	f 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.	
...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	g 11 8	12 4	11 8	Panga. 3 8 0	3 4 0	3 9 0	Balasore.	40		
...	...	9 3	11 0	...	h 13 0	3 0	13 2	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 15 0	Puri.	41		
												CHOTA NAGPUR.		
24 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Panga. 4 2 0	4 7 0	4 4 0	Hazaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	
20 0	20 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Panga. 3 15 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	Ranchi.	43		
23 10	33 12	8 7	14 10	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. ...	...	...	Palamau.	44		
24 0	...	10 0	11 0	...	i 10 8	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Manbhum.	45		
25 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46		

b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers; Madhipura 9½ seers; Supaul 10 seers.
c. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
d. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt (panga) is 10 seers per rupee.
e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Godda 10 seers; Jamtara 11 seers; Rajmahal 11 seers; Pakaur 10 seers; Deoghur return not received.
f. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are :—Jajpur 10 seers; Kendrapara 9 seers.
g. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
h. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 12 seers 13 chittacks per rupee.
i. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulg*		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2
2	Burdwan ...	3 4 0	3 1 0	4 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 15 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	...	...	
3	Midnapore ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	2 6 0	2 12 0 aus. 2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Pabna ...	6 10 0	5 11 3	6 10 0	2 5 0	2 2 0	2 6 6	2 6 6	2 6 9	2 12 6	...	...	
5	Rangpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	
6	Dacca ...	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	2 2 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1
7	Chittagong ...	3 4 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Patna ...	3 9 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	2 7 0	2 9 0	3 0 0	2 13 6	2 5 0	2 10 0	1 14 6	1
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 11 6	4 7 0	5 11 6	3 5 6	3 1 3	3 1 5	3 5 6	2 10 6	2 8 0	2 10 6	2 1 6	2
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 15 0	3 8 3	3 5 3	3 0 3	2 10 3	2 9 0	3 8 3	3 0 3	2 6 9	2 10 3	2 4 0	1
11	Cuttack ...	3 12 9	3 12 9	3 12 9	3 0 9	2 10 3	2 5 6	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 4 6	...	...	
12	Ranchi ...	5 6 6	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	3 1 0	2 10 6 to 3 1 0	4 3 3 to 5 6 6	3 13 0 to 5 8 3	3 5 0 to 6 2 0	...	...	

Calcutta,
The 24th October 1899.

Present return.	JUAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0	2 9 0	2 2 0	5 8 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 8 0
-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 0	2 3 6	2 6 6
-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	2 14 0	2 10 0
-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 2 0
-	2 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 6	1 4 0	2 10 0	2 7 0	1 14 6
-	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 6	1 9 6	3 1 6	2 3 6	2 5 6
-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3 0	2 8 0	2 1 9
-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 12 6	2 10 3	2 8 9
-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 3 to 3 10 0	2 10 6 to 2 13 3	2 10 6 to 2 13 6

PRICES PER MAUND

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR—CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 14 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	Black mustard, 4 8 0	Black mustard, 4 4 0 to 4 8 0	4 12 0
									White mustard, 4 12 0	White mustard, ...	4 15 0
									Rape seed, 3 12 0	Rape seed, 3 12 0	3 10 0
...	...	...	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 12 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
...	2 3 0	1 8 0	3 8 0	2 13 6	...	3 9 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 8 0
2 13 9	2 1 6	1 9 6	3 13 0	3 3 3	3 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 14 0	2 4 0	1 5 0	3 14 0	3 5 3	...	5 0 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	2 5 6	2 5 6	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	6 10 6	5 0 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 1 0	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	3 1 0 to 3 10 0

ANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.		Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0 0	4 0 0	5 6 0	5 10 0	5 6 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0
...	...	6 0 0	5 15 0	5 10 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	17 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	3 12 0
...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 4 0	3 8 0
...	...	5 12 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 6 0
...	...	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...	...
3 14 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	2 13 9	2 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 11 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	16 8 0	...	...	...
3 10 0	3 8 6	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 10 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

1842c

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
35 0 0	35 0 0	34 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Per 100 pieces— 250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13
33 0 0	33 0 0	32 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 8 0 to 34 0 0	34 0 0	37 0 0	Madhakhali. 6 12 0 to 7 0 0 / Pulta. 7 12 0 to 8 0 0	6 12 0 / 8 0 0	6 4 0 / 8 4 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 14 0 to 2 6 0 / Cleaned hides, per piece— 1 6 0 to 2 10 0	0 14 0 to 2 6 0 / 1 6 0 to 2 10 0	1 4 0 to 2 4 0 / 1 8 0 to 2 8 0	...	...	...
52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	38 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0
44 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0
...	45 0 0	40 0 0	12 8 0	13 0 0	10 0 0	18 8 0 per maund.	18 8 0	20 0 0	...	...	
29 0 0	29 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0
30 7 6	30 7 6	30 7 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
35 0 0	36 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
31 0 0	31 0 0	34 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	
26 10 8 to 34 0 0	29 8 0 to 36 0 0	32 0 0 to 37 3 10	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0

1842

...e undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th October 1899.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
...P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0	0 9 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 5 0	3 6 0 Panga.	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
4	0 5 3	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0 Crushed.	3 8 0	2. Burdwan.
4 0	0 2 0	0 2 11	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	3 0 0 to 5 0 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 8 6	3. Midnapore.
0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0	0 7 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 3	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
	...	...	...	...	...	8 4 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 5 0	3 7 0	3 7 6	3 8 0	8. Patna.
	...	...	...	...	...	5 11 6	5 11 6	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6	3 8 0	3 8 0 Crushed.	4 7 0	9. Muzaffarpur.
	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	0 5 9	0 6 3	0 5 9	3 12 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 12 0	10. Bhagalpur.
6	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 2 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 15 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 6 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 15th to 21st October 1899.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Oct.	15th	102·7	Nil	29·779	72·8	74·4	5·3	69·1	71·2	0·744	70·4	92	NE and ENE ...	232	2·53	Cloudy, o, g, p, d.
,,	16th	126·4	1·1	·798	74·4	78·1	7·9	70·2	71·4	·732	69·9	86	NNW and N ...	199	0·05	Chiefly cloudy, d.
,,	17th	143·8	9·9	·894	75·4	83·5	14·5	69·0	71·4	·716	69·2	82	N, WNW, and N by W.	95	Nil	Chiefly clear, ≏.
,,	18th	141·9	9·1	·951	75·5	84·4	16·0	68·4	71·4	·716	69·2	82	N by W and N ...	70	,,	Chiefly clear, ≏, ≡.
,,	19th	139·6	5·9	·944	77·0	85·2	16·0	69·2	72·1	·723	69·5	77	N and WSW ...	55	,,	Chiefly cloudy, ≏.
,,	20th	144·4	9·9	·961	79·0	87·5	16·9	70·6	73·5	·753	70·7	76	WSW, calm, and variable.	37	,,	Clear, ≏.
,,	21st	139·4	5·6	·988	79·5	88·0	15·8	72·2	75·4	·827	73·5	82	NNW and calm ...	27	,,	Partially cloudy, ≏.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·902
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·863
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	41·5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	80·8
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	76·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	81·8
The extreme variation of temperature	19·6
The maximum temperature	88·0
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	14
	%
The mean relative humidity	82
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	77
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st October 1899	2·58
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·85
The total fall from 1st January to 21st October 1899	71·86
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	62·57

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; p, passing temporary showers; d, drizzling rain; ≏, dew; ≡, fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 23rd October 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of August 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900.		Tollage, 1898-99.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda Canal System	608 9 0	5,336 11 3	2,136 15 3	11,812 13 9
Kendrapara ditto	4,686 5 10	25,857 3 6	6,863 8 9	30,602 0 11
High Level Canal, Range I	1,433 7 9	5,496 15 9	1,633 0 3	8,032 15 6
Ditto, „ II	224 12 9	1,324 1 9	255 0 9	1,302 3 0
Ditto, „ III	120 0 0	724 7 6	73 5 9	503 1 3
Jajpur Canal ...	35 4 9	193 2 0	18 0 6	73 4 6
Total Orissa Circle ...	7,108 8 1	38,932 9 9	10,979 15 3	52,326 6 11
South-Western Circle.				
Midnapore Canal ...	8,250 11 6	40,061 0 9	8,077 13 3	39,228 15 3
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	4,626 10 6	25,596 0 9	6,667 14 3	40,470 14 3
Total South-Western Circle ...	12,877 6 0	65,657 1 6	14,745 11 6	79,699 13 6
Sone Circle.				
Patna Canal System ...	3,545 1 6	19,505 4 0	2,803 14 3	15,448 11 9
Arrah ditto ...	1,921 2 3	13,305 7 9	3,518 15 6	20,608 1 0
Buxar ditto ...	1,240 4 9	6,380 0 6	798 3 3	4,223 7 3
Total Sone Circle ...	6,706 8 6	39,190 12 3	7,121 1 0	40,280 4 0
Grand Total ...	26,692 6 7	1,43,780 7 6	32,846 11 9	1,72,306 8 5

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1899-1900.						Tollage, 1898-99.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	7,287	32	7,059 13 9	32,790	2,547	30,149 14 3	2,464	349	2,489 8 1	16,880	2,422	12,896 6 11
Total Orissa Circle	7,287	32	7,059 13 9	32,790	2,547	30,149 14 3	3,464	349	2,489 8 1	16,880	2,422	12,896 6 11

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1899-1900.		Earnings, 1898-99.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	14,168 5 10	69,082 8 0	13,469 7 4	65,222 13 10
Midnapore Canal ...	8,250 11 6	40,061 0 9	8,077 13 3	39,228 15 3
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	4,626 10 6	25,596 0 9	6,667 14 3	40,470 14 3
Sone Canals ...	6,706 8 6	39,190 12 3	7,121 1 0	40,280 4 0
Total ...	33,752 4 4	1,73,930 5 9	35,336 3 10	1,85,202 15 4

Calcutta,
The 24th October 1899.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of August 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900.		Tollage, 1898-99.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	19,754 12 6	99,775 5 0	14,165 9 9	75,241 1 6
Tolly's Nala ...	7,905 14 9	30,784 4 6	4,511 15 0	18,488 7 0
Total ...	27,660 11 3	1,30,559 9 6	18,677 8 9	93,729 8 6
Orissa Coast Canal ...	2,693 10 3	18,567 6 3	5,156 6 0	32,331 3 6
Nadia Rivers ...	21,207 12 0	50,797 9 0	16,840 9 8	37,050 11 8
Grand Total ...	51,562 1 6	1,99,924 8 9	40,674 8 5	1,63,111 7 8

Calcutta,
The 24th October 1899.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 7th of October 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 7th October 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 8th October 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,283	1,77,750	2,805	789	1,11,425	1,780
Jute	269	99,200	1,589	179	50,675	803
Firewood	104	79,025	1,186	73	52,150	800
Other articles	978	1,91,675	2,499	739	1,57,575	2,094
Total ...	2,634	5,47,650	8,079	1,780	3,71,825	5,477

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 14th of October 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 14th October 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 15th October 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,277	1,57,225	2,295	509	85,300	1,391
Jute	238	1,03,025	1,632	172	54,275	882
Firewood	94	78,575	1,178	46	43,000	538
Other articles	691	1,54,325	1,854	608	1,52,180	1,967
Total ...	2,300	4,93,150	6,959	1,335	3,34,755	4,778

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 21st of October 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 21st October 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 22nd October 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	879	1,07,700	1,627	671	97,780	1,531
Jute	154	65,055	1,026	213	99,225	1,603
Firewood	62	45,575	685	31	28,250	218
Other articles	587	1,19,535	1,505	876	1,91,700	2,376
Total ...	1,682	3,37,865	4,843	1,791	4,16,955	5,728

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th October 1899 on 834 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	210,670	1,01,450 0 0	11,79,190 0	2,74,470 0 0	14,200 0 0	3,90,120 0 0	35,865	50,65	
Or per mile of railway	253	122 0 0	1,414 0	329 0 0	1 0 0	452 0 0†	.....	.....	
For previous 14 weeks of half-year*	2,799,488	12,97,327 0 0	1,41,21,741 0	29,78,236 0 0	2,26,742 0 0	45,02,305 0 0	505,384	570,604	1,07
Total for 15 weeks ...	3,010,158	13,98,777 0 0	1,53,00,931 0	32,52,706 0 0	2,40,942 0 0	48,92,425 0 0	541,249	621,304	1,16
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	181,438	85,547 0 0	11,69,426 0	2,75,848 0 0	14,533 0 0	3,75,928 0 0	34,521	45,133	79
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	222	105 0 0	1,430 0	337 0 0	3 0 0	445 0 0	.....	.....	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,746,538	11,70,933 0 0	1,43,62,223 0	28,24,410 0 0	2,37,364 0 0	42,32,727 0 0	5,11,292	553,269	1,06

* Audited up to 12th August 1899.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th October 1899 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	19,560	7,862 0 0	62,760 0	6,270 0 0	80 0 0	14,210 0 0	2,205	1,673
Or per mile of railway	227	91 0 0	730 0	73 0 0	1 0 0	165 0 0	...	...
For previous 14 weeks of half-year*	3,53,350	1,06,142 0 0	4,53,349 0	36,689 0 0	2,191 0 0	1,45,022 0 0	36,148	20,833
Total for 15 weeks ...	3,72,919	1,14,002 0 0	5,16,109 0	42,959 0 0	2,271 0 0	1,59,232 0 0	38,353	22,506
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	24,696	7,684 0 0	35,054 0	3,556 0 0	67 0 0	11,307 0 0	2,210	2,580
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	287	89 0 0	408 0	41 0 0	1 0 0	131 0 0	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,46,863	1,03,323 0 0	4,11,146 0	34,770 0 0	3,082 0 0	1,41,175 0 0	36,348	30,954

* Audited up to 12th August 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th October 1899 on 33 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	4,830	1,060 0 0	7,980 0	336 0 0	.....	1,390 0 0	760	654
Or per mile of railway	146	32 0 0	242 0	10 0 0	.....	42 0 0	...	...
For previous 14 weeks of half-year†	47,866	10,803 0 0	48,435 0	3,670 0 0	66 0 0	14,539 0 0	5,263	13,895
Total for 15 weeks ...	52,695	11,863 0 0	56,413 0	4,006 0 0	66 0 0	15,929 0 0	6,023	14,539
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 690.
† Audited up to 12th August 1899.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th October 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,220	380 6 0	8,780 0	1,220 0 0	160 0 0	1,760 0 0	200	370	*570
Per mile of railway	49	15 0 0	355 0	49 0 0	7 0 0	71 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year†	20,413	6,244 0 0	101,389 0	6,828 0 0	837 0 0	13,969 0 0	2,645	9,970	12,815
Total for 15 weeks ...	21,633	6,624 0 0	110,169 0	8,048 0 0	997 0 0	15,669 0 0	3,045	10,340	13,385
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Includes ballast train-miles 220.
† Audited up to 12th August 1899.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th October 1899 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,420	940 0 0	9,720 0	780 0 0	120 0 0	1,840 0 0	215	853	1,068*
Per mile of railway	73	28 0 0	293 0	24 0 0	.....	(a)52 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year†	25,535	9,061 0 0	92,448 0	8,831 0 0	983 0 0	18,875 0 0	4,513	12,357	16,870
Total for 15 weeks ...	27,955	10,001 0 0	102,168 0	9,611 0 0	1,103 0 0	20,715 0 0	4,728	13,210	17,938
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,517	550 0 0	5,002 0	574 0 0	120 0 0	1,244 0 0	207	565	772
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	69	25 0 0	230 0	26 0 0	.....	51 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	17,987	6,241 0 0	57,997 0	5,704 0 0	1,512 0 0	13,457 0 0	2,291	8,512	10,803

(a) Excluding ferry.
* Includes ballast train-miles 320.
† Audited up to 12th August 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic and Mileage for week ended 26th August 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of Passengers.	Coaching Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	3,328	765 6 2	1,715 0	82 2 0	1 8 0	849 0 2	709	618	1,327
Per mile of railway	101	23 0 0	52 0	3 0 0	.....	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	20,796	4,939 5 3	8,496 0	607 9 6	28 12 0	5,566 8 9	3,607	4,441	8,048
Total for 8 weeks ...	24,124	5,695 9 5	10,211 0	689 11 6	30 4 0	6,415 8 11	4,367	5,059	9,426
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 33·73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week	1,882	614 4 7	7,250 0	969 10 0	93 3 6	1,677 2 1	328	949	1,277
Or per mile of railway	56	18 0 0	215 0	29 0 0	.....*	47 0 0*	.....	.....	...
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	12,963½	4,307 5 3	38,098 0	3,535 1 0	727 9 1	8,569 15 4	2,627	6,105	8,732
Total for 8 weeks ...	14,847½	4,921 9 10	45,348 0	4,504 11 0	820 12 7	10,247 1 5	2,955	7,047	10,002
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,148	405 0 0	3,776 0	438 0 0	93 0 0	936 0 0	144	536	68
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	52	18 0 0	171 0	20 0 0	.....	38 0 0	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	9,891	3,415 0 0	25,779 0	2,455 0 0	843 0 0	6,713 0 0	1,252	5,396	6,647

* Excluding ferry earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 30th September 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,052	13,168 0 0	1,16,385 0	12,832 0 0	2,900 0 0	28,900 0 0	4,642	4,929	9,571
Or per mile of railway	231	101 0 0†	837 0	92 0 0	21 0 0	214 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12 weeks of half-year*	384,154	1,46,911 0 0	942,928 0	1,02,171 0 0	8,935 0 0	2,58,017 0 0	58,561	44,807	103,368
Total for 13 weeks ...	414,186	1,60,079 0 0	1,059,213 0	1,15,003 0 0	11,835 0 0	2,86,917 0 0	63,203	48,836	112,039
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	32,544	11,486 0 0	77,954	6,688 0 0	81 0 0	18,255 0 0	3,805	3,969	7,774
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	260	92 0 0	622 0	53 0 0	1 0 0	146 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	416,674	1,41,826 0 0	861,969 0	51,661 0 0	4,062 0 0	1,97,549 0 0	54,661	39,611	94,272

* Audited up to 19th August 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 7th October 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week ...	42,034	17,112 0 0	1,30,348 0	15,894 0 0	335 0 0	33,341 0 0	4,642	5,174	9,816
Or per mile of railway	323	†132 0 0	938 0	114 0 0	2 0 0	248 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year*	414,068	1,57,428 0 0	10,39,249 0	1,13,456 0 0	11,903 0 0	2,82,787 0 0	62,906	49,133	112,039
Total for 14 weeks ...	456,102	1,74,540 0 0	11,69,617 0	1,29,350 0 0	12,238 0 0	3,16,128 0 0	67,548	54,307	121,855
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	40,545	12,944 0 0	97,092 0	8,316 0 0	412 0 0	21,672 0 0	3,798	5,063	8,861
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	324	104 0 0	777 0	66 0 0	3 0 0	173 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	457,219	1,54,770 0 0	9,59,061 0	59,977 0 0	4,474 0 0	2,19,221 0 0	584,450	44,663	103,113

* Audited up to 2nd September 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th October 1899 on 377 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 11 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week ...	25,481	15,900 0 0	2,51,297 0	15,972 0 0	371 0 0	32,243 0 0	3,025	8,641	11,666
Per mile of railway	67·60	42·17	667·67	41·16	0·96	84·29	8·02	22·27	30·29
Previous 13 weeks of half-year	278,456	1,60,808 0 0	31,44,018 0	1,66,537 0 0	2,654 0 0	3,36,899 0 0	44,941	99,036	143,977
Total for 14 weeks ...	303,937	1,76,708 0 0	33,95,315 0	1,82,509 0 0	2,925 0 0	3,69,142 0 0	47,966	107,677	155,643
COMPARISON.									
Ditto for corresponding week of previous year	21,558	12,839 0 0	2,43,050 0	11,203 0 0	308 0 0	24,350 0 0	2,406	4,921	7,327
Per mile of railway correspond. week of previous year ...	75·91	45·21	832·59	38·24	1·05	84·50	8·47	16·80	25·27
Total to corresponding date of previous year	259,701	1,39,040 0 0	35,37,377 0	1,62,186 0 0	2,276 0 0	3,10,502 0 0	38,483	70,126	108,609

* Jamunamukh to Lumding closed to traffic from 1st October 1899.
† Includes audited figures for week ended 26th August 1899.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 7th October 1899.			Receipts for week ending 8th October 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 7th October 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 8th October 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
	32,243	84·29	293	24,350	84·50	388	7,51,061	.....	293	6,49,428	.....	1,01,633	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 7th October 1899	5,063	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	12,473	0	0
Decrease	7,410	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 7th October 1899	99	4	5
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	244	9	1
Decrease	145	4	8
Receipts from 1st July to 7th October 1899	1,62,959	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	1,83,183	0	0
Decrease	20,224	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 14th October 1899	7,219	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	16,505	0	0
Decrease	9,286	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 14th October 1899	141	8	9
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	323	10	0
Decrease	182	1	3
Receipts from 1st July to 14th October 1899	1,70,178	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	1,99,688	0	0
Decrease	29,510	0	0

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Administration Report on the Howrah Bridge for the year 1898-99	1854
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 30th October 1899	1856
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 22nd to 28th October 1899 ...	1860
CIRCULAR and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 28th October 1899	1861
Bengal Central Railway for the month of August 1899 ...	1862
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1864

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON THE HOWRAH BRIDGE FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 2055Marine.

Government of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 25th October 1899.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report on the Howrah Bridge for the year 1898-99.

The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure of the bridge during the year 1898-99 as compared with those of the preceding nine years:—

PARTICULARS.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from railway traffic	1,36,604	1,51,408	1,33,811	1,33,364	1,14,468	1,24,643	1,23,678	1,20,310	1,28,954	1,12,737
Ditto local do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto hire of steamer *Helvetia*	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	64	25	50	164	37
Ditto *Hoorna* or *Buckland*	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	16	230	.....	18
Interest on Government securities	28,003	28,003	28,003	28,003	29,266	24,404	24,404	24,703	32,310	32,183
Proportion of rent of Head Office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448	281
Miscellaneous	1,864	1,512	7,360	770	598	491	361	122	153	534
Proportion of earnings of steam-tug *Hetty*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,625	12,057	5,378	13,098	12,770
Rent of Bridge approach land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,453	3,332	3,177	3,681
Total	1,66,471	1,80,923	1,69,174	1,64,158	1,45,082	1,55,217	1,62,499	1,67,195	1,79,024	1,62,520
Deficit	8,553	.....	.....	.....	8,559	.....	.....	537	.....	.....
Total	1,75,024	1,80,923	1,69,174	1,64,158	1,53,641	1,55,217	1,62,499	1,67,732	1,79,024	1,62,520
Expenditure.										
Interest on loans	7,074	7,168	7,211	7,276	7,038	7,398	7,415	7,669	7,661	7,611
Proportion of Head Office charges	18,150	16,756	15,486	16,121	15,383	13,469	13,008	11,775	13,041	12,253
Establishment	32,256	33,671	32,922	31,693	32,854	31,418	32,936	31,013	32,775	32,791
Working expenses	25,394	26,511	27, 87	23,421	26,004	21,556	21,432	19,734	19,820	20,427
Repairs	60,429	63,813	46,695	53,045	47,011	38,736	46,928	51,708	25,363	30,983
Ferry steamer *Buckland*	20,913	15,137	24,319	22,315	17,763	15,358	16,488	18,039	18,401	16,649
Proportion of municipal taxes and repairs to officers' quarters, storeyard and police quarters.	9,057	4,276	6,254	5 708	7,307	7,324	5,946	12,571	11,458	3,542
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proportion of establishment, &c., of steam-tug *Hetty*.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,975	9,562	15,607	9,423	11,074
Renewals	667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,866	16,616	.....
Proportion of salary of Traffic Manager	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	373
Compassionate allowance	984	347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,75,024	1,67,666	1,57,994	1,36,582	1,53,611	1,40,422	1,55,675	1,67,732	1,47,090	1,41,771
Net Revenue	.....	13,257	11,180	27,576	.....	14,795	6,824	.....	31,938	27,692
GRAND TOTAL	1,75,024	1,80,923	1,69,174	1,64,158	1,53,611	1,55,217	1,62,499	1,67,732	1,79,024	1,69,463

2. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,66,471, showing a decrease of Rs. 14,452 as compared with those of the previous year. The receipts from railway traffic were Rs. 1,36,604 as against Rs. 1,51,408 in 1897-98.

3. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,75,024, showing an excess of Rs. 7,358 over that of the previous year. The wearing surface of the roadway of the bridge was repaired, and all worn out battens and defective surface planks and beams underneath renewed. Several of the defective superstructure timbers were replaced. The pontoons were repaired, and the decks of all the pontoons were chipped and painted and well cleaned and coated with oil inside; and the fenders and sheathings of the pontoons were changed as found necessary. Brackets and large iron stanchions were fitted underneath draw-bridge roller beams. The bridge winches were kept clean and well oiled and all other gear was kept in good order, and all repairs carried out to keep the bridge in good condition.

4. As in the preceding year, in addition to the ordinary receipts, the following amount, which may be classed as extraordinary, was received :—

	Rs.
Interest on Government securities of pontoon—	
Renewal fund	2,240
The corresponding expenditure under the same head was—	
Sinking fund on loans	4,351

5. The cost of lighting the bridge with electricity was Rs. 10,726 against Rs. 9,823 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 903. The electric-lighting of the bridge was maintained throughout the year without any trouble, and the arrangement of having the engines at the Howrah Workshop continued to work well.

6. The bridge was opened for the passage of vessels on 151 occasions, of which 101 were on the ordinary fixed days of the week, and 50 were on Sundays on special application. The number and description of vessels which passed through the bridge on these occasions are shown below :—

Vessels.	1898-99.	1897-98	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sea-going vessels	110	235	326	241	282	291	309	254	414	362
Inland steamers and flats ...	1,286	1,364	1,231	1,116	1,205	1,060	1,129	1,400	1,059	941
Steam-tugs and steam launches ...	781	792	712	677	667	549	453	366	540	491
Port Commissioners' vessels ...	83	20	52	38	45	161	183	66	92	53
Government steamers and flats ..	...	1	2	1	2	2	...	...	5	16
Total ...	2,260	2,412	2,324	2,073	2,201	2,063	2,074	2,086	2,110	1,863

7. No sea-going vessels collided with the bridge during the year under review, but there was a large increase in the casualties to (1) inland steamers and flats and (2) cargo and passenger boats. In both these cases the number of casualties was unprecedented, being 22 in the one case and 133 in the other. Of the boats which collided with the bridge 16 were lost and four lives. There were altogether 169 cases of collision, as compared with 129, 109 and 78, respectively, in the three preceding years.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. B. BUCKLEY,

Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 30th October 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·77, Kalna ·19, Katwa ·11, Raniganj ·05. Weather cloudy and rainy. Threshing of *aus* nearly over. The recent rain has done immense good to *aman*. Sowing of *rabi* going on. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa has ceased. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kalna	13⅔	
Katwa	14	
Raniganj	13¼	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·32, Rampur Hât ·39. Weather seasonable. *Aus* being harvested and fields prepared for *rabi* cultivation. Rice crop is promising. Price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers and Rampur Hât 14 to 16 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·17, Vishnupur ·11. Weather cloudy with drizzling rain. *Rabi* sowing continues. Prospects of *aman* excellent. Sugarcane and winter rice doing well. Cattle-disease reported from one village in outpost Joyrampur. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at Bankura 16 seers and at Vishnupur 15 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·11, Contai ·47, Tamluk ·12, Ghatal ·01. Weather cloudy. Prospects of winter rice good. Grass-hoppers appeared in some places in Dantun. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Cattle-disease reported from some places in the Sadar subdivision. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	15	0	per rupee.
Contai	18	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	15	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar ·09, Serampore ·94, Jahanabad ·14. Prospects of *aman* good. *Rabi* crops thriving well. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar ·03, Uluberia ·04. Weather cloudy. *Aman* doing well. Sowing of *rabi* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¼ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·09, Barasat ·08, Basirhat ·20, Diamond Harbour ·11. Weather cloudy with cyclonic wind and occasional drizzling. Prospects of standing crops good. Cyclonic wind said to have caused slight damage to *aman* paddy in the Sadar subdivision. Lands are under cultivation for *rabi* crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	12	0	per rupee.
Barasat	14	8	
Basirhat	13	14	
Diamond Harbour	12	13	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar ·46, Kushtia ·48, Meherpur ·12, Chuadanga ·83, Ranaghat ·34. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects of *aman* good. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·21, Jangipur ·74, Kandi ·23. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* good. *Kalai* doing well. Sowing of *rabi* continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Kandi	18	
Jangipur	14	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·70, Jhenida ·91, Magura 2·12, Narail 1·11, Bangaon ·36. Weather cyclonic. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Prospects of *aman* paddy good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	
Magura	17	
Narail	17¾	
Bangaon	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·94, Bagerhat 2·81, Satkhira 1·20. Weather variable. *Aman* paddy doing well. The rainfall of the week has done much good to the standing crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	16½		
Bagerhat	16	per rupee.	
Satkhira	14		

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar ·25, Nator ·27, Naugaon ·27. Prospects of standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·10. Weather getting cooler. Standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice 15 seers a rupee in Dinajpur town and 17 seers at Thakurgaon.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·06, Alipur Duars ·17. Weather seasonable. *Haimanti* paddy doing well. Lands are being prepared for tobacco. Common rice sells at 14½ seers a rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·44. Weather seasonable. *Hills—Haimanti* paddy, *bara marua*, *phaphar*, *kalai*, wheat, barley and *tori* are doing well. *Terai—Haimanti* paddy, *kalai*, and sugarcane are doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	9	per rupee.
Terai	18	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 20 seers and at Kalimpong 32 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Gaibanda ·49, Kurigram ·09, Nilphamari nil. Sowing of *rabi* crops and washing of jute going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease prevailing in Nilphamari.

Bogra.—Average rainfall ·99. Prospects of crops good. Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·78, Sirajganj 1·10. Weather seasonable, cloudy in the beginning of the week. Prospects of crops good. Price of common rice 15 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease at Sara outpost.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·89, Manikganj 1·83, Munshiganj 1·26, Narayanganj 1·16. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·68, Netrokona ·08. Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops good. Health of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·72, Goalundo ·99. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·67. Weather rainy and overcast. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·97, Brahmanbaria ·62, Chandpur 3·49. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects of *aman* favourable. Average price of common rice 17½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·05, Feni 3·40. Prospects of crops fair. Land is being ploughed for *rabi* crops. Cattle-disease at Chagalnaya abating. Fodder and water good. Common rice (*aman*) 15 seers and (*aus*) 18 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall at Sadar 19·42, Cox's Bazar 1·67. Early winter rice crop damaged by excessive rain. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 14 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·93, Barh 1·10, Bikram 2·38, Dinapur 1·05, Bihar 1·27, Hilsa 1·15. Rain has benefited all crops on the ground, and will greatly improve *rabi* prospects, which are now good. Sugarcane cutting and ploughing for more *rabi* sowing continue. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 16½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar ·42, Jahanabad ·94, Aurangabad ·32, Nawada ·16. *Rabi* sowing going on. Rain wanted for paddy crops. Sugarcane doing well. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·00, Buxar ·86, Bhabua ·05, Sasaram ·53. Rain to some extent useful to standing crops and *rabi* sowings. Fodder and water abundant. Seventy-five cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram. Common rice selling at Sadar at 12 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar ·45. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowing going on. Rain will benefit paddy and improve prospects of *rabi*. Average prices per rupee are—Common rice 12 seers 10 chitaks and *makai* 13 seers 10 chitaks, against 14 seers 15 chitaks and 23 seers 4 chitaks, respectively, the normal rates.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari ·10, Bettiah ·21, Bagaha, ·27 Ramnagar ·67. The slight rain did some good to *aghani* rice, and facilitated *rabi* sowings. Prospects continue fair. Price of common rice 14½ seers and of maize 16 seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·31, Hajipur 4 05, Sitamarhi ·28. Prospects fair. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Rice doing well. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 12 seers, barley 15 seers, *makai* 14 seers, gram 13 seers, *rahar* 14 seers, and *marua* 18 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·14, Samastipur 3·70, Madhubani 1·43. Prospects of standing crops good. The recent rain has greatly benefited the paddy crop. Preparation of lands for *rabi* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells at Sadar 12½ seers per rupee.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar ·73. Standing crops doing well. *Rabi* being sown. Rain urgently wanted. Cattle-pox reported from Ballia out-post in the Begusarai subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Monghyr	11	3	per rupee.
Begusarai	12	0	
Jamui	13	8	

Bhagalpur.—Weather seasonable; occasionally cloudy. Rainfall at Sadar ·06, Banka ·08, Madhipura ·30, Supaul 1·25. Standing crops doing well, but rain required for *aghani* paddy and *rabi* sowings. Cattle-disease in Supaul and Banka. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Banka	12½	
Madhipura	14	
Supaul	18	

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 9·06. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aghani* crop good. Steeping and washing of jute nearly finished. *Rabi* sowings going on well. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kishanganj	17	
Araria	19	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·45, Shibganj ·06, Gajol ·15. Weather—first part of the week fair; latter part cloudy, ending with rain. *Rabi* sowing going on. Prospects of standing crops continue good. Cattle-disease reported from some places. Coarse rice sells at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall ·25. Crops all doing well. More rain would be welcome, but is not expected. Average prices are—common rice 13 seers 6 chitaks and maize 19½ seers per rupee. Cattle-disease in Jamtara and Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar ·03, Jajpur ·41, Kendrapara ·95, Banki ·08. Weather seasonable and cloudy. *Laghu sarad* maturing. *Guru sarad* in ear. Sugarcane, *rabi*, and turmeric thriving. Jute and cotton being harvested. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	21	0	
Banki	13	12	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·85. Weeding of *sarad* continues. *Aus* is being harvested. Sugarcane thriving well. Prospects of crops good except on high lands in Agarpara circle. Sowing of *rabi* crops commenced. Rice sells at 18½ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 16 and 18 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain at Angul and Bisipara. Weather cloudy. Low land paddy doing well. *Rabi* still being sown. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee at Angul and 12 seers at Bisipara. Cattle-disease prevails in Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·40, Khurda ·05. Weather cloudy. *Laghu* already withered. Prospects of *sarad* fair. *Kulthi* being sown. Sugarcane thriving. Other miscellaneous crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	12	0	per rupee.
Khurda	13	2	
Interior of district	12	6	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Continued drought causing injury to the paddy crops. Common rice sells at 11½ seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall ·03. Weather seasonable. Paddy very seriously damaged by drought. *Rabi* sowing retarded. Rice sells at Ranchi 10 seers per rupee and in the interior 13 seers. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall at Sadar ·01, Hosenabad 2·00, Chattarpur ·99, Ranka ·45, Untari ·18. Weather seasonable. Slight rain also reported from some other places except in south of district. Upland paddy dead. Lowland paddy dying. *Rabi* cultivation will start at once where rain has fallen. Prices at Sadar are—Common rice 10 seers 11 chitaks, barley 15¾ seers, wheat 10 seers 11 chitaks, *mahua* 33¾ seers, and *marua* 16 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·01. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops fair. Winter rice an average crop. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia and Topchanchi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rain on 28th instant ·10. More rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Rice sells at Chaibassa 14 seers per rupee. Average price in district—Common rice 15½ seers.

General Summary.—There was general, but very unevenly distributed, rainfall during the week, excessive in Chittagong, where some damage was done to the rice. In the Patna Division much good was done to the crops in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, but the fall was too slight in the other districts to materially benefit the high-level rice. In the Chota Nagpur Division the fall did not exceed a tenth of an inch except in parts of Palamau. Consequently the rice is dying, with serious consequences in Ranchi and Hazaribagh, which with Singhbhum and Palamau will have very poor crops. Elsewhere the crops are flourishing, and the prospects of the spring crops have been much improved by the rain. The price of common rice is almost stationary. Cattle are in good condition, there being plenty of fodder in every district.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 31st October 1899.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 22nd to 28th October 1899.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Oct.	22nd	145·4	9·7	29·939	79·7	89·5	16·8	72·7	75·1	0·811	72·9	81	NNW and calm ...	45	Nil	Chiefly clear, ≏.
,,	23rd	143·6	7·7	·900	80·3	88·7	14·5	74·2	74·4	·773	71·5	74	N, NNW, and calm	43	,,	Chiefly clear, ≏.
,,	24th	140·3	8·0	·858	78·9	87·7	17·2	70·5	72·6	·718	69·3	73	NNW and calm...	37	,,	Chiefly clear, ≏.
,,	25th	141·4	4·9	·873	78·9	87·6	16·1	71·5	73·7	·763	71·1	77	ESE, SE, and calm	55		Chiefly cloudy, ≏ ≡
,,	26th	109·5	Nil	·899	76·6	79·8	5·4	74·4	73·3	·777	71·6	85	ESE, ENE, and E	159	0·02	Cloudy, o, d.
,,	27th	98·4	Nil	·861	74·9	77·6	4·4	73·2	73·2	·795	72·4	92	ENE and NNE ...	168	0·06	Cloudy, o, d.
,,	28th	126·9	0·5	·837	76·2	81·1	9·1	72·0	73·8	·803	72·6	89	N and NNW ...	63	0·01	Chiefly cloudy, o d.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·881
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·861
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	30·8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	79·8
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	77·9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	79·5
The extreme variation of temperature	19·0
The maximum temperature	89·5
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	14
	%
The mean relative humidity	82
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	78
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th October 1899	0·09
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·76
The total fall from 1st January to 28th October 1899	71·95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	64·33

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 80, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

≏, dew; ≡, fog; o, overcast; d, drizzling rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 30th October 1899.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 28th October 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 28th October 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 29th October 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,127	1,72,335	2,721	724	1,17,840	1,949
Jute	272	91,775	1,376	309	1,20,525	1,892
Firewood	72	52,100	781	138	1,11,675	1,704
Other articles	655	1,47,500	1,971	754	1,68,775	2,110
Total ...	2,126	4,63,710	6,849	1,925	5,18,815	7,655

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of August 1899, as compared with the same month of previous year.

Articles.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,814	51	1,463	.....	1,865	1,463	402	.....
Cotton, raw	.....	5	.....	13	5	13	.....	8
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	134	.....	77	.....	134	77	57	.....
Ditto, Indian	4	.....	.....	1	4	1	3	.....
Piece-goods, European	51	.....	95	.....	51	95	.....	44
Ditto, Indian	1	1	.....	2	2	3	.....	1
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	3	.....	4	.....	3	4	.....	1
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Turmeric	5	16	1	38	21	39	.....	18
Alizarine and Aniline Dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Rice in the husk	5	4	81	57	9	138	.....	129
Do. not in the husk	12	1,468	71	263	1,480	334	1,146	.....
Jawar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	31	373	71	39	404	110	294	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Skins of sheep, &c.—	.....	53	.....	56	53	56	.....	3
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp and other fibres—								
Jute—								
Raw	.....	5,563	.....	224	5,563	224	5,339	.....
Gunny-bags and cloth	37	6	13	7	43	20	23	.....
Lac—								
Stick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirit of all kinds, including country spirit	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wine	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, wrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	3	4	4	5	7	9	.....	2
Iron and steel—								
Cast	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	20	2	57	1	22	58	.....	36
Manufactures of iron and steel	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Others	14	20	21	26	34	47	.....	13
Oils—								
Kerosine	132	3	327	19	135	346	.....	211
Castor	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....
Cocoanut	11	.....	20	.....	11	20	.....	9
Mustard and rape	57	2	.....	.....	59	.....	59	.....
Others	1	.....	67	.....	1	67	.....	66
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	34	.....	96	34	96	.....	62
Rape and mustard	23	49	79	43	72	122	.....	50
Til or jinjili	.....	361	.....	77	361	77	284	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earth-nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Paper and Pasteboard	10	3	15	2	13	17	.....	4
Provisions—								
Ghee	3	.....	5	.....	3	5	.....	2
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	49	1	18	49	19	30	.....
Others	76	67	73	44	143	117	26	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	378	.....	222	31	378	323	55	.....

Articles.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balast stone	78	.....	201	.....	78	201	.....	123
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	1	121	2	280	122	282	.....	160
Pepper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ginger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chillies	2	17	1	61	19	62	.....	43
Cardamoms	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	6	19	13	10	25	23	2	.....
Stone and lime	19	13	58	3	32	61	.....	29
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	58	.....	51	.....	58	51	7	.....
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	23	90	21	75	113	96	17	.....
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber	41	.....	108	.....	41	108	.....	67
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	47	54	43	69	101	112	.....	11
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	1
Wool—								
Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpets and rugs	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Piece-goods, European								
Ditto, Indian								
Other sorts of manufactures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	189	180	172	202	369	374	.....	5
Total	3,314	8,630	3,516	1,762	1,1944	5,278	7,767	1,161

T. Siddle,
Auditor.

Calcutta, *the 28th October 1899.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th September 1899 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)					
Total traffic for the week ...	314,689	3,23,186 11 6	48,64,039 0	9,33,990 4 6	22,033 0 0	12,79,159 15 6	93,278	181,022	274,300
Or per mile of railway	.....	188 14 7	.....	546 0 4	12 14 1	747 13 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12½ weeks of half-year	*3,924,360	*39,63,076 9 0	†4,94,34,856 30	†87,96,691 6 0	‡2,69,727 0 0	1,29,69,494 15 0	§1,152,342	§1,905,700	§3,058,042
Total for 13½ weeks ...	4,239,049	42,26,213 4 6	5,43,58,895 30	97,30,681 10 0	2,91,760 0 0	1,42,48,654 14 0	1,245,620	2,086,722	3,332,342
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	291,233½	2,88,619 12 5	43,68,732 0	7,12,268 13 5	18,646 15 9	10,19,535 9 7	91,099	156,168	247,267
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	169 4 4	.....	417 11 8	10 15 0	597 15 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 13½ weeks of previous year ...	3,935,768	38,91,617 2 8	5,12,96,282 20	91,44,634 11 7	2,67,706 10 8	1,33,03,958 8 6	1,215,341	2,027,180	3,242,521

(a) The increase is due to movements of pilgrims, chiefly from stations on "A" districts to Gaya, and from Gaya to stations on "A," "L," and "B" districts.
(b) The increase is in heavy upward despatch of food-grains from almost all the principal stations and in coal traffic—Gaurangdi and Jherriah branch.
* Added No. of passengers 2,729 and deducted Rs. 4,423 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended
† Do. Mds. 1,92,934 and " 6,688 } 19th to 26th August 1899.
‡ Deducted " 3,781 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 26th August 1899.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th October 1899 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)					
Total traffic for the week ...	332,299	3,63,838 5 0	42,91,734 30	9,39,448 12 0	22,072 0 0	13,24,559 1 0	94,328	178,197	272,525
Or per mile of railway	.....	212 3 10	.....	549 3 5	12 14 5	774 5 8	.....	.....	...
For previous 13½ weeks of half-year	4,239,049	42,26,213 4 0	5,43,58,895 30	97,30,681 10 0	2,91,760 0 0	1,42,48,654 14 0	1,245,620	2,086,722	3,332,342
Total for 14½ weeks ...	4,571,348	45,89,251 9 0	5,90,50,630 20	1,06,70,130 6 0	3,13,832 0 0	1,55,73,213 15 0	1,339,948	2,264,919	3,604,867
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	309,927	3,06,878 13 0	45,26,334 30	8,22,096 13 3	17,476 3 1	11,46,451 1 4	89,987	159,063	249,050
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	172 15 8	.....	462 2 3	10 4 0	672 5 11	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding 14½ weeks of previous year ...	4,245,695	41,98,495 15 3	5,58,22,617 10	99,66,731 8 10	2,85,182 13 9	1,44,50,410 5 10	1,305,328	2,186,243	3,491,571

(a) The increase is due to "Doorga Poojah" traffic and movements of pilgrims from Gaya to stations on "A," "L," and "B" districts.
(b) The increase is in heavy upward despatch of food-grains from almost all the principal stations on B, C, D and L districts.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th September 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,714	4,099 8 0	14,326 30	485 13 0	9 8 0	4,594 5 0	1,103	85	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	184 6 7	.....	21 13 5	0 6 6	206 10 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12½ weeks of half-year	*220,420	*50,696 7 0	†1,69,017 20	†5,215 12 0	‡108 0 0	56,020 3 0	13,528	1,134	14,662
Total for 13½ weeks ...	238,134	54,796 15 0	1,83,344 10	5,701 9 0	117 0 0	60,614 8 0	14,631	1,219	15,850
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,040½	4,264 5 2	6,128 10	293 2 0	6 7 6	4,563 14 8	1,128	60	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	189 2 0	.....	13 3 0	0 4 8	202 9 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 13½ weeks of previous year ...	242,940½	55,075 1 9	1,11,417 10	4,256 11 0	89 1 0	59,420 13 9	14,998	1,260	16,258

* Added No. of passengers 1,925 and Rs. 503 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended
† Ditto Mds. 2,665 and " 21 } and 26th August 1899.
‡ Deducted " 5 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 26th August 1899.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th October 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...affic for the week	19,732	4,958 10 0	16,296 30	614 0 0	9 0 0	5,581 10 0	1,096	92	1,188
...age of railway	...	223 0 11	.....	21 9 11	0 6 6	251 1 4	.....	.....	...
...vious 13½ weeks of half-year	238,134	54,795 15 0	1,83,344 10	5,701 9 0	117 0 0	60,614 8 0	14,631	1,219	15,850
Total for 14½ weeks ...	257,866	59,754 9 0	1,99,641 0	6,315 9 0	126 0 0	66,196 2 0	15,727	1,311	17,038
COMPARISON.									
...for corresponding week of ...vious year.	19,445	4,567 8 5	12,422 0	413 8 0	5 8 6	4,986 8 11	1,098	90	1,188
...age of railway corresponding ...k of previous year.	.....	205 7 6	.....	18 9 7	0 4 0	224 5 1	.....	.....	...
...for corresponding 14½ weeks ...vious year.	1202,385½	59,642 10 2	1,23,830 10	4,670 3 0	94 9 6	64,407 6 8	16,096	1,350	17,446

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th September 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...affic for the week	14,680	16,016 15 0	87,437 30	13,949 13 0	67 0 0	29,163 12 0	6,897	4,126	11,023
...age of railway	.....	98 14 6	.....	80 7 0	0 6 7	179 12 1	.....	.....	...
...vious 12½ weeks of half-year	*216,549	*1,97,385 13 0	†10,21,787 20	†1,42,877 7 0	‡806 0 0	3,41,069 4 0	§86,626	§40,559	§127,185
Total for 13½ weeks ...	231,229	2,13,432 12 0	11,09,225 10	1,56,927 4 0	873 0 0	3,70,233 0 0	93,523	44,685	138,208
COMPARISON.									
...corresponding week of ...vious year.	16,475	16,943 7 2	72,277 0	11,652 4 0	64 11 3	28,660 6 5	7,626	3,092	10,718
...e railway corresponding ...k of previous year.	.....	104 6 11	.....	71 13 2	0 6 5	176 10 6	.....	.....	.....
...for corresponding 13½ weeks ...vious year.	227,559½	1,89,989 11 6	7,38,102 10	1,10,651 5 6	720 4 6	3,01,361 5 6	94,612	39,915	134,527

*Added No. of passengers 685 and Rs. 1,535
†Deducted Mds. 16,332 and added ,, 1,383
‡Added ,, 25
} On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 19th and 26th August 1899.

§Audited figures up to the week ended 26th August 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th October 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...ffic for the week ...	14,951	17,025 0 0	94,440 10	14,992 13 0	68 0 0	31,185 13 0	7,007	4,128	11,135
...age of railway	.....	104 15 0	.....	86 13 10	0 6 8	192 3 6	.....	.....	.....
...vious 13½ weeks of half-	231,229	2,13,432 12 0	11,09,225 10	1,56,927 4 0	873 0 0	3,70,233 0 0	93,523	44,685	1,38,208
Total for 14½ weeks ...	246,180	2,30,457 12 0	12,03,665 20	1,70,920 1 0	941 6 0	4,01,418 13 0	100,530	48,813	1,49,343
COMPARISON.									
...for corresponding week ...vious year	17,344	18,208 5 4	82,924 10	13,718 9 1	80 14 0	32,007 12 5	7,391	3,855	11,256
...age of railway correspond- ...k of previous year ...	.....	112 3 8	.....	84 8 11	0 8 0	197 4 7	.....	.....	.....
...for corresponding 14½ ...s of previous year ...	2,44,905½	2,26,198 0 10	8,21,026 20	1,24,369 14 7	801 2 6	§3,35,369 1 11	102,033	43,780	1,45,783

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th September 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings estimated.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	13,212	3,961 11 0	27,589 10	2,553 13 0	14 0 0	8,529 8 0	3,036	280	3,316
Or per mile of railway	.....	75 10 1	.....	32 6 4	0 2 10	108 3 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11½ weeks of half-year.	*39,194	*47,729 3 0	†2,44,425 10	†20,304 5 0	‡163 0 0	68,201 8 0	§12,640	§2,140	§14,780
Total for 12½ weeks	112,406	53,690 14 0	2,72,014 20	22,858 2 0	189 0 0	76,731 0 0	15,696	3,420	19,116
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Added No. of passengers 63 and deducted Rs. 413
† Do. Mds. 26,197 and ,, 2,070 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 19th
‡ Do. ,, 18 } and 26th August 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 26th August 1899.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th October 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	13,298	6,183 10 0	37,565 30	3,818 0 0	14 0 0	10,015 10 0	1,945	281	2,226
Or per mile of railway	.....	78 7 1	.....	48 6 11	0 2 10	127 0 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12½ weeks of half-year	112,406	53,690 14 0	2,72,014 20	22,858 2 0	182 0 0	76,731 0 0	15,696	3,420	19,116
Total for 13½ weeks ...	125,704	59,874 8 0	3,09,580 10	26,676 2 0	196 0 0	86,746 10 0	17,641	3,701	21,342
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	...

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st October 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	165,160	84,550 0 0	10,90,320 0	2,52,860 0 0	14,610 0 0	3,32,020 0 0	35,404	46,496	81,900
Or per mile of railway	198	102 0 0	1,318 0	303 0 0	3 0 0	408* 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year†	3,007,695	13,83,954 0 0	1,56,97,457 0	32,56,438 0 0	2,42,762 0 0	48,83,161 0 0	541,850	626,084	1,167,934
Total for 16 weeks ...	3,172,855	14,68,504 0 0	1,67,96,777 0	35,09,298 0 0	2,57,379 0 0	52,35,181 0 0	577,254	672,580	1,249,834
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	212,289	1,23,029 0 0	11,71,306 0	2,49,131 0 0	13,354 0 0	3,85,514 0 0	35,589	53,660	89,249
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	258	149 0 0	1,421 0	302 0 0	3 0 0	454 0 0	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,958,827	12,93,982 0 0	1,55,33,329 0	30,73,541 0 0	2,50,719 0 0	46,18,242 0 0	546,881	606,920	1,153,801

Note.—Decrease in coaching traffic due to Doorga Pujah in the corresponding week last year.
* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 2nd September 1899.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st October 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,570	6,190 0 0	87,200 0	5,630 0 0	130 0 0	11,950 0 0	2,478	2,048	4,526
Or per mile of railway	201	72 0 0	782 0	65 0 0	2 0 0	139 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 15 weeks of half-year*	3,74,570	1,13,325 0 0	5,12,343 0	42,664 0 0	2,584 0 0	1,58,573 0 0	38,353	22,309	60,662
Total for 16 weeks ...	3,91,840	1,19,515 0 0	5,79,633 0	48,294 0 0	2,714 0 0	1,70,523 0 0	40,831	24,357	65,188
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	24,290	9,104 0 0	48,012 0	4,923 0 0	95 0 0	14,122 0 0	2,352	2,360	4,712
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	281	106 0 0	558 0	57 0 0	1 0 0	164 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,71,063	1,12,427 0 0	4,59,158 0	39,093 0 0	3,177 0 0	1,55,297 0 0	38,700	33,314	72,014

* Audited up to 2nd September 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st October 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,280	900 0 0	10,400 0	420 0 0	10 0 0	1,330 0 0	760	164	924
Or per mile of railway	121	27 0 0	318 0	13 0 0	.....	40 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 15 weeks of half-year*	53,203	11,959 0 0	55,279 0	3,500 0 0	73 0 0	15,532 0 0	7,417	13,005	20,422
Total for 16 weeks ...	57,183	12,859 0 0	65,709 0	3,920 0 0	83 0 0	16,862 0 0	8,177	13,169	21,346
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	1,371 0	69 0 0	.....	69 0 0	...	528	528
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	42 0	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	1,371 0	69 0 0	.....	69 0 0	...	528	528

* Audited up to 2nd September 1899.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st October 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	840	250 0 0	5,190 0	270 0 0	110 0 0	630 0 0	200	404	*604
Or per mile of railway	34	10 0 0	210 0	11 0 0	4 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year†	22,474	6,807 0 0	1,12,136 0	7,498 0 0	748 0 0	15,053 0 0	3,209	10,062	13,271
Total for 16 weeks ...	23,314	7,057 0 0	1,17,326 0	7,768 0 0	858 0 0	15,683 0 0	3,409	10,466	13,875
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Includes ballast train-miles 254.
† Audited up to 2nd September 1899.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st October 1899 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,976	840 0 0	14,900 0	1,680 0 0	40 0 0	2,560 0 0	350	702	*1,052
Or per mile of railway	59	25 0 0	452 0	51 0 0	.....	(a)76 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	28,243	9,974 0 0	1,08,841 0	9,916 0 0	1,271 0 0	21,161 0 0	4,923	12,777	17,700
Total for 16 weeks ...	30,219	†10,814 0 0	1,23,931 0	11,596 0 0	1,311 0 0	23,721 0 0	5,273	13,479	18,752
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,567	656 0 0	5,313 0	384 0 0	176 0 0	1,216 0 0	214	354	568
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	71	30 0 0	240 0	17 0 0	.....	47 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	19,554	6,896 0 0	63,316 0	6,088 0 0	1,088 0 0	14,072 0 0	2,505	8,866	11,371

(a) Excluding ferry.
* Includes ballast train-miles 384.
† Audited up to 2nd September 1899.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 14th October 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,358	15,009 0 6	1,12,771 0	14,540 0 0	155 0 0	29,704 0 0	4,642	5,174	9,816
Or per mile of railway	234	†115 0 0	883 0	105 0 0	1 0 0	221 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year*	456,142	1,74,340 0 0	11,69,617 0	1,20,359 0 0	12,238 0 0	3,16,128 0 0	67,548	54,307	121,855
Total for 15 weeks ...	486,460	1,89,349 0 0	12,82,388 0	1,43,899 0 0	12,393 0 0	3,45,832 0 0	72,190	59,481	131,671
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,589	11,909 0 0	1,34,086 0	12,535 0 0	142 0 0	24,676 0 0	3,653	4,233	7,886
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	237	96 0 0	1,073 0	100 0 0	1 0 0	197 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	456,798	1,66,769 0 0	10,93,147 0	72,512 0 0	4,616 0 0	2,43,897 0 0	62,092	48,916	111,008

* Audited up to 2nd September 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 14th October 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	(a)120,610	47,859	(a)7,03,460	57,770	(c)13,230	(a)1,20,830	20,429	(b)25,124	45,544
Or per mile of railway	111·24	44·08	648·34	53·24	14·04	111·36	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14½ weeks of half-year(c)	1,823,856	6,69,038	82,05,842	9,59,022	2,05,384	18,33,444	3,68,236	3,67,706	735,942
Total for 15½ weeks ...	1,944,506	7,16,859	89,09,292	10,16,792	2,20,614	19,54,274	3,98,656	3,92,830	791,486
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	111,238	37,319	5,08,635	34,627	7,708	79,654	20,673	(d)16,502	37,175
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	120·26	40·35	336·66	37·43	8·33	86·11	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,631,168	5,82,649	39,21,206	7,17,059	1,79,071	14,79,679	3,28,641	3,23,345	651,986

(a) The increase is due to the increased mileage and the traffic being abnormally low last year owing to breaches in the line on the Tirhut Section.
(b) Includes 3,962 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) ,, audited figures up to week ending 19th August 1899.
(d) ,, 3,114 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 21st October 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	113,400	(a)48,450	7,23,670	(a)68,580	(a)14,830	(a)1,31,860	26,687	(b)26,025	52,712
Or per mile of railway	104·52	44·65	666·98	63·21	13·67	121·53	.....	.....	...
For previous 15½ weeks of half-year (c)	1,946,780	7,11,594	88,89,550	10,06,462	2,19,943	19,37,989	395,966	395,627	791,593
Total for 16½ weeks ...	2,060,180	7,60,044	96,13,220	10,75,032	2,34,773	20,69,849	422,653	421,652	844,305
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	99,324	37,671	4,07,635	40,535	10,396	88,602	21,149	(d)17,742	38,891
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	107·38	40·73	440·69	43·83	11·24	95·79	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,730,492	6,20,320	63,28,841	7,57,594	1,90,368	15,68,282	349,790	341,087	690,877

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage and the traffic being abnormally low last year owing to breaches in the line on the Tirhut section.
(b) Includes 4,838 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) „ audited figures up to week ending 2nd September 1899.
(d) „ 3,658 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th October 1899 on 377 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 11 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,054	16,431 0 0	2,45,268 0	15,829 0 0	427 0 0	32,687 0 0	2,823	8,111	10,934
Or per mile of railway	61·15	43·58	632·13	40·80	1·10	85·48	7·49	20·99	28·39
For previous 14 weeks of half-year*	303,967	1,76,957 0 0	34,02,313 0	1,82,199 0 0	9,912 0 0	3,69,068 0 0	48,042	107,619	155,661
Total for 15 weeks ...	327,021	1,93,388 0 0	36,47,581 0	1,98,028 0 0	10,339 0 0	4,01,755 0 0	50,865	115,730	166,595
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,395	11,896 0 0	2,39,057 0	8,654 0 0	344 0 0	20,894 0 0	3,235	6,287	9,522
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	75·33	41·89	815·89	29·54	1·17	72·60	11·39	21·46	32·85
Total to corresponding date of previous year	281,096	1,50,935 0 0	37,76,454 0	1,70,840 0 0	9,020 0 0	3,31,396 0 0	41,718	76,413	118,131

* Includes audited figures for week ending 2nd September 1899.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 14th October 1899.			Receipts for week ending 15th October 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 14th October 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 15th October 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1898.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
388	32,687	85·48	293	20,894	72·90	388	7,83,674	.....	29·3	5,70,322	.....	1,13,352	.....

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Report on Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1898-99	1871
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 6th November 1899	1880
Stocks of rice in and around Calcutta	1884
Statement showing the quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported and exported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of July 1899	1885
Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains and salt in the head-quarters station bazars of the districts of Bengal during the fortnight ending the 31st October 1899 ...	1889
ABSTRACT of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of October 1899	1896
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 29th October to 4th November 1899 ... ...?	1897
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 4th November 1899	1898
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	1899

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR 1898-99.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Dated Darjeeling, the 2nd November 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 344T.F.

READ—

The Report of the Commissioner of Excise for the year 1898-99 with the observations of the Board of Revenue.

MR. K. G. GUPTA held the office of Excise Commissioner throughout the year. He had immediately under him three Deputy Collectors, one as his Personal Assistant, and two as Travelling Inspectors of Excise. In 18 districts, 14 of which have central distilleries, the excise administration was in charge of Special Deputy Collectors, while in 26 districts ordinary Deputy Collectors were in charge of excise in addition to their regular duties. Sub-Deputy Collectors were in charge of the nine most important distilleries, the remainder being in charge of non-gazetted officers. In the executive branch of the subordinate establishment, and among the clerks in the office branch, the numbers remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 201 and 141, respectively; while four of the old excise darogas were replaced by men of a superior class.

2. *Inspections.*—The tours of the Excise Commissioner occupied 121 days, and the Inspectors of Excise were on tour for 238 and 252 days, respectively. Every district and distillery and every depôt open throughout the year was visited by the Excise Commissioner himself or by one of his Inspectors. Most of the ganja warehouses, and a large number of outstills and excise shops, were also inspected, while all but 16 subdivisions in the province were visited by the Inspectors. With regard to inspections by Collectors, it is reported that the Sadar Excise offices in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga were not inspected at all, and that the distillery in Dumka, which had not been inspected once in the previous year, was again not inspected during the year under review as often as the rules require. In 14 out of the 18 districts, in which Special Deputy Collectors were employed, the prescribed minimum of touring (150 days) was attained. In Darbhanga and Ranchi, where the deficiency was most conspicuous, the Board state the explanations received are not satisfactory. For Deputy Collectors of the ordinary staff, who are employed on excise work, the minimum period of touring is fixed at 90 days; in 17 out of 26 districts, the prescribed amount of touring was done, the deficiency in the remaining nine districts varying from 10 days in Bankura to 77 in Singhbhum. The reasons generally given for insufficient tours are the paucity of officers at head-quarters, the exigencies of judicial or other work, and the ill-health of the officers concerned. In two districts, Manbhum and Birbhum, where the touring was insufficient in 1897-98, as well as in 1898-99, the Deputy Collectors who were in charge for the greater part of both years were Mr. W. H. Mackenzie and Babu Bisvesvar Bhattacharji. The explanations given of the short tours performed by these officers are insufficient. The Board will be requested to insist on the prescribed minimum being fully worked up to in future.

3. *Revenue and charges.*—The excise revenue was, as in previous years, realised from fees on licenses for the wholesale and retail sale of distilled and fermented liquors and drugs, distillery fees, and duty on the actual quantity of country rum, country spirit prepared in central distilleries, opium, and hemp drugs that passed into consumption. Duty on imported liquors is an item of the Imperial Customs revenue. The following statement shows the gross excise revenue, the charges, net revenue, and percentage of charges on gross revenue for the last five years :—

Period.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue.	Percentage of charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1894-95 ...	1,25,67,855	6,37,858	1,19,29,997	5·07
1895-96 ...	1,33,77,705	6,74,582	1,27,03,123	5·04
1896-97 ...	1,34,10,577	6,83,351	1,27,27,226	5·09
1897-98 ...	1,27,48,059*	6,77,203*	1,20,70,856*	5·3
1898-99 ...	1,34,27,228	6,74,503	1,27,52,725	5·02
Difference of the past two years.	+6,79,169	—2,700	+6,81,869	—·28

* Revised figures.

In order, however, to obtain the true figures for the net revenue derived from excise, there should be added to the charges here given Rs. 12,308 on account of refunds, and Rs. 5,565 for the excess of rewards distributed over fines realised, the latter of which are credited not to excise, but to Law and Justice. This raises the expenditure to Rs. 6,92,376 and reduces the net revenue to Rs. 1,27,34,852 against Rs. 1,20,46,526 in 1897-98. Thus in place of the large reduction in the receipts which was noted last year, a considerable advance, not only on the revenue of the previous year but on the receipts of 1896-97, has now to be recorded, adding another to the many proofs of the prompt return of the province to prosperity since the late famine. Calculated on the population ascertained at the Census of 1891 (after allowing for natural increase at the rate of seven per thousand per annum), the incidence of excise revenue per head of population during the year under

review amounted to two annas and ten pies, against two annas and eight pies in 1897-98. The net decrease of Rs. 2,700 in charges is accounted for mainly by the discontinuance of the grain compensation allowance given to menials in the previous year.

4. *Revenue by Divisions.*—Distributed according to Divisions, the gross receipts for the last five years are shown thus :—

Divisions.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1898-99 compared with 1897-98.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	12,32,386	13,30,348	13,56,767	13,52,065	14,84,754	1,32,689	...
Presidency	36,15,302	38,42,486	38,78,369	37,76,707	39,02,545	1,25,838	...
Rajshahi	10,00,540	10,73,235	11,12,258	10,44,479	10,47,797	3,318	...
Dacca	8,21,166	8,97,361	9,05,279	9,03,785	9,28,135	24,350	...
Chittagong	2,88,837	3,41,961	2,74,725	2,73,490	2,84,039	10,549	...
Patna	26,36,784	27,38,269	26,34,850	24,30,722*	26,08,163	1,77,441	...
Bhagalpur	14,02,917	14,70,888	14,89,130	14,86,215	15,56,800	70,585	...
Orissa	5,83,294	6,27,629	6,53,071	6,96,146	7,50,415	54,269	...
Chota Nagpur	9,86,629	10,56,618	11,06,151	7,84,450	8,64,580	80,130	...
Total ...	1,25,67,855	1,33,77,705	1,34,10,577	1,27,48,059	1,34,27,228	6,79,169	...

* Revised figures.

It will be seen that the increase was shared by all the Divisions. The largest receipts were obtained, as usual, in the Presidency Division, including Calcutta, and the smallest in the Chittagong Division. The Presidency and Patna Divisions between them contributed about half the excise revenue of the Province.

5. *Revenue and Consumption.*—The relation of the growth of consumption to the growth of revenue is illustrated by the following statistics of the four chief articles of Excise :—

	Revenue.		Percentage of difference.	Consumption.		Percentage of difference.
	1897-98.	1898-99.		1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		L. P. gallons.	L. P. gallons.	
Country spirit. Distillery	27,40,063	31,05,315	+13·3	4,42,104	5,30,083	+19·9
Country spirit. Outstill	28,40,949	29,92,478	+5·3	... ..	.....	.. ...
Country rum ...	4,14,665	3,15,613	—23·9	77,979	50,053	—35·8
				Mds.	Mds.	
Opium ...	23,18,598	24,01,026	+3·6	2,086	2,164	+3 7
Ganj ...	26,57,452	27,20,140	+2·4	4,651	4,797	+3·1

In last year's Resolution, the fact that the consumption of excisable articles diminished in a larger proportion than the revenue derived therefrom was noted as a satisfactory proof that the accepted principle of raising a maximum of revenue from a minimun of consumption had been carefully kept in view. The above figures, however, show that it is not possible to secure this condition at all seasons or under all circumstances. In the year under review the increase in consumption was proportionately larger than that in the revenue, and the reason is thus explained by the Board :—

"The rates of quantitative duty levied on these articles remained unchanged, but the amounts which the vendors engage to pay at the commencement of each year for the privilege

of sale did not increase in proportion to the quantities which were ultimately sold. The consumption of each of these articles had received a check during the previous year, and it was not to be expected that the vendors, with their experience of that year, would offer very high fees for the shops during the year under report. The license fees operate as a check on sudden fluctuations in revenue, and the loss sustained by the vendors by an unforeseen decrease in the consumption of one year is recouped by the lower fees which they pay in succeeding years.

6. In the following statement the gross excise revenue of the past five years is classified according to the articles from which it is derived :—

Articles of Excise.	Revenue.					1898-99 compared with 1897-98.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirit	55,61,516	59,11,840	60,80,461	55,81,012*	60,97,793	5,16,781	...
Rum	4,32,227	4,66,296	4,18,780	4,14,665	3,16,613	...	99,052
Imported liquors	2,81,588	2,87,994	2,94,420	2,91,635	3,06,350	14,715	...
Beer	538	485	507	726*	5,449	4,723	...
Tari	9,97,852	10,24,031	10,10,481	10,14,265*	10,28,219	13,954	...
Pachwai	3,82,336	4,39,284	4,43,481	3,70,843	4,46,441	75,598	...
Charas	15,888	17,985	19,591	19,932	22,058	2,126	...
Sidhi, sabzi or bhang ...	55,394	59,498	65,564	64,083	67,240	3,157	...
Majum	2,119	1,710	1,495	1,482	1,493	11	...
Madak	89 439	77,332	...	...	...	...	...
Chandu	27,624	30,360	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits used in arts ...	390	1,097	812	126	320	194	...
Ganja	24,92,755	26,80,819	27,31,522	26,57,452	27,20,140	62,688	...
Opium	22,13,721	23,65,129	23,25,603	23,18,598	24,01,026	82,428	...
Miscellaneous	12,468	13,844	17,862	13,240	15,086	1,846	...
Total ...	1,25,67,855	1,33,77,705	1,34,10,579	1,27,48,059*	1,34,27,228	7,78,221	99,052
						Net increase ...	6,79,169

* Revised figures.

The above statement shows that country spirits continue to bring in the largest revenue, and that the chief increase during the year occurred under this head. Taking the percentage of revenue under each head on the total excise revenue, country spirits stand first with a percentage of 44·8, followed by hemp drugs (21·7), opium (18·7), tari (7·4), *pachwai* (2·9), and rum (2·3). This order is the same as that of the preceding year, except that *pachwai* and rum have changed places, the revenue from the former having exceeded that from rum during the past year.

7. *Current settlements.*—The settlements for the current year, as made up to the end of May last, show a marked increase of Rs. 7,33,102 as compared with the previous year, and this has been shared by all the divisions in the province. The most marked increase occurred in the Chota Nagpur Division (Rs. 2,55,463), followed by the Patna (Rs. 2,05,022) and Presidency (Rs. 1,08,213) Divisions. The improvement is undoubtedly owing to the cessation of scarcity and the bountiful harvests of the past year which have resulted in the settlement of a larger number of licenses and enhanced fees during the current year.

8. *Country spirit.*—Country spirit forms the chief source of excise revenue in Bengal. Its manufacture and sale are carried on under two systems—the fixed duty or *central distillery* and the *outstill* system. The central distilleries are maintained by Government; stills are worked within them by distillers, and the liquor is passed out, after the levy of the distillery fee and the duty, for sale at licensed shops. The distillery fee, which is levied at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per London-proof gallon, except in certain metropolitan districts where the rate is 1 anna per gross gallon, is taken as a contribution to the cost of the establishments, and as rent for the use of the premises. Duty is levied at varying rates, ranging from Re. 1·14 to Rs. 5 per London-proof gallon for different districts. Outstills, on the other hand, are licensed at monthly fees, no separate duty being charged. The central distillery system is in force throughout the Burdwan Division, except in certain wild

tracts of Bankura and Midnapore, and also throughout the Presidency, Dacca, and Orissa Divisions, with the exception of the hilly tracts of Cuttack along the frontier of the Garhjat States, and in the Sonthal Parganas district. In the Patna Division and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and part of Hazaribagh, a dual system of central distilleries and outstills is maintained, the areas served by the distilleries being defined, and outstills being placed at such distances as to minimise the risk of smuggling of outstill liquor into those areas. In the Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions, in the Chota Nagpur Division, except a small portion of Hazaribagh and Manbhum, and in the districts of Purnea and Malda of the Bhagalpur Division, the outstill system alone is in force.

Of the total revenue from country spirit, Rs. 31,05,315 was contributed by central distilleries under the three heads of license fees (Rs. 10,73,628), still-head duty (Rs. 19,67,440), and distillery fees (Rs. 64,247), and Rs. 29,92,478 by outstills, the former showing an increase of Rs. 3,65,252 and the latter of Rs. 1,51,529 over the receipts of the previous year. The number of outstills sanctioned rose from 2,096 in 1897-98 to 2,104 in the year under review, and the number settled from 2,018 to 2,076, while the number of shops sanctioned for the sale of distillery spirits fell from 1,199 to 1,190, and the number settled from 1,193 to 1,186. The increase in the number of outstills open during the year is due to the re-opening of outstills in the wilder parts of Cuttack where they had been closed for some time owing to the introduction of the distillery system, and to the fact that a large number (78) of the sanctioned number of outstills had remained unsettled in the previous year owing to the famine. In the Burdwan Division there was an increase of revenue in Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, and Howrah, against a decline in Bankura and Midnapore, the net increase being Rs. 23,906. The increase was largest in Hooghly, where the employment of a special detective force has resulted in increased consumption of duty-paid liquor. The increase in the consumption of duty-paid liquor in Bankura, which has a bad name for illicit dealings, was not maintained during the year under review. The Presidency Division shows an increase in revenue of Rs. 2,19,294 shared by all the districts, Calcutta alone contributing Rs. 1,80,046. In the Rajshahi Division with the districts of Purnea and Malda, a small increase of Rs. 858 was obtained. The Dacca Division shows an increase in revenue of Rs. 9,302, which is shared by all the districts except Faridpur. In the Chittagong Division, where the consumption of spirits is very limited, the revenue rose during the year by Rs. 3,961.

The Patna Division, which for excise purposes is taken to include the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Hazaribagh, and is under the dual system of central distilleries and outstills, yields the largest revenue from country spirits; the amount realised in the past year being Rs. 20,81,267 against Rs. 18,95,726 in 1897-98, the increase occurring in both the distillery and outstill areas. Four of the five districts in the Bhagalpur Division have already been discussed, and there remains only the Sonthal Parganas, from which an increase of Rs. 11,001 in revenue is returned. The Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions have also returned an increase of Rs. 12,264 and Rs. 50,654, respectively.

Before the re-introduction of the distillery system generally in Bengal, the revenue from country spirits was (with the exception of one year, 1883-84) highest in 1887-88 (52 lakhs), after which it began to decline, till it stood at 45 lakhs in 1890-91. In 1891-92 it commenced to rise steadily till 1896-97, when it reached Rs. 60,80,000. In 1897-98 it receded to Rs. 55,81,000, owing to the famine, but made a complete recovery during the year under review, the figure standing at nearly Rs. 60,88,000. In last year's Resolution, reference was made to the relative consumption of outstill and distillery liquor in different districts of the Province and the proportion of revenue brought in by vend license fees compared with duty, which had led the Government of India to infer a widespread prevalence of illicit distillation and sale and the smuggling of outstill liquor into distillery tracts. The Supreme Government suggested the adoption of certain measures to safeguard the excise revenue from country spirits, and the matter has been engaging the attention of the Board and the Local Government. The final conclusions of this Government are held in abeyance, pending a further report from the Board. Meanwhile, as an outcome

of this correspondence, an experiment is being tried in the districts of Bankura and the Sonthal Parganas, which have a bad reputation for illicit dealings, by which distillery liquor is coloured red in order to facilitate the detection of outstill liquor when smuggled into distillery areas.

In accordance with the desire expressed by Government last year, the Excise Commissioner has incorporated in the present report a statement showing the consumption of outstill and distillery liquor in different districts of the Province, the incidence of taxation per head, and the proportion of revenue brought in by vend license fees compared with duty. He prefaces his remarks by the statement that the figures of consumption of outstill liquor are based on information furnished by the licensees and by inspecting officers, and are almost valueless for purposes of close comparison. If any value whatever be attached to them, they would seem to show that the incidence of revenue is no greater in the distillery than in the outstill areas, though the distillery system obtains in the wealthiest tracts of Bengal; and that there are great inequalities of consumption between distillery districts, between outstill districts, and between the distillery and outstill areas of the same district. All this would *primâ facie* establish the existence of illicit dealings, but the Excise Commissioner urges that in analysing the figures, sufficient allowance should be made for those ethnological and religious factors that account for the drinking habits of a people, *e.g.*, the chief drinkers are Hindi-speaking races, aborigines, and mixed tribes, and to a much less extent Bengalis, while Uriyas are almost total abstainers; consumption also varies inversely with the proportion of Muhammadans in the population. Mr. Gupta has also urged elsewhere that the consumption of country spirit should not be considered by itself, but along with that of rum, *pachwai*, *tari*, and imported liquors, and that the incidence of this combined revenue is a safer guide than that of the revenue from country spirit alone. It seems, however, to the Lieutenant-Governor that, making all allowances for these disturbing factors, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that illicit consumption does prevail in Bankura, Midnapore, in parts of Hooghly, Burdwan, Nadia, and Murshidabad, the Sonthal Parganas, and to some extent in Orissa, and that there is leakage of revenue in the distillery areas in Bihar and Hazaribagh. That this is so is not denied by the Excise Commissioner whose criticisms are confined to pointing out the extent to which inferences may safely be drawn from the figures supplied.

9. *Sites of shops.*—The rules forbidding the opening of shops in a bazaar, on high roads or close to places of public resort, seem to have been carefully observed, due regard being given to public opinion in the matter. During the year a liquor shop in the 24-Parganas, an outstill in Monghyr and three *tari* shops in Hooghly, Howrah, and Shahabad, respectively, were removed in deference to local opinion; a liquor shop in the 24-Parganas and two outstills in Jalpaiguri were closed at the instance of a mill manager and the managers of tea estates; in Midnapore the site of a pachwai shop was changed on the complaint of a missionary, and in Angul an outstill was transferred from the interior of a village to a place outside.

10. *Country rum.*—The supply of country rum is derived from Sibpur near Howrah, from Sakri in Darbhanga, from Shahjahanpur in the North-Western Provinces, and from Aska and Arkot in Madras. More than three-fifths of the demand is supplied by the Shahjahanpur distillery. The revenue from rum fell from Rs. 4,14,665 to Rs. 3,15,613 in the year under review, the quantity consumed having declined from 77,979 gallons London-proof to 50,053 gallons London-proof. Neither the Board nor the Excise Commissioner have as yet been able to trace the real cause of the striking decline in consumption, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await with interest the special report promised by the Board. Meanwhile, it would appear that the raising of the duty on country rum in January 1898 from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 has had a more serious effect on consumption than was anticipated by the Excise Commissioner. The bulk of the trade in rum is carried on through Calcutta, where the quantity imported during the year amounted to 36,920 gross gallons. Excluding the quantity exported to Assam and Port Blair, (4,682 gross gallons), the amount consumed in Bengal itself was 32,238, of which 20,910 gross gallons were consumed in Calcutta and 11,328 in the mufassal. The quantity

further imported into the Bengal mufassal direct from Shahjahanpur amounted to 2,032 gross or 2,029 London-proof gallons.

11. *Imported liquor.*—The excise revenue from imported liquor, which consists exclusively of fees for wholesale and retail licenses, rose from Rs. 2,91,635 to Rs. 3,06,350. Nearly one-half of the total revenue was collected in Calcutta. The number of wholesale licenses was reduced by 12, and that of retail licenses by 2. The changes are ascribed to the ordinary fluctuations of trade. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice a large increase in the importation of German white spirit, which is mainly used for the purpose of being manipulated into brandy and whisky. This question, however, is not one which can be dealt with by the excise authorities, who can do nothing to stop the practice beyond bringing it to notice.

12. *Tari.*—No duty is charged on tari, the sap of the palmyra or date tree, but revenue is derived from license fees for the sale of both fermented and unfermented tari. The number of licenses for the sale of the fermented liquor during the year increased from 13,233 to 13,262, and for unfermented tari from 1,568 to 1,872. The total receipts rose from Rs. 10,14,265 to Rs. 10,28,219, the bulk of the increase occurring under fees for fermented tari. The increase under this head was heaviest in the Patna district, and is explained by the fact that owing to the late settlement of the tari licenses no advance fees were paid in March 1898, nearly the whole of the demand being realized within the year under review. As usual, the bulk of the tari revenue was derived from the Patna Division and the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur, which contributed between them 64·3 per cent. of the total receipts. Calcutta shows the heaviest decrease, which is ascribed to the plague scare. The Madras tree-tax system, the theory of which is that every tree yielding *tari* should pay a tax according to a fixed rate, is being tried, as far as is possible without amending the law, in selected areas in the districts of the Patna Division, and Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Puri and Hooghly.

13. *Pachwai.*—This liquor, brewed from rice, forms the favourite beverage of the aboriginal tribes found in the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur Divisions, the Sonthal Parganas, and the western half of Murshidabad. Another variety, prepared from millet (*marua*), is much drunk in Darjeeling. The revenue is derived from license fees for sale and for home-brewing, and these fees together yielded during the year a revenue of Rs. 4,46,441 against Rs. 3,70,843 in 1897-98, nearly three-fourths of which was collected in the Burdwan Division. The total number of licenses for sale rose from 1,592 to 1,606, and the number of licenses for home-brewing rose from 7,911 to 8,655.

14. *Ganja.*—The revenue from ganja is derived from license fees and duty which varies according to quality; thus "chur" pays a duty of Rs. 9 per seer, "round" Rs. 7-8, "flat (small twigs)" Rs. 7-4, and "flat (large twigs)" Rs. 6. In Orissa, however, the rates are Rs. 7-8 for *chur*, Rs. 6-4 for round, Rs. 6 for flat (small twigs), and Rs. 5 for flat (large twigs). Flat ganja (large twigs) which pays the lowest rate of duty seems to be most in favour. The following statement shows the main statistics relating to ganja revenue in the last three years:—

	Licenses sanctioned.	Licenses issued.	Quantity consumed.	Revenue.
	No.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1896-97 ...	2,708	2,688	5,008	27,31,522
1897-98 ...	2,712	2,706	4,651	26,57,452
1898-99 ...	2,711	2,699	4,797	27,20,140

The area of land brought under ganja cultivation during the year again decreased by 577 bighas, and the quantity produced by 376 maunds. The report called for last year on the question of extending the area under cultivation so as to ensure that the supply shall not fall short of the demand has not been received, but it is remarked by the Excise Commissioner that the present tract with but slight additions is quite capable of meeting all demands in full, and that there need be no apprehension of the undue contraction of the area so long as the cultivators can get a fairly remunerative price for the drug. The Board agree in this opinion. The system of supplying Rajshahi ganja to the Tributary States in Orissa, under which the Chiefs

have been requested to suppress the cultivation of the plant in the States and obtain Rajshahi ganja at cost price and issue it to consumers after levying duty, continues to work well, and under it the smuggling of foreign (Garhjat) ganja is reported to have practically ceased. The quantity exported to the North-Western Provinces was 350 maunds, to Nepal 199 maunds, to Assam 548 maunds, while 216 maunds were distributed between Cooch Behar, the Garhjat States and other places.

15. *Bhang, Majum and Charas.*—*Bhang*, which is also known under the name of *siddhi* and *sabzi* (dried leaves of the hemp plant), grows wild in many parts of Bengal, and is collected for sale chiefly in Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea. The number of licenses for the sale of *bhang* rose from 330 to 351, and the revenue increased from Rs. 64,083 to Rs. 67,240, but the consumption fell from 966 maunds to 965 maunds. The revenue from *majum*, a sweet preparation of *bhang*, amounted during the year to Rs. 1,493 against Rs. 1,482 in 1897-98. *Charas*, or the resin exuding from the unseeded female hemp plant, is the essence of ganja in its greatest purity and strength, and is imported into Bengal from the Punjab. The consumption remained nearly the same as in the previous year, viz. 20 maunds, while the revenue increased from Rs. 19,932 to Rs. 22,058.

16. *Opium.*—Excise opium, *i.e.*, opium offered for sale in these Provinces as distinguished from provision opium prepared for export, is supplied to licensed vendors from the district treasuries at prices varying from Rs. 17 a seer in the Patna Division to Rs. 33 a seer in Orissa. The following statement illustrates the demand during the last three years:—

	Licenses.	Consumption.	Revenue.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1896-97	3,180	2,110	23,25,603
1897-98	2,990	2,086	23,18,598
1898-99	3,623	2,164	24,01,026

The number of permits to licensed druggists to sell opium and its preparations and poppy-heads for medicinal purposes, which are included in the number of licenses above, increased by 644, while the number of ordinary licenses for retail sale fell by 11. The increase in consumption and revenue is ascribed to the general prosperity during the year. The question of the smuggling of opium to Burma has been receiving close attention during the last two years, and the main remedy against this smuggling seems to lie in the employment of adequate preventive measures in Burma. The bulk of the illicit traffic is carried on in steamers from Calcutta, and the Customs Preventive staff has been on the alert, and made several important seizures. Enquiry has shown that so far as duty-paid opium is concerned, its sale in the producing districts is too small to leave room for much smuggling.

17. *Methylated spirit.*—The quantity of this spirit, which is either imported or methylated locally, issued during the year fell from 66,448 to 65,619 gallons, but the revenue remained almost stationary, viz. Rs. 4,611. There was a large decrease (19,467 gallons) in the imports of ready-made methylated spirit, and this is ascribed to the working of the new rules which were intended to prevent the consumption of methylated spirit for drinking.

18. *Offences against the Opium and Excise laws.*—The number of arrests for offences against the Excise laws increased from 3,634 to 3,830. A large proportion of these cases are of a technical nature relating to illicit possession of various exciseable articles; and the fact that in spite of the admittedly large extent to which the Excise laws are broken, so few cases of real importance have been instituted, would seem to indicate that detective ability in the Excise Department is not of so high a standard as it might be. The arrest of 1,510 persons was effected by the Police, while arrests by Excise officers numbered 2,320, the percentage of convictions in the cases instituted by Excise officers being 89·2 against 85·7 in those instituted by the Police. There was an increase in the number of arrests for illicit distillation and in the number of persons convicted, the figures being 459 and 405 against 248 and 210 in the previous year. For this increase, the Sonthal Parganas are mainly responsible. The amount of fines imposed for breaches of the Excise laws and rules was Rs. 71,909, of which Rs. 52,533, or 73 per cent., were realised.

A sum of Rs. 58,098 was distributed in rewards to Police and Excise officers and informers against Rs. 53,615 in the previous year. Considering that the sole motive for breaking the Excise laws is the desire for pecuniary gain, and that the offenders whom it is the main object of the law to reach, viz., those who make a profit out of breaking it, may reasonably be considered able to pay a larger proportion of the fines inflicted than 73 per cent., it may be doubted whether too much energy has not been expended in securing the punishment of technical, as opposed to serious, breaches of the law. The districts in which illicit dealings are believed to be most prevalent have been indicated in paragraph 8, and it behoves the Excise Commissioner to apply the best material at his disposal in searching out and bringing to justice the real offenders in these areas.

19. *Miscellaneous.*—The year was marked by the introduction of uniforms for the officers of the Bengal Excise Department All officers not above the grade of Sub-Deputy Superintendents in charge of Distilleries are required to procure uniforms at their own expense, those for menial servants being provided at the cost of Government.

20. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. K. G. Gupta for his successful administration of the Department and to the Board for their supervision during the year. The Excise Commissioner expressess his obligations to the District Officers generally, and to some of them in particular, including the Hon'ble Rai Durgagati Banerjee Bahadur, C.I.E., Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Calcutta. The names of the officers specially mentioned by the Board will be communicated to the Appointment Department of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 6th November 1899.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Aman* paddy and sugarcane doing well. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kalna	13⅜	
Katwa	15	
Raniganj	13½	

Birbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Aus* being harvested and *rabi* sown. *Aman* promising. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Vishnupur ·37. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *nuan* paddy commenced. *Rabi* sowing still continues. Standing crops doing well. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at Bankura 16 seers and at Vishnupur 15 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Cold weather set in. Prospects of winter rice good. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Cattle-disease reported from some places in the Sadar subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	15	0	per rupee.
Contai	18	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	

Hooghly.—No rain. Prospects of *aman* and *rabi* crops good. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Condition of *aman* good. Sowing of *rabi* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¼ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Sowing of *rabi* has commenced. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	12	0	per rupee.
Barasat	14	8	
Basirhat	13	14	
Diamond Harbour	12	13	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Sowing of *rabi* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rain at Jangipur ·24. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* favourable. *Kalai* and mulberry doing well. Sowing of *rabi* continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Jangipur	14	
Kandi	18	

Jessore.—No rain. Sowing of *rabi* going on. Prospects of *aman* good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Jessore	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	
Magura	17	
Narail	16	
Bangaon	17	

Khulna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Aman* paddy doing well. Lands are being prepared for the *rabi* crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16¼	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16	
Satkhira	14	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Nator ·02. Prospects of crops good. Ploughing and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·02. Weather cool. Standing crops good. Cow-pox reported from Parbatipur. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice 17 seers in Dinajpur town and 16 seers at Thakurgaon.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·67, Alipur Duars ·79. Weather seasonable. *Haimanti* paddy doing well. Preparation of land for tobacco still continues. Common rice sells at 14 seers 13 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·63, Siliguri 2·12. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Haimanti* paddy, *bara marua*, *kalai*, *phaphar*, *tori*, wheat and barley progressing. *Terai*—*Haimanti* paddy, *kalai*, potatoes and mustard progressing. Coarse rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Hills	9	per rupee.
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 20 seers and at Kalimpong 32 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·04, Nilphamari ·20. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 16 seers 9 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease prevailing in Nilphamari.

Bogra.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05 and at Naukhila ·24. Prospects of crops good. Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sirajganj ·09. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Price of common rice 14 seers 11 chitaks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Manikganj ·04, Munshiganj ·52, Narayanganj ·06. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Tangail 1·67, Netrokona 1·70, Kishorganj 1·52, Jamalpur 1·16. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Health of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Goalundo 1·20, Madaripur 2·80. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Chandpur ·43, Brahmanbaria ·67. Weather cool and seasonable. *Aman* paddy in flower and doing well. Common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of crops good. Lands are being ploughed for *rabi* crops. Veterinary assistant treating cattle-disease at Chagalnaya. Cattle-disease is also reported from Senbag. Fodder and water good. Price of common rice stationary.

Chittagong.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·27, Cox's Bazar 13·01. Prospects of *aman* crop favourable. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 15 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of paddy crop fair. Sowing of *rabi* continues. About two or three annas of the opium sowing have been completed and some of them are germinating satisfactorily. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall nil. Early winter paddy being harvested. *Rabi* sowing continues. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·03. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Paddy affected for want of timely rain in Arrah. Ninety-nine cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at Sadar at 12 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Siwan ·62, Gopalganj ·30. Weather seasonable. Recent rain has benefited paddy and *rabi*, and has made prices easier. Average price of common rice 13 seers 1 chitak and of *makai* 13 seers 11 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. Prospects continue fair. *Rabi* sowings in full swing. Poppy sowings commenced. Price of common rice 14½ seers and of maize 16½ seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Prospects good. *Rabi* sowings continue. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 12 seers, barley 16 seers, *makai* 15 seers, gram 13 seers, *rahar* 14 seers, and *marua* 18 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather temperate. Prospects of standing crops good. *Rabi* sowing going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	11	0	per rupee.
Samastipur	14	0	
Madhubani	13	13	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Jamui ·60. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* being sown. Prospects of standing crops fair. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Monghyr	11	3	per rupee.
Jamui	14	0	

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Aghani* paddy coming into ear. Prospects favourable. *Rabi* sowing continues. Sporadic cattle-disease prevails in the three subdivisions. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Kishenganj nil, Araria ·03. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aghani* rice good. Lands are being ploughed for *rabi* crops. Cattle-disease reported from Raniganj, Kasba, and Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kishanganj	17	
Araria	19	

Malda.—Rainfall only at Gajol ·6. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues. Winter rice doing well. Cattle-pox reported from Gomastapur. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall ·91. Crops doing well. Harvesting begun on high lands. Cattle-disease reported from Rajmahal and Dumka. Average price of common rice 13 seers 5 chitaks and of Indian-corn 18 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Jajpur ·07, Kendrapara nil, Banki nil. Weather seasonable. *Laghu sarad* maturing. *Guru sarad* in ear. Sugarcane, *rabi*, and turmeric thriving. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	19	11	
Banki	13	12	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. *Sarad* in ear. *Asu* is being harvested. Sugarcane thriving well. Prospects of crops good. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues. Rice sells at 18½ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 16 seers per rupee at Balasore. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Weather cold at night, but hot in the day. Rainfall at Angul ·05 and at Bisipara ·10. Paddy crop in ear. *Rabi* sowing in progress. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease continues in the Khondmals. Common rice sells at 16 and 12 seers per rupee at Angul and Khondmals respectively.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Khurda ·68. Weather seasonable. *Laghu sarad* being harvested. *Kulthi* growing. *Biri* being sown. Sugarcane being pressed. Other miscellaneous crops doing well. Cattle-disease reported from certain quarters. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	13	0	per rupee.
Khurda	14	7	
Interior of district	14	0	

Test-works opened in certain parts of Khurda, where distress is apprehended.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Paddy seriously damaged by drought. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice in progress; outturn very poor. Continued drought prevented the preparation of land for *rabi* crops. Rice sells at Ranchi 10 seers per rupee and in the interior 14 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowing going on in places where rain fell. More rain wanted for *rabi* cultivation. Prices at Sadar are—Common rice 10 seers 11 chitaks, *makai* 13½ seers, *gram* 14 seers 1 chitak, *marua* 15 seers 3 chitaks, and wheat 11¼ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from a few villages.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops fair. Winter rice an average crop. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Topchanchi, and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13¼ seers and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rain ·10. More rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Common rice sells at 15 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—There were scattered showers in various districts in the week, which were specially useful in Angul, Puri, Singhbhum, and Saran for the sowing of the *rabi* crop. The reports from all divisions except Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur show that the winter rice will be an excellent crop, and that the less important *rabi* is being sown under favourable conditions. All the districts of the Patna Division have good, or middling crops, except Shahabad, and though test-works have been opened in the Khurda Division of Puri, yet prospects are now much brighter there and in Angul. Only in Chota Nagpur is severe scarcity apprehended, the untimely cessation of the rains having ruined the rice crop and endangering the sowing of the *rabi*. In Manbhum, however, an average crop of rice is expected. The price of common rice is lower in Puri, Hazaribagh, and a few other districts; elsewhere it is stationary. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is everywhere plentiful.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 7th November 1899.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. *Statistics.*—The following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during November 1899.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—												
	1st week of Nov. 1898.	1st week of Dec. 1898.	1st week of Jan. 1899.	1st week of Feb. 1899.	1st week of March 1899.	1st week of April 1899.	1st week of May 1899.	1st week of June 1899.	1st week of July 1899.	1st week of August 1899.	1st week of Sept. 1899.	1st week of Oct. 1899.	1st week of Nov. 1899.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	1,77,600	1,88,000	2,12,000	2,41,000	6,20,000	6,55,000	7,18,000	8,11,000	7,73,000	4,71,000	2,23,000	3,83,000	3,59,000
Ultadanga	64,000	43,000	46,500	53,500	73,000	75,500	77,500	77,000	70,000	53,000	46,000	59,700	36,500
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	2,97,500	2,69,000	2,83,500	2,95,000	3,26,000	3,48,500	3,33,500	3,16,500	3,00,500	2,97,000	2,63,500	2,37,700	2,34,500
Pathurighatta, Posts, and Jorabagan.	2,500	2,000	1,900	2,600	3,300	4,600	3,800	3,700	3,000	2,900	3,000	4,500	2,900
Tallygange, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,09,900	90,900	1,32,000	1,38,700	1,73,000	1,99,000	1,85,500	1,69,000	1,73,000	1,74,300	1,62,000	1,50,800	1,47,500
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	83,500	60,500	95,700	1,09,000	1,27,200	1,42,000	1,38,000	1,24,500	96,500	87,000	1,26,500	1,11,500	1,07,000
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	17,398	19,596	52,657	14,256	18,776	1,287	1,594	1,872	869	1,131	2,534	2,152	11,469
Total ...	12,41,798	11,62,996	13,14,257	13,46,056	18,33,276	19,15,887	19,47,894	20,23,572	19,06,869	15,75,331	13,22,634	14,39,352	13,88,869
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	5,106 (on 3rd Nov. 1898.)	18,538 (on 3rd Dec. 1898.)	22,394 (on 3rd Jan. 1899.)	16,348 (on 3rd Feb. 1899.)	25,062 (on 3rd March 1899.)	19,294 (on 3rd April 1899.)	5,438 (on 3rd May 1899.)	4,058 (on 3rd June 1899.)	838 (on 3rd July 1899.)	1,503 (on 3rd August 1899.)	4,325 (on 3rd Sept. 1899.)	3,875 (on 3rd Oct. 1899.)	16,645 (on 3rd Nov. 1899.)
On boats not yet unloaded—													
By Port Commissioners' returns.	26,866 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1898.)	33,350 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1898.)	37,842 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1899.)	63,148 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1899.)	47,082 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	43,850 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	24,983 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	28,190 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	20,576 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	33,147 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	27,333 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	51,534 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)	39,990 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1899.)
By Canal returns	48,360 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1898.)	29,191 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1898.)	81,558 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1899.)	1,02,388 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1899.)	92,706 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	41,311 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	30,944 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	29,697 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	23,356 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	38,490 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	30,775 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	81,114 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)	66,276 (1st to 3rd Nov 1899.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	13,22,130	12,44,375	14,56,051	15,27,940	19,88,126	20,20,342	20,09,259	20,86,147	19,51,639	16,48,471	13,85,067	15,75,875	15,11,780

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 7th November 1899.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of July 1899.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	71,142	28,355	88,864	2,722	5,076	9	96,671	18	14,808	2,339	586	.....	.....	2	25,09,682	.....	.....	.....	135	15
Birbhum	51,537	329	52,055	341	352	.....	52,748	.....	4,270	1,348	354	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore	1,03,437	6,549	1,07,530	.....	1,274	130	1,08,934	.....	4,944	465	165	.....	184	60	5,022	.....	.....	1,593	340	.....
Hooghly	71,545	19,305	83,617	16,623	17,918	50	1,18,202	2,007	486,556	19,166	1,409	.....	159	.....	1,515	.....	1,196	3,383	9,375	1,846
24-Parganas	2,09,283	41,319	2,35,102	42	1,272	.....	2,36,416	9,530	1,344,854	1,199	689	.....	1,814	.....	9,605	.....	2,158	6,758	2,286	913
Nadia	26,176	415	29,436	57,487	1,55,814	4,024	2,37,761	6,365	8,528	46,206	2,599	.....	344	616	.....	.....	380	346	1,736	.....
Murshidabad	22,526	106	22,592	40,858	29,417	3,700	96,567	12,407	3,215	16,849	1,516	.....	3	1,627	3,077	.....	48	188	115	4
Jessore	3,275	2,650	4,931	34	8,946	207	13,218	450	245	2,457	332	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,843	588	.....
Khulna	4,680	24,460	13,968	.....	855	.....	20,823	.....	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	9,425	.....	.....
Rajshahi	3,256	.....	3,256	1,469	2,075	.....	6,800	15,899	.....	1,847	268	.....	.....	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinajpur	7,149	.....	7,149	.....	.....	.....	7,149	316	12,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,048	44,905	.....	.....	29,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	984	.....
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	706	20,965	.....	.....	22,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....
Rangpur	.....	.....	.....	71	101	.....	172	24,941	140	.....	526	531	596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,628	.....
Bogra	8,950	.....	8,950	.....	.....	.....	8,950	6,568	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna	12	.....	12	3,457	7,439	.....	10,908	2,12,769	8,409	522	22,671	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,113	.....
Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	.....
Dacca	3,379	.....	3,379	838	10,074	.....	14,291	1,39,416	1,220	2,043	4,841	.....	1,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	12	.....	12	.....	92	2	106	37,020	.....	.....	4,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Faridpur	44,218	380	46,405	4,193	1,49,727	5,871	2,06,196	1,61,181	5,425	16,514	24,120	.....	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....
Backergunge	86,958	825	87,473	.....	700	.....	88,173	2,200	.....	1,182	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tippera	6,445	.....	6,445	.....	.....	.....	6,445	649	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noakhali	12,800	.....	12,800	.....	750	.....	13,550	.....	.....	5,823	.....	.....	975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal	7,32,782	1,25,104	8,10,972	1,28,135	3,99,982	13,993	13,44,082	5,82,374	1,961,399	1,09,577	64,595	52,065	6,424	2,533	25,28,991	.....	4,012	23,624	56,740	2,780
BIHAR.																				
Patna	5	.....	5	20,966	29,797	11,191	61,859	.....	.....	1,50,401	15,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	896	925	1,527
Gaya	.....	.....	.....	2,760	.....	.....	2,760	.....	.....	7,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159
Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	16,243	27,233	420	43,896	.....	11,480	27,402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,809	.....	.....
Saran	.....	.....	.....	6,529	.....	.....	6,529	.....	175	55,421	4,226	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champaran	8	.....	8	511	127	150	796	.....	70	15,649	6,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362	.....	.....
Muzaffarpur	2	.....	2	.....	.....	362	364	.....	2,246	39,219	5,183	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	238	.....
Darbhanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	327	472	.....	420	75,745	7,681	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	686	.....
Monghyr	733	.....	733	37,816	17,009	.....	55,558	.....	70	36,859	12,588	.....	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	2
Bhagalpur	5	.....	5	28,664	1,878	10,031	40,578	15	525	13,116	13,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....
Purnea	.....	.....	.....	5,086	2,419	.....	7,505	8,766	700	3,566	19,289	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,399	.....
Malda	.....	.....	.....	5,538	1,855	691	8,084	.....	490	2,666	450	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	224	144	84
Santhal Parganas	342	.....	342	29,516	8,071	1,205	39,134	.....	945	5,674	9,615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bihar	1,095	.....	1,095	1,53,829	88,534	24,377	2,67,835	8,781	17,115	4,32,868	86,195	.....	448	30	.....	12	.....	4,663	11,392	1,772

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	Food-grains.							Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags. †	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Orissa.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balasore	3,195	600	3,570	.....	.....	.....	3,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Orissa ...	3,195	600	3,570	.....	.....	.....	3,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chota Nagpur.																				
Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	167	.....	130	2	.....	1,16,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,00,661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singhbhum	.....																			
Total of Chota Nagpur.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	167	.....	130	2	.....	20,16,826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	7,37,072	1,25,704	8,15,637	2,81,964	4,79,516	38,370	16,15,487	5,91,055	1,978,820	5,42,612	1,50,790	52,195	6,574	2,583	45,45,727	12	4,012	28,317	68,132	4,552
Other Provinces.																				
Assam	4,335	.....	4,335	518	4,577	.....	10,030	694	280	12,936	1,11,654	1,08,828	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	233	.....	233	5,69,656	51,092	.....	6,20,981	.....	5,390	2,25,590	92,237	536	3,439	.....	.....	3	.....	1,755	16	2
Punjab	41	.....	41	696	676	.....	1,413	.....	315	.....	2,783	376	1,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces ...	2,502	.....	2,502	.....	573	18	3,093	.....	.....	1,709	407	.....	471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajputana and Central India.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245	2,720	2,597	.....	1,615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Berar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Grand Total of Imports in July (1899)	7,44,783	1,25,704	8,23,348	8,52,834	5,36,434	38,388	22,51,004	5,91,749	1,985,010	7,85,567	3,60,470	1,61,935	22,221	2,583	45,45,727	15	4,012	30,072	68,159	4,555
Grand Total of Imports in July (1898)	8,00,162	98,286	8,61,478	4,35,734	4,977	53,397	17,64,786	4,80,916	841,888	13,20,104	3,23,634	1,45,845	63,259	2,414	46,30,956	28	77,428	53,179	60,276	4,026

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of July 1899 was as follows:—

PORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR. Refined.	SUGAR. Unrefined.	TOBACCO. Unmanufactured.	TOBACCO. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Indian Ports,																		
mbay	41,306	41	41,331	.....	73,669	.....	1,15,000	.....	450,000	.....	29,671	4,101	.....	.....	385	.....	.....	...
ltras	5,432	.....	5,432	172	52,133	1,814	59,551	.....	207,880	.....	.....	48	.....	27	193	1	.....	11
rma	2,749	.....	2,749	1,647	17,596	554	22,546	48	1,298,600	67	1	192	116	15	382	1,059	38,095	954
her Indian orts	.....	.....	.....	181	2,838	.....	3,019	.....	17,650	.....	... ...	2	.....	...	1,501	2,899	1,933	71
... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	261,600	.....	.....	35	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total of Inter-portal Trade	49,487	41	49,512	2,000	1,46,236	2,368	2,00,116	48	2,235,731	67	29,672	4,378	116	42	2,660	3,959	40,028	1,036
Foreign Ports—																		
ited Kingdom	60,228	.....	60,228	6,02,949	1,69,558	.....	8,32,735	70,048	1,835,954	4,50,347	34	1,89,811	2,191	1,499	.....	.....	.....	31
her foreign ports	7,33,167	1,458	7,34,078	84,701	18,122	3,890	8,40,791	60,946	11,003,639	4,05,925	44	19,045	16,493	64	5	.....	3,681	146
tal of Foreign Trade ...	7,93,395	1,458	7,94,306	6,87,650	1,87,680	3,890	16,73,526	1,30,994	12,838,993	8,56,272	78	2,08,856	18,684	1,554	5	.....	3,681	189
l Total { 1899	8,42,882	1,499	8,43,818	6,89,650	3,33,916	6,258	18,73,642	1,31,042	15,074,724	8,56,339	29,750	2,13,234	18,800	1,596	2,665	3,959	44,309	1,225
Exports } 1898	8,29,769	570	8,30,125	8,32,110	93,708	18,808	17,74,811	65,760	17,868,158	14,47,629	91,278	1,73,602	23,227	1,822	3,543	1,887	25,087	736

III.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of July 1899.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	OILSEEDS. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR. Refined.	SUGAR. Unrefined.	TOBACCO. Unmanufactured.	TOBACCO. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
country boats ...	4,80,632	81,513	1,03,173	2,65,958	2,770	37,315	1,341,995	76,465	25,965	.....	8,477	797	9,780	...	8,652	20,637	12,681	1,899
river steamers ...	28,823	629	15,340	16,123	1,821	2,79,881	3,325	1,30,880	1,29,921	90,649	699	1,348	3,077	...	360	191	1,205	481
E. I. Railway	93,540	23,934	7,16,750	1,38,696	25,153	22,153	43,750	5,41,884	1,75,727	1,042	15,418	276	45,26,458	15	.....	6,415	8,235	288
rail { E. B. S. Railway.	35,792	.....	17,529	1,16,917	8,645	2,42,110	595,525	36,207	27,847	51,313	1,354	226	588	...	.....	1,305	43,392	...
Assam-Bengal Railway.	2,395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	.....	1,048	18,931	819	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	742	.....	.....	516	.....	.....	175	7	22	.....	52	6	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
road	1,03,859	19,628	42	224	.....	10,290	.....	144	.....	.....	402	...	5,824	...	.....	1,464	2,776	1,499
Total of Imports in { 1899	7,44,783	1,25,704	8,52,834	5,36,434	38,388	5,91,749	1,985,050	7,85,567	3,60,470	1,61,935	22,221	2,383	45,45,727	15	4,012	38,072	68,149	4,555
July { 1898	8,00,162	98,266	4,35,734	4,14,077	53,397	4,80,916	841,888	13,20,104	3,22,631	1,45,845	63,250	2,414	46,30,956	28	77,498	53,174	60,279	4,020

IV.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutt by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of July 1899 :—

Whither exported.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	1,23,205	1,164	353	1,100	18,890	6,792	99,775
Birbhum	26,691	2,856	32	845	9,267	2,243	73,325
Midnapore	1,83,407	6,232	1,682	135	34,839	2,684	1,460
Hooghly	1,04,932	6,000	154	47	1,016	4,351	79,180
24-Parganas ...	2,81,513	8,735	806	.....	11,472	80,421	23,940
Nadia	1,68,774	.....	2,321	228	28,472	7,639	53,944
Murshidabad ...	86,861	782	343	.....	27,685	1,423	29,615
Jessore	4,219	.....	105	5	12,956	2,140	4,610
Khulna	...	.....	.....	.....	3,941	1,975	...
Rajshahi	59,432	.....	167	161	12,893	1,721	8,875
Dinajpur	38,732	.....	28	205	9,059	2,075	7,878
Jalpaiguri	50,294	.....	6	197	9,602	4,029	7,770
Darjeeling	28,658	... ..	39	176	5,753	2,443	585
Rangpur	1,64,608	.....	.....	498	15,581	2,250	16,483
Bogra	97,612	.....	153	110	5,283	354	17,325
Pabna	1,03,203	.....	.....	471	24,313	5,754	18,725
Cooch Behar ...	22,080	102	.....	64	1,663	.....	140
Dacca	1,99,269	.....	2,592	34	22,094	4,454	8,155
Mymensingh ...	1,31,998	.....	157	276	4,579	3,672	7,070
Faridpur	52,128	.....	970	139	16,924	6,388	45,920
Backergunge ...	...	.....	125	.....	23,500	15,460	1,365
Tippera	68,295	1,326	704	.....	6,378	1,075	8,200
Noakhali	1,376	850	109	.....	13,450	830	...
Chittagong... ...	12,170	.....	88	.....	.....	4	...
Total of Bengal ...	20,28,457	28,047	10,993	4,389	3,21,709	1,60,167	513,109
BIHAR.							
Patna	49,064	204	564	1,124	43,840	16,628	137,760
Gaya	23,598	.....	18	524	11,412	862	23,310
Shahabad	85,367	82	24	1,357	13,668	1,308	34,175
Saran	56,502	.....	83	269	18,095	2,607	14,350
Champaran ...	45,300	.....	39	90	13,250	2,017	20,440
Muzaffarpur ...	29,340	.....	3	114	15,422	5,554	23,400
Darbhanga ...	36,323	.....	.....	312	20,427	6,706	17,115
Monghyr	28,792	850	12	1,109	19,644	5,508	73,370
Bhagalpur	39,836	.....	115	454	22,174	5,226	55,829
Purnea	1,20,612	.....	85	494	19,633	3,822	14,315
Malda	39,339	.....	69	360	5,113	1,703	3,395
Sonthal Parganas...	29,394	1,972	21	843	20,453	4,856	35,980
Total of Bihar ...	5,84,458	3,108	1,233	7,041	2,14,151	56,887	453,030

Whither exported.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ORISSA.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Balasore	644	3,258	.....	201	1,000	171	...
Total of Orissa ...	644	3,258	.....	201	1,000	171	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	4,697	68	2	144	4,433	628	...
Manbhum	62,272	1,462	6	1,239	11,450	1,783	...
Singhbhum	11,408	238	19	26	4,632	212	...
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	78,377	1,768	27	1,409	20,516	2,573	...
Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	26,91,936	36,181	12,053	13,040	5,57,366	2,19,738	...
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	2,93,421	476	1,094	707	35,407	23,304	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11,00,546	3,604	2,238	562	19,607	41,744	...
Punjab	3,43,185	294	322	5	13	2,375	...
Central Provinces	22,247	4,796	154	59	.....	6,718	...
Rajputana and Central India	30,312	306	169	.....	.....	1,925	...
Berar	2,691	646	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Nizams Territory	414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Bombay	733	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	...
Madras	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Grand Total of Exports in July {1899 ...	44,85,536	46,213	16,030	14,364	6,12,410	2,95,804	...
{1898 ...	67,71,371	35,786	20,158	48,154	6,64,550	3,22,498	...

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of July 1899 was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
United Kingdom	1,23,05,044	.....	8,437	.....	4,54,475	10,698	.....
Other foreign ports	50,930	... ..	1,012	.....	3,70,984	3,72,810	.....
Total of Foreign Trade ...	1,23,55,974	.....	9,449	.....	8,25,459	3,83,508	.....
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	10,755	1,164	.....	15,915	58,038	114	.....
Madras	5,362	29,632	.....	.....	599	.....	.....
Burma	21,654	.....	.....	4	.....	39,545	.....
Other indian ports	2,448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Interportal Trade ...	40,215	30,796	.....	15,919	58,637	39,659	.....
Grand Total of Imports in July {1899	1,23,96,189	30,796	9,449	15,919	8,84,096	4,23,167	.....
{1898	93,54,656	1,71,521	6,807	21,114	7,13,762	4,96,195	4,779

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of July 1899 :—

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES—		Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats		1,53,500	6,000	848	.....	1,56,083	34,929	98,809
,, river steamers		6,95,333	.....	4,595	707	1,25,514	50,339	80,183
,, rail {East Indian Railway		22,73,128	19,234	3,747	10,503	2,38,955	1,09,668	1,415,862
{Eastern Bengal State Railway		10,65,629	.....	5,608	2,818	84,394	93,213	198,030
{Assam-Bengal Railway		56,947	2,652	587	.....	2,178	197	4,375
{Bengal-Nagpur Railway...		5,637	9,502	.....	336	633	201	24,604
,, road		2,75,322	8,735	585	.....	4,293	7,258	3,380
Grand Total of Imports in July ... {1899 ...		44,85,536	46,213	16,030	14,364	6,12,410	2,95,804	1,825,263
{1898 ...		67,71,371	35,786	20,158	48,154	6,64,550	3,22,498	19,803,217

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 4th November 1899.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT

IN THE

HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL

DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 31st OCTOBER 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	12 0	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	9 11	13 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	12 0	14 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	10 0	10 0	10 10	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	10 10	17 0	15 0	Old 13 0 new 16 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	12 0	10 8	...	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 10	9 0	12 12	13 0	12 0	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 10	7 0	12 0	12 10	12 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	10 10	9 6	12 12	12 4	12 4	16 0	7 9	8 0	7 9	10 10	11 6	11 4	12 4	11 6	16 12
9	Nadia ...	13 6	13 5	12 13	22 14	...	14 9	6 10	6 10	6 2	12 10	12 13	13 10	...	...	
10	Murshidabad ...	Jamali. 14 0	14 0	16 8	20 0	18 0	...	12 8	12 8	10 8	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...
		Gangajali. 12 0	12 0	16 0												
11	Jessore ...	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	18 8	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	16 8	15 9	16 8	24 0	22 8	22 12	10 8	12 0	10 4	17 4	14 4	15 0	...	...	
14	Dinajpur ...	9-9-8t.	12 0	12 0	13 5	16 0	16 0	9-9-3t.	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 12	17 0	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	5 0	5 4	5 4	9 8	10 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	11 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	9 0	9 15	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 4	9 12	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...
19	Pabna ...	16 8	16 8	14 4	35 0	35 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	17 4	17 4	17 10	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca ...	10 0	10 12	13 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	10 0	10 4	11 8	18 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	10 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	10 0	16 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	15 0	15 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 12 aus 16 0	12 12 16 0	13 4 20 0	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks ; Katwa 10 seers 15 chittacks ; Raniganj 10½ seers.
B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9¼ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 10 seers ; Tamluk 10½ seers ; Ghatal 11¼ seers.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore 10½ seers ; Jahanabad 10 seers 9 chittacks.
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅜ chittacks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetia 11 seers ; Barasat 11¼ seers ; Baduria 10 seers 10 chittacks ; Magrahat 10 seers 10⅝ chittacks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga) ; Chuadanga 11 seers (panga) ; Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch) ; Ranagi at 10½ seers (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Lalbagh 11 seers ; Jangipur 10 seers ; Kandi return not received.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers ; Magura 9½ seers ; Narail 10 seers ; Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks.

GS OF 80 TOLAHS.

...RA OR CUMBU. (...sticum typhoid-eum.)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
...Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	10 0	11 0	14 0
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria Italica.*)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALA OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	13 0	16 8	18
...	...	...	13 8	15 0	17
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14
...	...	...	12 0	11 0	13
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	16
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15
...	...	...	13 0	12 11	16
10 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	15
...	...	...	16 0	14 8	18
...	...	...	18 0	14 8	20
...	...	...	13 4	13 4	19
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	13
...	...	...	16 8	15 0	22
...	...	...	12 0	14 8	12
...	...	...	13 0	13 8	15
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15
...	...	...	16 0	17 4	16
...	...	...	11 8	12 0	14
...	...	...	9 0	20 0	8
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13
...	...	...	9 8	9 8	14

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st October 1899.

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	A 11 8	11 8	11 7	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	9 0	12 0	...	B 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	C 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	D 11 4	10 10	10 8	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 6	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	8 0	10 0	7 0	E 10 8	10 8	10 0	Gurshed. 3 12 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 4	F 10 8	10 8	10 2½	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	9 8	10 6	...	G 10 12	10 12	10 10	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
11 6	11 6	20 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	Panga. 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	10 10	9 6	...	H 12 1	12 1	11 3	Panga. 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 9 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	..	I 11 0	11 0	11 0	Karkatoh. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	J 9 2	11 0	9 2	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	K 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	17 4	16 8	21 0	L 9 12	9 12	10 3	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	3 15 0	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	6 0	9-9-3t.	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	M 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
17 0	20 0	26 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	N {6 8 / 7 0}	7 8 / 7 8	8 / 8	Panga. 5 12 0 / Rora. 5 10 0	5 4 0 / 5 4 0	5 0 0 / 5 0 0	Darjeeling.	16	
18 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	O 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	No sale.	14 4	...	10 8	10 8	9 12	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 6	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 8	P 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	Q 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	8 0	10 8	10 0	R 10 0	10 0	9 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	S 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	T 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 9 seers ; Satkhira 11½ seers.
L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 10½ seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.
M. In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N. Retail prices of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and at Siliguri 9 seers per rupee.
O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kurigram 8 seers ; Gaibanda 10 seers.
P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 6 chittacks ; Manikganj 9 seers ; Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kagmari 8 seers ; Netrokona 9½ seers.
S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10½ seers.
T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarter

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	...	...	...		...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 9	15 0	20 0	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 8	20 0		...	...
26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 0	15 8	16 0	13 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	13 0	13 0	17 0	29 8	15 0	23 0	15 0	11 0	13 8	16 8	15 0	16 0	15 8	...	...
28	Gaya ...	12 8	12 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	13 8	13 0	15 8	16 0	17 8	19 0
29	Shahabad ...	12 8	12 8	15 8	16 0	17 0	24 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 8	15 8	...	...	...
30	Saran ...	11 8	10 8	16 0	15 8	14 0	23 8	9 8	9 0	8 0	12 8	11 0	15 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	12 8	12 8	13 8	16 8	16 8	21 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	14 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	12 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	12 0	12 0	12 12	14 0	14 0	19 0	7 0	8 8	10 8	11 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	12 10	11 8	18 0	17 11	15 12	18 0	10 8	9 8	8 0	11 14	10 8	14 0	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	12 12	11 6	16 8	16 8	15 2	25 4	10 12	10 2	12 8	14 0	13 4	16 8	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	13 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	20 8	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	12 8	19 0	...	20 0	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	15 8	...	...	...
38	Santhal Parganas.	10 0	10 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	9 14	9 3	11 3	...	...	...	10 8	9 3	9 3	14 7	12 8	15 2	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
41	Puri ...	8 12	10 8	9 3	...	...	...	8 8	7 14	9 3	13 2	11 13	15 12		...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	10 12	9 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8 New 13 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...
43	Ranchi ...	7 0 to 10 0	6 8 to 9 8	6 4 to 12 0	14 0	...	14 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	10 8	10 0	14 8	..	...	...
44	Palamau ...	10 11	9 9	15 12	15 12	13 8	27 0	9 9	8 7	14 10	10 11	9 9	20 4	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	...	10 0	10 1	11 4	13 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers ; Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
W1. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10½ seers ; Bihar 10 seers ; Dinapore 10 seers.
X. In the Aurangabad, Nawada, and Jahanabad subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are: —Sasaram 10½ seers ; Buxar and Bhabua returns not received.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are : —Siwan 11 seers 3 chitacks ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12½ seers.
a. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10 seers ; Sitamarhi 11 seers.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 11 seers ; Madhubani 10½ seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th November 1899.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	31 8
...	...	...	17 8	22 0	24 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16 0	22 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	19 0	...	37 8
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	22 8
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	34 0
...	...	...	16 14	13 8	33 12
20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8
...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 0
18 0	15 0	20 0	17 0	15 0	22 0
12 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	22 0
...	...	...	15 8	15 9	21 8
14 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	20 8
...	...	...	14 8	14 0	17 8
...	...	...	15 0	12 0	16 0
...	...	...	14 0	13 8	16 0
...	...	...	16 4	16 12	21 4
...	...	...	14 0	12 6	19 0
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...
...	...	...	16 0	13 0	20 0
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 0
...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 15 12	13 13	15 12
...	...	...	Chhola. 8 8	10 8	13 0
...	...	...	i or kalai. 10	14 0	13 0
...	...	...	14	13 8	13 2
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 8
...	...	...	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	16 0
...	...	...	14 1	12 6	20 8
...	...	...	11 8	10 0	16 0
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st October 1899—(concluded).

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
												BENGAL—*concluded.*		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	U 10 0	10 0	8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	V 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	W 10 0	9 0	11 0	Panga. 3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26	
												BIHAR.		
15 8	...	29 0	13 0	16 8	...	W1 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
15 0	...	23 12	11 0	10 0	...	X 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28	
14 0	15 0	22 0	12 0	13 0	...	Y 11 0	10 8	10 8	3 10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Shahabad.	29	
14 12	12 12	23 0	12 0	12 0	...	Z 11 0	10 12	10 8	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
16 8	16 0	23 0	10 8	10 0	...	a 10 8	10 8	9 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 6 0	Champaran.	31	
14 8	13 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	...	b 11 4	11 4	11 0	Crushed. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 6	Muzaffarpur.	32	
15 0	15 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	...	c 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Darbhanga.	33	
...	...	32 0	13 10	13 8	...	d 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Monghyr	34	Bhagalpur Division.
14 0	13 14	32 12	8 2	...	...	e 10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Bhagalpur	35	
...	...	...	11 0	9 0	...	f 10 8	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	g 10 0	10 0	9 0	Karkatch. 3 14 3	4 0 0	4 4 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
						10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 14 3	4 0 0	3 14 3			
17 0	29 0	38 0	16 0	17 0	...	h 10 0	10 0	9 8	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
												ORISSA.		
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	19 11	i 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Divisions.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	j 11 8	11 8	11 8	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Balasore.	40	
...		...	10 7	9 3	9 8	k 13 8	13 0	13 2	Karkatch. 2 15 0	3 0 0	2 15 0	Puri.	41	
												CHOTA NAGPUR.		
15 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Panga. 4 3 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
...	16 0	20 0	6 8	6 0	10 0	9 12	10 0	9 0	Panga. 4 1 0	3 15 0	4 4 0	Ranchi.	43	
13 8	12 15	36 0	9 9	8 7	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	Panga. ...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
18 0	20 0	26 0	9 8	10 0	...	l 10 0	10 8	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Manbhum.	45	
20 0	24 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Begusarai 10½ seers; Jamui 10½ seers.
e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Banka 10 seers; Supaul 10 seers; Madhipura 9½ seers.
f. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishanganj 9 seers; Araria 9 seers.
g. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
h. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10½ seers; Godda 10 seers; Jamtara 11 seers; Pakaur 11 seers; Rajmahal 11 seers.
i. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are:—Jajpur 9 seers; Kendrapara 9 seers.
j. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
k. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
l. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 10 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 15 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	Old. 2 12 0 New. 2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 0 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 4 0	2 6 6	2 6 6	2 12 6	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	1 2 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
7	Chittagong ...	3 10 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	2 10 0	3 9 0	2 12 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 3 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	1 10 6
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 0	3 3 3	3 5 6	3 1 3	3 3 3	3 5 6	2 13 3	2 8 0	2 10 6	2 0 0
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 11 6	3 15 0	3 3 0	2 13 6	3 0 3	2 6 0	3 2 3	3 8 3	2 6 9	2 6 9	2 10 3	1 9 3
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 6	3 12 9	3 12 9	2 8 6	3 0 9	2 5 6	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 4 6	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	5 6 6	5 6 6	4 7 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	2 8 0 to 3 1 0	4 0 0 to 5 11 0	4 3 3 to 5 6 6	3 5 0 to 6 2 0	2 13 3	...	2 13 6

CALCUTTA,
The 7th November 1899.

JUAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 0 0	3 4 0	2 2 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 0	2 6 0	2 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 5 0	2 6 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 4 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	2 4 6	2 10 0	1 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	1 1 1½	2 8 0	3 1 6	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 9	3 3 0	2 1 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 5 6	2 12 6	2 5 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 3 to 3 10 0	3 5 3 to 3 10 0	2 8 0

1894a

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR—CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4 0	3 4 0	1 12 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 4 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	4 3 0	3 14 0	3 14 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	5 2 0	4 14 0	3 11 0	Black mustard. 4 4 0 to 4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0
									Rapeseed. 3 4 0	3 12 0	3 10 0
...	...	...	3 15 0	3 14 0	3 2 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
—	—	—	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	—	...	...	..
—	—	—	4 12 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0
2 8 0	...	1 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	3 14 0	3 9 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 8 0
2 10 6	2 13 9	1 9 6	3 13 0	3 13 0	2 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 13 9	2 14 0	1 3 0	3 15 0	3 14 0	2 0 6	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 0 0
...	...	—	2 5 6	2 5 6	1 14 6	—	—	—	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
—	...	—	6 2 3	6 10 6	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 13 6	5 0 0	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	3 1 0 to 3 8 0

STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Juth.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	5 2 0	5 6 0	5 10 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	5 12 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	18 0 0	13 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 8 0 to 5 0 0	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	5 6 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	14 8 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
3 14 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	15 0 0	15 0	12 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	2 15 0	2 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 6 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	16 4 0	...	...	...
3 10 0	5 12 0	3 8 6	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 10 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
35 0 0	35 0 0	34 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 14 0
						Per 100 pieces—					
32 0 0	33 0 0	32 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhakhali.			Uncleaned hides, per piece—					
33 0 0 to 34 0 0	32 8 0 to 34 0 0	34 8 0	7 8 0	6 12 0 to 7 0 0	6 4 0	0 14 0 to 2 6 0	0 14 0 to 2 6 0	1 4 0 to 2 4 0	...	...	...
			Pulta.			Cleaned hides, per piece—					
			8 8 0	7 12 0 to 8 0 0	8 4 0	1 6 0 to 2 10 0	1 6 0 to 2 10 0	1 8 0 to 2 8 0			
53 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	36 0 0	38 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 5 0
40 0 0	44 0 0	42 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	12 0 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	18 0 0 per maund.	18 8 0 per maund.	20 0 0	...	...	...
29 0 0	29 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
30 7 6	30 7 6	29 1 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 8 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 0 0	31 0 0	34 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	0 8 11
27 13 0 to 34 0 0	26 10 8 to 34 0 0	29 8 0 to 36 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8

1894d

... the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st October 1899.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS. IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 10 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 9 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0 Panga.	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
0 3 0	0 5 4	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0 Crushed.	3 8 0	2. Burdwan.
0 2 5	0 2 4 to 0 7 0	0 3 9	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	3 0 0 to 5 0 0	0 3 3	...	0 3 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 8 6	3. Midnapore.
0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 3	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5 Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	4 0 0 Panga.	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 6	0 6 6	0 5 0	3 7 0	3 7 0 Panga.	3 0 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11 6	5 11 6	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Crushed.	3 10 6	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	0 6 6	0 5 9	0 6 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	10. Bhagalpur.
0 9 6	0 9 6	0 11 3	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 2 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 1 0	3 15 0 Panga.	4 4 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of October 1899.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·889		
The average pressure of October from 24 years' registers ...	29·832		
The highest pressure in the month	30·037	21st	10th
The lowest pressure in the month	29·690	15th	16th
The range of pressure	0·347		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	200·4		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	359·1		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	79·4		
The average temperature of October from 24 years' registers ...	81·5		
The highest temperature in the month	92·1	4th	
The lowest temperature in the month	68·4	18th	
The range of temperature during the month	23·7		
The mean daily range of temperature	13·5		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	17·4	3rd	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	84		
The average humidity of October from 24 years' registers ...	79		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·836		
The average vapour tension of October from 9 years' registers ...	0·854		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	3·47		
The average cloud proportion of October from 22 years' registers	3 83		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	3·02		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	2 85		
The average fall of October from 48 years' registers ...	5 61		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·17	15th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	5		
The average number of rainy days in October from 24 years' registers	10		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	⊖ 137·8		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	50·7		
The greatest sun temperature	149·2	8th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	60·3	17th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	69·2		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	4·6		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	6·9	5th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	69·9		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	234·0	16th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	14·0	16th & 27th 15th	10 to 11 A.M. & 1 to 2 P.M.

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 205, N.E. 47, E. 42, S.E. 39, S. 26, S.W. 141, W. 37, N.W. 52, Calm 155.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·8 lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew Standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

G. W. KUCHLER,

For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India, and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 6th November 1899.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 29th October to 4th November 1899.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Oct.	29th	129·6	2·7	29·866	77·6	83·5	11·2	72·3	74·1	0·799	72·5	85	N by W and N ...	42	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, D.
"	30th	143·0	9·0	·901	76·1	86·2	17·4	68·8	71·0	·691	68·2	79	N by W ...	60	"	Partially cloudy, D.
"	31st	139·3	7·1	·942	75·3	85·4	16·7	68·7	71·1	·707	68·9	82	N by W and variable.	48	"	Partially cloudy, D.
Nov.	1st	139·8	9·4	·923	74·5	86·2	19·2	67·0	70·1	·678	67·6	81	WNW and calm	46	"	Chiefly clear, D.
"	2nd	140·3	9·4	·979	73·5	85·9	20·7	65·2	68·2	·622	65·2	78	N and calm ...	54	"	Chiefly clear, D.
"	3rd	137·4	7·7	·952	72·7	82·3	17·7	64·6	67·1	·592	63·7	75	N by W and NNW	74	"	Chiefly clear, D.
"	4th	132·3	3·8	·966	74·6	83·5	17·3	66·2	68·8	·627	65·4	73	N by W and N ...	84	"	Chiefly clear, D.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·927
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·906
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	49·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	78·9
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	74·9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	78·7
The extreme variation of temperature	21·6
The maximum temperature	86·2
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	9
	%
The mean relative humidity	79
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	74
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 29th October to 4th November 1899	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·37
The total fall from 1st January to 4th November 1899	71·95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	64·70

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

D, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 6th November 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India, and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 4th of November 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 4th November 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 5th November 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,221	1,67,300	2,450	784	92,185	1,597
Jute	266	1,05,200	1,580	313	1,34,650	2,069
Firewood	82	56,050	845	64	51,650	777
Other articles	827	1,62,800	2,204	790	2,03,720	2,565
Total ...	2,396	4,91,350	7,079	1,951	4,82,205	7,008

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th October 1899 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)					
al traffic for the week ...	326,745	3,61,173 11 0	46,24,357 20	8,98,305 8 0	22,072 0 0	12,81,551 3 0	95,747	171,691	267,438
er mile of railway	.....	211 2 4	.....	525 2 7	12 14 6	749 3 5	.....	.....	...
previous 14½ weeks of half-ear	4,571,348	45,89,251 9 0	5,90,50,632 20	1,06,70,130 6 0	3,13,832 0 0	1,55,73,213 15 0	1,339,948	2,264,919	3,604,867
Total for 15½ weeks ...	4,898,093	49,50,425 4 0	6,36,74,988 10	1,15,68,435 14 0	3,35,904 0 0	1,68,54,765 2 0	1,435,695	2,436,610	3,872,305
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year	311,712	3,32,439 3 2	39,02,665 20	7,67,581 1 9	22,869 10 8	11,22,889 15 7	90,729	153,004	243,733
mile of railway correspond-g week of previous year ...	.....	194 15 6	.....	450 2 9	13 6 7	658 8 10	.....	.....	...
al for corresponding 15½ eeks of previous year ...	4,557,407	45,30,935 2 5	5,97,25,283 30	1,07,34,312 10 7	3,08,952 8 5	1,55,73,300 5 5	1,336,957	2,345,247	3,741,304

(a) The increase is due to "Doorga Poojah" traffic chiefly from Howrah.
(b) The increase is in heavy upward despatch of food-grains from almost all the principal stations on B, C, D, and L districts.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st October 1899 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
			(a)	(a)					
al traffic for the week ...	292,568	3,26,987 13 0	43,14,658 30	8,92,233 9 0	22,192 0 0	12,41,413 6 0	96,612	169,544	266,156
per mile of railway	... ..	191 2 7	.....	521 9 10	12 15 7	725 12 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 15½ weeks of half-ear	4,898,093	49,50,425 4 0	6,36,74,988 10	1,15,68,435 14 0	3,35,904 0 0	1,68,54,765 2 0	1,435,695	2,436,610	3,872,305
Total for 16½ weeks ...	5,190,661	52,77,413 1 0	6,79,89,647 0	1,24,60,669 7 0	3,58,096 0 0	1,80,96,178 8 0	1,532,307	2,606,154	4,138,461
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year ...	314,025½	3,34,329 9 11	41,38,960 0	8,06,361 5 10	19,878 5 0	11,60,569 4 9	91,045	155,249	246,294
mile of railway correspond-g week of previous year ...	.....	196 1 3	.....	472 14 8	11 10 6	680 10 5	.....	.....	.....
al for corresponding 16½ eeks of previous year ...	4,871,432½	48,65,264 12 4	6,38,64,242 30	1,15,40,674 0 5	3,27,930 13 5	1,67,33,869 10 2	1,487,102	2,500,496	3,987,598

(a) There is a heavy increase in upward despatch of food-grains, chiefly from Loop districts, attended with a large falling off in traffic to and from Howrah, ...cipally in piece-goods and seeds.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th October 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
	(a)								
al traffic for the week	21,958	(a)5,153 11 0	13,512 20	458 6 0	9 0 0	5,621 1 0	920	92	1,012
per mile of railway	.....	231 13 4	.....	20 9 11	0 6 6	252 13 9	.....	.....	...
previous 14½ weeks of half-year	257,866	59,754 9 0	1,99,641 0	6,315 9 0	126 0 0	66,196 2 0	15,727	1,311	17,038
Total for 15½ weeks ...	279,824	64,908 4 0	2,13,153 20	6,773 15 0	135 0 0	71,817 3 0	16,647	1,403	18,050
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week of previous year	18,247	4,296 12 3	9,929 10	405 9 0	8 15 0	4,711 4 3	1,086	102	1,188
mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	193 4 7	.....	18 3 11	0 6 5	211 14 11	.....	.....	...
al for corresponding 15½ weeks previous year	260,632½	63,939 6 5	1,33,768 20	6,075 12 0	193 8 6	69,118 10 11	17,182	1,452	18,634

(a) The increase is due to "Doorga Poojah" traffic, chiefly from Howrah.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st October 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 18,674	(a) 4,304 14 0	9,876 20	311 0 0	9 0 0	4,624 14 0	942	92	1,034
Or per mile of railway	.....	193 10 5	.....	13 15 10	0 6 6	208 0 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15½ weeks of half-year	279,824	64,908 4 0	2,13,153 20	6,773 15 0	135 0 0	71,817 3 0	16,647	1,403	18,050
Total for 16½ weeks ...	298,498	69,213 2 0	2,23,030 0	7,084 15 0	144 0 0	76,442 1 0	17,589	1,495	19,084
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,580	5,519 2 6	10,628 10	401 3 0	8 12 0	5,929 1 6	1,002	96	1,158
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	248 4 5	.....	18 0 9	0 6 3	266 11 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 16½ weeks of previous year ...	304,212½	69,458 8 11	1,43,796 30	5,476 15 0	112 4 6	75,047 12 5	18,274	1,548	19,822

(a) The decrease is due to heavier traffic from Howrah in the corresponding period of 1898 owing to commencement of "Poojah" holidays.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th October 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,410	19,153 1 0	94,341 0	13,351 10 0	68 0 0	32,572 11 0	7,046	3,838	10,884
Or per mile of railway	.....	118 0 10	.....	82 4 9	0 6 9	200 12 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14½ weeks of half-year	246,180	2,30,457 12 0	12,03,665 20	1,70,020 1 0	941 0 0	4,01,418 13 0	100,530	48,813	1,49,343
Total for 15½ weeks ...	262,590	2,49,610 13 0	12,98,006 20	1,83,371 11 0	1,009 0 0	4,33,991 8 0	107,576	52,651	1,60,227
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,988½	19,608 2 11	80,601 30	10,243 1 0	104 3 6	29,955 7 5	8,144	3,192	11,336
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	120 13 9	.....	63 2 2	0 10 3	184 10 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 15½ weeks of previous year ...	2,61,892	2,27,806 3 9	9,01,628 10	1,34,612 15 7	965 6 0	3,63,324 9 4	110,147	46,972	1,57,119

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st October 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	17,166	18,427 1 0	82,581 30	11,433 13 0	68 0 0	29,928 14 0	6,721	3,317	10,038
Or per mile of railway	.....	113 9 3	.....	70 7 7	0 6 9	184 7 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15½ weeks of half-year	262,590	2,49,610 13 0	12,98,006 20	1,83,371 11 0	1,009 0 0	4,33,991 8 0	107,576	52,651	160,227
Total for 16½ weeks ...	279,756	2,68,037 14 0	13,80,588 10	1,94,805 8 0	1,077 0 0	4,63,920 6 0	114,297	55,968	170,265
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,790½	18,898 15 9	75,182 10	12,200 10 0	93 9 3	31,193 1 0	7,028	3,654	10,682
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	116 7 10	.....	75 3 2	0 9 3	192 4 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 16½ weeks of previous year	278,682½	2,46,705 1 6	9,76,810 20	1,46,813 9 7	998 15 3	3,94,517 10 4	117,245	50,626	167,871

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th October 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	8,296	4,316 14 0	41,091 20	3,328 15 0	14 0 0	7,659 13 0	2,025	281	2,306
Or per mile of railway	.....	54 12 2	.....	42 3 8	0 2 10	97 2 8	.....	.....	...
For previous 13½ weeks of half-year	125,704	59,874 8 0	3,09,580 10	23,676 2 0	196 0 0	86,746 10 0	17,641	3,701	21,342
Total for 14½ weeks	134,000	64,191 6 0	3,53,671 30	30,005 1 0	210 0 0	94,406 7 0	19,666	3,982	23,648
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st October 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	8,155	4,158 3 0	35,775 30	2,579 4 6	14 0 0	6,751 7 0	1,945	281	2,226
Or per mile of railway	.....	52 12 0	.....	32 11 6	0 2 10	85 10 4	.....	.....	...
For previous 14½ weeks of half-year	134,000	64,191 6 0	3,53,671 30	30,005 1 0	210 0 0	94,406 7 0	19,666	3,982	23,648
Total for 15½ weeks ...	142,155	68,349 9 0	3,89,447 20	32,584 5 0	224 0 0	1,01,157 14 0	21,611	4,263	25,874
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th October 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	183,600	98,030 0 0	12,90,860 0	2,87,060 0 0	39,800 0 0	4,25,780 0 0	35,900	51,399	87,299
Or per mile of railway	220	119 0 0	1,559 0	344 0 0	3 0 0*	466 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year†	3,172,855	14,68,504 0 0	1,67,96,777 0	35,09,298 0 0	2,57,379 0 0	52,35,181 0 0	577,254	672,580	1,249,834
Total for 17 weeks ...	3,356,455	15,67,434 0 0	1,80,86,637 0	37,96,348 0 0	2,97,179 0 0	56,60,961 0 0	613,154	723,979	1,337,133
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	172,059	80,622 0 0	10,33,811 0	2,53,609 0 0	62,323 0 0	3,96,614 0 0	36,074	50,820	86,894
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	209	98 0 0	1,327 0	308 0 0	58 0 0	464 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,130,887	13,74,604 0 0	1,66,27,340 0	33,27,210 0 0	3,13,041 0 0	50,14,855 0 0	582,955	657,749	1,240,695

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 2nd September 1899.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th October 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,700	6,850 0 0	73,100 0	7,350 0 0	90 0 0	14,290 0 0	2,693	2,477	5,170
Or per mile of railway	229	80 0 0	850 0	85 0 0	1 0 0	166 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 16 weeks of half-year*	3,91,840	1,19,515 0 0	5,79,633 0	48,294 0 0	2,714 0 0	1,70,523 0 0	40,831	24,557	65,388
Total for 17 weeks ...	4,11,540	1,26,365 0 0	6,52,733 0	55,644 0 0	2,804 0 0	1,84,813 0 0	43,524	27,034	70,558
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,636	5,689 0 0	46,514 0	4,510 0 0	349 0 0	10,548 0 0	2,106	3,160	5,266
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	194	66 0 0	541 0	53 0 0	4 0 0	123 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,87,719	1,18,116 0 0	5,05,672 0	44,293 0 0	3,526 0 0	1,65,845 0 0	40,806	36,474	77,280

* Audited up to 2nd September 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th October 1899 on 54 miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	4,160	950 0 0	13,670 0	530 0 0	20 0 0	1,500 0 0	760	164	924
Or per mile of railway	77	18 0 0	242 0	11 0 0	.....	29 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 16 weeks of half-year†	57,183	12,859 0 0	65,769 0	3,920 0 0	83 0 0	16,862 0 0	8,177	13,169	21,346
Total for 17 weeks ...	61,343	13,809 0 0	78,839 0	4,510 0 0	103 0 0	18,422 0 0	8,937	13,333	22,270
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	2,773 0	126 0 0	.....	126 0 0	...	462	462
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	84 0	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	4,144 0	194 0 0	.....	194 0 0	...	990	990

* Due to opening of Jagannathganj Station.
† Audited up to 2nd September 1899.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th October 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,550	450 0 0	6,160 0	400 0 0	110 0 0	1,050 0 0	230	440	*670
Or per mile of railway	63	18 0 0	249 0	29 0 0	4 0 0	42 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year†	23,314	7,057 0 0	1,17,326 0	7,768 0 0	858 0 0	15,683 0 0	3,409	10,466	13,875
Total for 17 weeks ...	24,864	7,507 0 0	1,23,486 0	8,258 0 0	968 0 0	16,733 0 0	3,639	10,906	14,545
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Includes ballast train-miles 330.
† Audited up to 2nd September 1899.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th October 1899 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,710	1,130 0 0	11,670 0	1,270 0 0	130 0 0	2,530 0 0	330	722	1,052
Or per mile of railway	82	34 0 0	352 0	38 0 0	1 0 0	*73 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year†	30,213	10,814 0 0	1,23,931 0	11,596 0 0	1,311 0 0	23,721 0 0	5,273	13,479	18,752
Total for 17 weeks ...	32,923	11,944 0 0	1,35,601 0	12,866 0 0	1,441 0 0	26,251 0 0	5,603	14,201	19,804
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	942	341 0 0	6,401 0	324 0 0	79 0 0	744 0 0	130	314	444
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	43	15 0 0	289 0	15 0 0	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	20,496	7,237 0 0	69,711 0	6,412 0 0	1,768 0 0	15,417 0 0	2,635	9,180	11,815

* Audited up to 2nd September 1899.
† Excluding ferry.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 21st October 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,143	10,181 0 0	1,01,090 0	10,359 0 0	119 0 0	20,639 0 0	2,086	6,246	8,332
Or per mile of railway	178	78 0 0	727 0	75 0 0	1 0 0	154 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year*	490,722	1,88,787 0 0	13,05,718 0	1,45,607 0 0	12,423 0 0	3,46,817 0 0	72,043	59,528	131,671
Total for 16 weeks ...	513,865	1,98,968 0 0	14,06,808 0	1,55,966 0 0	12,542 0 0	3,67,476 0 0	74,129	65,774	140,003
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,446	16,285 0 0	73,632 0	7,159 0 0	187 0 0	23,631 0 0	4,036	4,341	8,377
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	268	130 0 0	589 0	57 0 0	2 0 0	189 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	520,246	1,83,655 0 0	11,66,779 0	72,671 0 0	4,803 0 0	2,67,529 0 0	66,198	53,257	119,385

* Audited up to 9th September 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B.-N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 21st October 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period on 18 miles open	51	91 0 0	25	1 5 0	4 0 0	96 0 0	36	108	144
Or per mile of railway	2·83	0·05	1·39	0·06	0·22	5·33	.....	.....	...
For previous nil weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for the period ...	51	91 0 0	25	1 0 0	4 0 0	96 0 0	36	108	144
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

N.B.—The line has been re-opened for goods traffic from 19th October 1899; a special train ran on 18th: hence the coaching traffic.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 21st October 1899	12,530	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	17,822	0	0
Decrease	5,292	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 21st October 1899	245	11	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	349	7	3
Decrease	103	12	3
Receipts from 1st July to 21st October 1899	1,82,708	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	2,17,510	0	0
Decrease	34,802	0	0

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
PROCEEDINGS of the meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, held on Saturday the 9th September 1899	1905
Resolution on the Annual General Administration Report of the Chota Nagpur Division for the year 1898-99 ...	1956
Resolution on the report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year 1898-99 ...	1962
Resolution on the Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Government Estate of Tushkhali in the district of Backergunge	1998
Purchase of Stores in England and locally by the General and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal, during 1898-99 ...	2001
Liberality of Babu Kanai Lal Bogla	2003
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 13th November 1899	2004
METEOROLOGICAL Report of the Province of Bengal for the month of October 1899	2008
Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in October 1899	2010
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 5th to 11th November 1899 ...	2020
Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of September 1899	2021
Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of September 1899 ...	2024
Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Brahmaputra for the month of September 1899	2025
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 11th November 1899	2026
Eastern Bengal State Railway for the month of August 1899	2027
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	2029

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 9th September, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. R. B. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. C. W. BOLTON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble MR. E. N. BAKER.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. F. F. HANDLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACK.
The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI DELAWAR HOSAIN AHMED.
The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble MR. T. W. SPINK.
The Hon'ble RAJA SHASHI SHAKHARESWAR ROY BAHADUR, OF TAHIRPUR.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. D. F. MACKENZIE.
The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.
The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Alleged Illegal Sentence.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked :—

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the case of one Hazle, who was convicted in May last by the Sub-divisional Officer of Raniganj of grievous hurt for having assaulted an old khansama named Hossein Buksh and knocked out two of his teeth, and was sentenced to a fine of sixty rupees, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six weeks? Did the Magistrate in his judgment say: "I consider that Hazle committed a cowardly assault on a defenceless old man, and that he should not be lightly punished?" Is not a sentence of fine illegal upon conviction in a case of grievous hurt under section 325, Indian Penal Code, which makes it obligatory upon the Magistrate to inflict a sentence of imprisonment? Having regard to the character of the assault committed by Hazle, which has been described by the Magistrate as "a cowardly assault upon a defenceless old man," and the obvious illegality of the sentence of fine, will the Government be pleased to take such action as the justice of the case may demand?

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton replied:—

"The attention of the Government was drawn to the case mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. The conviction and sentence, and the law as to the punishment for the offence of grievous hurt, are correctly stated in the question. The passage quoted also appears in the Magistrate's judgment. The accused was an Eurasian gunner-guard of the East Indian Railway. The Magistrate thought a fine of Rs. 60 adequate, and awarded Rs. 25 to the complainant as compensation, besides a small sum for costs. The character of the punishment, it is evident, was carefully considered by the Magistrate, with full regard to the circumstances of both the complainant and the accused; it was acquiesced in by the complainant, who could easily have moved the Magistrate of the district in the matter; and probably, therefore, the sentence, which gave him a compensation, was that which satisfied him. In these circumstances the Government did not interfere."

Aid to Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic Schools.

The Hon'ble Raja Shashi Shakhareswar Roy Bahadur, of Tahirpur, asked:—

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a short statement showing the total number of indigenous Sanskrit Grammar schools and the total number of indigenous Persian or Arabic schools that are receiving pecuniary help in any shape from the funds at the disposal of Local and Municipal Boards in Bengal and the amount of aid received from Local and Municipal Boards in Bengal by each of these two classes of indigenous schools during the last three years?

The Hon'ble Mr. Slack replied:—

"No returns giving the details asked by the Hon'ble Member are furnished to Government."

Encouragement to Indigenous Schools.

The Hon'ble Raja Shashi Shakhareswar Roy Bahadur, of Tahirpur, asked:—

Will the Government be pleased to state how far, in its opinion, the Local and Municipal Boards are, in the matter of affording encouragement to the indigenous Sanskrit and Persian

"That where Municipal and Local Boards exist, the registration, supervision and encouragement of indigenous elementary schools, whether aided or unaided, be entrusted to such Boards; provided that Boards shall not interfere in any way with such schools as do not desire to receive aid or to be subject to the supervision of the Boards."

"That the aid given to elementary indigenous schools be a charge against the funds at the disposal of Local and Municipal Boards, where such exist; and that every indigenous school, which is registered for aid, receive from such boards the aid to which it is entitled under the rules."

"That the officers of the Education Department keep lists of all elementary indigenous schools, and assist the Boards in selecting schools to be registered for aid, and in securing a proportionate provision of education for all classes of the community."

Grammar Schools of this Province, carrying out in practice the recommendations contained in paragraph 675 of the Report of the Education Commission, extracts from which, for convenience of easy reference, I beg to quote in the margin?

The Hon'ble MR. SLACK replied:—

"All the information on the matter to which the Hon'ble Member alludes in his question is contained in the annual reports submitted to Government by the Director of Public Instruction. A copy of the latest of these reports, *viz.*, that for the year 1897-98, has been given to the Hon'ble Member, whose attention is invited to paragraphs 220 to 228 of the report. The Government will welcome from the Hon'ble Member any information he has in regard to the contributions to these schools, and will consider with him whether any action is necessary."

THE CIVIL COURTS AMINS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON introduced the Bill to repeal the Civil Courts Amins Act, 1856, in Bengal, and moved that it be read in Council. He said:—

"I beg now to introduce the Bill to repeal the Civil Courts Amins Act of 1856, in Bengal. In asking for leave at the last meeting of the Council I explained the reasons which have led the Government to the conclusion that it is desirable to abolish the system of Civil Court Amins and leave the Courts free to select Commissioners for local inquiries under section 392 of the Code of Civil Procedure. I stated that the Commissioners would be selected from the junior Pleaders and other competent persons in the districts; and rules as to the remuneration of such Commissioners will, no doubt, be issued by the High Court. The existing Amins will not be prejudiced by the repeal of the Act. They will retain their appointments, and be employed on such duties as may be assigned to them, including local inquiries in districts in which there may not be a sufficient number of competent persons for appointment as Commissioners. The present measure meets, I believe, with general approval, and, as it merely repeals the Act in Bengal, with the proviso that the appointment and pay of the existing Amins are saved, I do not propose to move that it be referred to a Select Committee, unless any Member of the Council desires that the reference should be made. The Bill will be published in the next Gazette, and I shall take an early opportunity of moving that it be considered in Council and passed. Any suggestions with regard to the working of the new system which any Hon'ble Members or outsiders may wish to offer will be gratefully received by the Government and fully considered."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN said:—"With your Honour's permission I beg to offer a few remarks with regard to this Bill. As I have just come from the mufassal, and the mufassal people know a good deal of the working of the Civil Courts Amins Act, and as my experience extends over a period of 35 years, I happen to know something about the working of this Act. After the Civil Courts Amins Act was passed, came in the Civil Procedure Code of 1859, that is, three years after that. Provisions were made in the Civil Procedure Code of 1859 for the appointment of Commissioners to hold local investigations, adjust accounts and effect partitions. Since then, the Civil Procedure Code has been amended several times. We have the authority in the Local Government to frame rules as to the qualification of Commissioners to be appointed for executing such commissions. Practically, now-a-days, commissions are issued simply for holding local investigations to Civil Court Amins, and partitions and adjustments of accounts are effected through other agencies. This Bill no doubt is a very short Bill, but its potency should not be judged by its dimensions, because large interests are entrusted to those Commissioners, especially in districts subject to diluvion and alluvion. There can be no possible objection whatsoever to the repeal of this Act; in fact, perhaps many would hail it with joy. But the Government is now attempting,

in order to secure efficiency, to raise the status of the Commissioners who are to be employed for such purposes. I would only venture to submit that, after the repeal of this Act, the Government will have to frame further rules under section 392, Civil Procedure Code. Perhaps it would not be out of place if I were to suggest, as I consider these rules will have to be looked upon as a mere supplement to this Act, that the Commissioners be selected from the junior members of the Bar, being sufficiently qualified; and a certificate of some sort may be enjoined upon them to be produced. Of course it is not for me to suggest in what particular way the certificate is to be obtained. A legal knowledge of sifting evidence is absolutely necessary; as these Commissioners will hold local investigations, they have to sift evidence on examination of witnesses. Then, if it be enjoined further that service as a Commissioner for holding local investigations in a certain number of cases be a condition precedent to the appointment of a Munsif, I submit that it would be raising the status of the Commissioners, and would at the same time be making provision for securing greater efficiency in respect of surveying works by the Judicial Officers as well. I do not mean to make any reflection on any one, but I do mean to say that even amongst the present Munsifs and Subordinate Judges only some are acquainted with surveying and many of them find difficulties in disposing of cases in which there are complicated questions of surveys and maps. In the course of 25 years, perhaps, if these posts of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges are filled up by these men, then I daresay there would be efficiency secured, and if the expectation be held out to these junior members of the Bar, that that would be a sort of stepping-stone to get the appointment of Munsif, it would have a moral influence over them, and it would be safeguarding against dishonesty. I submit therefore that if, in framing the rules which will have to be framed, these matters be considered, then no doubt proper measures would be taken for securing efficiency and honesty. There is also another aspect of the question which I would venture to submit. The Bengal Tenancy Act also contemplates local investigations. In the case of determination of the incidence of a tenancy, and in the case of a demand for enhancement of rent on the ground of the rate of rent being below the prevailing rate, local investigations are contemplated. If uniformity in the execution of commissions is to be attained, and if I rightly understood from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the object is to dispense with paid official agency and that non-official men are to be employed to a certain extent, in that case these Commissions might also be entrusted for execution to these junior members of the Bar; but there is this difficulty, that in the Tenancy Act it is provided that the commission is to be issued to a Revenue-officer. Of course, this would necessitate a modification of the Tenancy Act itself. With these remarks I beg to entirely support this Bill, which ought to be passed without being referred to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON in reply said:—"I am very glad to have heard the remarks made by my hon'ble friend Babu Boikanta Nath Sen. They will be useful in the consideration of the rules which should be passed with regard to the qualifications, especially in surveying, and the remuneration, of the persons employed under section 392 of the Civil Procedure Code. The Hon'ble Member's suggestion that qualification in surveying, as displayed in the carrying out of these local inquiries, should be held to give a claim to junior Pleaders to appointment to Munsifships is also well worthy of consideration. I should myself be disposed to put that suggestion in this way, that these local inquiries should be entrusted to the junior Pleaders who are already registered as candidates for Munsifships, rather than that junior Pleaders who have been employed on these inquiries should have a claim to be registered as candidates for Munsifships. We shall, after the repeal of the Act, have to communicate with the High Court with regard to the rules to be framed, and the present suggestion will be communicated to them for consideration and advice. The second suggestion made by the Hon'ble Member was that these junior Pleaders might be employed in inquiries under the Bengal Tenancy Act; but he admitted himself that a difficulty exists, inasmuch as the section of the Bengal Tenancy Act which provides for

local inquiries in rent suits specifies the employment of Revenue-officers. Under these circumstances, until that section is amended—and that must form part of an amendment of the Tenancy Act generally,—I fear that no change can be made. Only two years have elapsed since one Chapter of the Tenancy Act was amended, and that was a sufficiently formidable undertaking. The Government will certainly be slow to undertake a general amendment of the Act. The employment of Pleaders in these rent-suit inquiries, which my hon'ble friend Babu Boikanta Nath Sen would like to see introduced, is, therefore, unlikely to be accomplished for some time to come. I now move that the Bill be read in Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read accordingly.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that the two Reports of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill be taken into consideration, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before we begin the discussion of the amendments which have been tabled, it may be as well that I should make a short statement on the matter. The main principles of the Bill have been settled by the Council. These are, in essence, four. The first is that there shall be three co-ordinate authorities, the Corporation, the General Committee, and the Chairman. This was settled in the debates of April, 1898, and has been approved by the Government of India. The second is that the Corporation shall consist of 50 members, 25 elected and 25 nominated. This was recommended to us by the Government of India, and accepted by us in our reference to the Select Committee last month. The third is that of the General Committee two-thirds shall be elected by the Corporation in equal proportions by the elected and the nominated Commissioners, and the remaining one-third by the Government. This was recommended to us by the Government of India; it was in line with the adjustment of the General Committee on which the Council decided in April, 1898, and it was accepted at the discussion of last month. The fourth and last is that the powers and functions of the Chairman and also of the General Committee shall be so clearly defined that within the limits of the powers and functions assigned to them their responsibility shall be exclusive and complete, and they shall not be subject to interference by the Corporation except when this is expressly provided in any case. This was accepted as the result of the discussions in April, 1898. These are the four essential and cardinal principles of the Bill. Some of the amendments of which notice has been given directly traverse these decisions of the Council. It will be my duty to declare that these are not in order. There is a body of amendments of such vast dimensions, which are in order, and which we shall have individually and carefully to discuss, that I should not be doing my duty to the Council at large, if I admitted, in addition, the re-opening of discussion on the essential principles of the Bill, on which decisions have already been arrived at by the Council. I shall have the less hesitation in pursuing this course because every assistance which it was in my power to give has been given for the presentation of views on these points, which differ from those of the majority of the Council. The Bill has now been 18 months before the public. The principles were stated and discussed at three meetings of this Council in March and April, 1898. The conclusions of the Council were opposed in the long and interesting Minute of Dissent by two Members of the Select Committee. The variations proposed by the Government of India were again discussed at the Council meeting of the 7th August, and all that could be said against the further conclusions of the Council is embodied in the further Notes of Dissent by the dissenting Members of our second Select Committee. There is thus on the records of the Council a complete statement of the arguments on which the minority of the Council maintained an opinion opposed to that of the majority, and no object could be attained by a reiteration of those arguments."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"With Your Honour's permission may I be permitted to say a few words by way of explanation, at any rate, of the attitude which the minority of the Council have felt it their duty to take with regard to some of those amendments to which Your Honour has just referred? Some of us have been connected with this Council for a long time. I consider myself to be one of the oldest Members of this Council, in the sense that my connection has been of the longest standing, and I may say for myself that, with the exception of the two cases which have been brought to my notice by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, I do not remember a single instance in which any amendment has been ruled as being out of order because that amendment traversed any principles which have been accepted by this Council. And, Sir, referring to a discussion which took place in 1888 upon the Calcutta Municipal Act, I find that principles, the most vital, were traversed on the occasion when the motion for the third reading of the Bill was made and with the full concurrence of the President and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and they were traversed by no less a distinguished authority than the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gooroo Das Banerjee, who was at that time a Member of this Council."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"This is a question of order. I have stated the reasons which have led me to say that on certain main principles of the Bill there can be no further discussion."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I merely wish to place our case before Your Honour if you will grant me the indulgence to do so. I think it my duty to point out to Your Honour that you are making a departure from those principles which have been affirmed before. I would point out that the principle of amalgamation was accepted by the Council in 1888, and it was the main purpose of the Bill. Dr. Gooroo Das Banerjee brought in an amendment traversing that very principle, and it was allowed by the Lieutenant-Governor at that time and by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. My friend Babu Kali Nath Mitter traversed another principle almost as important, namely, the principle that the representative element should consist of three-fourths of the entire body. He was allowed to bring in a motion to that effect, and Mr. Irving brought in a motion of an opposite kind, namely, that only one-half of the members should consist of the representatives of the rate-payers. Therefore there are these precedents where the principle was affirmed, namely, that amendments were allowed which were in conflict with the principle already accepted by the Council, and it seems to me, Sir, having regard to the character of the Bill and the popular dissatisfaction which it has excited, that it is unwise to curtail discussion and shut out amendments on a ground which is altogether new and unprecedented according to the Rules of this Council."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think the Hon'ble Member will admit that if we are to permit the re-opening of discussions which have been concluded, we shall never get to the end of this business, and whatever may have been done in an individual instance, I think the majority of the Council will agree with me in thinking that the re-opening of the discussion of the principles of the Bill is no longer admissible."

The Motions were then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"Before Mr. Apcar puts the amendments which stand in his name, I should like to make one suggestion. It will be seen that the amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 10* all hang together. They are in form a mere matter of nomenclature, and the substantive amendments which they are dependent on are Nos. 16,* 25, 26,† 39 and 53.‡ If these three first amendments, Nos. 3, 4 and 10,* are to be regarded as a mere matter of nomenclature,

* Amendments Nos. 3, 4, 10 and 16 are printed on page 1919, *post*.

† Amendments Nos. 25 and 26 are printed on page 1940, *post*.

‡ Amendment No. 39 was "that in section 8 (*now* 9), sub-section (*1*), the words from and including 'and the Chairman' to the end of the sub-section be omitted." The amendment was put and lost at the meeting held on the 11th September, 1899.

Amendment No. 53 was "that a new section, numbered 8A, be inserted in the Bill." This amendment was withdrawn at the meeting held on the 11th September, 1899. The said section is printed in the Proceedings of that date.

then I think, Sir, it will be convenient if the consideration of them is postponed until after we have decided the substantive amendments on which they hang. If, however, they are not to be regarded as a mere matter of nomenclature, but as involving a principle, then I have no objection to their being discussed at once in their present place; but an adverse decision of the Council upon those three amendments would have the effect of striking out all the substantive amendments which would in that case depend upon them. Therefore I would venture to suggest for your consideration that amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 10* be postponed and taken up along with the discussion on No. 16*, which is the first of Mr. Apcar's substantive amendments on this point."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"With regard to amendment No. 3*, it is a matter of nomenclature, and it relates to the proper designation to be given to the head of the Executive. I am going to submit that the Chairman should not be, as there designated, the head of the Executive, and if he is the head of the Executive, he should not be also the Chairman of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Then I understand the Hon'ble Member agrees to postpone the discussion of these amendments until we reach the substantive proposals upon amendment 16*."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I have no objection to amendments 3, 4 and 10* standing over as the Hon'ble Member suggests, to be taken up after the amendments referred to."

SECTION 3.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The next two amendments, 5 and 6, relate to definitions, and it is the practice to take amendments dealing with definitions at the close of the Bill, when the whole of the substantive provisions have been disposed of. I would therefore suggest that those two amendments, which stand in my name and in that of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, may be allowed to stand over for the present."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"They are such small matters that we can settle them at once."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER then moved the following amendment, numbered 5, namely, that for clause (*l*) of section 3 the following be substituted, namely,—

'(*l*) "bazar" means any place of trade (other than a market) where there is a collection of shops or warehouses.'

He said:—"It is rather difficult to explain the reason of this amendment without referring to a subsequent section of the Bill. We discovered, in looking over the sections of the Bill which relate to markets, that there was no provision which would enable us to require the owner of a bazar to introduce sanitary reforms. We could not compel him to supply water to it or to pave it or cleanse it or to do the same things to it which the owner of a market is bound to do under section 507A (*now* 486)†; for a 'bazar,' as defined in the Bill, is not the same thing as a 'market.' Therefore, in communication with the Chairman, I propose to alter the definition of 'bazar' given in the Bill. The definition given in the Bill is this: 'Bazar means any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses, and includes any place where a market is held.' Well, I propose now to define bazar in such a way as not to include a market. A market includes a place where there is a collection of shops for the sale of food or where there are stalls for the sale of food. I propose to alter that definition so as to make 'bazar' and 'market' two distinct things, and I shall subsequently propose in section 507A (*now* 486) to insert the words 'or any bazar' after the word 'market.' I understand the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, to whom I have spoken on the subject, is in general agreement with me. Therefore I shall say nothing further on the matter."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Baker; in fact, I suggested to him that there was an omission

* Amendments Nos. 3, 4, 10 and 16 are printed on page 1919, *post*

† The sections of the Bill having been re-numbered under the direction of the Council, the present number of each section is inserted in brackets, wherever the new numbering differs from the old.

in the Bill, and that we did not provide in the Bill for those sanitary measures which were required to be introduced not only in markets but also in bazars. Take, for instance, China Bazar. It is a place which requires a good deal of sanitation, but under the Bill as it was circulated we did not appear to take any powers which would enable the Corporation to make any sanitary arrangements in connection with China Bazar. It struck me that this was a matter of importance, and I placed myself in communication with my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, and I am glad to give him my vote in this matter."

The Motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY moved the following amendment, numbered 6, namely, that the following clause be inserted in section 3, namely:—

'"domestic building" includes a dwelling-house and any other masonry building which is neither a "building of the warehouse class" nor a "public building" as defined in this section.'

He said:—"The motion which I have to submit to the Council relates to the definition of 'domestic building.' The rules which are contained in Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) of the Bill and which deal with certain conditions applicable, as the Bill now stands, only to dwelling-houses, were based mainly on the provisions of the London Building Act. That Act not only dealt with dwelling-houses as defined in that Act, but also with domestic buildings. Now, a dwelling-house is obviously a domestic building, but every domestic building is not necessarily a dwelling-house. For instance, under the terms of the definition of the London Building Act, a shop or a stable or, here in Calcutta, a kitchen, is a domestic building. Obviously it is not necessarily a dwelling-house. Now, some of the rules which are incorporated in Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) of the Bill were clearly intended by the Calcutta Building Commission, on whose recommendations these provisions were mainly framed, to apply to such buildings as shops and stables. I will give one example. Under section 24 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) there is a condition that there must be a certain space between two dwelling-houses. The reason of that rule is to prevent the formation of very narrow gullies running between houses, and the Bill provides that you must either make the space of a certain width or you must place the neighbouring buildings in contact with each other. It was obviously the intention that that condition should not only apply to dwelling-houses but also to shops and stables. It is therefore necessary that we should make a certain alteration in this Schedule by introducing the words 'domestic building.' The alteration will affect some other portions of the rules in the Schedule, but I do not think that Hon'ble Members will raise much objection to the results which will follow. I therefore move the amendment which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am sorry to have to oppose this amendment. The amendment runs as follows:—

'"domestic building" includes a dwelling-house and any other masonry building which is neither a "building of the warehouse class" nor a "public building" as defined in this section.'

"Take the case of a Hindu temple. That would be a 'domestic building' under this definition."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"If the Hon'ble Member will look at the definition of 'public building,' he will find that all places of public worship are included in it."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am quite aware of that. There are places of Hindu worship which are places of private and not of public worship. Here is a case in point. The late Babu Jadulal Mullick had a temple attached to his house, but it is not a public temple in any sense of the term. My friend has been sufficiently long in the country to know that there are Hindu gentlemen who have temples in their own houses. They are not public places of worship in the smallest degree; but if you accept this definition, you would apply all the elaborate provisions of the building sections to these private places of worship, and I as a Hindu

feel it my duty to protest against a provision of this kind. I think it is a matter that ought not to be overlooked. It will introduce serious complications in connection with places of worship. And then, again, take the case of a kitchen. A poor man has got a kitchen. That again comes within the definition of 'domestic building,' and are you going to apply to a kitchen all those elaborate rules with regard to buildings which you have found it necessary to introduce in this Bill? I hope and trust that, having regard to these circumstances, Your Honour will not consent to the acceptance of a definition which might be attended with serious complications, especially in regard to matters religious."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I think I can re-assure the Hon'ble Member. There is no intention whatever of applying all the provisions of the Building Regulations or of the Schedules either to private temples, or to kitchens, or to anything else of that kind. The sole intention is to substitute the words 'domestic building' for 'dwelling-house' in a very few of the rules in Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII). The principal one is the rule which provides for open spaces. Rule 20 of Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII) is as follows:—

'Every room in a dwelling-house which is intended to be used as an inhabited room—

(*a*) must be in every part not less than ten feet in height, measured from the floor to the under side of the beam on which the roof rests;

(*b*) must have a clear superficial area of not less than eighty square feet; and

(*c*) must be provided, for purposes of ventilation, with doors or windows opening directly into the external air, or into a verandah, and having an aggregate opening of not less than one-fifth of the superficial area of that side or one of those sides of the room which faces or face an open space.'

"In that rule we propose to substitute the term 'domestic building' for 'dwelling-house.' It is quite clear that if an inhabited room is found inside a shop or in an office or in a stable, the regulations relating to inhabited rooms ought to apply to it. Rule 22 of the same Schedule relates to the open space in rear of a house. It is quite clear that the rules about open spaces at the rear and sides of a dwelling-house ought to apply to every building in which people live. We know that in this town people do live in shops. It often happens that a man has a small house of which he uses the greater part as his shop, while he keeps a couple of rooms in which he lives and sleeps. That is the kind of case to which this rule is intended to apply. The next rule is 23, which is as follows:—

'If any person desires to erect a dwelling-house in a street laid out before the commencement of this Act upon a site which, before the commencement of this Act, was occupied by a dwelling-house, and the site is of such a nature that it is impracticable to provide an open space in the rear of the house of the dimensions prescribed by rule 22, the General Committee may relax the provisions of that rule:

'Provided that—

(*a*) such open space shall be left as the General Committee may consider practicable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, and

(*b*) not more than two-thirds of the total area of the site shall be occupied by masonry buildings or verandahs.'

"Well, that provides for the relaxation of the provisions of rule 22 about open spaces at the back. I cannot imagine that the Hon'ble Member will have any possible objection to that."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"It is entirely in his favour."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"Rule 24 is the next one. It is as follows:—

'(*1*) Except in localities where the erection of only detached buildings is allowed, if either side of a dwelling-house is not attached to the adjacent building, and if such side does not abut on an open square or the like which is dedicated to public use and is consequently not likely to be built upon, there must be between the house and such building an open space extending along the entire length of such side and belonging exclusively to the house.

'(*2*) The minimum distance across such space from every part of the house to the boundary line, or (if the boundary is a wall) the inner edge of the boundary wall, of the land or building immediately opposite such part, shall be—

(*a*) six feet, if there is a building next to such boundary line or wall, or

(*b*) four feet, if there is an open space of at least four feet on the other side of such boundary line or wall.'

"This is on all fours with rule 22. I think the remaining cases are in rules 26 and 29. Those are the only cases in which we propose to substitute the term 'domestic building' for 'dwelling-house,' and it is quite clear that these are not matters in which the objections of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee will have any force."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I have great sympathy with what the Hon'ble Member has said, but what I am afraid of is that the sections may lead to complications in the future. I think with the Hon'ble Member that the provisions for the sanitary condition of dwellings are very necessary. Sometimes it happens that there are persons living even in a temple, and there may be considerable difficulty arising in the operation of the law in such questions. If I could see my way to have a clear definition and a clear wording so as to get over the difficulty which my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee pointed out, I should certainly support the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley's amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am in strong sympathy with the Hon'ble Member who moved the amendment and with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill with regard to sanitation, but I would like to make a suggestion which might put an end to the difficulty, namely, to insert the word 'inhabited' before the words 'masonry building'."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"That would not be possible."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"I should like to mention that Hindus are not the only people who have places of private worship in their houses. According to my friend, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's description of them, these places of worship are essentially private, and I cannot see why, like private Catholic chapels, they should not be subject to the restrictions which are intended to provide for buildings of their nature."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"It was at the suggestion of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee that this motion was taken now instead of being taken, as the Hon'ble Mr. Baker suggested it should be, after the proposed amendments, which are to be introduced in Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII), had been considered. I think, had the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee permitted the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Baker to be carried out, he would have seen that the difficulties which he has raised are rather imaginary. As a matter of fact, I should personally not have the least objection to Hindu temples being excepted. I have no objection whatever to that, but I would point out to the Hon'ble Member that the alteration, if in some respects it is perhaps not altogether in accordance with his ideas, in two important respects is a direct concession to opinions which I know he holds. As regards what the Hon'ble Member said about there being no objection to kitchens or stables being excepted from the operation of the proposed rule, I would point out to him that there are many parts of the town—even in the European part of the town—where two stables are a short distance from each other, and those are sometimes insanitary places. It would not do at all to use the expression 'inhabited masonry building' as is suggested, because that would permit uninhabited masonry buildings as well as kitchens and stables being built at short distances apart, which would be extremely insanitary. With reference to temples, I believe it is commonly the case that the Priests and other Officers of the temple do live in them, and sanitary rules which apply to other inhabited buildings ought to apply to them."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Do you accept the suggestion that Hindu temples should be excluded?"

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"I have no objection to Hindu temples being excepted."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"It would be better to let the definition stand, and then, when we come to the Schedule, we may be able to make an alteration in the rules of the Schedule."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"I confess I should be better prepared to form an opinion on this amendment if further time were allowed for its consideration."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think that is the best solution. We can consider this when we come to the Schedules."

The further consideration of this amendment was then postponed until Schedule XIVA (*now* XVII), Part IV, had been dealt with.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur is unfortunately ill and therefore unable to be present to-day, but he has sent in a list of amendments which he proposes in regard to the Bill. I cannot find any rule in the Rules for the Conduct of Business regulating this particular matter; but I have no doubt the Council will accept my decision as President that the Hon'ble the Raja Bahadur, of Tahirpur, shall be allowed to move the amendments in his name."

The Hon'ble RAJA SHASHI SHAKHARESWAR ROY BAHADUR, OF TAHIRPUR, in the absence of the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur, moved on behalf of the latter that the words "diphtheria, enteric fever and typhoid fever" be omitted from sub-clause (*a*) of clause (*12*) of section 3. He said:—

"This paper, containing a few amendments suggested by my friend, the Hon'ble Raja of Nashipur, who is ill, as is known to you, Sir, and therefore not in a position to attend the meeting to-day, has been placed in my hands with a request that I should move them on his behalf, so I beg to move that the words 'diphtheria, enteric fever and typhoid fever' be omitted from sub-clause (*a*) of clause 12 of section 3.

"I think I should add here that personally I am not in full sympathy with this amendment, because in my humble opinion these are certainly diseases which may be classed as dangerous."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I did not understand that this amendment would be brought on now, but I can explain why these particular diseases were mentioned in the definition. They are taken from the definition of dangerous diseases in the English Statute for the prevention of diseases; and if you refer to the definition given here, it will be seen that it is open to the Government, by a Notification in the Calcutta Gazette, to add any other epidemic or endemic or infectious disease to this list. Therefore, if there is any feeling that it would not be desirable to include such diseases as diphtheria, enteric fever and typhoid fever, I have not the least objection to accepting their omission, because it will be in the power of Government to insert them afterwards if it should at any time be found desirable."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I think that these diseases should be included, and I may say as a late Member of the Corporation that we invited the Health Officer to the conferences that we held in connection with this matter, and it was in accordance with the advice given to us by the Health Officer that we included these diseases."

The Motion was then put and lost.

SECTION 4.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN moved that in section 4, after the word "and" the words "subject to the control of the Corporation" be inserted. He said:—

"Section 4 proposes to enact how a question where a dispute as to whether a particular piece of land or cluster of huts is or is not a '*bustee*' or '*bustee* land' arises, should be decided, and the power has been given to the General Committee to decide those questions finally.

"'*Bustee*' and '*bustee* land' have been defined in the preceding section.

"The question whether or not a piece of land is or is not a '*bustee*' or '*bustee* land' is of very great importance to the owner.

"Various responsibilities and liabilities have been imposed upon him by this Bill. He is made liable to pay the consolidated rates payable by the occupiers of *bustee land* and huts—section 159 (*now* 180). Distress warrants will be issued against him in case of default. He is responsible for keeping the *bustee* clean

—is liable to pay for any additional establishment the municipal authorities may maintain for cleansing it—and is liable to pay heavy fines if the *bustee* is not cleansed in accordance with notice issued by the Municipality. He has to bear the cost of preparing standard plans—section 419 (*now* 400). He is restrained from building huts on *bustees* until the standard plan is prepared and approved—he cannot alter the standard plan. He is required to construct drains, privies, streets and passages, and to carry out other improvements in old *bustees* in accordance with the standard plan so far as may be practicable.

"He has to make or pay for all improvements ordered by the General Committee on the report of the medical officer deputed under section 425 (*now* 406). He incurs heavy fines under various sections of the Bill.

"This being his position, it is natural that the owner would prefer to have the question finally decided by the Corporation. The elected Commissioners are expected to realise the inconveniences of the owners and to be cognizant of all the incidents of *bustees* and *bustee* land. It is an essential element of the fair dealing out of justice that the party interested must be conscious that justice has been done, and that any reasonable apprehension that he has not got fair justice dealt out to him should be removed.

"It cannot be urged by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the Corporation, if the body is formed under the newly revised Bill, is not sufficiently representative according to the Government view. That being so, there is no reason why the Corporation should not be trusted and why they should not be converted into a responsible body."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen has said that this question is one of great importance to the owner of a *bustee*. That may be, but the determination of the question whether a particular piece of land is *bustee* land, as defined in the Act, or not is a comparatively small question of executive detail, and it is contrary to the whole principles on which the Council and the Select Committee have acted to transfer any small question of detail to the decision of the Corporation. It is possible—in fact, it is probable—that to determine whether any particular piece of land is *bustee* land or not it might be necessary to make a local inquiry. It might often happen that a local inquiry would be the best way of determining it. Now, Sir, how could the Corporation, a body of 50, make a local inquiry? The practical effect of the amendment of the Hon'ble Member would be to give an appeal to the Corporation against a decision of the General Committee; and from first to last the Select Committee, and I may say this Council, have set their faces against conferring any appellate powers on the Corporation, for there is no sort of power the Corporation is less fitted to exercise than the power of appeal. Moreover, if the Hon'ble Member had referred to Chapter XXIII (*now* XXVI), which deals with *bustees*, he would have found that the Corporation has very little to do with matters affecting *bustees*. It has the power to sanction plans for the improvement of *bustees*, but with that exception it has no power whatever in any matter of detail. By section 417 (*now* 398), the first section of that Chapter, it is provided that the General Committee has the sole power to determine the external limits of a *bustee*. For these reasons, Sir, I think it would be absolutely inconsistent and improper to accept the amendment, which I therefore oppose."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am very much in sympathy with the amendment, and I must object to the passage in the speech of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in which he was pleased to say that this is a matter of Executive detail, and local inquiries might be necessary. If so, why not give this power to the Chairman? The Chairman, as the Head of the Executive, is most fitted to carry on Executive work, and local inquiries the Chairman would be the best person to conduct. If it is an Executive matter, and if local inquiries are to be held in connection with it, the General Committee will probably depute some local officer to make the inquiry; the Corporation might do the same thing. Then, Sir, when the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill was pleased to say that the Corporation was least fitted to exercise the powers of appeal, I must say that I was somewhat astonished at that remark, because if you turn over the sections of this Bill you will find that there are sections upon sections which confer an appellate authority on the

Corporation. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham sympathised with us in relieving the General Committee of the pressure of work which the Bill imposes upon that Committee. Having regard to the fact that the General Committee will be overweighted with work, and being so overweighted it is liable to make mistakes, it seems to me as a necessary safeguard that the power of appeal ought to be conferred upon the Corporation. I think the amendment ought to be accepted. A right of appeal is not a thing which everybody will make use of on every occasion, and the Corporation is not likely to be overburdened with work. It is only when something is done which calls for redress, and a man feels he has a grievance, that he will avail himself of the right of appeal to the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has quoted me quite correctly, but I must point out to him that his quotation is not to the point in the present connection. I always agreed with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the Corporation was the last body to be entrusted with appellate powers, and I do not see how it will lessen the work of the General Committee if there is to be an appeal from the General Committee to the Corporation. He also spoke about the Corporation holding local enquiries and about a General Committee holding enquiries. In my experience as Commissioner the Corporation has never held a local enquiry, but the General Committee has frequently held a local enquiry."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I do not myself follow the idea that the Corporation is to hold a local enquiry. An enquiry will have to be held, and the matter will have to be submitted to the Corporation. There is no difficulty in a matter such as that, but, when my hon'ble friends Mr. Baker and Mr. Oldham in chorus say that they cannot trust the Corporation with appellate powers, may I remind both of them what Sir Henry Harrison said: how much he valued the power that the Chairman had of appeal to the general body of Commissioners? I know my friends the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham and the Hon'ble Mr. Baker may make light of what Sir Henry Harrison said when it tells against any contention that they may be urging, but, at any rate, I know the manner in which Your Honour has spoken of the capacity and experience of Sir Henry Harrison. I therefore cannot agree with my friends that, so far as the Corporation is concerned, they are not capable of dealing with matters in appeal which come before them. The Corporation has exercised appellate powers in a way that has been commended by Sir Henry Harrison, and in a matter such as this I do not think it is asking too much for at least an appeal to be allowed to the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. BOLTON said:—"I oppose this amendment for three reasons. First, the definition of *bustee* is simple and clear; secondly, a body of 12 competent men forming the General Committee may be trusted to interpret and apply that definition correctly; and thirdly, if you refer the question to a larger body, there will be more chance of discord. A matter of this kind should, I think, be left in the hands of the General Committee."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA said:—"I regret I am unable to support this amendment; but I do not agree with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the Corporation is the last body to be entrusted with the power of hearing appeals from the decisions of the General Committee. If he means to lay this down as a general proposition, I disagree with him, but I agree that this is the last instance in which such a power of appeal should be given. The word '*bustee*' and the words '*bustee* land' are defined in section 3. The matter seems to me to involve a very simple question of fact, and I am not prepared to believe that a decision upon a simple question of fact by 12 persons is likely to be less correct than a decision of that question by a larger body of 50. If the decision of the question had involved a decision upon a question of principle I should certainly have been prepared to give an appeal from the decision of the General Committee."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN in reply said:—"This amendment is objected to on the ground that a large body of 50 would not be able to make a

local inquiry, and that this could be better done by a body of 12. I fail to see why that should be so.

"If, as was suggested by one of the Hon'ble Members, objection is taken on the score of the inconvenience of a large body of men deciding such a question, why not leave it to the Chairman alone? I could have well understood it if this matter was left entirely to the discretion of the Chairman. He is the chief Executive authority of the Corporation; but, with due deference to the opinions expressed by the dissentient members, I should contend that this appeal is very necessary. I might, however, change the wording of the amendment and put it thus: 'subject to an appeal to the Corporation' instead of 'subject to the control of the Corporation.' I need not add anything more to what my friends, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, have said."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLEY said:—"There is one point in connection with this matter which I think has perhaps been overlooked by the Council. As a matter of fact, any question of this kind would, I take it, come in the first instance before the General Committee, for under the provisions of section 88 (*now* 95) of the Bill the General Committee can, and I hope very largely will, delegate certain of its powers and duties to Sub-Committees. There will unquestionably be a *Bustee* Sub-Committee, and the business of that *Bustee* Sub-Committee will be to deal with all details of this kind. I take it that the real intention of the mover of this amendment is that where any decision is given there should be some appeal. He will have, as a matter of fact, in almost all cases an appeal practically from the *Bustee* Sub-Committee to the General Committee, because all the doings of the *Bustee* Sub-Committee will be subject to the control of the General Committee. As a matter of fact, I believe that, under the London Building Act, such a matter as this would be dealt with in a far simpler way. In London there is a Superintending Architect who gives the preliminary decision, and curiously enough his decision is final, subject only to appeal to a body which is called the Tribunal of Appeal. There is no power of appeal to any Committee or Sub-Committee or Corporation at all. There is a regular *quasi*-independent body called the Tribunal of Appeal which deals with technical matters of that kind. I think, therefore, to give a power of appeal to the Corporation in this case is quite unnecessary and out of the question."

The Motion was then put in the following form:—

"that in section 4, after the word 'and' the words 'subject to an appeal to the Corporation' be inserted",

and was lost.

SECTION 5.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT ruled the following motions standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, to be out of order:—

(*1*) that section 5 be omitted;

(*2*) if the last amendment be lost, that for section 5 be substituted "The entire Municipal Government of Calcutta shall vest in the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"With regard to motion No. 11 of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee that the words 'of the Corporation' in clause (*3*) of section 5 be omitted, in this case also the amendment is really dependent on the decision that may be come to on Nos. 16, 18, 25, 45 and 55,* and it would be convenient to discuss it along with those amendments. My reason for suggesting that it should be postponed is exactly the same as the reason for which I suggested the postponement of Nos. 3 and 10.†"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT ruled the following motions, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, to be out of order:—

(*1*) That the following proviso be added to section 5:—

"Provided that both the General Committee and the Chairman shall be responsible to the Corporation for the due and satisfactory performance of their duties under this Act."

* Amendments Nos. 16, 18 and 25 are printed on pages 1919 and 1940, *post*.
Amendment No. 45 was a motion for the insertion in section 8 (*now* 9) of a clause requiring the General Committee to appoint a President of their body. Amendment No. 55 was a motion for the insertion in section 10 (*now* 11) of a clause requiring the Corporation to appoint a President of their body. Both these amendments were withdrawn at the meeting held on the 11th September, 1899

† Amendments Nos. 3 and 10 are printed on page 1919, *post*.

(*2*) If the last amendment be lost, that the following proviso be added to section 5:—

"Provided that it shall always be open to the Corporation, on a requisition made in that behalf by any five Commissioners, to consider any decision of the General Committee or the Chairman; and the orders of the Corporation upon such decision shall be final."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT also ruled the following motion, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen, to be out of order:—

That to section 5 the following proviso be added:—

"Provided that any decision of the General Committee or the Chairman may be considered by the Corporation, on a requisition made in that behalf by not less than six members of the Corporation; and the decision of the Corporation shall be final."

SECTIONS 6, 8 (*1*), (*2*), 43 (*3*), 46, 47, 49, 50 and 59 (*1*), AND SCHEDULE V, RULES 5 AND 6.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT also ruled the following motion, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, to be out of order:—

That section 6, section 7, sub-section (*1*), section 34, sub-section (*3*), sections 37, 38, 40 and 41, section 52B, sub-section (*1*), and rules 5 and 6 of Schedule IVB, of the Bill as revised by the Select Committee in April last, be restored.*

NOMENCLATURE; POSITION OF CHAIRMAN (SECTIONS 5 AND 6).

The following notices of amendment, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, were then brought forward, namely:—

No. 3: that for the expressions "Chairman" and "Chairman of the Corporation," wherever they occur throughout the Bill, the expressions "Commissioner" and Municipal Commissioner" should respectively be substituted.

No. 4: that for the expression "Commissioner," wherever it occurs throughout the Bill, the expression "Councillor" be substituted.

No. 10: that in section 5, clause (*3*), for the words "a Chairman of the Corporation" the words "a Municipal Commissioner" be substituted.

No. 16: that in section 6 the words "the Chairman and" be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER, speaking of amendment No. 16,† said:—"This amendment is identical with amendment No. 18, which stands in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, and I would suggest that these two amendments be discussed together."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Quite so."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I would further suggest that amendment No. 19‡, which stands in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, and which is an alternative to his amendment No. 18, should similarly be taken and discussed together with the latter."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think the proper procedure will be to take up the discussion of amendment No. 16,† and, as the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's motion is identical with that of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's, whatever the conclusion of the Council may be upon amendment No. 16,† the Hon'ble Member will no doubt accept No. 18 without further argument."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I suppose there will be a discussion?"

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* *i.e.*, that the sections and rules mentioned should be substituted for the corresponding sections of the Bill as further revised by the Select Committee [*now* sections 6, 8 (*1*), (*2*), 43 (*3*), 46, 47, 49, 50 and 59 (*1*) and rules 5 and 6 of Schedule V].

† Printed on page 1919, *infra*.

‡ Amendment No. 19 was "that the words 'the Vice-Chairman' be inserted after the word 'Chairman' in lines 1 and 2 of section 6." It is printed on page 1940, *post*.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Yes; upon amendment No. 16,* and whatever the conclusion may be upon that will apply to the Hon'ble Member's motion No. 18."

The Hon'ble Mr. BAKER said:—"I would suggest that Nos. 18 and 19† should be taken together, because they are alternative, and it would be convenient to have one discussion. Of course the amendments would be moved separately."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"Amendment No. 19† is a different matter altogether. The one refers to the Bombay system and the other to the Calcutta system. The difference is as wide as between the arctic and the antarctic poles."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"Since Your Honour has been graciously pleased to permit me to move the adoption of the amendment No. 16* which stands in my name, I shall take advantage of the opportunity to ask for its acceptance, although, with the indications before me, I confess I do not expect any measure of success.

"If I may be permitted to make a personal explanation, the ruling that now has been made has taken me completely by surprise. I have not seen anything in the rules or standing orders to lead me to think that it was possible that I might meet with such a ruling, and I have given my whole attention to certain matters, all of which now proves to be waste of labour. I would have been glad to have given my attention wholly to matters of detail in the Bill, and to put aside those relating to the constitution of the Corporation, if only I had entertained a suspicion of what in the result would be the fate of the amendments that have been disallowed. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in closing the debate on the 6th March, 1898, when the Blll was referred to the Select Committee, said:—

'As I said last Saturday, the one feature in the Bill about which Government has made up its mind is the strengthening of the City Executive.'

"The proposals relating to the question mentioned by Sir Alexander Mackenzie are contained in section 23 (*now* 13) of the Bill. The ruling of to-day which has eliminated my amendments goes further, to a great extent, than was in the mind of the originator of the Bill. I suppose I must take it that I have misled myself, but I confess that I never suspected that there was room for any doubt upon the point, because in the proceedings connected with the Act of 1888—an Act which the Bill before us is intended to repeal—the report relating to which has been day after day under my observation, I have noticed how, when the object and purpose of the Bill was to amalgamate the suburbs with the administration of the town, amendments directly opposed to this principle, and expressly stated as intended to oppose this principle, were not only permitted to be moved, but in fact were discussed at some length in the Council. This may have been all wrong, but there is the precedent before us in a Bill affecting the Corportion. I confess I am very sorry to have so misled myself, particularly as the result is that many days of labour have been absolutely thrown away, which might have been utilised in other directions.

"In approaching the task before me, while the impression created by the speech that closed the discussion in the first debate that I had the honour to attend, is still fresh in my mind, I feel how utterly unequal I am to emulate that gentle-tempered address which was so eminently calculated to put aside wrath. But, together with my admission of weakness and incapacity to employ soothing phrases, I would ask that allowance be made for me for the reason that mine is not the position of a ruler of a province, who speaks in this Legislature from the daïs, with the assured support of a body of voters on either hand. I am only a humble combatant, so to speak, struggling desperately against overwhelming odds, who has to suffer the rough and tumble of the contest, and I needs must use such efforts as I find necessary for my support. I have no desire to call a spade a spade in the sense in which such a

* Printed on page 1919, *ante*.

† Amendment No. 19 was "that the words 'the Vice-Chairman' be inserted after the word 'Chairman' in lines 1 and 2 of section 6." It is printed on page 1940, *post*.

phrase is used; but, paraphrase it how I may, it is a spade that I may have to describe, and I will be forced, in order to convey my meaning, to express myself as I best can in the controversy. I can only submit to a test as to the accuracy and truth of my statements, and as to whether the use of my facts is justifiable.

"Before I turn to this particular section, Sir, I am led by what transpired on a previous occasion to say that I trust my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill will not jump up to interrupt me with the objection that I am attacking the Executive of the Municipality, and will not be inspired by any such fanciful idea. I disclaim any idea of attacking the Municipal Executive. If I wanted to attack the Municipal Executive, I would not come to the Bengal Council for the purpose. I could do so more effectually from my place in the Municipality. My hon'ble friend is aware that where I have thought it necessary I have not hesitated to do so. I repeat, my intention is to state facts in support of my contentions. If I am inaccurate, I shall be glad to be set right. But I cannot be stopped from making use of the reasons that I rely upon, because they happen to tell against the Municipal Executive.

"Now, Sir, there have been many ideas as to why the Municipality have failed, and we have many remedies proposed to remedy their shortcomings. But Government seem never to have thought of the idea that the system of appointing the Chairman is in fault, and that the remedy is the simple one of allowing the Corporation the choice of their own Chairman. I have long contended that it is not fair to blame the Corporation until you shall have given them the choice of electing their own Chairman; and this is the remedy I now submit to the Council. I go so far as to say that under the present system the Government are themselves responsible for the shortcomings of the Corporation, for they appoint the Chairman; they will have those only who will be under their power completely, and through their Chairman they generally can carry out any measure they may seriously be bent upon. The Chairman can do anything he wishes to do by appealing to the whole body of the Corporation. This has been proved again and again, and Sir Henry Harrison, as I have before shown, relied upon this very power of appeal. If a Chairman were to prove recalcitrant, he would be removed. I would remind the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton how some time ago the Corporation were not permitted to have an official of their choice, to whom they were willing to vote the full pay of the post; but a younger and less experienced Chairman was given to them. I will give another instance, that occurred at a very much later period, of a Chairman of their choice being refused to them, and it is a concrete instance showing that the Government will not permit any one who is not directly subordinate to them, and is not directly under their power and direction, to be the Chairman. I myself communicated to Sir Charles Elliott, when he was Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, the name of an official who was about to retire, and I represented to him what I have been saying to-day, that it was not fair to the Corporation to blame them unless they were allowed the choice of their own Chairman. On the day before Sir Charles Elliott left us, he informed me that he had made over the question to his successor, who would deal with it. I had before been told by a highly placed official that the Government would never consent to any person being Chairman who was not in active service under them, and it is so widely known now that it is no secret that this was the very reason why the gentleman to whom I refer was not appointed. Here was one who was highly approved by the European non-official community. I had ascertained that he would be welcomed by my native friends. We were willing to fix the salary at a sum that was acceptable to the candidate we supported, who himself was willing to become our Chairman. He was a man of energetic habits, of a practical turn of mind, in robust health and approved of by all. He had won his spurs in the service; he had been decorated by the Queen, and he had filled one of the highest posts in the Province. Nevertheless the Government would not appoint him. It could not be that they thought that he was broken in health and unfit to continue to work in this country; because, after they refused to appoint him as Chairman, Government gave him an appointment in this country, and I am not sure that he is not still holding it. Then why would not Sir Alexander Mackenzie appoint so unexceptionable a person to be the Chairman? What other reason

can be given but that the Government will not appoint any person who is independent of them?—that they will not permit any person to hold that position if he is not entirely dependent on them, and is not directly subject to their power and authority? By insisting on appointing a Chairman in their service the Government can control and direct the administration, and this they know. They will not trust one who has been trained in their service, but is not under their control. I do not think that it is a far-fetched idea that the Government are not free from responsibility with regard to the shortcomings of the Corporation.

"Again, one of the most mischievous influences under the present system has been the frequent changes in the office of Chairman. I have taken the trouble to draw up a table showing the changes in the office since Sir Henry Harrison left in the year 1890. I will read it to the Council:—

Mr. Lee ...	Appointed	16th April, 1890 ...	Left on privilege leave, 5th July, 1892.
„ Ritchie ...	Officiated ...	6th July, 1892 ...	Acted until 24th September, 1892.
„ Lee ...	Returned ..	25th September, 1892	Left on 6 months' furlough on 24th March, 1893.
„ Ritchie ..	Officiated...	25th March, 1893 ...	Left on privilege leave, 31st March, 1895.
Vice-Chairman...	Ditto ..	16th October, 1894 ...	Acted until 4th November, 1894.
Mr. Ritchie ...	Confirmed	1st April, 1895 ..	Left on privilege leave on 13th April, 1896.
Vice-Chairman ..	Officiated ...	21st September, 1895	Acted until 20th November, 1895.
Mr. Williams ...	Appointed	14th April, 1896 ...	Left on privilege leave on 31st August, 1896.
Vice-Chairman ..	Officiated ...	1st September, 1896 ...	Acted until 23rd October, 1896.
Mr. Williams ...	Returned ...	24th October, 1896 ..	Went on leave on 18th May, 1897.
„ Bright ...	Officiated ...	19th May, 1897 ...	Went on sick leave on 6th March, 1898.
„ Greer ...	Ditto ...	7th March, 1898 ...	Acted until 23rd November, 1898.
„ Bright ...	Returned ...	24th November, 1898	

"It is impossible for an administration to be carried on with any hope of satisfactory results, when the breaks in the continuity of service in the office of Chairman have occurred so frequently. A new Chairman coming fresh to duties of a novel nature has, in the nature of things, to learn the alphabet of his business. Before he has mastered it, he goes on leave, and his *locum tenens* has to begin the process afresh. When he returns he has to acquire knowledge of what has transpired in his absence and to re-learn what he has forgotten. All this while the administration has to go on with its own momentum. The Chairman coming new to his work is in the hands of the heads of departments, instead of supervising and controlling them. He is entirely ignorant of the history of the questions that come up for decision, and I have no hesitation in saying that, if it were not for the working members of the General Committee, who have been old and experienced members of the Corporation, the administration could not have been carried on. In all these circumstances it is not surprising to find that when a new Chairman comes he upsets the policy of his predecessor. The administration must suffer when it has to be carried on in such adverse conditions. If there was an enquiry, it could be shown how often this kind of proceeding has happened. I can give some instances that occur to my mind. The last change in the office was when Mr. Greer acted for Mr. Bright. I have no wish to mention names, but I cannot help myself, in order to avoid confusion, since the changes have occurred with such frequency. The case I am about to give is one I already have mentioned, and is of a striking character, because it involved an expenditure of Rs. 60,000. Mr. Bright had rejected the scheme of the Engineer to get out pumping machinery at such a large cost without calling for tenders, and in consultation with the Government authorities had preferred another scheme. Mr. Bright went away on leave, Mr. Greer came into office, and almost immediately brought before the General Committee that very matter which Mr. Bright had already decided. The Commissioners, who were wholly ignorant of what had before been decided, were invited by Mr. Bright's *locum tenens* to adopt a proposal that the permanent incumbent had considered and rejected. Then as to Mr. Bright and his predecessor. I will first take the question about the Loans Department. It is a question which forms the subject of one of Mr. Risley's charges. This is one of the offences in Mr. Risley's eyes which he has quoted to prove the Commissioners to be unfit for administering the affairs of Calcutta, because they did not accede to Mr. Williams' request to transfer the Loans Department, which is most excellently worked by the Municipality, to the Bank of Bengal. The Commissioners had protested that the transfer would impose needless expenditure and was uncalled for. The question had not been decided when

Mr. Williams left us If he had not gone away on leave, there is but little doubt that he would have succeeded in having his way. But he went on leave, and Mr. Bright came to act for him. One of the first acts of the latter was to declare that it would be inadvisable to make the transfer. I think that it was fortunate that Mr. Bright held this view; but whether he was right or wrong, the fact remains that the policy of the permanent incumbent was upset. Again, we have been blamed by Mr. Risley with regard to the Warrant Department. This also forms one of the charges preferred against us by Mr. Risley. Let me explain. Our dues are collected by two Collectors who are remunerated by the allowance of commission on the collections made by each. Notices of demand are issued by the Collectors, and the Commissioners have thought that if warrants to realise the dues were allowed to be issued, before the expiry of the quarter, by the Collectors who are so much interested in the collections, there would be hardship, particularly as the debtors were entitled to the full quarter within which to pay. It has been the practice for the warrants, if necessary, to issue in the succeeding quarter. The preceding Chairmen had held a different view. Mr. Bright came into office, agreed with us in our objections, and intimated to the Government his support of the views held by the majority of the Commissioners. Here, again, right or wrong, there is a most pronounced disagreement from the policy of his predecessors, which also serves the useful purpose of answering Mr. Risley's charge."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I submit that the Hon'ble Member's motion is that the words 'the Chairman and' be omitted from section 6, and I cannot see that all this has any connection with it whatsoever."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—It will no doubt work itself out. Pray continue."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I have no wish at all to submit questions which are irrelevant. My desire is to exclude the head of the Executive who is appointed by the Government from being the Chairman of the Corporation, and I am submitting illustrations in support of my contention, one of my reasons being that continuity of administration is broken under the present system. The intention of the section is quite clear, and I am combating the purpose embodied in it."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"If the Hon'ble Member wishes the Chairman to be a mere figure-head, it does not matter whether the continuity is broken or not. He is not to be a working Chairman, but a figure-head as in Bombay."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT:—"We have had no explanation yet. Pray proceed, Mr. Apcar."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"In Bombay the Chairman holds a very responsible position, and is not a mere figure-head. He is not an independent authority, and he is not the head of the Executive.

"Then when I come to Mr. Ritchie's tenure of office, I come to a most interesting subject, and I am glad of the opportunity of dealing with it, because it forms one of Mr. Risley's most serious charges in his reply in the debate in April, 1898. I refer to *bustee* improvements. Mr. Risley stated that the Government had directed the expenditure of the annual sum of one-and-a-half lakh of rupees for *bustee* improvement, and presented a table of expenditure to show that sums far short of this amount had been spent in the years 1889 to 1896. Now Government had directed the expenditure of the sum named, not for *bustee* improvement only, but for both the cleansing and the structural improvement of *bustees*, and Mr. Risley, in his hurry to throw blame on the Commissioners in every conceivable way, only too delighted to have something to say against the Commissioners, charged them with neglecting their duties and disregarding the directions of the Government, in spending sums far short of the amount required under the letter of the Government. I have done my best to discover how

much has been spent in *bustee* cleansing, but the system of accounts kept by the Executive has so far precluded discovery of this. But what is indisputably clear is that the expenditure that Mr. Risley so confidently relied upon to show that the Commissioners had failed in their duty was for structural improvement of *bustees* only, and did not include *bustee* cleansing, and what is also clear is that Mr. Risley had taken no pains to verify what he so confidently relied upon, and that even in *bustee* improvement a sum largely in excess of what Mr. Risley stated had been used. I will now place before the Council a letter from the Government of India, dated the 10th January, 1884, bearing the signature 'A. Mackenzie,' the Secretary in the Home Department at the time, and communicated to the Corporation by the Hon'ble Member now in charge of the Bill on behalf of the Local Government. The direction as to the amount to be expended was conveyed in this letter, and I ask the Council's special attention to the words of commendation used. In those days the Corporation were regarded to have done 'much excellent work.' Later, when they were doing infinitely better work, they were condemned in unmeasured language. The material portions of the letter are as follows:—

'The many important matters with which the report deals have been fully reviewed in this Resolution, and no further orders from the Government of India are called for. The Governor General in Council is glad to acknowledge that much excellent work has been done by the Calcutta Municipality during the year. In respect of sanitary improvements, especially, the advance is very marked. * * * * All the remarks and suggestions contained in paragraph 17 of the Lieutenant-Governor's orders deserve their most careful attention. The sum of Rs. 1,50,000 per annum is the least sum which should, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be set apart for the cleansing and structural improvement of the *bustees*.'

"Now let us see what is Mr Ritchie's letter to Mr. Risley himself, when Secretary to the Local Government only so late as in 1895. The letter is dated 13th April of that year:—

'The third topic to which I wish to refer is that of town and *bustee* improvement.

'In paragraph 5 of the Government of India letter, comment is made upon the small amount recently expended under the heads of town and *bustee* improvement. The Commissioners must be absolved from blame in this matter, as the financial situation of the Corporation has precluded me from recommending higher expenditure on new projects under these heads in the town proper. It must be borne in mind that the well-known Harrison Road, the construction of which marks an era in Calcutta street improvement and abolished many *bustees* and is essentially a measure of town and *bustee* improvement, has been financed during the seven years from 1889-90 to 1895-96. I would invite attention to the table on page 4 of the Administration Report showing the gross expenditure up to 31st March, 1895, annually incurred on this project, and to the statement of expenditure and receipts on page 12 bringing the account up to 1st September, 1895, which shows that the net cost of the project has been Rs. 27,37,000. Thus there has been an average gross expenditure of upwards of 8 lakhs annually, and an average net expenditure of nearly 4 lakhs annually on town and *bustee* improvement in respect of this road alone during the past seven years.

* * * * *

'I would take this opportunity of saying that in my opinion the advantages obtained by the Corporation under the system known as the *bustee* procedure are inadequate to the expenditure incurred. That procedure was fully described on pages 7 and 8 of the Resolution on the Administration Report for 1892-93, and it was stated in paragraph 18 that "*bustee* schemes resolve themselves into this: that the *bustee* property is improved at the expense of the Commissioners, the owners merely giving up to the use of the public the land required for the roads." * * * In some cases, as in Ram Bagan Lane and Sircar's Lane *bustees*, in Ward 6, the *bustee* huts are removed immediately on the roads being constructed, and *pucka* dwellings erected in their stead.

'I maintain that the preferable procedure is to acquire lands for substantial widths of roadway with surplus lands on the side to be resold at a profit, as has been done in the case of the Harrison Road in the town and the new roads in the Suburbs, namely, the Lansdowne Road, the Chetla Road and the new Kalighat Road now under construction. This procedure is simpler, it is freer from legal difficulties and the improvement effected is far greater. It is right to enforce the *bustee* procedure so far as it carried out the original intention of the Legislature * * * But when it comes to the Municipality spending large sums on the construction and sewering of streets of very narrow dimensions, a practice which is strongly condemned by sanitary authorities, I think that their funds are misapplied, and that Government should hesitate to press upon the Commissioners expenditure from Municipal funds on *bustee* improvement of this sort.'

"The letter I have quoted speaks for itself. I shall have to refer to the point in a subsequent stage of our proceedings, so that I shall not dwell on it any further now, except to say again that Mr. Risley does not think fit to explain that

the Government included *bustee* cleansing in the expenditure of the sum that was mentioned. It will have been observed that Mr. Ritchie departed deliberately from the policy of his predecessors in regard to *bustee* improvement, and that he absolves the Commissioners from any blame in the matter.

"We next come to Mr. Lee, who succeeded Sir Henry Harrison, and again I can give an instance of a change from the plans of his predecessor—at least he failed to carry out an idea on which Sir Henry Harrison had laid some stress, and again I am able to refute another charge that Mr. Risley has brought. Sir Henry Harrison desired to institute a municipal *dhobikhana*; he obtained the sanction of the Commissioners for a Surveyor to go to Bombay, who was despatched and brought back plans, and the Commissioners sanctioned the necessary expenditure for the establishment of all that their Chairman asked for. At this juncture Sir Henry Harrison left the post, and his scheme was forgotten or laid aside by the Executive, and would not in all probability have been revived up to this day if it had not been for an elected Commissioner, who brought up the question I think in 1895, and the Commissioners again readily sanctioned the necessary expenditure, and a *dhobikhana* is to-day an accomplished fact. Here, again, we have another instance of Mr. Risley's extreme readiness to hurl charges against the Commissioners without verifying his facts and with no ground for his accusation. I have given only a few instances. Let the Government grant an enquiry, and many instances will be forthcoming, of the changes in consequence of the change in the office of Chairman, and also of schemes falling through owing to the same cause, and also when Heads of Departments go away. These are the grounds on which I ask the Council to consider the advisability of trying a change in the system of appointing the Chairman. Allow the Corporation to elect their own Chairman, and they will be able to make their own terms. And better still, and what would secure a continuity in the work of the administration, allow them to elect from their own body. When the Corporation have the control of their own business, they would elect from their own body a Chairman who would be intimately acquainted with the working of the administration and the history of questions. He would be well aware of the schemes on foot, and they would not lapse in the way that there is a tendency to do in the present system. When the Corporation will elect from their own body, it will be the Corporation who will be carrying their business forward, and they would be more likely to do so in a continuous manner. If there was a change, it would not be owing to the want of knowledge of an inexperienced Chairman of what had gone before, but it would be deliberately done after consideration of the subject. Again, Sir, can it be denied that no one is placed at the head of a business until he has served an apprenticeship in it? Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in his speech at Entally, said that even if an angel came from heaven, he could not perform the duties of Chairman satisfactorily. I have no knowledge of angels from heaven, but would any business man go to the Civil Service for a manager of his business? It would be presumptuous on my part to attempt to eulogise that service. Viceroys and statesmen of the highest rank have spoken of them in terms of well-merited praise, and I could not, even if I desired, which I do not, depreciate them. But their training and education do not fit them to take charge of a difficult and complex business like the administration of a popular and self-governing institution such as the Corporation of Calcutta. I would ask the Hon'ble Member for the Chamber if he would go to the Civil Service for a manager of a tea garden? He would as little like to see tea from that garden inside his cup as outside of it, if it were so managed. He would as little like to drink the tea manufactured from that garden as he would expect to see a dividend from tea manufactured there. Would any bank, any shipping or export or import firm go to the depths of the mufassal for a manager of any of their businesses? They surely would not do so. Then, why should it be expected that the only fit person to be the head of the difficult business of municipal administration is a junior member of the Civil Service, however promising he may be in his own line of official life? The task is too severe for any such officer, and the choice is not fair to the public. The plan I am submitting would not in any degree interfere with the functions of the head of the Executive. He still would be the head of the Executive, with the Executive authority assigned to him untouched. He

would then be in the position that would be most appropriate and suitable for him; for, deny it how we may, and in this Council I do not expect concurrence with me, official Chairmen with their training come to us invariably with their minds imbued with certain principles of office that they never lose, and so there is no independent judgment with regard to whatever may be done by the Executive who are placed subordinate to them. Supervision fails; criticism is, I may say, deprecated. Take an instance to illustrate my meaning, and it indicates the habits of thought that prevail. The Engineer, without the sanction or even knowledge of the Corporation, started most expensive and costly drainage works, with regard to which the Government sanction had under the law to be obtained, but which in the system under which we have been working had not been obtained, and this apparently has not been considered a serious matter by the Chairman. It is incredible that these things should be, but I am stating facts, and it is extraordinary the latitude that has been allowed to the Engineer by the Chairman. These circumstances show a grave condition enough, but what I particularly now desire to point attention to is an aspect of the question to show how the official mind regards questions that are brought up for discussion. Immediately I discovered that a new drainage scheme had been started, one of the first questions I raised was as to the alignment of one of the main drains. I by no means asserted that I was correct in my view, or that a better alignment than the one proposed by the Engineer could be found, but I was desirous that my proposal should be considered. The Engineer met me with the short assertion that my suggestion was simply impracticable. The reasons he gave, I believed, from his own old plans for the drainage scheme, could not be maintained, and I pressed that my suggestion should at least be considered by the General Committee. The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham then threw up his hands and eyes, and exclaimed how could we possibly go against the views of our official adviser. I pressed for consideration of my suggestion, and the Engineer then met me with a counter proposal that the question should be submitted to the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, who is the adviser to the Local Government in Engineering questions. I only wanted that my proposal should be considered, and I readily agreed. The reply we received from the Government was in the nature of a snub; we were told to attend to the advice of our official adviser. Fortunately, at this period, our Engineer left, at the expiry of the term of his agreement with us. The Government lent to us one of their officers to carry on the work in the interval before a successor could be appointed. I again asked for my suggestion to be considered, and this officer frankly admitted that he could not say that it was impracticable. When our new Engineer arrived, he at once took up my suggestion. He thanked me for making it, and adopted it as being the preferable alignment, since it was the more economical, easier worked, and better and more practicable in every way. We are told that more motive power is wanted among the Commissioners. Why, the official Executive resent our intervention and try to block us if they can. This is not an enquiry, many instances could be discovered, but I have given two instances of this already in the course of the debates. I was unable for many years, as I have before described, to carry through the scheme of improvement relating to the opening out of a new road to Kalighat. And I have mentioned how the Local Government have not condescended even to reply to our letter asking that steps be taken to carry out the recommendations of their own Building Commission for opening out the congested parts of the town. I now have given, I think, sufficient reasons for a change in the system of appointing the head of the Executive to be the Chairman of the Corporation. If the Government so desire it, let the choice be limited to a member of their service; but allow the Corporation their choice and let not the head of the Executive be *ex officio* Chairman of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I do not propose to follow the Hon'ble Member through the large mass of entirely irrelevant details with which he has favoured us. It seems to me, Sir, that not less than four-fifths of the time occupied by the Hon'ble Member was spent in dealing with matters which, in my humble judgment, have no connection whatever with the amendments now before the Council. But there are two matters with which he dealt to which

I will briefly refer. He was pleased to be very sarcastic at the expense of the Civilian Chairman of the Corporation, and he stated very plainly that he would prefer that the Corporation should have a free hand to choose their Chairman from outside the ranks of that service. Sir, if the Hon'ble Member would look forward to section 10 (*now* section 11) of the Bill, he would find it provides that the Local Government may appoint *any fit person* to be Chairman. There is not one word from first to last in this Bill to show that the Local Government is restricted in its choice of the Chairman either to the Civil Service or to the Bar or to the Public Works Department, or to any branch of its own service whatsoever. Then, Sir, he said a good deal about the want of continuity in the office of Chairman, and he said that if we had in Calcutta a system, which I understand he means to be that of Bombay, that there would be no such breach of continuity; at all events that the breaches of continuity would be less frequent. He proposes, I understand, that there should be a head of the Executive in Calcutta corresponding to the official who is known in Bombay as Municipal Commissioner, and that the Corporation should appoint their President, I presume in the same way as the Bombay Corporation appoints its President. The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton intervened to point out in a very proper way that in Bombay the President is only a figure-head. He is not a real working officer at all, and therefore, it is of no importance one way or the other whether there is continuity in his appointment or not. But, as a matter of fact, the breaches of continuity in the office of President of the Bombay Corporation are infinitely greater than the breaches of continuity in Calcutta, for, if the Hon'ble Member refers to the Bombay Act, he will find that a fresh President has to be chosen every year. If the President resigns or retires during the course of the year, or dies, then another President has to be chosen for the remainder of that period. If he were to look through the records of the Bombay Corporation, he would find that for every breach in the continuity of the appointment here, there are not less than two in Bombay.

"But, Sir, all this is by the way. I should now like to deal fully with what I understand to be the real proposal of the Hon'ble Member. The proposal is in part incorporated in his amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 10,* which by arrangement are to be taken along with this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I beg my hon'ble friend's pardon. I did not object to these amendments coming after the amendment I have moved, and I have not touched on them. I, however, am quite willing that they should be taken up at any time."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I did understand that the Hon'ble Member would in his speech upon the item which we are now discussing disclose the whole of his own particular scheme, but I may have been mistaken. If he will explain in detail and completely all that he wishes to impress upon the Council in regard to these several motions, I think the Council would prefer that the whole and complete statement of the Hon'ble Member's scheme should be before it in deciding on that scheme in votes on individual items of the programme."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I should be glad to fall in with any wish Your Honour may express, but those matters are distinct from what I have got to say with regard to amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 10*."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I would prefer that the Hon'ble Member should deal with amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 10*."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"These amendments hang together. It is perfectly clear that the Hon'ble Member's object is to introduce the Bombay system into Calcutta. Let him, therefore, place his whole scheme before the Council."

* Printed on page 1919, *ante*.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I have got some amendments also; at any rate one of these amendments has nothing to do with the scheme which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has laid before the Council."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"It is a great disadvantage to the Council that we have to discuss and consider these things in what I might call a jerky fashion, to move from point to point without clear ideas of what it is the Hon'ble Member wish to impress upon the Council. I think it would be an advantage if the Hon'ble Member would now disclose the whole of his scheme, and then we can vote upon individual items."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"The Hon'ble Members treat the question as if they know more than I myself do as to my meaning in moving the previous amendments that stand in my name. I have got no scheme that involves those other points. With regard to amendment No. 3*, I ask that all through in this Bill wherever the expressions 'Chairman' and 'Chairman of the Corporation' occur the expressions 'Commissioner' and 'Municipal Commissioner' be respectively substituted. He may be termed Municipal Commissioner; still he would be none the less qualified to be Chairman, if the Council so determine. I think myself that the expression 'Chairman of the Corporation' is an appropriate term under the present Act, for this reason: he is a member of the Corporation with other members, all of whom have got Executive functions. He is head of the Executive, it is true, and he has got in practice wider powers as head of the Executive than even under the present Bill is permitted him, but his distinctive character in the Corporation, as it now exists, is that he is Chairman of the Corporation; so that when you call him Chairman of the Corporation you define him at once. Here, so far as the scheme of this Bill is concerned, he is to be the head of the Executive as an independent co-ordinate authority. There is no reason why he should be called Chairman of the Corporation any more than that he should be called President of the General Committee. If he is called Chairman of the Corporation it does not distinguish his functions in any way. The designation only would refer to that which is the least portion of his duties. As President of the General Committee, he has got many more difficult and more important duties. Why then not call him President of the General Committee? And, therefore, in these circumstances, it seems to me the more appropriate designation would be 'Municipal Commissioner'."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"It was arranged in the beginning that these amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 10,* which are a matter of nomenclature, should stand over until we came to the substantive amendment on which they depended. You suggested, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member should disclose his whole case, but, as I understand him, he is not doing so. He is simply treating those three amendments as if they were still pure matters of nomenclature and as if we had not yet come to the substantive amendment."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Meanwhile, we are only talking about designations."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I wish to meet the wishes of the Hon'ble Member, and I do not mean, I may inform him, to make any insidious attempt to get round any particular section by anticipating discussion. I have been simply trying to do what I have thought the Hon'ble Member himself desired. With regard to the term 'Councillor' I say, since the members of the Corporation have no Executive duties, and it is a term that is applied in Bombay, and is a recognised term to describe members of municipal administrations, it seems to me that it would be more appropriate under this Act to call them Councillors, and then when I come to the third amendment, No. 10,* to call those three, the Corporation, the General Committee, and the Chairman of the Corporation co-ordinate authorities, seems to me to be a contradiction in terms, for immediately you call one of the three Chairman of the Corporation, the co-ordinate aspect is gone. I repeat, Sir, if the Legislature is desirous of

* Printed on page 1919, *ante*.

maintaining the head of the Executive as Chairman, it seems to me a more appropriate term that when we talk about three co-ordinate authorities, instead of calling him 'Chairman of the Corporation,' he should be distinguished 'the Municipal Commissioner.' The designation 'Commissioner' is given to officers of Government who perform Executive duties, and I am only carrying out this idea in proposing that the head of the Municipal Executive should be called Municipal Commissioner."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I submit that Your Honour's directions were that it would be convenient to the Council if the Hon'ble Member stated his whole scheme. Now it is quite plain that he has not done so. His actual scheme, as I understand it, is embodied in the amendments which are numbered 16,* 25, 26,† 39 and 53.‡ I am prepared to reply upon those if the Hon'ble Member will state his scheme, otherwise it does not appear to me that I have anything to reply to."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"That the Hon'ble Member has a scheme is evident from his amendments 25 and 26,† and I find in the margin of these amendments that he quotes the Bombay Act. He proposes to have a President as in Bombay, and he also proposes that the Commissioner shall occupy the same position as that officer in Bombay. I assume, therefore, that he desires to ask the Council to introduce the Bombay scheme."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I have been called upon to move a certain amendment, and I am doing so."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I think it might be better to treat the amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 10* as if they were a question of principle, and let the vote of the Council be taken upon them. If the vote of the Council is adverse to the Hon'ble Member on these three amendments, a number of the later amendments must be ruled out of order."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I can only say that it has never occurred to me to put those forward as amendments in which any principle is involved, otherwise I should have been open to the charge that I find is still lurking in my hon'ble friend's mind, and I regret to find that he cannot get rid of, that it was an insidious attempt to anticipate future discussion."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"May I be permitted to say a word, and it is this:—If amendment No. 16* and the other amendments which hang together are put and lost *ipso facto*, the preliminary amendments will be lost."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Hon'ble Member (Mr. Apcar) must surely see that the whole Council is waiting with interest and anxiety to know what it is that he wants us to do. The change of names, or the alteration of the nomenclature, of the officials of the Municipality, is a very small and insignificant matter, but it is quite apparent from the subsequent amendments, which the Hon'ble Member is going to move, that they are really part and parcel of a large and important scheme; and, until we know what that large and important scheme is, it seems to me useless to dispose of preliminary questions of this kind. The idea that I had, and that I venture to think the Council had, was that when we did come to discuss one important point of principle, as to whether the Chairman should or should not be a member of the constitution of the Corporation, we should then have a definite statement from the Hon'ble Member as to what the scheme was that he proposed to substitute for that in the Bill. If the Hon'ble Member chooses again to postpone his amendment No. 16,* as well as those which have preceded it, until we come to the question of principle in amendment No. 25,† I am perfectly prepared to agree to that adjustment, but what I want to impress upon him is that the first thing

* Printed on page 1919, *ante*.
† Amendments Nos. 25 and 26 are printed on page 1940, *post*.
‡ For amendments Nos. 39 and 53, see the last foot-note on page 1910, *ante*.

to be done is to have the whole of his particular proposal exposed and disclosed to us. Until we have that and we know what it is that he wants of us, the disposal of these preliminary matters is of no value whatsoever."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I certainly do not accept the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's ideas as correct. I again repeat that there is absolutely no principle involved in amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 10.* Surely my disclaimer ought to be accepted. I have never intended that any principle shall be involved, and even if they are passed in their entirety, the section as amended will not affect my further amendments. My argument is that if you pass these amendments hereafter, and let the Bill stand as it does, the term 'Chairman of the Corporation' does not describe the functions of the head of the Executive."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Hon'ble Member will understand that I and the whole Council are anxious to assist him. Our object is not to dispose of preliminary items without understanding what it is the Hon'ble Member has at the back of them. If the Hon'ble Member prefers that we should vote upon this as his scheme, I am quite prepared to put these particular items to the votes of the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I submit the burden does not lie on me. If amendment 25† is not called on for discussion, how can I bring it forward? I think that amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 10* can be put now and disposed of. It does not in any way affect amendment No. 16.*"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Hon'ble Member is a judge of his own case. I leave it to him."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I repeat that I have no intention in any way of anticipating the result of any discussion with regard to amendments Nos. 16* and 25†. I repeat that my proposals do not affect, in my view, these other sections. It is merely for the purpose of providing whether the head of the Executive is hereafter to be called 'Chairman of the Corporation' or 'Municipal Commissioner'."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I am not quite sure, Sir, what has been the decision. Are we to speak upon Nos. 16* and 25†?"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"No, not on amendment No. 25†."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I am quite prepared to postpone amendment No. 16*, and take it with amendment No. 25†. Amendments Nos. 3, 4, and 10* are distinct."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"If the Hon'ble Member would take Nos. 16* and 25† together, and let them be discussed and voted on, then after that decision, Nos. 3, 4 and 10* might be voted on."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I do not wish to incommode the Hon ble Member in any way, and it is now for him to say whether he would like the votes of the Council taken at once on amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 10*, or whether he would like to speak upon the principle in amendments Nos. 16* and 25†."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"My view is this: that the votes on amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 10* should be taken now and disposed of."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Has the Hon'ble Member anything further to say upon amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 10*?"

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I have said all that I have to say."

* Printed on page 1919, *ante*.
† Printed on page 1940, *post*.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The new designations proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar may be suitable to the Bombay system, but they are distinctly not suitable to the system which it is proposed in the Bill to retain and develop in Calcutta."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"With Your Honour's permission, I would like to say a few words in reply to the observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Baker to the effect that we are having the Bombay system introduced and ingrafted upon our system. Some salient features of that system have been incorporated in our system. That being so, it seems to me a distinct advantage that we should borrow the nomenclature of the Bombay system. It seems to me also that as regards item 10*, the amendment that is suggested there is an amendment which does not only involve a question of nomenclature, but it goes much further than that—it is an amendment which involves a question of principle. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar will move, if the last amendment be lost, that for the words 'a Chairman of the Corporation,' the words 'a Municipal Commissioner' be substituted. 'Chairman of the Corporation' would be used in the way that expression is understood at the present moment—the President of the Corporation. And there we join issue with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. The whole of our contention is, at the present moment, pending the decision of the Council, that the President of the Corporation should be an individual different from the head of the Executive of the Corporation, and, therefore, if you say 'Chairman of the Corporation' you pledge yourself, you commit yourself to the principle that the head of the Executive is also to be the President of the Corporation. I do not think, Sir, we have arrived as yet at that stage in the discussion where you are in a position to accept that as a definite principle; and I have serious objection to this Council accepting by anticipation a nomenclature which might bind the Council to a principle in regard to which the vote of the Council has not yet been obtained. If you say that he shall be the Chairman, you mean that he is to be the President of the Corporation. We have not yet decided as to whether he shall be President of the Corporation. That is a matter yet to be determined, and many of us have got something to say with regard to it. The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie has got a long speech, and I want to hear others. I vote for my hon'ble friend's amendment, and I repeat if you have the Bombay system, let us have it in its entirety. It is much better to have the genuine article than a hybrid—something between the two is entirely repugnant to my views."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar wishes our Chairman to be designated 'Commissioner' and our Commissioners 'Councillors,' and he protests that his proposal is unconnected with his later amendments. If so, what is the necessity for the change? Why should the name of Chairman of the Corporation, which has been used for thirty or forty years, be now altered? I am unable, however, to accept the view that no special meaning attaches to the present amendments, because the new designation of the Chairman is subsequently introduced in amendments which go to make material alterations in the constitution of the Corporation as set out in the Bill, that is, amendments Nos. 25 and 26.† We are to substitute for the Chairman a President, and a 'Commissioner' is to be introduced in Calcutta corresponding to the Executive Commissioner of Bombay. As the Hon'ble Member, however, desires his amendments to be treated as a mere question of nomenclature, I will record my vote against them, on the ground that no reason whatever exists for the proposed change."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton has said that the thing has continued so long, therefore let it continue, but I wish him to understand that things are to be different: what there has been before is not to be in the future: there is going to be a distinct change in the Bill, and I say it would be more appropriate to call the Chairman 'Municipal Commissioner'; and, considering that we have got three co-ordinate authorities, they should be

* Printed on page 1919, *ante*.
† Printed on page 1940, *post*.

separate and distinct. That is my contention, and I repeat that, so far as I am concerned, my intention is not in any degree to anticipate the decision of amendments Nos. 16* and 25†."

The amendments Nos. 3, 4, and 10* were then severally put and lost.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR then formally moved amendment No. 16, *namely*' that in section 6 the words "the Chairman and" be omitted.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Has the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill got anything to say about amendments Nos. 16* and 25†?"

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I understood the arrangement was that the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar would now deal with amendments Nos. 16* and 25† together. I shall reserve what I have to say until we come to amendment No. 25.†"

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"I should like to say a few words in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. He began as well as I remember by saying that he would call a spade a spade, but I really think he has called the spade something like a twenty-thousand horse-power excavator. I must deprecate the exaggeration which has been used in his speech. Referring to the Chairman, I have taken down the following passages: 'The Chairman can do anything in the Corporation; he can alter his predecessor's policy; each change is followed by a complete reversal.' I do not believe that any member of the Corporation will seriously endorse any of these expressions. Mr. Greer was particularly referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. I was in the most intimate association with Mr. Greer during the whole time that he conducted that office, and I was repeatedly consulted by him. I know there was a little difficulty about the Rs. 60,000 which was referred to by Mr. Apcar. It was a pure oversight and was the fault of Mr. Greer's office; otherwise, I can vouch for the fact that Mr. Greer's constant policy was to take the Commissioners into his complete confidence and to wait on the Commissioners before carrying out any single thing. I remember that on one occasion Mr. Greer visited a slaughter-house or gowkhana. He was very much dissatisfied with the state of it, and he passed an emergent order. I remember he was seriously taken to task by the Commissioners for exceeding his authority in ordering changes involving considerable expenditure for which there had been no provision and without first consulting his colleagues, and I venture to say that Mr. Greer never made a mistake of a similar sort again. Before he left them he had earned the approbation as well as the affection of the Commissioners."

The Hon'ble MR. MACKENZIE said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar made a reference to me in his speech and referred to the management of tea-gardens and tea-cups. I shall not endeavour to follow him in these matters; but in regard to his amendment, I oppose the motion that the Chairman should not be a member of the Corporation and should not preside at meetings: he should occupy a similar position to that of the Municipal Commissioner in Bombay.

"In my opinion the Chairman ought to occupy the position of a Managing Director of a commercial concern, and should invariably be a member of the General Committee, which corresponds to a Board of Directors, and he should always preside. Any other arrangement would lead to waste of time, to loss of power, and possibly to friction."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"My hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill began his observations by deprecating the irrelevant remarks which Mr. Apcar made in connection with this Bill. I am sorry to have to say that if Mr. Apcar's criticisms were irrelevant, the criticisms of my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill are exposed to the same objection. I think, Sir, we have been drifting away very considerably from the position which the amendment opens out. The whole question at issue is this: whether the

* Printed on page 1919, *ante*.
† Printed on page 1940, *post*.

Chairman is to be a member of the Corporation or not: Is he to be one of the deliberative body known as the Corporation, or is he to stand outside the Corporation? And in discussing this simple issue we are led to the other question as to the election of the Chairman; and here again, Sir, the spectre of confusion seems to haunt us. There was considerable confusion in the blending up of the two offices: the 'Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation' and the 'Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.' Sir, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill made the remark that if the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation is changed very often, the President of the Bombay Corporation is changed also very often. As a matter of fact, the two things are totally different. The Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation holds a position very different from that of the President of the Bombay Corporation. The President of the Bombay Corporation may be a figure-head, but he is a very brilliant and distinguished figure-head. He is pre-eminently the first citizen of the first city in the Indian Empire. He receives the Viceroy when the Viceroy lands in India; he bids adieu to the Viceroy when the Viceroy leaves India. He may indeed be a figure-head. I am sure the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie would like to be a figure-head of that description. The President of the Bombay Corporation is a figure-head in this sense, but at the same time he performs important functions. He is the guide, the preceptor, and leader of the Corporation; he presides at the meetings of the Corporation; he regulates the proceedings; he has a casting vote in case of equality of votes. To compare him with the Executive head of the Calcutta Corporation, my friend will permit me to say, is a comparison which will not stand the test of scrutiny."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"That is the very comparison which the Hon'ble Member the mover of the amendment made."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"What I wanted to say in this connection is this: that this is the first of a series of amendments in regard to which my hon'ble friend Mr. Apcar and myself have given notice. The object is to incorporate, so far as we can incorporate, the Bombay system into the Calcutta system. We have suggested that the Chairman shall not be the President of the Corporation; we begin by saying that he shall not be a member of the Corporation. Having said that he is not to be a member of the Corporation, we provide later on that the Corporation is to elect its own President; in other words, he is not in any way to be connected with the Corporation as a member or as President. We have heard a great deal about this Bombay system. The essence of the Bombay system is this: the complete separation of the deliberative from the executive body. The executive body stands apart from the deliberative body, and the deliberative body when it comes in contact with the executive body promptly brings it into a position of subordination. On the other hand, the essence of our system is the complete assimilation, the blending up of the two. Therefore, the object of amendment 25* on the paper is, so far as practicable, to assimilate the Calcutta system to the Bombay system. Therefore, the first amendment, proceeding on these lines, is that the 'Chairman shall not be a member of the Corporation.' If you accept that proposition, we say that the Corporation shall elect its own President, and that further the General Committee shall elect its own President, and if we accept those amendments, we have that complete separation of the executive and deliberative bodies which is the essence of the Bombay system. In the Bombay Act there is a section which enables the Corporation to call for any statement regarding the affairs of the Municipality and pass Resolutions with regard to any such statement; in other words, the power of criticism, the power of supervision extending over the entire domain of municipal administration, is given to the Corporation. They have co-ordinate authorities, but separate and distinct from each other. Have you got anything approaching that here? And it is, because, Sir, we have not got here that safeguard, that my hon'ble friend Mr. Apcar and I have thought it our duty to suggest the acceptance of those provisions of the Bombay Act which will ensure to the Corporation here that supremacy which the Bombay Corporation

* Printed on page 1940, *post*.

enjoys, and which has made that Corporation the success that it is. Therefore, Sir, in all earnestness, with all the emphasis that I can command as one whose life has been passed in the cause of Local Self-Government, I beg Your Honour to consider whether it is not desirable, in the interests of that Local Self-Government which this Council is apparently anxious to maintain, that we should assimilate our system to those portions of the Bombay system which alone can conduce to its sound and efficient working."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has discussed the very questions of principle into which the hon'ble mover of the amendment refused to enter. I therefore ask permission to reply to him."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I have particularly asked the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar whether he wished a discussion upon the entire scheme to take place now in the discussion upon the motion which stands as No. 16,* or whether the question of principle should be deferred until we come to motion No. 25.† The Hon'ble Member said that he wished this particular item to be discussed as it was, and he declined to make any further statement of his scheme when I asked him if he had anything more to say. Up to the present all that we have had from the Hon'ble Member, the mover of the present motion, is that he thinks it would be a good plan for the Municipal Commissioners to elect their own President. We have heard nothing about the further development of his scheme which has been disclosed in the very interesting and eloquent speech of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. The plan upon which we have been proceeding is a plan in which I have subjected my own ideas, as to the propriety of the discussion, largely to the personal wishes of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. I venture to think that we shall avoid confusion if we do adopt the plan which I originally suggested: that we have now a discussion upon the main principle which is put before us for our acceptance. If the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, after hearing the speech of his colleague, the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, is prepared now to go on with his statement in his own words and in his own fashion of the principle which he proposes to us, then the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will be able to speak properly. I put it to the Hon'ble Member to take whichever course his own discretion and judgment lead him to think proper."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"So far as I am concerned I would have had no hesitation whatsoever, if the amendments had been put in the way Your Honour now suggests, in acceding to any discussion on those lines. I have now very little more to say in the matter, because I have already dealt with the main points. I have no wish to dwell upon points which have been already impressed upon the Council. I of course shall have a reply. I am quite willing that this amendment No. 25† should be taken with amendment No. 16*."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee very correctly pointed out that this amendment is the first of a series of amendments the effect of which is to bring about an entire and radical change in the position and status of the Chairman. In this amendment‡ it is proposed to declare that the Chairman shall not be a member of the Corporation. In the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee's amendment of section 10 (*now* 11)§ it is proposed that the Corporation shall elect their own President, and in one of his amendments of section 8 (*now* 9)‖ it is further proposed that the General Committee shall elect their own President. So that the Chairman would not be a member of either of the two bodies—the Corporation or the General Committee. The avowed object with which these proposals have been brought forward is to introduce the Bombay system into the Calcutta Corporation. I say the avowed object, because it would be easy to show by going through the Bill and the amendments in detail that that object has not been

* Printed on page 1919, *ante*.
† Printed on page 1940, *post*.
‡ *i.e.*, amendment No. 16, which is printed on page 1919, *ante*.
§ *i.e.*, amendment No. 66. It was withdrawn at the meeting held on the 11th September, 1899.
‖ *i.e.*, amendment No. 45. It was withdrawn at the meeting held on the 11th September, 1899.

carried out at all, or only in an imperfect manner. The position of the Chairman, if the amendments that have been moved were carried, would be very different from and distinctly inferior to the position of the Municipal Commissioner as it is under the Bombay Act.

"In the first place with reference to these amendments I would point out that they are not compatible with the principles which the Select Committee and this Council have adopted in framing the constitution and settling the details of the Bill. The Chairman is one of the three co-ordinate authorities who are charged with the municipal government of the town; and the Select Committee, in deciding what particular functions of every kind should be assigned to the Chairman, have proceeded throughout on the understanding that that officer will continue to hold the same position that he does now as President both of the Corporation and of the General Committee. If we are now going to change this, if we are going to declare that he is not to be the President of the General Committee and not to be President of the Corporation, to have no right to vote or to move Resolutions at meetings of those bodies, then it will be necessary for us to go through the Bill again, section by section, in order to see what changes it would be necessary to introduce to meet that altered position. Now, Sir, that is work which cannot possibly be done by this Council as a whole; it can only be done by the Select Committee. Therefore the first effect of adopting the Hon'ble Member's amendment would be that this Council would have to adjourn; it would have to remit the Bill back to the Select Committee, and there would be no possibility of disposing of it during the present Session. That alone is a sufficient reason I think why this amendment No. 16* and all the following amendments should be rejected.

"But, Sir, there is far more to be said about it than this. I am not disposed to deny that the Bombay system in some respects is a good and workable one, and in some particulars I think it is a better system than the system which we have or are going to have in Calcutta. I refer in particular to the exclusive power of making all municipal appointments which in Bombay rests with the Municipal Commissioner. In Bombay the Municipal Commissioner has the sole and exclusive control of the municipal establishments of every grade and description, with the sole exception of the Engineer, the Health Officer, the Secretary and the Secretary's clerks. In those respects I think the Bombay system is distinctly in advance of the system which we have now or the system under the Bill. But, Sir, there are also some defects in the Bombay system; and perhaps the most conspicuous defect in that system is the extreme length to which it goes in separating the executive authority from the other two authorities. Exactly the same defect is to be found in the American Constitution, where neither the President of the United States nor any of his Cabinet Ministers have seats or the right of speech in either House of Congress. The framers of the American Constitution introduced this restriction for precisely the same reasons for which the Hon'ble Members wish to introduce it here, namely, to safeguard the independence of the deliberative body, and to prevent the Executive from usurping an undue preponderance of power. The evils which have flowed from this unfortunate separation in America, the lack of motive power, the lowering of the status of Congress itself, and the total absence of organization or business-like methods in their proceedings have been clearly traced by Professor Bryce, in his standard work on the American Commonwealth. The same evils have manifested themselves on a smaller scale in Bombay; and similar causes will assuredly produce similar results in Calcutta. What we should seek to do is to link these three authorities together, the Chairman, the General Committee, and the Corporation: and unquestionably the best way of doing so is to cause the Chairman to preside at meetings both of the General Committee and of the Corporation. If we do not do so, the initiative of the Chairman will be destroyed, or at all events weakened, and schemes in which all are interested will drag, because there is no one to push them. The legitimate influence of the Corporation and of the General Committee over the Chairman will be weakened. They will correspond with him formally, there will be a great waste of time, and

* Printed on page 1919, *ante*.

responsibility will be frittered away. And, Sir, there is another drawback to the system which prevails in Bombay to which the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee made no allusion: it is that it tends to throw very great and irresponsible power into the hands of the Municipal Secretary. In Bombay the President is a non-official gentleman elected from year to year. He is not a whole-time officer, he is not a salaried officer. He is, to use an expression we have heard to-day, an ornamental figure-head. He corresponds more or less to the position of the Mayor of an English town. In English towns the whole of the work is really done by the Town Clerk. He is a highly paid and highly qualified expert. The Town Clerk of the City of London draws a salary of £3,500 a year; in Glasgow he gets nearly the same; in Liverpool he draws £2,000 a year. That is the class of officer by whom the work is actually done. In order that business may be efficiently conducted, it is essential that the President of the body which conducts it should be thoroughly familiar with th details of the business to be done, and it is hopeless to expect that a non-official gentleman who has his own business to do, whose time is very fully occupied, and who probably regards the conduct of details as a matter beneath his dignity, should ever find time or go to the trouble to attend to them. The result will be that the Secretary, the only salaried official whose duty it is to put the papers up before the meeting on each occasion, will gradually absorb a large amount of power for which he is not qualified either by salary or status."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN said:—"With Your Honour's permission I would like to make a few remarks. When the Bill was originally introduced three distincts authorities were intended to be created. Having read the Bill it seems to me that to call the three authorities co-ordinate authorities is rather a misnomer, because they are not independent in themselves. The three are linked together in such a way that one depends upon the other to a certain extent, even so far that I find that one of the sections provides that the General Committee is to hear appeals against certain action and orders by the Chairman. I believe there is a certain section to that effect—section 314A (*now* 327). Now the question is, if the original intention at the time of the introduction of the Bill was to create these three separate authorities, and if that has not been found practicable or feasible or wise, can it be called sound legislation to have these three bodies again constituted in such a way as to give rise to further complications; would not a distinct object be gained if the Corporation consists of the Commissioners only, devoid of the Chairman? Let there be a Chairman with his authorities, privileges and duties, and the General Committee and the Corporation with its members only, they being free to elect their own Chairman. I believe it would minimise to a certain extent the difficulties and complications which might be created, and would avoid discord and friction. It is not my purpose to go over the Bombay Act, and the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill has admitted that if that Act had been accepted for Calcutta some of its provisions would have been found better suited and some otherwise. But I would ask Your Honour to consider the case of the other municipalities in Bengal. It will be said that there cannot be any comparsion between mufassal municipalities and the Calcutta Municipality. It is quite true that in every respect there cannot be any comparison between the Calcutta Municipality and the other mufassal municipalities, but where there is a principle found to be efficacious, based on sound legislation, and found to be sound in respect of these mufassal municipalities, that principle, I submit, ought also to be considered as being a sound one in respect of the Calcutta Municipality. In most of the one hundred and fifty mufassal municipalities—I think in round numbers there are about that number—the Chairman is elected by the Commissioners themselves. Of course there are nominated members. The Chairman is appointed by Government in certain cases, but in most cases the Commissioners themselves are allowed the freedom of electing their own Chairman. Here, again, when these different authorities are created, the Chairman of the Commissioners or the President of the Commissioners would be the head of the consultative body. The attempt of the Bill is to disintegrate and separate the executive functions from the administrative functions. If the Commissioners

themselves have their own figure-head, he will no doubt help them in their deliberations, and no possible difficulty would arise if they be allowed the option of electing their own Chairman."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"There have been observations made that force me to make a reply. I must apologise to you, Sir, for making you a *particeps criminis* in the waste of time here. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill makes the charge that there has been irrelevant matter introduced which has taken up four-fifths of our time. I fear, Sir, that it is to the President of this Council the blame must attach for having permitted so much irrelevant matter to be discussed. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, it seems to me, thinks that anything is irrelevant which is spoken contrary to his own ideas, and I feel bound to say that if the Hon'ble Member had left the business to take its ordinary course in this Council, there would have been a great deal of time saved. With regard to what the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill said in respect of the power given to the Government to appoint any fit and proper person to be Chairman as being an answer to my objection, he has missed the point of my contention entirely. My point is this: I say let the Corporation elect for themselves. If they are not fit to elect their Chairman, then I think they are not fit to be entrusted with any powers at all. I would further observe that, as I already have said, the Government has no idea of appointing any person outside their own service. Again, as regards continuity being destroyed, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has entirely missed what I wished, at all events, to explain. It is this: When we have Chairman after Chairman coming into the Corporation as its head who before has had no connection with a popular representative form of government, who does not know the working of a municipality, he has got to be guided for some time by experienced Commissioners in the General Committee, so that he gradually learns his business. On the other hand, if we have a President elected from among our own body, a Commissioner would be elected who had been serving for some time in the Corporation; he would be familiar with the business of the Corporation and acquainted with the past history of questions that may arise. Because the period of office is one year, as under the Bombay system, it does not follow that he could serve for one year only. The same Commissioner would be eligible for re-election, and even if a different Chairman was elected from the Corporation annually, we would have a more continuous policy than, from the actual circumstances of the present method, can ever be obtained, because it would in effect be the Corporation who would be carrying on the business and not a stranger transplanted from the mufassal.

"I hope, Sir, it will not be thought that I intended to attack any person. I was very sorry to mention any name at all. I would have been very glad to have been able to omit names. I was forced to mention names; you will remember, Sir, that I almost apologised for doing so. I repeat again that I did not in any degree mean to attack any individual, but I was attacking the system. It is only adding point to my argument that the matters that I have referred to were done in ignorance. I never suggested that the Chairman whom my hon'ble friend mentioned would have done deliberately what I have given as an illustration in support of my contention. I have assumed that he acted in ignorance, and I have expressly so stated in what I have before written and said on the subject, as my hon'ble friend must be aware. If I have been inaccurate in any statement, it is open to the Hon'ble Member to correct me.

"Again, in the Verandah question, the Chairman's motion was beaten. What did he do? He sent out a whip, brought all his supporters again, and carried his motion. Any matter that he desires to carry he can carry, if he chooses."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Gentlemen, we come now to a conclusion on one of the most important issues that will be probably put before us in the whole course of this discussion, and I should like therefore myself to sum up the debate in a very few words. There appear to be before us in the speeches

that have been delivered two issues: one is that the Chairman of the Corporation should be elected by the Corporation. The other is that the Chairman or the Executive official of the Corporation should be entirely outside and independent of the corporate body.

"On the first question you have to remember that a large amount of appeal has been made to the Bombay precedent. You know there that the Executive authority is not appointed by the Corporate body. He is appointed by Government, and not by the Municipal Commissioners, and, therefore, in this matter the Bill only follows that precedent to which appeal has been expressly made; but further I have to remind the Council that the Bill directly and clearly states that the Chairman to be appointed by the Government shall be a person whom the Government consider to be a fit and proper person. The Bill does not say that the person who is to be appointed Chairman of the Corporation shall be a member of the Civil Service. I hope heartily that it shall not fall to my lot in my term of office to appoint a Chairman. You could not have a better man than you have at present; but if, unfortunately, a vacancy should occur, you may rely upon it that my Government will, in discharging their very responsible duty, select the man whom they consider to be the most fit and proper person, irrespective of any service trammels.

"Now I come to the second point, as to whether the Chairman should or should not be a member of the Corporation. If anything could have moved me in a matter of that kind, it would have been the eloquent, earnest and almost pathetic appeal of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee; but my mind upon that point is absolutely and perfectly clear. The Hon'ble Member appealed to experience. So do I, and I illustrate my opinion on this matter by two analogies: the first is that of the District Boards. In 1882 and 1883, when I was in the North-Western Provinces, I was member of a Committee that sat under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor to consider what were the best means of carrying out that great scheme in the rural parts of the country, and the first, and perhaps the most important, point that was put before us for decision was this: shall the control of the Collector in the districts be from within or from without? And every member of that Committee gave an opinion except one, and that one was the most acute and the most astute native adviser that we had at that time in the North-Western Provinces. His name is well-known to some of you—Raja Shiva Persad, of Benares, and when he alone was left to speak, the whole meeting turned to see what he had to say He said: 'I will tell you my opinion by a parable. Put twelve coolies to a rope to pull a cart, and they are all right as long as the twelve are pulling together, but take one of those coolies out and put him on the cart with a long whip, and the remaining eleven do not like it.' Now the experience of control from within of the Collector over his District Board is absolutely in favour of the plan of having the executive and the corporate body together. No one will deny that that adjustment has, as Raja Shiva Pershad predicted, answered to the advantage of all concerned. Now I shall give you another, and I hope a still better instance, and that is my own. Here I stand before you, President of this deliberative body, and at the same time I am the head of the Executive of this Province. I can conceive nothing more inexpedient and more inadvisable than that my connection with this Council should be severed. From this Council the Lieutenant-Governor receives constant support, help, advice, and, indeed it may be, check, if his measures are ill-advised. I consider that, so far from its being an advantage to separate the executive and deliberative authorities as my hon'ble friends Mr. Apcar and Babu Surendranath Banerjee have recommended, there could be nothing more injurious than to separate the one from the other. Each gathers from the other experience and suggestions which no other connection that I know of yields. It is for this reason that the members of the Government of England are associated with the Houses of Parliament, and it is for this reason that I am positive that, in the interests of the city and in the interests of every good work undertaken in it, its Chairman should not be severed from the Corporation."

The amendment No. 16* was then put and lost.

* Printed on page 1919, *ante*.

SECTION 6.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT ruled the following motion, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, to be out of order:—

That in section 6 for the word "fifty" the words "sixty-four" be substituted.

SECTION 5.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"Amendment No. 11* disappears in consequence of the decision on amendment No. 16.†"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"That amendment was to stand over until the vote on amendment No. 16† had been taken."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I have already indicated what I had to say with regard to this amendment: that it is to be taken along with my motion (amendment No. 55‡) for the addition of a proviso to section 10 (*now* 11). In fact, it forms part of the same group of amendments."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"When does the Hon'ble Member wish to take it?"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I will take it in connection with section 10 (*now* 11)."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I submit we have already discussed amendment No. 25§ along with No. 16.† Amendment No. 25§ is practically identical with the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee on section 10 (*now* 11), and the vote on No. 16* which we have just taken will have the effect of ruling it out."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I have no desire to renew the discussion, because I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Baker that this is really an amendment with regard to which there has been a discussion."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"The President is asking whether you object to amendments Nos. 11* and 55‡ disappearing as being governed by the decision on Nos. 16† and 25.§"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"It must be governed by the voting upon the other sections. There is only one remark I wish to make. I think it is not desirable, having regard to the fact that the Chairman is the head of the Executive and that the Corporation takes cognisance of the decisions of the Executive on appeal, that the head of the Executive should sit in judgment upon appeals to which he himself is a party. It seems to me to be a combination of functions which are inconsistent with our elementary notions of justice."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Does the Hon'ble Member wish to speak to item 55‡?"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"No, Sir, except the observations I have just made."

The Motion (amendment No. 11) that the words "of the Corporation" in clause (*3*) of section 5 be omitted was then put and lost.

* Amendment No. 11 was a motion by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee "that the words 'of the Corporation' in clause (*3*) of section 5 be omitted."

† Printed on page 1919, *ante*.

‡ As to amendment No. 55, *see* the second paragraph of the first footnote on page 1918, *ante*.

§ Printed on page 1940, *post*.

NEW SECTION.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR then moved amendment No. 25, namely, that after section 6 the following section be added:—

[Bom. Act III of 1888, s. 37.]

"6AA. (*1*) The Corporation shall, at their first meeting in each financial year, appoint one of their own number to be President until the first meeting of the Corporation in the next following financial year, unless the Councillors in the meantime retire from office, and then until the day of such retirement.

"(*2*) Any Councillor who ceases to be President shall be re-eligible.

"(*3*) If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of President of the Corporation, the Corporation shall, as soon as they conveniently can after the occurrence of such vacancy, choose one of their number to fill such vacancy; and every President so chosen shall continue in office so long only as the person in whose place he is appointed would have been entitled to continue if such vacancy had not occurred."

The Motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR, by leave of the Council, then withdrew his his amendment No. 26, namely, that after the above proposed section 6AA the following section be inserted:—

[Bom. Act III of 1888, s. 36(*c*).]

"6AB. The Commissioner shall have the same right of being present at a meeting of the Corporation and of taking part in the discussions thereat as a Councillor, and, with the consent of the President of the meeting, may at any time make a statement or explanation of facts; but he shall not be at liberty to vote upon, or to make, any proposition at such meeting."

SECTION 6.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, by leave of the Council, withdrew his motion (amendment No. 18) that the words "the Chairman and" in lines 1 and 2 of section 6 be omitted.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved his amendment No. 19, namely, that the words "the Vice-Chairman" be inserted after the word "Chairman" in lines 1 and 2 of section 6. He said:—

"Our endeavour, I mean that of the popular part of this Council, has been to obtain, as far as possible, the incorporation of the Bombay system into the Calcutta system. In that endeavour we have had the judgment of this Council, and a very decisive judgment it has been, namely, the Council has decided by an overwhelming majority that the amendments of which we had given notice, with a view to incorporate the Bombay system into the Calcutta system, shall not find a place in the Municipal Act. That being so, Sir, we fall back upon the Calcutta system. If we are not to have the Bombay system, let us have the Calcutta system; let us not have something which is neither one nor the other. Let us not have a system which shall be attended with all the inconveniences, all the difficulties, and all the complications of an unknown system. Therefore, Sir, I venture to propose that the Vice-Chairman be, as he has always been, a member of the Corporation. He is a very efficient member of the Corporation, and I appeal to my friends the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in support of what I say. It seems to me that the Vice-Chairman ought to be permitted to be a member of the Corporation. This Bill will come into law on the 1st April, 1900, and from that day the Vice-Chairman will cease to be a member of the Corporation. It is a distinct advantage to have an officer like the Vice-Chairman, who is generally an Indian officer, in the position of a Municipal Commissioner. Oftentimes the interposition of the Vice-Chairman in heated debates has the effect of strengthening the Executive side of questions. I would refer to an item of business which was transacted the other day in which the views of Government were accepted after considerable discussion, and I may add after considerable hesitation, and I do not think I am guilty of the slightest exaggeration when I say that the views of a large number of us, among the Hindu Commissioners, were determined very considerably by the attitude of the Vice-Chairman, who was present at the meeting and explained his views. I think the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will remember that Government in their Resolution upon the Administration of the Municipality made a recommendation to the effect that notices of demand should be issued within the currency of the quarter in respect of rate bills. We issue such notices in the fourth quarter now. The Government, with a view to render the collections more satisfactory,

suggested that, subject to certain necessary safeguards, notices of demand should be issued during the currency of the quarter. Many of us had considerable doubts with regard to the advisability of that suggestion. We thought it was a suggestion which, if accepted, might be attended with a considerable measure of oppression practised upon the poor and the helpless. That was a consideration which weighed with many of us, and, Sir, you will admit that as representatives of the people we are bound to take that view of the case and to give that view of the case the prominence it deserves. We wanted to know what the Vice-Chairman thought and what his views were with regard to the matter, because we knew that he was in sympathy with the popular side of the case. He was of opinion that, subject to the safeguards which we provided, there would be no oppression consequent upon the carrying out of the suggestion of the Government. That determined my vote, and I have no doubt it determined the votes of several of us. I take that as a concrete case. There may be other cases. It is a distinct advantage to have an Indian officer in the position of the Vice-Chairman as a Municipal Commissioner. He becomes, so to speak, the interpreter between the official head of the Corporation on the one hand and the Hindu Commissioners and the large body of Indian rate-payers on the other. From the administrative point of view the advantage of having the Vice-Chairman as a Commissioner cannot be over-estimated. There is also another view of the matter to which I desire to call attention. Under section 74 (*now* 81) you provide as follows:—

'The Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman or the Deputy Chairman as the Chairman may direct, shall preside at every such meeting, and shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.'

"Sir, the Vice-Chairman is not a member of the Corporation, but all of a sudden he is elevated to the position of being President of the Corporation. He is not a member of the Corporation, but he is allowed to vote. He is not a member of the Corporation, but he is to have a double vote as President. This is an anomaly which could not fail to occur to an experienced administrator like the Hon'ble Mr. Baker. In order to cure this anomaly, my hon'ble friend has appended an Explanation to section 75 (*now* 82) as follows:—

'For the purposes of this section, the President at a meeting of the Corporation shall be deemed to be a Commissioner.'

"In curing one anomaly my friend rushes into another. The Vice-Chairman is to be the President of the meeting of the Corporation, and for the time being he is to be a Commissioner. For how long—may I ask? The Vice-Chairman is a Commissioner for one hour and no longer. I think, Sir, all these complications might be removed by legislating to the effect that the Vice-Chairman is to be a Commissioner. The Vice-Chairman is a Hindu gentleman of eminence; he represents the Executive of the Corporation; he has sympathies with the rate-payers; his influence with the Hindu Commissioners is great; he becomes by virtue of his position the exponent and the interpreter of the official view to the Hindu Commissioners. This is a distinct advantage, and you ought not to deprive the Corporation of it. Ever since 1874 you have had a Hindu gentleman in the position of Vice-Chairman, and he has been a Commissioner, and it has always been found to be advantageous. Apart from considerations of administrative anomaly, there is this paramount consideration of administrative convenience; and, taking my stand upon that ground, I venture to appeal to Your Honour to accept the amendment which I have the honour to propose."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I should have had very little objection to this amendment if the Hon'ble Member had added the Deputy Chairman to it. All throughout our proceedings it has been the endeavour of the Select Committee to place the Deputy Chairman and the Vice-Chairman on a similar footing, and if the Hon'ble Member had moved that both 'Vice-Chairman' and 'Deputy Chairman' should be members of the Corporation, I think it very probable that I should have been prepared to accede to his wishes. But as a matter of fact there is no absolute necessity that either of them should be on the Corporation. We provide that the Chairman shall preside on all ordinary occasions. On the few occasions that he is absent, we make provision in section 74 (*now* 81) that the Deputy Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall fulfil his

duties temporarily. That being so, there is no absolute necessity why either of his two lieutenants should be with him on the Municipal Board. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has mentioned an instance in which the present Vice-Chairman has rendered valuable service by his advice and suggestions to the Corporation, and he suggested that he did this by virtue of his being Vice-Chairman; but it is obvious that it would have been perfectly possible for him to have given the same advice, to have made exactly the same statement to the Corporation, even if he had not been a Commissioner. It is the regular practice in the Corporation when any question comes up which affects the Head of a Department, such as the Engineer or Health Officer, to invite that Head of the Department to be present and to state his views personally to the Commissioners. The Vice-Chairman, I presume, will, among other positions, be the Head of the Accounts Department, the Head of the Collection and Warrant Department, of the Corporation under the Bill. Therefore under the Bill the Vice-Chairman, even though not a member of the Corporation, would in the ordinary course have been present, and would have been invited to explain the whole position to the other Commissioners."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"Sir, I should not like to give a silent vote to this amendment. From my experience, the connection of the Vice-Chairman with the Corporation as a member of it has acted for nothing but good. And, with regard to the remark that fell from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that he would be willing to accede to the amendment of my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee if 'Deputy Chairman' were added, surely that concedes the argument, and the Hon'ble Member cannot but mean that he considers the Vice-Chairman would be a useful member of the Corporation, and that it would be advisable to have him as a member of that body, but he will not have him separated from the Deputy Chairman in any way. It is always open to my hon'ble friend Mr. Baker to add an amendment to a later section. It is not too late for him to add as an amendment that which would meet with his own wishes, and we know that whatever he may choose to propose is bound to be passed. So that, so far as we are concerned in considering this particular point, it seems to me that everything my hon'ble friend Mr. Baker has said is entirely in favour of the admission of the Vice-Chairman as a member of the Corporation. And, Sir, I protest against the absurd idea of the Vice-Chairman and Deputy Chairman becoming members of the Corporation for half an hour or so in order to preside at the meetings of the Corporation, as is provided in a later portion of the Bill. It is a reflection, I think, on the members of the Corporation when those who are not members of the Corporation are dragged in because it is supposed that those who are members of the Corporation are not fit to preside in any circumstances whatever."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE in reply said:—"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is anxious to place the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Chairman upon the same footing, but I think the Hon'ble Member will agree that, so far as the measure of responsibility is concerned, there is a very great difference between a young officer of the status of a Joint-Magistrate and an experienced and trained administrator of the status of a Vice-Chairman. A Deputy Chairman, I presume, will be a young officer with all the energy and the immature vigour of youth; but would he be fit to be placed in charge of the Warrant Department, the Loans Department or the collections extending over forty-four lakhs of rupees, which great departments are now controlled by the Vice-Chairman? The measure of the responsibility of the Vice-Chairman is infinitely superior to the responsibility which would be cast upon the Deputy Chairman. Therefore, to place the Deputy Chairman upon the same footing with the Vice-Chairman irrespective of the measure of his responsibility would be a serious legislative and administrative blunder. They ought not to be placed upon the same footing. The Deputy Chairman would probably some day be Chairman, in the same way as a Joint-Magistrate becomes Magistrate. That is his training ground, and surely he ought not to be

placed at the outset upon the same footing with the Vice-Chairman? I therefore respectfully join issue with that statement of my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill. I find myself in the unfortunate position of not being able to agree with him in regard to another statement made by him. He has observed that even if the Vice-Chairman were not a member of the Corporation, it would still be open to him to give the same advice. But, Sir, there would be a difference between the advice tendered in the one case and that tendered in the other. As a member of the Corporation he would come in contact with the Commissioners; he would be known to the Commissioners; he would have personal influence with the Commissioners; the Commissioners would be likely to respect him; they would repose confidence in him, and when he gave advice, that advice would be accepted. But when he comes as a stranger, as a mere official, the advice that he tenders would not be accepted with the same confidence as if that advice were tendered by him as a colleague with whom they were intimately acquainted. I hope that, having regard to these considerations, my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill will see his way, and I hope and trust, Sir, you will see your way, to accept the amendment which I have the honour to move."

The motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT ruled the following motions, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, to be out of order:—

(*1*) that the words "seventy-five" be substituted for "fifty" in line 2 of section 6;
(*2*) if the above amendment be lost, that the word "sixty" be substituted for "fifty" in line 2 of section 6.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT also ruled the following motion, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen, to be out of order:—

that in section 6 "seventy-five" be substituted for "fifty".

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT also ruled the following motions, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Raja Shashi Shakhareswar Roy Bahadur, of Tahirpur, to be out of order:—

(*1*) that in section 6, for the word "fifty", in line 2, the words "seventy-five" be substituted;
(*2*) that for the words "to be elected or appointed as hereinafter provided" the following be substituted, namely:—

"of whom twenty-five shall be elected at ward elections, twenty-five by such public corporate bodies as the Calcutta University, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, the Zamindary Panchayat, the British Indian Association, the Indian Association, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Central National Muhammadan Association, &c., &c., to whom the Local Government, at their discretion, may from time to time grant such franchise; and the remaining twenty-five shall be appointed by the Local Government."

SECTION 8.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT also ruled the following motions, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, to be out of order:—

(*1*) that in section 7 (*now 8*), sub-section (*1*), for the words "twenty-five" the words "thirty-two" be substituted;
(*2*) that in section 7 (*now 8*), clause (*d*), for the word "fifteen" the word "nine" be substituted;
(*3*) that in section 7 (*now 8*), after clause (*d*), the following clauses be added:—

"(*e*) two by the British Indian Association,
(*f*) three by the Muhammadan Literary Society,
(*g*) three by the Central National Muhammadan Association,
(*h*) two by the Honorary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace in and for the town of Calcutta,
(*i*) two by the University of Calcutta, and
(*j*) one by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce."

(4) that, in line 3 of sub-section (3) of section 7 (*now* 8), for the words "clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*)" the words "clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*)" be substituted.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"Amendment No. 31* is in order, but Nos. 32 and 33† are not in order, as I think will be admitted after what has fallen from the President. Amendments 34,‡ 36§ and 37,‖ and also another one¶ on the supplementary list filed by Raja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur, all cover the same ground; they are all in order. It would be convenient if these five amendments, namely, 31, 34, 36, 37 and 2 in the supplementary list, and a supplementary one** which the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee wishes to put in now, were all considered together, and discussed at the same time. When amendments are taken together, it is for each Hon'ble Member to move his own and to discuss them all at the same time, and then the votes are taken."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN moved (amendment No. 31) that the following amendments be made in section 7 (*now* 8), namely:—

'(1) in clause (*a*) substitute "three" for "four,"
(2) in clause (*b*) substitute "three" for "four,"
(3) add "(*bb*) two by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce,
"(*cc*) two by the Muhammadan Literary Society and the Central National Muhammadan Association, namely, one each,
"(*ccc*) two by the University of Calcutta,"
(4) in clause (*d*) substitute "eleven" for "fifteen,"
(5) in sub-section (3) substitute "(*bb*), (*cc*) and (*ccc*)" for "and (*c*)'."

He said:—"In proposing this amendment I venture to submit that, the principle underlying the present Bill being to give predominence to the representation of mercantile interests, I think it just that the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce should have a power to nominate at least two Commissioners, the English merchants returning eight according to my amendment namely, three by the Chamber of Commerce, three by the Trades Association, and two by the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

"It has often been complained that at Ward elections the Muhammadans are not properly represented. I have therefore thought fit to authorise the two leading Muhammadan Societies to nominate two Commissioners. Then, again, following the Bombay Act, which has been taken as the model in framing the present Bill, I have proposed to take two Commissioners from the University. The University represents the intellect of the country, and it is just that it should have a voice in the nomination of Commissioners, as in Bombay.

"If the English merchants are deemed not to have been properly represented, the Government may supplement the number by nomination, and maintain an equilibrium.

"I am aware there are other Associations, such as the British Indian Association, the Indian Association and the Zamindari Panchayat. These are important bodies, and they should certainly be represented. I am confident the Government will exercise its power to take at least one nominee of each of the above bodies.

"It is true I have not introduced these Associations into my amendment, but this does not signify that they were absent from my mind. I have left it to Government to take in their nominees to restore an equilibrium, if the communities whom these Associations represent, are not adequately represented.

"As five different amendments are to be discussed together, the best thing would be to take the proposals referring to nomination by each body as a separate amendment, so that the chance of conflict may be minimised."

* Printed on page 1944, *post*.
† Printed on page 1955, *post*.
‡ Printed on page 1945, *post*.
§ Printed on page 1946, *post*.
‖ Printed on page 1946, *post*.
¶ Printed on page 1948, *post*.
** Printed on p. 1948, *post*.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved (amendment No. 34) that the following be substituted for section 7, sub-section (*1a*) [*now* section 8, sub-section (*2*)]:—

"The remaining Commissioners shall be appointed as follows:—

(*a*) eleven by the Local Government,
(*b*) ten by the Presidency Magistrates,
(*c*) two by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and
(*d*) two by the Fellows of the University."

He said:—"Here again I follow the Bombay model. If among 72 Commissioners in Bombay the Government appoints 16, what should be the number that Your Honour's Government ought to appoint among 50 Commissioners? It is 11, or a little over 11. Therefore I suggest that the number to be appointed by Government, directly following the Bombay model, should be 11. Then, Sir, I eliminate the Trades Association and the Port Trust. We have in the Bombay Act the Chamber of Commerce returning two members, and they have also a Port Trust there. It seems to me—with all the respect that I feel for the Hon'ble Members representing the Port Trust, that to ask that body to return members, after having asked the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association to do so, is really bringing coals to Newcastle. What is the Port Trust? An echo, a reflection, of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association. Therefore, Sir, I think there ought to be no squeamishness whatever in refusing to allow the Port Trust to return members.

"Then I come to the Trades Association, and here I admit that I suggest a recommendation which is outside of the present law, and, Sir, I confess I am somewhat of a conservative in these matters. When a law is a good law and has been found to be so in practice, I do not advocate a change. But, Sir, the Trades Association and the Chamber of Commerce represent one and the same interest. There is absolute uniformity of aims and ideas between them, and no more striking illustration of the cordiality and the uniformity of interest between the two bodies is to be found than in the hearty good-will which prevails in this Council Chamber between my two hon'ble friends who represent them. The other day, in reference to a particular matter, I tried to get over one of my hon'ble friends to my side. I had nearly succeeded, as I thought in my mind; but a conference took place between them, and then I found that my labour was completely lost. Therefore it seems to me that, as far as the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association are concerned, there being this complete uniformity of interests, the Chamber of Commerce ought to be able to represent the interests of the Trades Association, or *vice versâ*.

"If we accept this view, we shall then be in a position to bring in the other constituencies. The Presidency Magistrates represent the majesty of law and justice, and there are members of the mercantile community and members of the trades who are Presidency Magistrates. Then there are Fellows of the University—a learned body. I think, now that we are recasting the law, it is necessary that we should obtain a wider and a more divergent representation, and that wider and more diversified representation would be obtained by introducing the Presidency Magistrates and the Fellows of the University. I can well understand the reasons which induced the legislators of 1888 to make the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association the two different constituencies that they now are. At that time the endeavour was made to persuade the European community to take part in municipal affairs. The European community at that time were in a minority. Is not the aspect of things completely changed as regards the Municipality by this Bill? The European community will be in the majority. We Hindus need to be protected. Special constituencies are necessary for us, and therefore I ask that the University, in which there is a large element of the Indian community, and the Presidency Magistrates, in which there is also a considerable Indian element, should be formed into constituencies for purposes of municipal representation. This Bill will give the supremacy to the European community in the affairs of the Corporation, and will reduce the Hindus to a minority. That being so, what are we to do with these constituencies? They ought to be

adjusted to suit the changed circumstances, and the re-adjustment which I suggest would secure a wider, a more diversified and a more diffused representation, which I think is essential for the sound and efficient administration of our municipal affairs."

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN moved (amendment No. 36) that the following be substituted for section 7, sub-section (*1a*) [*now* section 8, sub-section (*2*)]:—

"The remaining Commissioners shall be appointed as follows, namely:—

(*a*) eleven by the Local Government,
(*b*) ten by the Presidency Magistrates,
(*c*) two by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and
(*d*) two by the Fellows of the Calcutta University."

He said:—"I embark in the same boat as my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee, so that I can only endorse the arguments which have been addressed to the Council by the Hon'ble Member. I would only add this: The Government of India, in their despatch No. 93,* have recognised two interests: the European interest and the native interest. The Government reserve to itself certain powers for nominating certain Commissioners in order to equalize that power. According to the Bill there would be an abnormal preponderance of the European element. These three interests—the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades Association and the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta—all represent the same interest, and inasmuch as two of them—the Calcutta Trades Association and the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta—do not find any place in the Bombay model, my amendment is designed to eliminate them."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA moved (amendment No. 37) that, in section 7, sub-section (*1a*) [*now* section 8, sub-section (*2*)], the word "and" at the end of clause (*c*), and the whole of clause (*d*), be omitted, and that the following be substituted:—

'(*d*) one by the Senate of the University of Calcutta, and
'(*e*) fourteen by the Local Government.'

He said:—"Sir, it was not without some hesitation that I decided to bring before the Council the proposition which I have now the honour to move for your acceptance. Such hesitation arose, not because I had any doubts as to the perfect propriety of my motion, but because I found that, in whatever way I might press the claims of the University, I must necessarily encroach upon the privileges of the Government of Bengal. But I must confess that, when I discovered that other Hon'ble Members had undertaken to support the cause of the University in the manner indicated in the motions which have been disallowed, I felt somewhat embarrassed. I naturally feel gratified that so many Hon'ble Members should interest themselves in the matter, for the University is entitled to the loyalty and devotion of all her children; but at the same time I venture to think that her claim, if carried to excess, might be altogether lost, and, if linked with other claims not equally strong, might not be sufficiently distinguished. That my fears were not altogether unfounded has, I think, been amply proved by the fate of the motions disallowed. In the first place, it seems to me that if the University of Bombay, with a Senate of over 300 members, sends two representatives to a Corporation of 72, I do not think I can legitimately ask you to give the University of Calcutta, with a Senate of over 200 members, more than one representative upon a Corporation of 50. In the second place, I do not think it wise to couple the claims of the Calcutta University with those of the other Associations which I should be happy to see represented on the Municipal Corporation; for I cannot afford to forget that, whatever the status and the usefulness of these public or semi-public bodies may be, their claims can hardly be placed as high as those of the University, which is a Corporation created by Statute, which has for its Chancellor the highest official in the land, and which controls the higher education of the people, not only of the provinces under Your Honour's rule, but also of Assam, Burma

* This despatch is dated the 17th June, 1899, and is printed in Papers No. 40 relating to the Bill.

and Ceylon. However much, therefore, I may rejoice at any decision of the Council favourable to these Associations, I must ask you to consider the present motion as distinct from those that have preceded it.

"Sir, I have just alluded to the system which prevails in Bombay, but it is neither necessary nor desirable to support my proposition solely by analogy; the strongest arguments in its favour are, I think, to be found within the four corners of the Bill now before you. In the first place, if we turn for a moment to the provisions of section 23A (*now* 14), sub-section (*2*), clauses (*vii*) and (*viii*), which describe the special functions of the Corporation, we find that the promotion of primary and technical education and the provision of free libraries are two of the objects to which they may devote their attention. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that, in this inclusion of educational objects within the scope of municipal activity, we are not by any means singular; if, for instance, we turn to sections 61 and 63 of the Bombay Act, section 33 of the Madras Act, and section 72 of the Punjab Act, we find similar provisions, for the promotion of educational objects, and for the construction and maintenance of free libraries, museums and art galleries. If these, then, are legitimate objects falling within the province of municipal government, I venture to affirm that there is nothing unreasonable in my proposition that there should be at least one educational member on the Corporation. Criticisms, some of them not very just or impartial, have been levelled at the Corporation from so many different quarters, and upon such diverse topics, that I have no desire to add to their number; but I regret to have to say that the promotion of technical education and the maintenance of a free public library have been two of the neglected fields of activity. It has been one of the lasting reproaches of the capital of the Indian Empire that we have not here a public library either worthy of the city or sufficient to satisfy the needs of the educated public. It is not essential that I should take up your time by a detailed account of what has been done in similar directions by the great Municipal Corporations of England and the Continent, but I confes I feel humiliated when I consider that the Corporations of Manchester, Birmingham and Berlin have shown a wonderful enthusiasm in the establishment and development of the free-library system, and in the promotion of special and technical education under municipal auspices, while we have neglected to do even what little we might have done with the limited means at our disposal. I trust, Sir, that, if it be the pleasure of this Council to decide in favour of my proposition, the University will be in a position to send as its representative on the Corporation a person who has devoted himself to the study of the educational problems of the day, and who, by the accuracy and moderation of his views, may make them acceptable to the members of the Corporation.

"In the second place, Sir, I desire to invite the attention of the Council to the fact that the Senate of the University numbers on its rolls the most distinguished Doctors and the most competent Engineers, both native and European, that we have in this country. It has always seemed to me somewhat anomalous that the only qualification which entitles a person to take a part in the municipal government of the city should be a purely property qualification; and had it not been for the decision of the Government of India, reducing the number of elected Commissioners from 50 to 25, I should have been prepared to move that one at least of the Commissioners, returned by each of the Wards, should be a qualified medical practitioner or a well-trained Engineer. Be that as it may, I venture to express the hope that, if the Senate of the University be authorized to send a representative to the Corporation, it may from time to time send a great Doctor, or an experienced Engineer, whose helpful advice could otherwise hardly be secured.

"In the third place, Sir, I desire to point out that the University is, if I may be allowed the use of the expression, a *neutral* constituency. Although I am placing this ground last, it is by no means of the least importance, and I would venture to invite your special attention to it. If you examine the constitution of the Senate from year to year, you will find that what I may call the European and the native elements almost balance each other. In some years, perhaps, owing to death, resignation or retirement in the ranks of the one, the other may predominate; but, taken as a whole, each

balances the other; for instance, if you look to the constitution of the Syndicate, which is the governing body of the University, in the present year, you find that there are seven Europeans and four Indians, one of whom is a Muhammadan. If you take last year's figures, you will find that there were five Europeans and six Indians, of whom two were Muhammadans; but, apart from the question of mere numbers, I rejoice to think that party feeling has not, as yet, to any appreciable extent, invaded the ranks of the Senate, and it has always been a source of gratification to me that the position which I have attained in the University is due as much to the indulgence of my European as of my native friends. I trust, therefore, that, if the University has an opportunity of sending a member to the Corporation, such nominee will reflect the neutral character of the body he represents.

"I have now stated, as briefly as I could, the reasons in support of my proposition, which, analysed, comes to this,—the Government of Bengal has the power of appointing 15 members of the Corporation; these members, I take it, will represent minorities and interests other than those represented by the 25 elected Commissioners and the 10 Commissioners appointed by the representatives of Trade and Commerce. Can the University fairly claim to be one of these minorities, and ask the Government to concede the privilege of appointing one member on the Corporation? I leave the decision confidently in the hands of the Council, in the belief that, whatever may be the fate of my motion, it will have the sympathy of all who have been educated at an Indian University or at any of those ancient seats of learning which are the glory of England; and shall I venture to indulge, Sir, in the hope that it may have the sympathy of Your Honour, whose name appears on the rolls of our University as its senior Fellow and who, if he had not chosen to adorn another sphere, might well have been proud of his academic distinctions."

The Hon'ble RAJA SHASHI SHAKHARESWAR ROY BAHADUR of Tahirpur, in the absence of the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur of Nashipur, moved, on behalf of the latter (amendment No. 2 in the supplementary list) that the word "ten" be substituted for the word "fifteen" in clause (*d*) of section 7 (*now* section 8), and that after clause (*d*) the following clauses be inserted:—

'(*e*) two by the British Indian Association;

'(*f*) one by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; and

'(*g*) two by the Muhammadan Literary Society and the Central National Muhammadan Association, respectively.'

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"Does the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee wish to now put in an alternative motion?"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE then, with the leave of the President, moved that, if his first amendment (namely, amendment No. 34) of section 7, sub-section (*1*) (*a*), [*now* section 8, sub-section (*2*)], be lost, the following be added that sub-section:—

'The remaining Commissioners shall be appointed as follows:—
eleven by the Local Government;
four by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce;
four by the Calcutta Trades Association;
two by the Presidency Magistrates;
two by the University of Calcutta; and
two by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.'

He said:—"I venture to submit that this amendment moves along the line of least resistance. I keep existing things intact as far as practicable. I only seek to deprive the Government of the right of appointing four members. The Government appoints 15 members under the Bill; I suggest that Your Honour may be pleased to appoint only 11. And here again I fall back upon the Bombay model. Under the Bombay model the number ought to be 11 and no more. Then I suggest that the Port Trust should be deprived of their franchise. The Port Trust need not return members when the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association have the right of returning eight members between them. In Bombay the Port Trust does not return a single member to the Corporation. I keep the number for the Trades Association, which is 4; I keep the number for

the Chamber of Commerce, *viz.*, 4; I get 4 from the Government and 2 from the Port Trust. Then I distribute the 6 among three different constituencies: 2 for the Presidency Magistrates, 2 for the University and 2 for the National Chamber of Commerce. It strikes me that these proposals ought to be accepted by the Government. It makes the least disturbance of existing arrangements, and it creates wider and more representative constituencies. Sir Steuart Bayley, when Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, said from his place as President of this Council that a time would come when the Government would find itself in a position to relieve itself partially of the responsibility of making nominations to the large extent which Government did at that time. I think the time has now come, and I hope and trust that Your Honour will see your way to accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"There are five amendments now before the Council, all dealing with the constitution of the Corporation. Two of these are identical. They are, the first amendment moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the one moved by the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen. As these two are the most far-reaching and most sweeping, I will deal with them first. I am bound to say that I think the usual good sense and good judgment of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee must have failed him to some extent when he put forward this very extraordinary proposal. All through the proceedings in connection with the Bill there has never from first to last been any suggestion that the constitution of the Corporation should be altered. Neither the Corporation, nor any of the other bodies who were consulted, nor any of the speakers at the various public meetings have suggested that any change should be made in the bodies entitled to send representatives to the Municipality, and the Hon'ble Member will doubtless admit that we should never have heard one word of his proposal now if it had not been for the changes suggested by the Government of India. For, Sir, the real object of this amendment is as clear as the sun at noon-day. The object and the effect of it will be to retain a preponderance of power in the hands of the same class who have the preponderance now. The Hon'ble Member believes, and probably has good ground for believing, that, for instance, if we allot 10 seats to the Presidency Magistrates of Calcutta, the Presidency Magistrates will return gentlemen of the same class as those who are returned at present at Ward elections. There is no sort of resemblance, nor the faintest similarity, between the Justices of the Peace of Bombay and the Presidency Magistrates of Calcutta. In Bombay, there are 572 Justices, of whom 335 are natives and 237 are Europeans and Eurasians. I have made some enquiries from Bombay as to who the Justices are and what their functions are. I find they have two functions and two only. They have the power under the Criminal Procedure Code of attesting documents, and they have the power under the Municipal Act of electing 16 members to the Corporation of Bombay. That is all. They are appointed by Government and the list of them is revised every year. I understand that there is great competition for the office; that the list includes practically every man of light and leading; every man of wealth and position; all the aristocracy throughout the city of Bombay. Every European of good position is put on to the list as a matter of course, and there in not a single member on the Justices' list, who is not a gentleman of high social and personal status. In fact, the Justices' list is a kind of glorified Darbar list. It is certainly not possible to describe the Presidency Magistrates of Calcutta in terms in the least resembling these. I have no intention of saying anything in disparagement of our Magistrates, who are a very deserving body of men, but I am quite certain no one can for one instant place them on anything like the same footing as the Justices of Bombay. In the first place, there are only 87 of them, all told. Of these, 61 are natives, and 26 are Europeans and others, including those who are dead and those who have left Calcutta or are no longer residing even in India. Then, Sir, among the 87 there are two classes which predominate over all others. Among the 87 you will find no less than 18 who either are or have been Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, and of the remainder you will find a very large proportion—I cannot say how great—who are lawyers of some kind or another: pleaders, attorneys, and a small sprinkling of barristers-at-law. These two classes taken together would

absolutely swamp the elections. Would it not be positively grotesque to assign to a constituency so insignificant in numbers and composed as this is, the right of sending 10 representatives to the Municipal Board, a number nearly as great as the Hon'ble Member proposes to assign to Government itself, and five times as great as he proposes to assign to Trade and Commerce?

"Another innovation which Hon'ble Members have proposed is that two representatives should be elected by the Fellows of the Calcutta University, and the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya has touched on the same point, though in a very much more moderate way. It may be the case that the Senate of the Bombay University has some ground for sending two representatives to the Bombay Corporation; but, however that may be, I have very little doubt that the University of Calcutta is not a body which has a good claim to send representatives to the Municipal Board in Calcutta. In the first place, the University of Calcutta is not localised in Calcutta at all. It is an examining body. If it can be said to be localised anywhere, it is localised in those parts of the province in which its affiliated colleges are to be found. The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya told us that it governed or regulated education not only in Bengal, but in Assam, in Burma and in Ceylon. I think, Sir, that a body which represents education not in these Provinces only, but over a great part of India, has very little claim *primâ facie* to representation on a purely local Corporation. But there is another argument also. If the University stands for anything, it stands for education. Now, Sir, what has the Calcutta Corporation to do with education? Since 1888 it has been allowed to spend its funds on primary and technical education. What has it done? In the Town proper, it has never spent one farthing from first to last on primary, technical or any other kind of education. In the Suburbs, the area which was added in 1888, it has spent nothing on technical education; it has spent nothing on secondary education: and on primary education it has spent a sum of Rs. 3,000 a year, that being the amount of certain contributions which used to be made by the old Suburban Municipality to primary schools within that area. That is all. In fact, the Corporation, for reasons for which I do not blame them in the least, reasons which I hold to be entirely just and sound, have taken no part in educational matters, and have devoted no portion of their funds to educational expenditure. In that case, Sir, I think the body which represents education has no special claim to send members to the Corporation.

"I now turn to the amendment of the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, which is on the whole a moderate amendment. He proposes to reduce the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association to 3 each; he would assign 2 seats to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, 2 seats to the two Muhammadan Associations, and 2 to the University. The first thing that occurs to one on looking at those proposals is that the one Association in Calcutta which would have a prior claim to special representation, if we were giving any, is left out. I mean the British Indian Association. The Hon'ble Member felt I think the weakness of his position in omitting that body, because he said that it would be for Government to appoint representatives from that Association and from certain others which he named. But if we are going to give in the body of the Act special representation to any additional Association, I think there can be no question that the British Indian Association has the first claim. Then, Sir, I demur strongly to his proposal to reduce by two the representatives of trade and commerce. The number which trade and commerce have had since 1888 is 10, and 10 will only be one-fifth of the whole number of the Commissioners; and considering the enormous extent to which trade and commerce, especially foreign commerce, have created Calcutta, I think that one-fifth is the smallest possible proportion that can be justly given to them. I cannot regard in any way the proposal to give two seats to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce as within the sphere of practical politics. I have made some attempt to discover what the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce is. I enquired among others of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. He was unable to tell me much, and the information he gave me was merely what I had obtained before. As far as I can make out, it is what is ordinarily called a 'one man show.' A gentleman well known and respected in Calcutta, Babu Sita Nath Roy, is the head and front of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

I have been unable to ascertain the name of any other leading firm which is a member of it. I am informed that the firm of which my friend Babu Nalin Behari Sircar is a member does not belong to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. I am informed that the firm of Pran Kissen Law & Co., to which Babu Joy Gobind Law belongs, is not a member. All my informants coincide in saying that Babu Sita Nath Roy stands practically alone. Now, Sir, with the greatest possible respect for Babu Sita Nath Roy, it is quite clear that it is absolutely out of the question to assign two seats in the Corporation to him and his nominees.

"With reference to the two Muhammadan Associations which have been mentioned by the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen and the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha, I hesitate to suggest that any special representation should be given to these two bodies. I have really not very much information about them, but so far as my information goes, there is reason to believe that they are not wholly representative. My hon'ble friends Prince Bakhtyar Shah and Maulvi Delawar Hosain will correct me if I am wrong, but I am told that they do not stand on a very stable or permanent basis. I have heard that their influence among their co-religionists in Calcutta is not always as great as might be wished. I may be wrong in this view, but so long as any doubt remains, it would not be justificable to give special representation to these two Associations. I sympathise on the whole with the various proposals that have been made to cut down the number of representatives to be appointed directly by Government. I have a good deal of sympathy with the view that Government should by degrees divest itself of the duty of appointing representatives of minorities, and I should have been very glad if we could have taken some step in that direction now; but it is evident that in making our selection of Associations for this purpose the most sure-footed caution is necessary. We have to consider all the Associations in existence at the time the legislation is undertaken, and to determine which of them has the best claim to special representation, and I am by no means prepared to say that the various Associations which have been named in these five amendments are the only or the best Associations to which it might be possible to give special representation. The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen referred to the Indian Association. That I think would probably be supported by my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee. Another Association which I think would probably have a good claim is the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association. Then we have to bear in mind the fact that when we have made our selection, we have no kind of guarantee as a rule that they will be permanent. We know that the Public Health Society, which was in existence from 1884 onwards, for some years did a good deal of very useful work, and it appeared for some time to be likely to become permanent. If its now defunct. What would have happened if we had in the Act of 1888 enacted that the Public Health Society should be entitled to return two members to the Calcutta Corporation? We have no guarantee either that any Association which may be chosen will be permanent, or that it will continue to represent the same interests that it did at the time when it first came into existence. When an Association has been in existence for a considerable number of years,—for several generations,—when it has acquired a definite corporate existence, then the time may come for Government to consider the propriety of mentioning it in an Act of the Legislature; and it seems to me that almost the only Association which would have any claim under that condition is the British Indian Association. The other bodies that have been mentioned, I fear, must stand over until they are considerably older than they are at present. I think therefore, Sir, that all these amendments the Council will act wisely in rejecting, even the very moderate one moved by the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE in reply said:—"I must be permitted to express my regret at the personal remarks which have been imported into this controversy by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. He began with the remark that I was wanting in good sense in having put forward a certain amendment. I am not going to reply to that, but would only say that, assuming, which I do not, that I failed in good sense, I soon recovered it

in sending notice of a very moderate amendment. My hon'ble friend was pleased to say that my first amendment was an endeavour on my part to retain that preponderance of the Hindu element which it was the object of this Bill to cut down. Suppose, Sir, it was so, ought I to be ashamed of it? Ought it to be brought as an imputation against me? Suppose that, as a representative of the Hindu community from my place in this Legislative Council, I was endeavouring to assert by all lawful means the claims of my community to a preponderant share in municipal representation to which they are entitled, is that a thing of which I ought to be ashamed? It will be a matter of legitimate pride to me that I did my level best in maintaining the preponderance of my community in my native town."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I did not impute it to the Hon'ble Member as a fault. I was explaining the effect of the proposal."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am glad my hon'ble friend does not regard it as a fault. I deprecated the personal remarks that were imported into the discussion. When my hon'ble friend said that the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce was a 'one man show,' I am perfectly certain he could not have made any careful enquiry into the matter. I know something about the Chamber. My hon'ble friend observed that Pran Kissen Law & Co. and Babu Nalin Behari Sircar and others do not belong to this Association. Pran Kissen Law & Co. and Ker Tarruk & Co. are European firms; they are members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Babu Joy Gobind Law, of the firm of Messrs. Pran Kissen Law & Co., was President of the National Chamber of Commerce at one time, and he is a member now. Men like Babus Chundee Lal Singh, Hurry Ram Goerka, and Raja Sew Bux Bogla are members. All the most distinguished merchants of Hatkola are members, and you refuse to recognise them in the Bill, but you have recognised them in the representation of the Port Trust. The National Chamber of Commerce sends a representative to the Port Trust. Would it not be as well that the National Chamber of Commerce should be permitted to send one or two representatives to the Corporation? Then my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill referred to the Presidency Magistrates, and here again I deprecate the observations which he has made. He said they were not men of the same high social position as the Bombay Justices were. I am a Presidency Magistrate, my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar was a Presidency Magistrate, and I think the best, the most deserving, and the most meritorious men the Government can think of are Presidency Magistrates."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I have resigned."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"The Government appoints the Presidency Magistrates, and I think my hon'ble friend is more responsible than any one else for these appointments."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"But I am not proposing that they should send members to the Corporation."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I wish to point out that the Presidency Magistrates are not men of an inferior status at all. They are men of high standing; they are entrusted with very responsible functions; they are held in honour and esteem by their countrymen, and even if what you said were true, the Government was responsible and nobody else. I would in conclusion make this suggestion. that if the Government is unable at the present moment to see its way to legislate in favour of any particular Association sending representatives to the Corporation, will the Government, when the time of nomination comes, invite particular Associations in an executive fashion to send members to the Corporation, and then, when Government finds that proper and worthy men have been sent, the Government may stereotype that custom by future legislation? We might at any rate make a beginning now, the advantage of which our successors may reap."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN in reply said:—"I wish to make only one observation. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said that nothing has been spent on education, primary or technical, by the Corporation ever since its establishment. Provisions for primary and technical education have been made in the present Bill, and they existed in the previous law, and they were meant, I doubt not, to be given effect to; but as a matter of fact the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill informs us that nothing has been done by the Corporation in that direction. I should contend that that is the very reason why the University should be represented in the Corporation.

"These amendments being put together, difficulty will arise as to the vote in respect of each amendment. I should, therefore, propose that each amendment as to nomination by each separate body be taken as a separate amendment, so that there may be less chance of conflict between the several amendments. So I would ask Your Honour to take each sub-division of the amendments separately."

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA in reply said:—"I should like to offer one or two observations with regard to my motion. I confess I was surprised at the opposition by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to my motion, which he characterised as a very moderate one. I am not surprised that with his usual acuteness he has brought forward reasons which completely prove my case. One of the arguments which he advanced was that the University of Calcutta is not localised in this City. If my hon'ble friend had been a Member of the Senate he would have been able to state to the Council that more than half and a little less than two-thirds of the Members of the Senate are residents of this City and its immediate neighbourhood. Besides, the objection which he has urged applies equally to the University of Bombay. The University of Bombay is founded on the model of the University of Calcutta; it is as much an examining body as this University, and it is localised in Bombay. It conducts examinations in English throughout the Bombay Presidency and the Province of Sindh. In the next place the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill urges that the Calcutta University has control over education, but what has the Calcutta Municipality to do with education? I refer to section 23A (*now* 14) to prove completely that the Calcutta Municipality has or ought to have something to do with education. I have not seen in the notice of amendments any proposed motion by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that those clauses should be omitted. If they are to stand there, I submit it is not a legitimate argument to say that the Calcutta Municipality has nothing to do with education. Then it is said that the Calcutta Municipality has never spent a farthing for primary or technical education. That is precisely my complaint. I do not know whether it is true; but, accepting that statement, I say that it ought not to be so, and that that state of things will be remedied if the Calcutta University can send a man to the Corporation who has studied the educational problems of the day. Then; in, the last place, the Hon'ble Member suggested that many of the Associations he referred to are not permanent bodies. I do not know whether he intended to include under the term 'Association' the University of Calcutta, but I hope that the University of Calcutta is as permanent as any other body in this country."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Council will remember that there are three interests to be represented in the Corporation: one is the body of rate-payers, second, trade and commerce, and the third is the Government. To the rate-payers have been assigned 25 representatives; to trade and commerce have been assigned 10, and I agree with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that from that number there can be no possible reduction. Lastly, there remains the Government, which has got 15 representatives. The Government, as you will all admit, has very important interests in Calcutta, and yet out of these 15 representatives it has to secure not only its own interests in the city, but the interests of minorities. Now it was very forcibly argued in the course of one of these debates that the effect of the reduction of the ward representatives would be to leave altogether unrepresented some of the minorities who meanwhile find representation there. Therefore, whatever sympathy the

Government may have in the claims of Associations of various kinds to find representation in the Corporation, the Government must be careful to see what the result of these changes is. It has to consider and protect the claims of minorities, and, until it knows what the minorities are that are not represented, it can go no further in the direction of assignment of seats to Associations. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said perfectly truly that all Governments are anxious to be assisted in their responsibility in the selection of representation. That has been the tendency and attitude of Government for a long time, and what we can do in that way we shall do; but on this amendment I must guard myself by making no promises of any kind."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN's amendment (No. 31) was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE's first amendment (No. 34) was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN's amendment (No. 36) was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA's amendment (No. 37) being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 5.	*Noes 12.*
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea Bahadur.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR's amendment (No. 2 in the supplementary list) was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE's second amendment* being put, the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes 4.	*Noes 13.*
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea Bahadur.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.

So the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, by leave of the Council, then withdrew the motion (amendment No. 38), standing in his name, that in sub-section (*3*) of section 7 (*now* 8), line 3, "(*c*) and (*d*)" be substituted for "and (*c*)".

* Printed on page 1948, *ante*.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT ruled the following motions, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, to be out of order:—

(*1*) (amendment No. 32) that the word "Fifty" be substituted for the words "Twenty-five" in line 1 of section 7 (*now* 8);

(*2*) (amendment No. 33) if the above amendment be lost, and if the amendment* substituting the word "sixty" for the word "fifty" in line 2 of section 6 be carried, that the following be added to section 7, sub-section (*1a*) [*now* section 8, sub-section (*2*)]:—

"(*e*) eight by the Presidency Magistrates of Calcutta;
"(*f*) two by the Fellows of the University."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT also ruled the following motion (amendment No. 35), standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen, to be out of order:—

That "Fifty" be substituted for "Twenty-five" in section 7 (*now* 8), sub-section (*1*).

SECTION 9.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT also ruled the following motions, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, to be out of order:—

(*1*) (amendment No. 40) that in section 8 (*now* 9), clause (*a*), for the word "four" the word "six" be substituted;

(*2*) (amendment No. 41) that in section 8 (*now* 9), clause (*b*), for the word "four" the word "six" be substituted, and for the words "clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*)" the words "sub-section (*1a*)" [*now* sub-section (*2*)] be substituted;

(*3*) (amendment No 42) that in section 8 (*now* 9), clause (*c*), for the word "four" the word "two" be substituted.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT also ruled the following motion, standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, to be out of order:—

(amendment No. 43) that the following amendments be made in section 8 (*now* 9), namely:—

(*1*) in sub-section (*2*), clause (*a*), substitute "six" for "four;"

(*2*) for clauses (*b*) and (*c*) substitute "and, of the remaining six, four shall be elected by the Commissioners appointed by the different bodies, and two by the Local Government."

The Council was then adjourned to Monday, the 11th September, 1899.

CALCUTTA;
The 14th November, 1899.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

* Printed on page 1943, *ante*.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—(MISCELLANEOUS).

Darjeeling, the 8th November 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 630T.—G.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Chota Nagpur Division for the year 1898-99.

MR. FORBES, who submits the report, was in charge of this Division throughout the year.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—During the latter half of November the Lieutenant-Governor visited this Division, starting from Giridih. He went to the head-quarters of each district, and held a Darbar at Ranchi, at which he had the pleasure of meeting all the Chiefs of the Feudatory States. Owing to the very great extent of the Division, it is not possible for the Commissioner to visit all the Tributary States every year, and so on this occasion, besides seeing and inspecting the two subdivisions and the head-quarters of each district, Mr. Forbes made a very useful tour through the Western States, visiting Gangpur, Korea, and Sirguja.

The wishes of Government as to the amount of time to be spent on tours were complied with by all the District Officers, save one, for whom, however, satisfactory reasons are given.

Why Mr. Martin, the Subdivisional Officer of Giridih, was unable to spend more than 78 days on tour is not stated. Except in certain instances, which are fully explained, the usual inspections were made by all the District Officers.

3. *Weather and Crops; Prices; Public Health; Material Condition of the People.*—The chief point noticeable with regard to the weather during 1898-99 was the extremely favourable manner in which, for agricultural purposes, the rainfall was distributed throughout the year. Naturally, therefore, the outturn of all the crops was very fine, that of the winter rice, the mainstay of the people, being exceptionally so. As a consequence of the excellent harvest, the prices of food-grains were very low, in some places a maund of husked rice selling for a rupee. The mahua crop, which is of much importance to the poorer classes, was plenteous. The people, therefore, have thus had the benefit of two unusually fruitful years in succession. This, by very materially improving the condition to which they had been reduced by the late famine, was no doubt one reason why the public health during the year under review was so exceptionally good, the death rate from all causes per mille being only 19·20 as compared with 30·8, the average of the six years immediately preceding. Furthermore, no epidemic of cholera or small-pox occurred.

4. *Emigration and Immigration.*—The figures available with reference to emigration shew most markedly the effect of the good harvests. The number of emigrants recruited and registered under Act I of 1882 sank from 26,468 of the preceding year to 9,899; while in the case of those who leave under the free labour system, the corresponding decrease was from 19,285 to 4,434, but the data concerning these figures are admittedly incomplete, and must be so until the Act is revised, a subject which was much discussed during the year. Practically, the only immigration consisted of an influx of Sonthals in pargana Dhalbhum, in Singhbhum, and of coolies to the collieries, concerning whom statistics are not forthcoming.

5. *Manufactures, Mines, and Commerce.*—The fear that many of those engaged in weaving *tasar* cloths had been permanently ousted from the trade owing to the late scarcity in Manbhum would appear to be doubtful, as the estimated outturn was 33 per cent. greater than in 1897-98. Lac and tea are the chief manufactures in this Division. Regarding the former, the results

during the year were better, owing to a rise in price, the value of the products in Manbhum having been Rs. 5,60,000 as compared with Rs. 3,90,000 in 1897-98, but the future is reported not to be very hopeful.

So far as could be gathered from the statistics furnished to the local officers, which comprised 25 out of the 26 gardens in the Division, the total yield of tea was a little over 9 per cent. of the quantity made in the preceding year, but the Lieutenant-Governor is with regret compelled to agree with the Commissioner that the prospects of tea in Chota Nagpur are not bright.

One very important industry in this Division is that of coal mining, which will gradually increase in importance as the districts become opened out by railroads, since there are several very promising tracts now unworkable owing to want of easy access.

At present the industry is confined to the Giridih and Gobindpur sub-divisions, the total output in 1898-99 having been 1,539,696 tons, or 42 per cent. in excess of last year, a quantity which, it is said, would have been much larger had sufficient means of transport been available.

The output of mica was 5,886 maunds, or very little more than half that of the previous year, but no reason for this is given. The demand for this mineral is apparently good, but the methods now followed in mining for it are very primitive, and probably capable of much improvement.

The statistics relating to imports and exports, so far as they go, show clearly the excellence of the year's harvests. Imports decreased by $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, owing to a lesser demand for food-grains. The exports by rail, excluding coal and coke, are but trivial, those two articles together comprising 99·4 per cent. of the total quantity exported. The wealth of this Division consists in minerals, and their importance will gradually increase as means are available for opening out the country.

6. *Civil Justice.*—The number of original suits disposed of by Deputy Commissioners and Subordinate Judges was slightly more than in the last year, but of the witnesses examined, 7·5 per cent. as compared with 6·03 of the preceding year were detained over two days.

Munsifs disposed of 6,713 cases, or almost the same as in the preceding year. Of these, only about 26 per cent., somewhat less than in 1897, were contested. Though the number of witnesses examined were fewer than in 1897, yet as regards detention over two days there was a marked increase, viz., from 7·5 to 11·2, for which no reason appears to have been given.

7. *Crime, Criminal Justice, and Police.*—As might have been expected, the criminal statistics for 1898 were largely affected by the good crops of that year, though there is some reason to fear that the thieving propensities engendered by the late famine have still to be eradicated. The total number of cognisable cases reported and brought under investigation in 1897 was 11,944 as compared with 15,642 in the preceding year and 8,899 in 1896, the corresponding figures for non-cognisable crime being 3,581, 4,005, and 4,719, respectively.

The percentage of convictions in cognisable cases as compared with the preceding years fell to 61·3 from 64·8, a result which the Commissioner thinks may be due to the scarcity in 1897, when the offences brought to trial were probably simpler and the proof clearer. In non-cognisable cases the percentage improved from 64·2 in 1897 to 68·2, both of which are in marked contrast to the results of the years 1895 and 1896, the great change for the better being due, it is asserted, to the introduction of what is called the "Patna system," by which more care is exercised before granting process and speedier hearing ensured by means of a better system for distributing the work.

Although the number of witnesses examined was less than in the previous year, yet the percentage of detentions for more than two days rose from 4·7 to 6·5. These figures, the Commissioner considers, indicate not deterioration in work, but a more careful keeping of the register of attendance. It would seem, however, that both causes have led to the result denoted, judging by what the Commissioner states with reference to the tendency on the part of certain Deputy Magistrates to look upon their work as being limited only to a fixed number of hours, due notice of which will, when the necessity occurs, be taken in the Appointment Department.

The explanations of the two officers named by the Commissioner should be taken and forwarded to Government with such remarks as the Deputy Commissioner concerned may think fit to make.

The number of cases disposed of by Honorary Magistrates was 1,564, and the Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure the large number of gentlemen who have voluntarily given so much of their time to the administration of public business.

The results as regards cases committed to the Sessions compare most favourably with those of 1897.

The Lieutenant-Governor has read with much pleasure the remarks concerning the conduct of the police, from which it would appear that, as compared with last year, there have been fewer punishments and more rewards, and considers that, looking at the difficulty in the way of regular and close supervision owing to the want of good communications and the large areas in charge of individuals, the behaviour of the force has on the whole been very satisfactroy.

Through the efforts of the Deputy Commissioner, the financial condition of the Rural Police Fund in Manbhum has been much improved, but in Hazaribagh an administrative mistake resulted in a short collection.

8. *Land Revenue Administration.*—The two most noticeable features as regards land revenue in this Division are the small number of estates and the extraordinary lightness of the assessment, which has not, however, had the result of markedly improving the condition of either the landlords or the peasantry. The collections were not satisfactory, a result chiefly owing to the revenue of a few estates not having been paid in.

9. *Road Cess Certificates.*—At present the annual cess demand is about seven-ninths of the current revenue demand, and in time, as the prosperity of the Division increases, will exceed it. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that the collections were very good, due allowance being made for the sums collected since the close of the year and the unpunctuality of certain estates managed under the Encumbered Estates Act.

The revaluation work, now in progress in the districts of Ranchi and Palamau, is progressing well, and will ensure a much needed increase to the funds available for local communications. For various reasons given by the Commissioner, there was a large increase in the number of certificates issued during the year.

10. *Wards' and Attached Estates.*—The number of estates in charge at the close of the year were four less than in 1897-98, and but for the persistent default of certain sub-lessees the revenue and cesses due to Government would have been paid up in full.

The collections when compared with the total current demand were satisfactory, being 93·2 per cent. of the latter as against 88 in the preceding year. Owing to their general state of indebtedness, very little was spent on improvements in these estates, but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the instructions laid down in last year's Resolution on this subject will be carefully followed.

11. *Excise; Stamps; Income-tax.*—As was to be expected from the well-known drinking propensities of the aboriginal races, who form so large a proportion of the population in this Division, the bountiful harvests of the year caused an increase in the excise revenue. This amounted to 10 per cent., and was almost wholly under the head of country spirits. The decision of the Board not to extend to some other castes the privilege of home-brewing *pachwai*, now enjoyed by 16 aboriginal and semi-aboriginal castes, meets with His Honour's approval.

The detection work of the Department is very disappointing, for there is much reason to believe that the illicit manufacture of country spirits is of frequent occurrence in the wilder parts of this Division.

For different causes, but chiefly from the smaller need of petty loans owing to the cheapness of food, there was a slight decrease, amounting to a little over 1 per cent. as compared with last year, in the revenue from stamps.

There was a slight increase in the revenue from income-tax, due wholly to the care taken by the assessor in Manbhum, but the total yield from this source as compared with the area of the Division is small.

12. *Railways and Communications.*—The great need, as before remarked, in this region is better communications, and this by degrees is being provided. The Sini-Midnapore section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was opened during the year, and the Baroon-Daltonganj Railway is in progress, but very much still remains to be done. The increase in the road cess demand, which will result from the revaluation proceedings now in progress in Palamau, will assist in remedying the defect complained of last year by the Deputy Commissioner. The practicability of low-arched viaducts at the crossings over the Damudar and Barakar rivers should be reported on separately. More progress might be made in planting trees on the high roads.

13. *Education.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the decrease in the number of public schools and pupils which happened last year has now been converted into an increase, coming almost entirely under the head of lower primary. This is what would be expected in a Division where the demand for secondary education, owing to the paucity of the well-to-do classes, is so slight, but why the cost per pupil for the Division should have increased is not apparent.

14. *Dispensaries and Hospitals.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is very glad to see that the number of out-patients steadily increases year by year; and has read with much pleasure the remarks concerning the Purulia Leper Asylum, the good work of which he had, during his tour, an opportunity of seeing. Recently orders have been issued by Government in the case of rural dispensaries which, it is hoped, will check the marked falling off in voluntary subscriptions that steadily lessen year by year.

15. *Local Self-Government Institutions.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the various Municipalities and Road Cess Committees have done all that was possible with the funds at their disposal, and is glad to see that through the energies of Mr. W. H. Thomson, Deputy Magistrate, the affairs of the Chaibassa Municipality have been so much improved. It has been decided to extend the Local Self-Government to this Division, and the necessary details are now being worked out.

16. *State of Public Feeling.*—Nothing of general interest occurred in the districts of Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Palamau; while in Ranchi the signs of unrest, which had been so apparent among the Mundas, have greatly abated, though their pretensions have not been abandoned. It is to be hoped that the revision of the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Act, which is now engaging the attention of Government, will settle justly some vexed questions.

17. *Conclusion.*—The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Mr. Forbes for his careful and successful administration of this Division and for his excellent report, extracts from which are published below for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Chota Nagpur Division for the year 1898-99.

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III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

27. The general character of the weather during the past year is illustrated by the following statement showing the actual as compared with the normal rainfall, month by month, in each district :—

Month.	Hazaribagh.		Ranchi.		Palamau.		Manbhum.		Singhbhum.		Average for the Division.	
	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
April 1898	0·12	0·33	0·57	0·50	0·14	0·16	0·42	0·96	1·00	0·93	0·57	0·57
May ,, ...	0·49	2·71	1·76	2·81	0·25	1·22	2·15	3·13	2·68	3·89	1·46	2·75
June ,, ...	12·95	7·88	12·78	8·11	5·57	6·44	13·95	8·50	11·00	9·18	11·05	8·05
July ,, ...	11·87	14·36	16·28	13·63	18·13	14·15	12·72	13·37	10·69	13·37	13·74	13·77
August ,, ...	14·19	13·45	14·49	13·67	13·76	14·95	15·32	13·25	13·71	12·41	14·09	13·27
September ,, ...	13·76	8·51	9·51	8·76	8·43	7·82	11·09	7·79	9·20	7·86	10·40	8·15
October ,, ...	1·63	3·44	1·53	2·42	1·49	2·78	2·97	2·93	3·50	2·97	2·22	2·83
November ,, ...	...	0·38	...	0·42	...	0·31	...	0·47	...	0·71	...	0·46
December ,, ...	0·20	0·19	0·44	0·23	0·07	0·27	0·01	0·16	0·25	0·28	0·19	0·23
January 1899	1·26	0·58	1·00	0·62	0·46	0·70	1·02	0·49	0·55	0·41	0·88	0·56
February ,, ...	0·18	0·83	0·44	0·74	0·14	0·50	0·25	0·86	0·05	0·94	0·21	0·79
March ,, ...	...	0·87	...	1·15	...	0·60	...	1·08	...	1·13	...	0·96
Total for 1898-99 ...	56·66	53·23	58·80	53·06	48·41	49·06	62·10	53·11	53·23	54·07	55·84	52·51
Total for 1897-98 ...	48·17	53·20	48·91	53·06	47·41	49·06	49·83	53·11	43·66	54·07	47·59	52·51

28. It will be seen that the rainfall in every district, except Palamau, was considerably heavier than in the preceding year, and that except in Palamau and Singhbhum it was several inches above the normal, the average for the Division being 3·33 inches in excess, whilst in the above two districts the deficiency was very slight, being less than an inch in each case. But the point to be chiefly noticed is the generally favourable distribution, month by month, for agricultural purposes. In the majority of the districts there was sufficient rain in April and May to enable the lands to be ploughed in good time, while the monsoon rains, having commenced with a good burst about the end of the second week of June, continued with full force well into October, with the result that the outturn of the *bhadoi* crops, such as Indian-corn, goondli, marua, baroi and urid, was generally above the average, varying from a minimum of 100 per cent. in Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Palamau, to a maximum of 120 per cent. in Singhbhum. The winter rice crop fared even better, being a bumper one in Palamau (125 per cent.), Manbhum (125 per cent.), and Singhbhum (120 per cent.), and a full normal one in the other two districts. Of the *rabi* crops the outturn of the oilseeds was up to or slightly over the average, excepting only in Palamau, while that of wheat varied from a 75 per cent. outturn in Palamau to 105 per cent. in Manbhum, giving a divisional average of just over 90 per cent. of a full normal crop.

29. On the whole, from an agricultural point of view, the past year was a particularly good one, better even in some respects than the unusually favourable year immediately preceding. Taking the Division as a whole, the autumn and spring crops were either above or nearly up to the average, while the winter rice, the main stay of the people, was an exceptionally good one. The *mohua*, too, which largely adds to the food-supply of the poorer classes, was also everywhere unusually good, the average yield for the Division during the past year having been 104 per cent. against 77 and 58 per cent., respectively, in the two preceding years. The yield of sugarcane was also decidedly better than that of either of the two preceding years. The outturn of opium alone was below that of the previous year, but this is grown only in portions of two out of the five districts comprised in this Division.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

30. The general health of the Division during the past year was unusually good. Not only was the mortality from all causes much less than during the previous year, but the year was on the whole even healthier than 1893, the

healthiest of the six preceding years, and the Division generally enjoyed an almost entire immunity from epidemics of cholera and small-pox. Cholera was entirely absent from Palamau, whilst in the districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, the reported deaths from this cause were only 60, 25, 188, and 104, respectively, against 6,386, 8,980, 8,365, and 1,010 in the preceding year. In the first three districts the cases were all sporadic in their nature. In Singhbhum the attack was somewhat more violent, but it only lasted for a short time and was confined to a few villages bordering Midnapore, whence it is said to have been imported. The mortality from fever also showed a very marked falling off, especially in Hazaribagh.

31. The following statement compares the mortality of the several districts during the past seven years:—

District.	Total number of deaths in—							Ratio per mille in—						
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hazaribagh ...	40,300	28,286	46,053	38,034	41,058	56,036	22,731	34·61	24·29	39·55	32·66	35·26	46·13	19·51
Ranchi ...	42,309	24,757	36,189	28,019	35,780	62,479	20,896	37·47	21·93	32·05	23·04	31·69	46·48	18·51
Palamau ...	23,292	16,926	26,369	16,528	18,084	23,522	16,245	39·05	28·35	44·18	27·69	30·30	39·41	27·22
Manbhum ...	30,078	21,534	33,843	31,769	34,029	39,074	19,614	25·20	18·04	28·36	26·62	28·51	32·74	16·43
Singhbhum ...	10,854	9,155	14,290	12,180	13,211	12,264	9,429	19·34	16·78	26·20	22·33	24·21	22·48	17·29
Total ...	146,533	100,655	156,744	126,530	142,162	183,375	88,905	31·65	21·74	33·86	27·33	30·71	39·64	19·20

32. The number of reported deaths from cholera, small-pox, and fever during the past two years is compared below:—

Districts.	Deaths in 1897 from—			Deaths in 1898 from—		
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hazaribagh ...	6,386	280	41,068	60	36	17,941
Ranchi ...	8,980	11	23,295	25	164	11,170
Palamau ...	3,945	251	16,504	...	243	12,870
Manbhum ...	8,365	84	23,876	188	...	14,861
Singhbhum ...	1,010	22	9,332	104	89	7,490
Total ...	28,686	648	114,067	377	532	64,332

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V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

33. With the return of agricultural prosperity, the material condition of the people during the past year has everywhere very much changed for the better.

34. Writing on this subject, Mr. Streatfeild, the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi, says:—

"The material condition of the people during the year under report was unusually good. By the close of the preceding year almost all traces of the scarcity, resulting from the failure of crops in 1896-97, had passed away, owing to the good rice harvest of 1897-98. The crops of the year under report were even better—in fact unusually good all round. Judging by the number of marriages and the unceasing dancing and drumming of the aboriginal population, their prosperity was in proportion. The sale of liquor was also unusually good, though, as a proof of the general prosperity, it is noticeable that the *abkars* constantly complained to me that the people had so much rice that every one was drinking rice-beer to the neglect of the liquor shops."

35. Regarding Palamau, Mr. Beachcroft writes:—

"Not knowing Palamau before the famine I cannot say whether the people have reached their normal condition, but everywhere I found signs of prosperity. The only districts of which I have any acquaintance are the Bihar districts, and the people of Palamau appear to enjoy a greater measure of prosperity than I ever saw in Bihar * * * . The crops this year have been excellent, and the general prosperity of the district is evidenced by the fact that the greater part of the loans advanced in the famine has been repaid, and that at the time of writing weddings, with the reckless expenditure inseparable from them, are all the fashion."

36. From Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Singhbhum the reports are all to the same effect, and go to show that, with the excellent harvests of the last two years, the people have everywhere recovered from the effects of the former scarcity, nor is this a mere matter of opinion. If proofs are needed, we have only to look at the wonderful improvement in the general health of the people and at the fact of marked falling off in the number of emigrants in search of work in the labour districts of Assam (*vide* sections IV and VI of this report).

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

37. The number of emigrants recruited and registered under Act I of 1882 during the past two years in the district of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Manbhum, and Singhbhum is given below. There were no emigrants registered under the Act in the district of Palamau, where only comparatively a few coolies are reported to have been recruited under the free labour system in the jurisdiction of thanas Balumath, Latehar, and Mahuadaur for the tea districts of Jalpaiguri and Assam:—

District.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Hazaribagh	3,729	944
Ranchi	9,488	4,207
Manbhum	13,022*	4,627*
Singhbhum	229	121
Total ...	26,468	9,899

38. As might be expected with the excellent harvests of the past two years and the inevitable reaction after the rush of emigration during the previous period of scarcity, there was a considerable reduction in the number of emigrants from all the districts. The decrease in Singhbhum was also probably due to the facilities for obtaining work on the new railway line in Dhalbhum and on timber business in Porahat. In Manbhum 66 coolies withdrew their consent at the time of registration and were repatriated at the cost of the agents who had brought them.

39. Besides the coolies recruited and registered under Act I of 1882, a considerable number of emigrants leave these districts for Assam and Jalpaiguri every year under the free labour system. The exact number of such emigrants cannot be ascertained, as many of them are recruited by persons who pay temporary visits to the several districts for the purpose and of whose movements the authorities receive no information. From returns obtained from the local contractors permanently stationed in the districts, it appears, however, that during the past year there was also a considerable reduction in the number of free emigrants recruited by them, the total number from the four districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Manbhum, and Singhbhum having fallen off to 4,434 from 19,285 in the previous year. The figures for the above districts are given below:—

District.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Hazaribagh	2,844	1,448
Ranchi	1,859	630
Manbhum	14,201	2,090
Singhbhum	381	266
Total ...	19,285	4,434

* These are for the calendar year.

40. The figures for the district of Singhbhum include only those who passed through Chaibassa, as those recruited near the railway lines and from Dhalbhum go direct to Purulia or to Midnapore.

41. In Hazaribagh no emigrants were presented under Act I (B.C.) of 1882. There were, however, three cases in which emigrants were the accusers. In one of these cases, under section 363, Indian Penal Code, the accused was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. In the second case, under section 417, Indian Penal Code, the accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. In the third case, under section 342, Indian Penal Code, four persons were involved, but they were all acquitted. Besides these there were five other cases involving six persons under section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1889, all of whom were convicted. In Ranchi 12 cases were instituted in which emigrants were the accusers, but only two of them ended in conviction. In Manbhum there was one case during the year in which an emigrant was accused, but this case is reported to have been struck off. There were also 34 cases in this district in which emigrants were the accusers. Of these 25 were tried during the year, one was struck off and eight remained pending at the close of the year. In the 25 cases tried, 41 persons were concerned, of whom 26 were convicted and 15 acquitted. In Singhbhum 10 cases of malpractices in connection with the recruiting of emigrants were instituted during the year, of which three only ended in conviction.

42. The rest houses and depôts in the several districts were well maintained during the year, and the arrangements made for the accommodation, food, supply of drinking-water, and sanitation of the coolies were generally good and sufficient. The general health of the coolies was also good. Only one case of cholera and three cases of small-pox occurred during the year in three of the depôts in Manbhum. The cholera case ended fatally, but the small-pox patients recovered.

43. In the Hazaribagh Sadar subdivision the depôts and rest-houses, including those for free emigrants, were inspected monthly during the recruiting season by the Deputy Magistrate in charge, while those in the Giridih subdivision were regularly inspected by the Subdivisional Officer, the Police Inspector and the Assistant Surgeon. In Ranchi Mr. Streatfeild personally inspected all the depôts and rest-houses. Several of the depôts in Manbhum were inspected on two occasions by myself, and the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Maguire, inspected one of the depôts on the 28th November last in company with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. In Singhbhum the Deputy Commissioner paid occasional visits to all depôts and rest-houses in his district.

The amendment of the Inland Emigration Act, I of 1882, came under discussion during the year. The subject was reported on in this office Nos. 216T.J., 35J., and 38J., dated 14th February, 20th and 22nd April 1899, respectively, and need not be further noticed here.

Immigration.

44. There was no appreciable immigration in the districts of Ranchi and Palamau. In Hazaribagh 124 persons are said to have immigrated from the neighbouring districts. As reported in the previous year, immigration into the district of Manbhum was confined to the coolies attracted by the collieries in the Gobindpur subdivision from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces, but no statistics of their numbers are available. In pargana Dhalbhum in Singhbhum there has been a steady influx of Sonthals for some years past.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

45. Owing to the very favourable outturn of the crops during the successive seasons, the prices of all food-grains ruled much lower during the past than in either the two preceding years. The following statement shows the average prices of wheat, common rice and gram in the several districts during

the last fortnight of March 1899 as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years:—

District.	Wheat.			Common rice.			Gram.		
	March 1897.	March 1898.	March 1899.	March 1897.	March 1898.	March 1899.	March 1897.	March 1898.	March 1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Hazaribagh	8 9	10 14	15 7	8 12	12 6	17 15	11 2	14 8	23 3
Ranchi	8 8	8 0	18 0	8 4	12 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	20 0
Palamau	9 13	14 1	21 6	8 2	13 0	20 4	11 13	18 9	28 11
Manbhum	8 2	10 0	12 11	9 7	15 0	21 0	9 6	11 0	18 0
Singhbhum	9 12	8 0	8 0	12 14	12 0	16 14	11 0	8 2	9 0
Divisional average ...	8 15	10 3	15 1	9 8	12 14	19 3	10 9	12 5	19 12

46. As usual during the first five months of the year, viz., from April to August, there was the usual comparative tightness in prices, though nowhere did the price of common rice rise higher than 10 seers per rupee, while throughout the greater portion of the Division it ranged from 12 to 15 seers per rupee. From September and October, when the early rice crop began to be harvested and the prospects of the winter rice were assured, prices began to fall, and by the end of March the average price of common rice in the Division was 19 seers 3 chitaks per rupee against only $12\frac{7}{8}$ seers and $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, respectively, in the corresponding periods of the two previous years. The prices of wheat and gram also eased in proportion, except in Singhbhum, where owing to special causes there was little change in the price of gram, notwithstanding the excellence of its outturn. As regards this last staple, Mr. Thomson writes:—

"The Kols think they should get the last famine year's prices, and they frequently carry home the gram they have brought from long distances rather than abate their demand. By this means they have kept the price of gram and such other grains as are not much used at an artificially high rate."

In outlying parts of the Division, such as the remotest parts of the Ranchi district, 32 seers, or even a maund of husked rice, was obtainable for a rupee in January, and even in May (of the current year) it could be had in many places at 24 to 26 seers per rupee. The *mohua* crop in this district has also been very plentiful, and Mr. Streatfeild writes that recently he found that in pargana Biru it could be obtained at from 5 to even 10 maunds per rupee, or for scarcely more than the mere cost of carriage.

47. Wages of labour have remained almost unchanged, except in the municipal towns and railway stations in Manbhum and the tract through which the Sini-Midnapore section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway runs through the district of Singhbhum. But it is not a matter for any surprise that the demand for both skilled and unskilled labour should be greater than the supply in those places, and this will probably be the case for some time to come.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

48. The chief industries of the Division are—

(1) Collection of jungle products, viz., lac, catechu, sabai grass and tusser cocoons.
(2) Collection of hides and horns.
(3) Manufacture of shell-lac.
(4) Cultivation and manufacture of tea.
(5) Manufacture of tusser cloths, coarse cloths, and brass and bell-metal utensils and ornaments.
(6) Coal and mica-mining.

49. Lac, catechu, sabai grass and tusser cocoons abound in the jungles and are largely exported. Hides and horns are also collected all over the Division, and are exported in large numbers.

50. Lac is produced all over the Division, but it is only in the districts of Ranchi and Manbhum that there are factories for the manufacture of shell-lac. The industry slightly recovered from the depression it had undergone during the previous

Manufactures.

year, and the wholesale price is reported to have risen by about Rs. 10 per maund. In Ranchi five factories were working against only two in the preceding year, giving an outturn of 3,850 maunds. In Manbhum the outturn is estimated at 14,000 maunds valued at Rs. 5,60,000 at the rate of Rs. 40 per maund against 13,000 maunds valued at Rs. 3,90,000 at Rs. 30 per maund in the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner of the district, however, remarks "that the local industry has declined, and the future is not very hopeful."

51. There are altogether 26 tea-gardens, viz., 5 in Hazaribagh and 21 in Ranchi. In Hazaribagh returns were received from four gardens, and the total quantity of tea manufactured in them aggregated 49,680 lbs. against 36,200 lbs. in the preceding year. In Ranchi returns were received from 20 of the gardens, the total quantity of tea manufactured in which aggregated 1,009,190 lbs. against 931,695½ lbs. in the preceding year. Writing on the condition of the tea cultivation in this district, Mr. Streatfeild, the Deputy Commissioner, remarks:—

"The weather during the year was not very favourable for tea cultivation, and the long drought in the spring resulted in the crop being a short one; prices ruled low as usual, though the Palandu tea garden had an unusually good sale."

I very much fear, however, that for the reasons noticed in last year's report the prospects of the tea industry in Chota Nagpur are not hopeful.

52. Regarding the local native manufactures, I have nothing to add to the information given in paragraph 51 of last year's report beyond noting that there has apparently been a slight revival in the industry of weaving tusser cloths amongst the *tantis* of Raghunathpur and Singbazar, in the Manbhum district, the total outturn being reported at 48,000 yards of cloth as compared with 36,000 yards during the preceding year. I may here mention that during my tour in the Native States I found native looms in many of the villages, the cloth in common use by the lower classes there being almost entirely of local make.

Coal mining.

53. The coal mining industry is of steadily increasing importance in this Division. At present it is confined to the subdivisions of Giridih and Gobindpur in the Hazaribagh and Manbhum districts, respectively, as these are the only parts of the Division where the coal measures are accessible by rail. But with the opening of the Daltonganj-Baroon Railway on which work is now in progress, the Palamau coal-fields will become available for use; while the projected line up the Damuda valley, the necessity for which has so often been pressed upon Government by the local officers and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, would throw open the resources of the valuable Kamakuru coal measures and of other parts of the interior of the Division which are now inaccessible. In this connection I would draw attention to the great activity apparent at present in developing the coal industry in this part of the country. During the past year, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, I have granted two important coaling concessions in the Pachete Encumbered Estate in Manbhum to the Equitable Coal Company, Limited, and another comprising the coal-fields in the Katras Estate, in the same district, to two new Companies, viz., the Nawaghar Coal Company and the Lutchepur Coal Company, lately formed for the purpose by Messrs. Bird and Company, of Calcutta. Another application by the Bengal Coal Company for the grant of the coal mining rights in 35 other villages in the Manbhum district has since been filed, and I may mention as a noticeable fact that this concession is only asked for *in prospect* of the part of the country where these villages are situate being opened up by a railway, and one stipulation made is that the annual payment of the minimum rate of royalty to be fixed under the lease is to be deferred until the coal-fields have in this manner been rendered accessible. Many other similar cases may be cited to show the desirability of opening up the interior of the Chota Nagpur Division, by improved means of communication, with a view to the proper development of its immense mineral resources.

54. Of the existing groups of collieries in this Division, four, including six mines, are at or near to Giridih, the head-quarters of the subdivision of that name in the Hazaribagh district. Of these three are worked by European

agencies and the fourth by a native company. In the Govindpur subdivision in the Manbhum district there are as many as 130 to 140 mines, most of the larger of which are worked by the Bengal, Equitable, Ranigunge, Katras Jheria, East India, Barrakar, Bengal-Nagpur and other European Coal Companies, but by far the larger number are small mines under native supervision. There are also numerous coal-pits in the Sadar subdivision of Hazaribagh in the basin of the Damudar river, but these owing to absence of railway communication are only superficially worked for local requirements, such as brick-burning and similar purposes. Some of this coal finds its way, by cart, into the Ranchi district. The following table gives the output in tons and the number of work-people employed in the coal mines of Giridih and Gobindpur during the past three years:—

Subdivision.	Output in—			Daily average number of work-people in—		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			
Giridih ...	666,995	664,694	656,306	11,215	11,039	9,656
Gobindpur ...	562,990	417,588	883,390	15,392	8,075	12,928
Total ...	1,229,985	1,082,282	1,539,696	26,607	19,114	22,584

There was a large advance of nearly 40 per cent. in output, owing to prices ruling high, and it would probably have been still larger had sufficient means of transport been available.

55. The mica mining industry is confined to the district of Hazaribagh. All the mica mines are situated in the northern portion of pargana Kharakdiha, most of them lying in the Koderma Government Estate and in the Doranda and Satgawan Encumbered Estates. All the mines in these estates have been leased out in accordance with the Government orders and rules on the subject. Altogether 33 new mines were settled at an aggregate rental of Rs. 1,682-5-2, the settlement in each case being for one year only. Ninety-six old mines were resettled for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of Rs. 3,863. Besides these there are a number of mines in private estates, the greater number of which are worked by Messrs. F. F. Christien and Company. The total output of all mica mines worked during the year, including those in the private estates, was reported at 5,886 maunds against 10,797 in the preceding year. The Deputy Commissioner offers no explanation of the large falling off beyond saying that he much doubts the trustworthiness of the above figures.

56. No gold mine was worked in the Division during the year under review. The Sonapet gold mine remained closed during the year, but some experiments were made by an expert, Mr. Fearby, sent out by the Anglo-Indian Exploration Syndicate to test and report on all the places where gold have been found in Sonapet. Mr. Fearby's researches continued for about three months and-a-half, and though he discovered gold in several places, the conclusion he came to was "that there is nothing at Sonapet for a Company to work." Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company did nothing under their prospecting lease for gold in Porahat in Singhbhum, and appear to have practically given up the enterprise. Mr. Barton, who had been granted a prospecting lease for minerals in this district, has not commenced work.

57. The only tin mines known to exist in this Division are at Narango in the Giridih subdivision in Hazaribagh. These mines were not, however, worked during the year under review.

58. No copper mines were worked during the year in any part of the Division, but Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, who held a prospecting lease for copper in Dhalbhum, have obtained an extension of it for two years.

59. Some recent attempts have been made in Manbhum to work iron ores, and a Company have taken out a mining lease and opened works at the Kustaur hills. I am also at present engaged in negotiations with the Bengal Iron Company, Agents Messrs. Martin and Company, for an extensive prospecting lease in the Pachete Encumbered Estate in Manbhum.

60. There are some soap-stone quarries in the Dhalbhum Estate in Singhbhum leased to private individuals. Some of these quarries were worked by shafts.

61. Stone-lime is worked in Manbhum near the Ramkanali station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and at Dumargari in Ranchi near to Augara thana on the Ranchi-Purulia road.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

62. In paragraphs 58 to 60 of my last year's report I gave a detailed account of the trade routes of this Division, and pointed out how small a fraction of the divisional area is accessible to railway traffic. During the past year the construction of the Sini-Midnapore section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway brought the eastern portion of the Singhbhum district within the reach of civilisation, and the Baroon-Daltonganj branch of the East Indian Railway will, in another year or two, effect the same for the western half of Palamau, but there will still remain a large tract of country in the interior of the Division completely isolated from the outer world.

63. The following statement gives the figures of the rail-borne import and export trade of the Division in the 24 selected articles during the past two years:—

Articles.	Imports—								Exports—							
	By rail.		By Nadia rivers.		By canal.		Total.		By rail.		By Nadia rivers.		By canal.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	4,71,761	1,46,400	...	...	...	...	4,71,761	1,46,400	91,009	1,24,186	...	...	...	...	91,009	1,24,186
Paddy	23,850	1,290	...	...	...	...	23,850	1,290	237	391	...	...	...	...	237	391
Wheat	15,057	9,985	...	...	...	...	15,057	9,985	92	16	...	...	...	...	92	16
Gram and pulse	1,40,963	1,19,101	...	...	...	...	1,40,963	1,19,101	27,991	8,330	...	...	...	...	27,991	8,330
Other food-grains	9,661	3,118	...	...	...	...	9,661	3,118	643	55	...	...	...	...	643	55
Jute, raw	407	327	...	...	...	...	407	327	560	115	...	...	...	...	560	115
Gunny-bags	12,406	15,739	...	...	...	...	12,406	15,739	4,872	3,154	...	...	...	...	4,872	3,154
Linseed	1,689	17	...	...	...	...	1,689	17	4,336	13,921	...	...	...	...	4,336	13,921
Mustard seed	8,616	260	...	...	...	...	8,616	260	47,260	50,886	...	...	...	...	47,260	50,886
Tea, Indian	186	128	...	...	...	...	186	128	5,933	3,940	...	...	...	...	5,933	3,940
Cotton, raw	810	1,046	...	...	...	...	810	1,046	88	5,132	...	...	...	...	88	5,132
Silk, raw	624	217	...	...	...	...	624	217	9,642	6,169	...	...	...	...	9,642	6,169
Sugar, refined	2,585	2,740	...	...	...	...	2,585	2,740	8	27	...	...	...	...	8	27
Do. unrefined ...	43,105	61,366	...	...	...	...	43,105	61,366	9,152	7,768	...	...	...	...	9,152	7,768
Tobacco, manufactured ...	892	816	...	...	...	...	892	816	38	21	...	...	...	...	38	21
Do. unmanufactured	39,113	34,110	...	...	...	...	39,113	34,110	214	256	...	...	...	...	214	256
Indigo	3	25	...	...	...	...	3	25	2	.....	...	...	...	...	2	.....
Cotton piece-goods, European, in bales	37,590	45,696	...	...	...	...	37,590	45,696	102	9	...	...	...	...	102	9
Do. in boxes	516	351	...	...	...	...	516	351	8	5	...	...	...	...	8	5
Rs. Indian, in bales ...	2,864	3,399	...	...	...	...	2,864	3,399	210	347	...	...	...	...	210	347
Do. do. in boxes	13	32	...	...	...	...	13	32	.....	15	...	...	...	...	.....	15
Cotton twist and yarn, European	1,194	1,346	...	...	...	...	1,194	1,346	21	111	...	...	...	...	21	111
Do. do., Indian ...	39,470	49,846	...	...	...	...	39,470	49,846	193	219	...	...	...	...	193	219
Salt	4,44,426	4,33,953	...	...	...	...	4,44,426	4,33,953	897	508	...	...	...	...	897	508
Kerosine oil	46,517	40,961	...	...	...	...	46,517	40,961	293	358	...	...	...	...	293	358
Coal and coke	4,31,581	4,44,264	...	...	...	...	4,31,581	4,44,264	4,03,71,838	4,19,77,013	...	...	...	...	4,03,71,838	4,19,77,013
Total ...	17,75,899	14,16,533	...	...	...	...	17,75,899	14,16,533	4,05,75,639	4,22,02,962	...	...	...	...	4,05,75,639	4,22,02,962

Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 16,27,323 maunds in the total quantity of the 24 selected articles exported from the Division by rail and a decrease of 3,59,366 maunds in the quantity imported. Including coke and coal, which represented about 99·4 per cent., of the total quantity of the 24 articles exported, the volume of the total rail-borne trade of the Division was nearly thirty times as large as that of the import trade, while excluding coke and coal, the exports amounted to only 2,25,949 maunds against 9,72,269 maunds of imports.

Imports.

64. As might have been expected with the favourable outturn of most of the crops, there was a marked decrease in the importation of rice and other food-grains, the total quantities of rice, paddy, wheat, gram and pulse and "other food-grains"

imported having been 1,46,400, 1,290, 9,985, 1,19,101 and 3,118 maunds against 4,71,761, 23,850, 15,057, 1,40,963 and 9,661 maunds, respectively, in the previous year: the decrease in the importation of wheat is further explained by the fact that the cultivation of this crop is gradually gaining a footing in the Division. With the increased prosperity of the people, there were increases of 18,416 and 7,941 maunds, respectively, in the importation of sugar (refined and unrefined) and of European cotton-piece goods, whilst cotton twists also show an increase of 10,528 maunds. There was a large falling off in the importation of linseed and mustard seed, probably because the demand for these articles from districts lying outside the Division altogether ceased with the harvesting of the oilseed crops, which in ordinary years are generally exported from the Division instead of being imported into it. There was a decline in the importation of tobacco, kerosine oil, and salt, which is attributed by some of the District Officers to the importations in previous years being in excess of requirements. This explanation might, perhaps, apply to salt, as the importation of this article in the preceding year was considerably larger than usual, but it cannot hold good in the case of the other two articles named, which show a falling off for two or three years running. It may be that tobacco is more grown in these districts than formerly, and that the improved outturn of oilseeds has encouraged the use of vegetable oils. Had the reason been a greater all-round economy amongst the people, one would have expected a similar falling off in the imports of sugar, cotton goods, &c., but, as noticed above, the reverse has been the case.

Exports.

65. Among exports, barring coke and coal, the chief article is rice, which shows an increase of 33,187 maunds, and after it comes mustard seed with 50,886 maunds against 47,260 maunds in the previous year. The quantity of linseed exported during the year rose from 4,336 maunds to 13,921 maunds, and that of raw cotton from 88 to 5,132 maunds. The large increase in the export of this last-named article probably indicates the opening of a new branch of trade in the Division. On the other hand, there was a large falling off in the exports of gram and pulse (8,330 maunds against 27,991 maunds), Indian tea (3,940 maunds against 5,933 maunds), and unrefined sugar (7,768 maunds against 9,152 maunds).

Internal trade routes.

66. As reported in the previous year, the principal internal trade routes of the Division are the metalled roads already mentioned between Ranchi and Hazaribagh to the railway stations at Purulia and Giridih, respectively; the Grand Trunk Road, which runs through the Gobindpur subdivision of Manbhum and the Hazaribagh district; metalled roads between Ranchi and Hazaribagh (58 miles) from Ranchi to Lohardaga (47 miles), the principal mart on the Ranchi plateau, and in the Singhbhum district from Chaibassa to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway station at Chakradharpur, 16 miles; and unmetalled roads from the town of Lohardaga to the equally important mart, Chatra, in Hazaribagh, passing on northwards to the Grand Trunk Road, and thus giving an exit into the Gaya district. Traffic by the above routes, excepting the last, is by bullock-carts, which are hired for the most part from Bihar and the Burdwan and Bankura districts. Along the last of the above routes goods are carried by pack-bullocks, as is the case with most of the interior trade of all the districts. Palamau is especially badly off in the matter of communications and carriage. There is no metalled road and scarcely a bullock-cart in the district, practically the whole of the trade being carried on pack-bullocks.

Ranchi district.

67. In the Ranchi district the principal trade centres are Ranchi and Lohardaga. There is also a large weekly cattle fair and general bazar at Gumla, which place has been selected as the site for the new subdivision lately sanctioned by Government. The principal articles of export from the Ranchi district are rice, oilseeds, *mahua*, hides and horns, and lac. Of the extent of this trade no reliable figures are available, but from the rough statistics sent in by the thana police it can safely be said that there was a very considerable increase in the trade in most of these commodities over that of the preceding year. To the Lohardaga and Chainpur marts alone some 15,000 pack-bullocks are reported to have come for rice for the Palamau, Hazaribagh, and Gaya

districts. It is to be hoped that this large grain-producing tract will be opened out within the next few years by the branch railway in connection with the Damudar Valley project, which has been lately recommended to the Government of India. There was also a large export of sleepers by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from the zamindari estates in the south of the district, but I have not been supplied with particulars (now being asked for).

68. Regarding the trade of Palamau, the Deputy Commissioner reports as follows :—

Palamau district.

"The principal centres of trade in the district are Daltonganj, Gurhwa, Pathra, Chainpur, Hariharganj, Hossenabad, Sonepura, Satbarwa, Panki, Nagar, Manjhiwara and Hydernagar. Gurhwa comes first in point of importance, owing to the fact that it commands three different routes of trade. The first is the route to the Tributary State of Sirguja; the second is that leading to the district of Mirzapur; and the third is that coming from Calcutta *viâ* Baroon-on-Sone and from Shahabad *viâ* Akbarpur. Daltonganj comes next in importance, being the district head-quarters and the distributing centres of the markets near it. Through Hossenabad and Hariharganj pass the trade of Gurhwa and Daltonganj, respectively, whence arises this importance. The others are local depôts distributing the trade to the numerous weekly markets throughout the district.

" The trade centres of the district.

"The principal articles of export from the district are lac, resin, catechu, cocoons, hides, oilseeds, ghee and cotton, and the articles imported chiefly are rice, brass utensils, piece-goods, salt, tobacco, spices and kerosine oil."

Articles of import and export.

69. The trade of the district is at present mostly carried by pack-bullocks; that from the centres mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner to the interior marts entirely so. There is not a metalled road in the district, but there are a few unmetalled roads leading out of the district, viz., from Daltonganj *viâ* Hariharganj to Gaya (101 miles), from Ghurwa to Baroon (opposite to Dehri-on-the-Sone), and from Daltonganj to Ranchi (103 miles), which are used for cart traffic during the dry months. It is evident that an immense impetus will be given to trade in this corner of the Division by the opening of the Baroon-Daltonganj Railway, which will pass only a few miles from Gurhwa and through or close to several of the other trade centres mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner. The only requisite will be the construction of a sufficient number of good feeder roads. The difficulty lies in the very slender funds available from the road cess for the purpose, which will have to be supplemented by a substantial grant from the Provincial revenues. A full report on the subject with a scheme of the proposed roads was submitted to Government with this office No. 338R.C., dated 8th December last.

70. Regarding the particulars of the district trade no reliable figures are available. The following, however, collected from the principal traders and other sources are given by the Deputy Commissioner for what they are worth. The figures show approximate values in rupees :—

Imports.			Exports.		
Articles.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Articles.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1. European piece-goods ...	2,17,230	2,28,406	1. Lac	1,73,600	3,26,900
2. Country-made saries ...	2,980	3,000	2. Ghee	80,430	1,35,000
3. Ditto coarse cloths	15,500	1,600	3. Hides	82,000	8,000
4. Salt	33,800	93,400	4. Mustard seed ...	29,012	18,600
5. Twist and yarn ...	20,400	13,600	5. Rapeseed ...	19,800	13,500
6. Brassware	23,000	18,000	6. Linseed ...	18,248	20,137
7. Sugar	14,000	20,000	7. Cotton ...	6,000	21,000
8. Tobacco	14,800	17,600	8. Bamboos ...	11,000	10,000
9. Kerosine oil	15,000	20,000	9. Catechu ...	14,600	2,500
10. Rice	48,000	10,000	10. Cocoons ...	148	415
			11. Resin	4,800	4,800
Total ...	4,47,710	4,25,600	Total ...	4,39,636	5,61,752

71. A detailed discussion of the fluctuations between the transactions of the two years would be unprofitable owing to the unreliability of the above figures; but, so far as they can be accepted for purposes of comparison, the main differences may be explained by the recovery of the district from the effects of the previous scarcity. Thus the increase in the imports of European piece-goods, salt, sugar, tobacco and kerosine oil and the decrease in the imports of rice may be safely put down to this cause, to which the Deputy Commissioner also ascribes the large increase in the exports of ghee. There has been a considerable increase in the trade in lac. The falling off in the imports of coarse country-made cloth may be due either to a revival of activity amongst the local looms, or, as is thought by the Deputy Commissioner, to the competition of the foreign article. A noticeable feature in the trade of this district is the smallness of the imports of salt. At the average accepted rate of consumption, the value of the imports of this article should be about three times that shown during the past year.* If the figures given are at all in accordance with facts, they certainly go to show the pressing necessity for opening up the country by rail and the advantage to the Government revenue that is likely to result.

* I leave out of account the very low figures for 1897-98, as they seem so low as to be incredible.

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XIII.—CRIME.

87. With the return of good seasons and favourable crops, there was a large falling off in crime, both cognizable and non-cognizable, though the total number of cases reported under the head cognizable was still much larger than that of 1896. Compared with 1896, the increase in cognizable cases is observed largely in offences against property, which goes to show either that a residue of the lower classes were still in want, or that the thieving propensities acquired during the preceding scarcity could not easily be given up. The total number of cognizable cases reported and brought under investigation in 1898 was 11,944 against 15,642 in 1897 and 8,899 in 1896, while the total number of non-cognizable cases reported and brought under enquiry was 3,581 against 4,005 in 1897 and 4,719 in 1896. The decrease in cognizable crime as compared with 1897 is shared by all the districts of the Division, while that in non-cognizable crime is contributed by all, except Ranchi, which shows a very trifling increase of six cases. The following statement compares the number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported from, and brought under investigation in, the several districts during the past two years:—

District.	Cognizable cases.				Non-cognizable cases.			
	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hazaribagh ...	3,698	2,506	...	1,192	608	347	...	261
Ranchi ...	3,480	2,878	...	602	1,113	1,119	6	...
Palamau ...	2,052	1,391	...	661	362	358	...	4
Manbhum ...	4,390	3,413	...	977	1,306	1,271	...	35
Singhbhum ...	2,022	1,806	...	216	616	486	...	130
Total ...	15,642	11,944	...	3,648	4,005	3,581	6	430

88. The following statement shows the number of cognizable cases decided and the number in which convictions were obtained :—

District.	Cases decided.		Cases convicted.		Percentage.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hazaribagh	1,943	1,507	1,539	1,139	79·2	75·5
Ranchi	1,283	1,120	860	723	67·03	64·5
Palamau	969	657	832	525	85·8	79·9
Manbhum	2,015	1,713	1,577	1,356	78·2	79·1
Singhbhum	1,102	987	940	819	85·3	82·9
Total ...	7,312	5,984	5,748	4,562	78·6	76·2

89. The following statement shows the total number of persons brought to trial for cognizable offences and the total number convicted in the several districts during the past two years :—

District.	Persons brought to trial in—		Persons convicted in—		Percentage in—	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hazaribagh	3,016	2,246	2,046	1,385	67·8	61·6
Ranchi	2,548	2,231	1,305	1,043	51·2	46·7
Palamau	1,364	900	1,047	606	76·7	67·3
Manbhum	3,574	2,709	2,054	1,728	60·8	63·7
Singhbhum	1,632	1,626	1,281	1,192	78·5	73·3
Total ...	11,934	9,712	7,733	5,954	64·8	61·3

The above figures indicate that the results of trials in all the districts, except Manbhum, were less satisfactory than in the previous year. The explanation probably is that in 1897 a large portion of the offences were those occasioned by hunger in which the proof was clear and simple and the guilt not denied.

90. Out of 11,944 cognizable cases dealt with during the past year, 509, or about 4·2 per cent., were declared to be maliciously false against 3·1 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage has remained fairly constant, except in Ranchi and Palamau, where there has been a marked increase. This may possibly be attributable to the practice of too readily entering cases as "false" where, though there is obviously exaggeration, there is also a substratum of truth sufficient to bar any chance of a successful prosecution. I have elsewhere expressed my opinion that "doubtful" should be added to the two existing descriptions ("true" and "false").

91. Under class I there were altogether 123 true cases reported and brought under investigation during the past year against 152 in 1897. The decrease is shared by all the districts, except Ranchi, which shows an increase of ten cases. The majority of the cases under this class were cases of rioting connected with land disputes. Two cases of serious riots occurred in the Ranchi district, one ending in loss of life and the other in grievous hurt. In another case in Palamau guns were discharged.

92. Under class II there were altogether 404 true cases reported and investigated during the year against 388 in 1897. The increase of 16 cases was the net result of increases in Ranchi and Manbhum and of decreases in the other three districts. Taking the Division as a whole, the increase under this class is most marked in offences against women and in grievous hurt. Possibly better feeding and increased means of obtaining drink may have had some influence in these results. At the same time it is satisfactory to note that there was a marked decrease in the use of dangerous weapons.

93. Under class III the total number of true cases reported and investigated during the past year was 2,552 against 4,846 in the previous year. The decrease, which is shared by all the districts, was most marked under the two heads of dacoity and burglary, the number of reported cases under the former having decreased from 145 in 1897 to only 36 in 1898, and that under the latter from 4,644 to 2,423.

94. Under class V the number of true cases reported and investigated was 3,650 against 4,857 in 1897. The decrease under this class was also shared by all the districts, and is chiefly noticeable under the head of theft, the total number of reported cases under which fell off from 5,057 in 1897 to 3,593 in the past year.

95. Under class VI there was a net decrease of 46 in the total number of true cases, the figures for the past year having been 2,944 against 2,990 in 1897. There was greater activity shown in the detection of excise cases in all the districts, except Palamau, and in the prosecution of public and local nuisances in all, except Ranchi and Palamau. Bad characters were effectually dealt with in Hazaribagh and Singbhum and offences against the Arms Act in Ranchi and Singhbhum. The prosecution of bad characters appears to have been much neglected in Ranchi and to some extent in Manbhum, while more strict enforcement of the Arms Act and rules seems desirable in Hazaribagh, Palamau, and Manbhum.

96. Compared with 1897, the past year showed a decrease of 23·4 per cent. in the number of cognizable cases dealt with and of 30·9 per cent. in the number of A forms sent up: but the number of A forms was still largely in excess of that of 1896. Of the 3,059 A forms sent up during the past year, 908, or about 29·9 per cent., were disposed of at first hearing, 21·2 per cent. after one remand, 15·6 per cent. after two remands, 19·9 per cent. after three to five remands, and 8 per cent. after six remands, against percentages of 29·08, 26·1, 16·2, 18·5, and 6·8 in the preceding year. The worst results were shown in Ranchi, where only about 17 per cent. of the A forms sent up were disposed of at first hearing against 22 per cent. in Hazaribagh, 45· per cent. in Palamau, 24· per cent. in Manbhum, and 47· per cent. in Singhbhum. The results of sessions trial are given below :—

District.	Number of cases committed in the previous year, but pending at commencement of the year.	Number committed during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Number in which conviction was obtained.	Number in which sentence was modified or reversed by High Court.	Number of cases acquitted by Sessions Judge.	Number of cases otherwise disposed of.	Percentage of cases resulting in conviction to total cases disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hazaribagh	5	14	19	16	10	1	6	...	62·5
Ranchi	13	18	31	21	15	...	6	...	71·4
Palamau	1	5	6	6	5	...	1	...	83·3
Manbhum	10	21	31	30	20	3	10	...	66·6
Singhbhum	4	11	15	13	11	1	2	...	84·6
Total ...	33	69	102	86	61	5	25	...	70·9

97. The results compare very favourably with those of 1897, in which the percentage of cases ending in conviction on the total number disposed of was only 56·2, and the maximum percentage obtained in any one district was only 66·

* * * * * * *

99. The following statement compares the number of non-cognizable cases nstituted and tried in the different districts during the past two years:—

District.	Number of cases instituted in—		Number of cases actually tried in—		Number of persons tried in—		Number of persons convicted in—		Percentage of convictions in—	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hazaribagh ...	608	347	303	153	500	210	327	111	65·4	52·8
Ranchi ...	1,113	1,119	506	570	699	730	375	423	53·6	57·8
Palamau ...	362	358	122	195	184	245	106	167	64·6	68·1
Manbhum ...	1,306	1,271	656	512	776	629	510	397	65·7	63·1
Singhbhum ...	616	486	345	250	414	672	328	600	79·2	89·2
Total ...	4,005	3,581	2,022	1,680	2,553	2,486	1,646	1,697	64·4	68·2

There has been a decrease in the number of institutions everywhere, except Ranchi, which shows a trifling increase of six cases. The number of persons tried for non-cognisable offences has decreased very largely in Hazaribagh and to a small extent in Manbhum. On the other hand, the number tried in the remaining three districts has increased more or less. The percentage of convictions has increased in the majority of the districts, with the result that there has been an advance in the average divisional percentage from 64·4 in 1897 to 68·2 in 1898, and which compares particularly favourably with the percentages of 44·3 and 38·7 in the two preceding years 1896 and 1895, respectively. I attribute this improvement in a chief measure to the introduction in this Division of what is called the "Patna system" in receiving complaints and distributing the criminal work of the subordinate courts.

* * * * * * *

Road Patrols.

102. There was no change in the permanent staff of the road patrol police force employed in the Division. In Hazaribagh the force consisted of 105 sardars and 315 digwars, who were stationed on the main roads and jungly tracts for the protection of travellers and the prevention of crime. During the last year a temporary patrol was established between Chatra in Hazaribagh and Sherghatty in the Gaya district. It is reported that this patrol proved most efficacious in checking crime, as since its institution not a single case of dacoity or highway robbery has taken place on the road in question. In Ranchi the force consisted of 105 ghatwals, but certain reductions have been ordered since the close of the year, and a reorganisation of the whole system is now under consideration. In Palamau there were 35 ghats with 58 ghatwals.

103. The road patrols in the three districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Palamau are paid out of the ghatwali cess imposed on certain zamindars and tenure-holders under Part III of Act V (B.C) of 1887, their remuneration varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8 per mensem, and they are paid regularly along with the regular police force of the districts.

04. The ghatwals of Manbhum and of pargana Dhalbhum in Singhbhum are remunerated by lands which they hold on payment of small quit-rents to the zamindars. In Manbhum the ghatwals regularly patrol the roads between the different stations, but I find, from enquiries I have had to make in appeals against punishments that have come before me, that the rules on the subject of their attending at the police-stations and submitting special or periodical reports are wanting in definiteness, and I have drawn the attention of the Deputy Commissioner to this matter. In Singhbhum one-third of the total number of ghatwals are employed on beat duty, reporting results to station and outpost offices. The Chaibassa, Midnapore, Bohoragora, and Dumaria roads are regularly patrolled by them. Ghatwali posts are maintained in all the districts at intervals along the roads patrolled by the ghatwals. In Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Palamau they are maintained out of the ghatwali or, as locally known, the "digwari" cess levied in the districts. In Manbhum they are maintained partly at the cost of the zamindars within whose jurisdictions they are established and partly out of special grants sanctioned by Government. In Singhbhum they are maintained partly by subscriptions raised among the ghatwals and partly by contributions made by the Dhalbhum Estate.

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XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

122. The following table shows the number of deeds registered during the past two years in the several districts of the Division:—

District.	Deeds registered in 1897-98.	Deeds registered in 1898-99.
1	2	3
Hazaribagh ...	8,077	6,129
Ranchi ...	8,353	5,785
Palamau ...	1,977	1,664
Manbhum ...	19,112	15,928
Singhbhum ...	861	1,017
Total ...	38,380	30,523

There has been a net decrease of 7,857 in the total number of deeds registered. The decrease is shared more or less by all the districts, except Singhbhum, and is, no doubt, rightly attributed by the District Officers to the late excellent harvests and the consequent absence of any pressing necessity amongst the cultivating and land-owing classes to raise money by sales, mortgages or other bonds. The results are in striking contrast in this respect with those of the preceding two years, when opposite conditions obtained. The increase is attributed to the opening of a new sub-registry office at Ghatsilla, and to the general development of the district in consequence of the advent of the Bengal-Nagpur and Sini-Kharagpur Railways.

123. The following table compares the receipts in the several districts during the past two years:—

District.	Receipts.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	9,885	7,728
Ranchi	8,800	7,473
Palamau	3,812	3,536
Manbhum	18,155	15,607
Singhbhum	998	1,116
Total ...	41,650	35,460

The receipts have decreased everywhere, except Singhbhum, where there has been an increase of Rs. 118. In the other districts the result has merely been in keeping with the falling off in the number of registrations.

124. There was one prosecution in Singhbhum under section 82 (*a*) of Act III of 1877 (for making a false statement before a registering officer), ending in the conviction of the accused, who was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

125. There were 12 rural sub-registry offices in the Division, viz., 4 in Hazaribagh, 1 in Ranchi, 1 in Palamau, 5 in Manbhum, and 1 in Singhbhum, against 9 in the preceding year. Three new offices, viz., one at Gola, in Hazaribagh, one at Chas, in Manbhum, and a third at Ghatsilla, in Singhbhum,

were opened during the year. Mr. Streatfeild, the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi, very properly observes that, considering the area of his district, there ought to be more rural offices there. Regarding the only one there is, viz., at the town of Lohardaga, he gives a very unsatisfactory account. When he inspected it in February last, he found the office in a disgraceful state, and had to suspend all the amla. The rural sub-registrar has taken leave; and is not, he believes, to be given re-employment.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

126. The demands and collections of land revenue in the several districts of the Division for the past two years are compared below:—

District.	Number of estates.		Demands.						Collections.					
			1897-98.			1898-99.			1897-98.			1898-99.		
	1897-98.	1898-99.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	192	161	1,30,083	2,714	1,32,797	1,31,247	1,916	1,33,163	1,28,295	2,653	1,30,948	1,29,207	1,833	1,31,040
Ranchi	218	218	48,365	5,914	54,279	48,469*	6,790	56,269	44,295	3,081	47,376	40,777†	3,555	44,332
Palamau	261	261	1,02,403	34,492	1,36,895	1,02,299	43,328	1,45,627	63,841	29,827	93,668	65,074	38,558	1,03,632
Manbhum	29	29	82,462	...	82,462	82,462	2,532	84,994	79,930	...	79,930	79,297	...	79,297
Singhbhum	3	4	1,34,393	2	1,34,395	1,36,107	2,110	1,38,217	1,32,293	2	1,32,295	1,32,891	2,100	1,34,991
Total ...	703	673	4,97,706	43,122	5,40,828	5,00,584*	56,676	5,57,260	4,48,654	35,563	4,84,217	4,47,246†	46,046	4,93,292

* Includes Rs. 4,686 on account of Tributary States.
† Includes Rs. 4,286 on account of Tributary States.

There was a net decrease of 30 estates in the Division resulting from a decrease of 32 estates under class II in Hazaribagh against increases of one estate each in the districts of Hazaribagh and Singhbhum under class III.

127. The decrease of 32 estates in Hazaribagh under class II was due to their amalgamation with one of the estates under class III on the cancellation of the leases of certain farmers of Government villages for default in payment of rent. The increase of one estate under class III in Hazaribagh is due to the addition to the roll as a new estate of railway B class lands, and that in Singhbhum to the town lands of Chaibassa, which had hitherto been in the possession of the municipality, having been resumed and formed into a separate *khas mahal*.

128. The total current demand of revenue in the several districts, including the Chota Nagpur Tributary States, was Rs. 5,00,584 against Rs. 4,97,706 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,878, due mainly to the addition to the rent-roll of the estates noticed above.

129. The collections on account of current demand amounted to Rs. 4,47,246 against Rs. 4,48,654 in 1897-98, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 1,408, due chiefly (1) to the non-payment of the revenue due by the Patkum Encumbered Estate in Manbhum in consequence of continued failure of the Patkum Indigo and Trading Company (now insolvent) to pay the *izara* rent due by them to the estate, and (2) to the delay in the payment of the rent for the villages in the Barkagarh Government Estate in Ranchi leased to the estate of the late Mr. Henry Stainforth owing to the sudden departure from India of the surviving executor and the consequent temporary confusion in the affairs of the estate. Taking the districts separately, it appears that the current collections have been satisfactory in Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, being respectively 98·44, 96·16, and 97·63, per cent., but indifferent in Ranchi and Palamau, being 84·1 and 63·6 per cent., respectively. The decrease in the collections in Ranchi is due to causes explained above, and that in Palamau to the poor collections in the Government khas mahals, attributable partly, I fear, to lax

supervision by the Sub-Deputy Collector in charge, but also in a great measure to the final kist of 4 annas falling due only three days before the end of the year and before the raiyats have had time to bring their *rabi* crops to market. I have recently recommended to the Board a change of date for this kist.

Operations of the sale law.

130. The number of estates which became liable to sale during the year for non-payment of Government dues was 6 in Hazaribagh and 6 in Palamau. Of these, 3 in Hazaribagh and 4 in Ranchi were exempted on payment of all the arrears due, and steps are being taken under the law to realise the arrears due by the rest. Of the 4 estates in Hazaribagh which were notified for sale in the previous year, 2 were exempted from sale on payment of all the arrears after issue of the sale notices. The remaining 2 were sold in due course, but in 1 of these cases the sale was subsequently annulled by this office on appeal.

Road and public works cesses.

131. The following table shows the demands, collections, remissions and balances of road and public works cesses in the several districts of the division:—

District.	Net demand after excluding reductions and remissions.			Collections, including advance collections.	Percentage of collections on current demand (columns 2 and 5).	Balances.	Percentage of balances on gross demand (columns 4 and 7).	Remissions.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	1,01,997	5,871	1,07,868	91,786	89·9	15,826	14·6	6 8
Ranchi ...	94,528	13,221	1,07,749	83,142	87·9	24,609	22·8	...
Palamau ...	37,727	9,427	47,154	37,915	100·5	9,099	19·2	...
Manbhum ...	97,227	27,280	1,24,507	88,231	90·7	36,271	29·1	...
Singhbhum ...	16,862	19	16,881	16,729	99·2	171	1·01	582
Total ...	3,48,341	55,818	4,04,159	3,17,803	91·2	85,976	21·2	1,240

In all the districts both the cesses were levied at the maximum rates allowed by law.

132. In Singhbhum the current collections were above 90 per cent.; in Hazaribagh they were above 80 per cent., but below 90; and in Ranchi, Palamau, and Manbhum they were above 70 per cent., but below 80.

133. The arrear demands in Ranchi and Singhbhum were collected in full. In Hazaribagh and Palamau 91·9 and 99·6 per cent., respectively, of the arrear demands were collected, while in Manbhum the percentage of collections was only 66·5.

134. In Hazaribagh, out of the total outstanding balance of Rs. 15,826, a sum of Rs. 9,990 has been realised since the close of the year, and the remainder is in course of recovery under the certificate procedure. In Ranchi the entire balance has been realised since the close of the year. In Palamau attachment orders have been issued for the arrears of the October 1898 and January 1899 kists, and for those of the March 1899 kist certificates have been issued. The greater portion of the arrears in this district were, however, due on account of estates, the last kist of which fell due only three days before the close of the year.

135. In Manbhum, out of the balance of Rs. 36,271, a sum of Rs. 9,134 represents the balance on account of arrear demand and Rs. 27,137 balance on account of current demand. Nearly the whole of the arrear balance is due

from the Patkum Encumbered Estate owing to the persistent failure, elsewhere noticed, of the Patkum Indigo and Trading Company to pay its ijara rent. Out of the balance on account of current demand, a sum of Rs. 4,000 has been collected since the close of the year; Rs. 9,500 are due from encumbered estates, Rs. 8,330 relate to the last kist of the year, and for the residue certificates have been issued.

136. In Singhbhum the arrears of Rs. 171 represent balance on account of cesses under Chapter V of the Act—a chapter which the Deputy Commissioner reports, owing to the short-termed period of leases which prevails in the district and the migratory character of the petty lessees of forests and quarries, is most difficult to work. Certificates have, however, been issued against the defaulters, and a part of the arrears due from them recovered.

Revaluation.

137. In last year's report it was mentioned that a general revaluation of the Ranchi and Palamau districts had been sanctioned by Government, and that operations in the former had commenced in December 1897. The work was steadily proceeded with during the year of report, with the result that out of a total of 30,627 ascertained tenures 4,271 had been revalued at a cost of Rs. 6,546 out of a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 15,086 by the end of the year. It should be stated, however, that the above by no means represents the whole of the work that has been done, for returns have in addition been received in respect of all, or nearly all, of the remaining tenures, and the Deputy Commissioner expects the rest of the work to be completed within the sanctioned cost. So far as it has gone, the result has been a prospective increase in the assessment by 26·6 per cent., which may be considered satisfactory and quite a sufficient warrant for the adoption of the measure. The total amount sanctioned for the revaluation proceedings was Rs. 15,086, of which Rs. 1,699-10-7 were spent in 1897-98 and Rs. 4,846-15-11 in 1898-99. In Palamau, out of 764 estates, the revaluation of 419, including 1,604 sub-tenures, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,813 out of a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10,636. It is expected that the whole work will be finished by August or September of the current year. So far as the proceedings have gone, the result has been to show the urgent necessity of the measure, the annual value of the 419 estates that have been disposed of having been determined at Rs. 4,77,793 in place of Rs. 2,70,911, at which it had hitherto been fixed, thus raising the cess demand from Rs. 16,583 to Rs. 29,584, or by 78·4 per cent. This is a matter for congratulation in so backward a district, where the need of improved means of communication has so long been felt. It is also a matter for satisfaction that only eight petitions of objection have so far been filed. Of these, seven have been disposed of and one is pending local enquiry.

Public Demands Recovery Act.

138. The total number of certificates pending from the previous year was 1,041,* and the number filed during the year was 6,408, making a total of 7,449 for disposal, of which 4,960 were disposed of, leaving 2,489 pending. Of the 2,489 pending cases, 849 were pending for more than six months. The number of institutions during the year of report shows an aggregate increase of 4,127, which is shared more or less by all the districts. In Singhbhum the increase is mainly due to a large number of institutions for the recovery of rents due by the raiyats in the Dhalbhum Encumbered Estate. In all of the other districts the increase is, in a great measure, due to the filing of certificates for the recovery of advances that were made during the late famine under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act. In Hazaribagh an additional cause was the realisation by the certificate procedure of penalties imposed under the Land Registration Act; in Ranchi the recovery of fines for failure to file returns under the revaluation proceedings; and in Palamau the issue of a large number of certificates for the recovery of arrears of rent due by the raiyats in the Government khas mahals.

* Includes two cases from other districts.

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XIX.—EXCISE.

156. The number of licenses issued for the sale of the different exciseable articles and the revenue derived from them during the past two years are compared below:—

Description of spirit or drug.	1897-98.					1898-99.					Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number of licenses.	License fees.	Duty and distillery fees.	Consumption.	Total revenue.	Number of licenses.	License fees.	Duty and distillery fees.	Consumption.	Total revenue.	Number of licenses.	Revenue.	Number of licenses.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s. ch.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s. ch.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Country spirit ...	538	6,20,389	6,263	...	6,26,652	580	6,94,376	9,363	...	7,03,739	42	77,087	...	...
Tari ...	222	7,233	...	...	7,233	227	7,739	...	...	7,739	5	486	...	...
Pachwai	156	11,836	...	...	11,836	157	13,198	...	...	13,198	1	1,362	...	...
Rum, imported wine, &c.	15	1,724	...	...	1,724	13	1,782	...	...	1,782	...	58	2	...
Charas, majum, chandu and madak.	...	15	...	...	15	1	53	...	...	53	1	38	...	...
Ganja and bhang	102	41,476	37,868	170 17 7	79,344	105	39,664	39,347	173 22 74	79,011	3	...	...	333
Opium	50	17,347	39,923	57 21 0	57,270	44	17,688	41,036	57 36 0	58,724	...	1,454	6	...
Druggists' licenses .	5	4	...	...	4	7	7	...	...	7	2	3	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	353	...	...	...	...	322	...	...	...	31
Total ...	1,148	7,00,044	84,054	...	7,84,451	1,194	7,74,507	89,746	...	8,64,575	54	80,488	8	364

157. Out of the total excise revenue of the year, amounting to Rs. 8,64,575, as much as Rs. 7,03,739, or about 81·4 per cent., was contributed by country spirits; Rs. 79,011, or 9·1 per cent., by ganja; and Rs. 58,724, or 6·8 per cent., by opium. Pachwai and tari accounted between them for Rs. 20,937, or 2·4 per cent.

158. There was, on the whole, a net increase of Rs. 80,124 in the excise revenue over the receipts of the previous year, of which as much as Rs. 77,087 was under the head of Country spirits.

This was due generally to the larger purchasing power amongst customers owing to the excellent harvests which encouraged the sale of licenses at higher rates; but it was also due, in no small degree, to the favourable outturn of the *mahua*, from which country liquor is manufactured, gathered in the spring of the year under review. Not only was the crop fully up to the standard in most of the districts, but the demand on it as an article of food* was much less than in the preceding years of scarcity. Thus the promise of ample and cheap materials was a further encouragement to the candidates for licenses to increase their bids.

*It is eaten boiled with rice.

159. The increase in revenue was contributed generally by all the districts, except Manbhum, where there was a falling off of Rs. 13,172 under the heads of Opium, Country spirits and Ganja. The falling off in this district under the revenue from opium was caused by the fluctuations in purchases by the Native States, some of which obtained larger supplies from Ranchi than in the preceding year; while that under Country spirits and Ganja is explained by the heavy losses sustained by the vendors during the previous scarcity, and

especially owing to the dullness of the coal and lac trade in the year immediately preceding. As a consequence, both here and to some extent in other districts also, the auction-bidders at first proceeded cautiously and endeavoured to combine to keep down the selling prices. This they succeeded for some time in doing, and a number of the shops were not let until the month of August, when one-third of the year had already expired.

160. The outstill system is in force throughout the division, except two small areas within the Giridih and Gobindpur subdivisions in the Hazaribagh and Manbhum districts, where the distillery system is maintained to meet the requirements of a large mining population working in the collieries. There is only one sadar distillery in Giridih, which supplies liquor to 13 shops. The distillery shops within the Gobindpur subdivision obtain their supplies from the Burdwan district. Hilly and sparsely populated as the division for the most part is, the outstill system is the best suited to its requirements.

161. As noticed in paragraph 145 of last year's report, the question of the extension of the privilege of home-brewing *pachwai* to a number of the semi-aboriginal tribes in the district of Ranchi came under discussion during the preceding year. Hitherto the concession has been allowed to 15 sects of aborigines who are accustomed to use *pachwai* in their social and religious observances. The result has been a considerable crop of police and excise raids and prosecutions of persons belonging to other semi-aboriginal castes amongst whom it is claimed that similar social customs obtain. The expediency of extending the privilege to a number of these other castes was therefore considered, but it soon became apparent that there would be a great difficulty in drawing the line, thus extended, between these people and the rest of the general population. Under the circumstances, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Streatfeild, was of opinion that the proper remedy would be to allow free home-brewing generally throughout the Ranchi district. The view held by the Board of Revenue, however, was that the arguments for the abolition of all restrictions would equally apply to the whole province; whilst, on general principles, the circle of exceptional treatment should, with the progress of civilisation, be narrowed and not extended. It was, therefore, ruled that matters should be left as they are. On this subject the Deputy Commissioner now offers the following remarks:—

"By recent orders the Board of Revenue have declined to amend the existing rules as to the privilege of home-brewing pachwai in the district, and consequently, while 16 aboriginal and semi-aboriginal castes have the privilege of home-brewing, any person not belonging to these castes brewing pachwai will continue to be liable to prosecution. This, however, is the universal custom among many of the unexempted castes, such as Ahirs, Telis and Kumhars. These invariably brew rice-beer on the occasion of any festival, and the houses of members of these castes are consequently constantly being raided upon on such occasions by the Police and Excise staff, and their owners prosecuted. The opportunities for levying blackmail offered by this state of affairs are also, of course, very great, and the harassment and oppression connected with such prosecutions considerable. Realising this, the Excise Commissioner has of late discouraged prosecutions for brewing pachwai, while proposals for extending the privilege of free home-brewing have been under consideration. These proposals having been rejected, such prosecutions must again be encouraged, and I cannot but regard this as perpetuating serious abuses. At the same time I am convinced that there is no practical alternative between going on as at present and accepting my proposals to abolish all restrictions on home-brewing, by whatever caste."

162. The question is no doubt a difficult one, but on the whole, if it be admitted, as it seems to be, that there is no *media via*, I think that the decision arrived at by the Board is the proper one. It is a noticeable fact that the above-mentioned privilege of home-brewing does not appear to have been fully taken advantage of by the Hos of Singhbhum, as out of 227 licenses granted in the division during the past year for the sale of *pachwai*, no fewer than 84 were in force in the Singhbhum district, while out of a total revenue of Rs. 13,198 derived from *pachwai*, Rs. 6,658, or over 50 per cent., was realised in that district. Mr. Thomson, the Deputy Commissioner, thinks that more pachwai shops should be opened in the Singhbhum Kolhan in order to prevent the growth of a taste for country liquor among the Kols. The matter shall have consideration.

163. There was a greater show of activity in the detection of breaches of the excise and opium laws, as the number of arrests made in the division rose from 355 in 1897-98 to 442 in the past year, and of those arrested, 372 were convicted during the past against 302 in the previous year. There were, however, very few cases of illicit manufacture of country spirits detected during the year, though this particular offence, I have reason to believe from the enquiries made by me during my cold-weather tour, is of frequent occurrence in the outlying parts of the districts. The total amount of fines imposed in excise and opium cases was Rs. 7,127, out of which Rs. 3,881, or about 54·4 per cent., was realised during the year against Rs. 5,652 imposed and Rs. 2,649 realised, or a percentage of 46·8, in the previous year. As in 1897-98, the realisation in Ranchi was exceptionally bad, as out of Rs. 1,037 imposed, only Rs. 348 or about 33·5 per cent., was realised. One reason for this may, I think, be traced to the tendency amongst the Courts to pass inadequate sentences of imprisonment in default of payment of fine. It often does not seem to strike trying officers that, given a certain fine as an appropriate punishment, the alternative punishment awarded should as a rule at least be sufficient to extract it. The following table gives the particulars of the persons arrested and convicted, the fines imposed and realised, and the amounts distributed as rewards in the several districts during the past year:—

District.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Amount of fines imposed.	Amount of fines realised.	Amount of rewards paid to—			
					Police officers.	Excise officers.	Informers.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	112	83	1,589	1,004	479	365	523	1,367
Ranchi	87	71	1,037	348	354	415	293	1,062
Palamau	34	26	212	156	113	60	25	198
Manbhum	56	49	925	459	128	435	98	661
Singhbhum	153	143	3,364	1,914	433	567	1,666	2,666
Total ...	442	372	7,127	3,881	1,507	1,842	2,605	5,945

XX.—STAMPS.

164. The following statement compares the receipts and charges on account of stamps in the districts of this Division during the past two years:—

Heads of Receipt and Expenditure.	1897-98.						1898-99.					
	Hazaribagh.	Ranchi.	Palamau.	Manbhum.	Singhbhum.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Ranchi.	Palamau.	Manbhum.	Singhbhum.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from stamps of all kinds.	1,02,279	1,14,285	32,861	1,72,186	23,732	4,45,343	96,245	1,14,174	35,575	1,73,051	20,424	4,39,469
Miscellaneous receipts ...	1,260	1,020	450	2,273	570	6,173	1,275	1,547	435	2,163	510	5,930
Duty and penalty	362	619	235	622	110	1,948	521	805	169	419	94	2,008
Total Receipts ...	1,03,901	1,16,924	33,546	1,75,081	24,412	4,53,464	97,041	1,16,526	36,179	1,76,233	21,028	4,47,007
Charges.												
Discount on sale of stamps ...	1,465	1,663	663	2,807	329	6,907	1,253	1,539	611	2,558	303	6,264
Refunds	413	1,291	81	1,640	159	3,494	369	1,084	159	740	9	2,311
Miscellaneous	95	140	28	142	36	441	103	163	27	135	32	460
Total Charges ...	1,973	2,944	712	4,589	524	10,742	1,725	2,736	797	3,433	344	9,035
Net Revenue ...	1,01,928	1,13,980	32,834	1,70,492	23,888	4,42,722	95,316	1,13,790	35,382	1,72,800	20,684	4,37,972

165. There has been a decrease of Rs. 4,750 in the net revenue for the Division, the result of decreases of Rs. 6,612 and Rs. 3,204 in the districts of Hazaribagh and Singhbhum, respectively, and of increases of Rs. 210, Rs. 2,548 and Rs. 2,308 in the districts of Ranchi, Palamau, and Manbhum, respectively. The falling off in Hazaribagh is attributed in a great measure to a decrease in the number of transactions with money-lenders, owing to the late good harvests, and also to the fact of several of their larger clients having come under the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act, and thus being no longer open to their blandishments. There has also been a decrease in the number of civil suits of high value, and also a more free use than formerly of currency notes in the place of *hundis* for the purpose of making remittances. In Singhbhum the falling off is attributed chiefly to the two last-mentioned causes, especially to the absence during the past year of any important suits by railway contractors several of which kind of cases were filed during the year preceding. The increase in the districts of Ranchi, Palamau, and Manbhum is due to the increase in the number of rent suits and criminal cases and to the issue of a larger number of certificate cases.

166. The following statement compares the number of cases in which stamp duty and penalty were levied under sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act:—

District.	Number of cases.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3
Hazaribagh	47	71
Ranchi	80	105
Palamau	28	18
Manbhum	57	45
Singhbhum	10	7
Total ...	222	246

167. There has been a marked increase in the number of cases in Hazaribagh and Ranchi, which Mr. Streatfeild thinks may perhaps purely be due to people resorting more and more to the careless and ill-informed petition-writers for the drawing up of their documents. The decrease in Manbhum is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to income-tax assessors and ministerial officers having been forbidden by the Board of Revenue's Circular Order No. 11 of March 1896 to take part in the detection of cases of evasion of the stamp duty.

168. Altogether there were 16 prosecutions for infringement of the provisions of the stamp law against 20 in the preceding year. The number of persons brought to trial was 16, of whom only 9 were convicted, against 47 persons tried and 21 convicted in the preceding year. The fines imposed in cases in which convictions were obtained amounted to Rs. 54 against Rs. 143 in the preceding year.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

169. The following statement compares the number of persons and the amount of tax assessed in the several districts during the past two years:—

District.	Persons originally assessed.		Persons finally assessed.		Original assessment.		Final assessment.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	1,316	1,364	1,287	1,283	25,817	26,693	25,245	25,246
Lohardaga	936	930	930	916	17,662	18,051	17,582	17,683
Palamau	810	812	793	782	13,971	14,103	13,606	13,476
Manbhum	1,035	1,084	1,008	1,073	35,001	41,031	33,833	39,933
Singhbhum	464	440	458	431	14,390	12,116	14,297	11,511
Total ...	4,611	4,630	4,536	4,485	1,06,841	1,11,994	1,04,563	1,07,843

170. There was a falling off in the number of assessees finally assessed in all the districts, except Manbhum. The decrease in Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Palamau is slight, while that in Singhbhum is due to the the fact that a number of railway contractors and shop-keepers left the district, owing to the completion of the greater portion of the Sini section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The final demand on account of tax was Rs. 1,07,843 as compared with Rs. 1,04,563 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,280, which is the result of an increase of Rs. 6,202 in the districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Manbhum, and of a decrease of Rs. 2,922 in Palamau and Singhbhum. The increase in Manbhum is large, being Rs. 6,100, or about 18 per cent., of the demand of the previous year, and is said to be due to greater care on the part of the assessor in making enquiries. The decrease in Palamau is due in some measure to remissions in cases appealed to this office, while that in Singhbhum is attributed to the reasons already given above. The gross collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,11,515, including arrears of tax and penalties, &c., as compared with Rs. 1,11,183 in the previous year. The collections on account of the current year's tax alone amounted to Rs. 1,04,995 as compared with Rs. 1,01,136 in the preceding year. The percentage of collections on all accounts, including tax, penalties, and arrears, came to 95·2 against 93·4 in the previous year. The result is on the whole satisfactory. Of the outstanding balance of Rs. 4,501, Rs. 3,084 are reported to be good and under realisation, Rs. 747 doubtful, and Rs. 670 bad and irrecoverable.

171. The total charges incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 8,997, representing 8 per cent. of the total collections against 8·3 per cent. in the previous year. The net revenue of the past year thus amounted to Rs. 1,02,152 against Rs. 1,01,867 in 1897-98, showing an increase of Rs. 285, or about ·3 per cent., on the previous year's revenue.

172. Out of 4,630 persons originally assessed, 710, or about 15·3 per cent., filed petitions of objections against 12·9 per cent. in the previous year. The objections were comparatively heaviest in Manbhum, Hazaribagh and Palamau, in the first two of which districts the work of the assessors was probably on the whole the best, and in the last the worst in the division, thus exemplifying the fact that the filing of a large number of objections may equally be the result of careful, though strict, assessments as of careless and inequitable ones. The number of successful objections was 228, or 32·7 per cent., the number of successful cases being highest in Hazaribagh and Palamau. Out of 4,485 persons finally assessed, distress warrants were issued against 202; property was distrained in 49 cases and actually sold in 16 as compared with 267, 82, and 26, respectively, in the previous year.

173. The average incidence of the tax in the division was Re. 1 to every 42·9 persons against Re. 1 to every 44·2 persons in the previous year. The proportion of persons assessed to every 100 villages for the whole

division was 16·8 as compared with 17 in the previous year. Ranchi continues as before to be considerably the most lightly assessed district in the division (the incidence there being only Re. 1 to every 64 persons), though there seems no special reason for this. I have suggested to the Board the advisability of interchanging asssessors, in such cases, between the more heavily and the lighter assessed districts, and I have proposed that this should now be done in the case of Ranchi.

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XXVI.—EDUCATION.

199. The following is a comparative statement of the number of schools of different descriptions in the division and of pupils attending them during the last two years:—

Institutions.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Public Instruction.				
Secondary—				
High English Schools	9	1,700	10	1,907
Middle English Schools ...	41	2,569	40	2,546
Middle Vernacular Schools ...	33	2,047	32	1,879
Primary Instruction.				
Upper Primary	129	5,903	129	5,883
Lower Primary	2,053	53,131	2,148	55,435
Special or Technical	13	197	12	236
Female	108	2,826	118	2,940
Total Public Instruction ...	2,386	68,373	2,489	70,826
Private Institutions.				
Advanced—				
Teaching Arabic or Persian ...	26	485	30	45
Teaching Sanskrit	5	112	9	233
Elementary—				
Teaching vernacular only or mainly ...	56	621	44	313
Teaching Koran only	2	50	6	148
Other schools	...	...	...	...
Total Private Institutions ...	89	1,268	89	1,145
Grand Total ...	2,475	69,641	2,578	71,971

It is satisfactory to note that there has been an increase in the number of public schools, which rose from 2,386 to 2,489. The number of private schools remained unchanged. The increase in the number of public schools is observed chiefly under the class of "Lower Primary Schools." The number of pupils attending public schools also shows a satisfactory increase, viz., from 68,373 to 70,826.

200. The number of high schools was 10 with 1,907 pupils against 9 with 1,700 pupils in the previous year. This increase is due to the opening of a new school at Chirkunda in the Govindpur subdivision in Manbhum. The results of the last Entrance Examination were satisfactory, as out of 70 candidates sent up, 48, or nearly 68·5 per cent., passed against 56 per cent. in the preceding year. The Ranchi Zilla School did especially well, as all the candidates sent up passed, two in the first and six in the second division, one of the successful candidates being an aboriginal Christian. A non-Christian Ho boy passed during the year the Entrance Examination for the first time from the Chaibassa Zilla School.

201. The number of middle English schools fell from 41 to 40 and their pupils from their 2,569 to 2,546. This decrease is due to the abolition of two schools in Ranchi in consequence of the withdrawal of Government aid owing to their mismanagement, while a new school was started in Singhbhum. The number of candidates who appeared in the Middle English Scholarship Examination was 64, of whom 29, or 45·3 per cent., passed, against 40·7 (35 out of 85) in the previous year. Regarding the middle English education, Mr. Streatfeild, the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi, writes:—

"The demand for middle education in this district is very small, and middle schools can, as a rule, only exist when an influential local man or family is prepared to bear a large proportion of the charges. I do not believe in bolstering up unsatisfactory schools that do not meet a real demand, but in all cases I have made every effort to infuse vitality into such schools before recommending their abolition."

I entirely agree in these remarks, and that local funds raised for the benefit of the mass should not be diverted, in the interests of the well-to-do few, for the support of secondary education. This remark applies especially to English education, which should, as a rule, be self supporting; or if it be decided, as a matter of policy, that extraneous help should be given, this should be done at the expense of the general tax-payer, from the Provincial revenues, and not be a charge on the local funds.

202. During the year there has been a decrease in the number of middle vernacular schools by one, and a falling off in the number of students attending them from 2,047 to 1,879. This decrease was owing to the abolition of one school in Singhbhum. Of 32 schools existing during the year, 24 were departmental and 8 were aided. Of the departmental schools four are in Hazaribagh, seven in Ranchi, three in Palamau, three in Manbhum and seven in Singhbhum. Of the aided institutions, one is in Ranchi and seven in Manbhum. At the last Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination 123 candidates appeared, of whom 61, or 50 per cent., were successful, against 68 per cent. (62 out of 91) in the preceding year.

203. The aggregate number of upper primary schools in the Division was the same as in the previous year, Palamau showing an increase of four schools, while in Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Manbhum there was a decrease of one, one, and two, respectively. The decrease of two schools in Manbhum was due to the fact of these schools having been raised to a higher status. The number of candidates sent up for the last Upper Primary Scholarship Examination was 405, of whom 182, or nearly 45 per cent., passed against 43·5 per cent. in the previous year.

204. The number of lower primary schools was 2,148 with 55,435 pupils against 2,053 with 53,131 pupils in the previous year. This increase is the net result of increases of 4, 42, 76, and 19 schools in Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, respectively, and a decrease of 46 schools in Palamau. The decrease in Palamau was due to the withdrawal under orders of the late Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Renny, of stipends from a number of badly managed and otherwise inefficient schools. In the last Lower Primary Examination 2,705 candidates appeared, of whom 1,309, or nearly 48 per cent., were successful against 45·4 per cent. in the previous year.

205. In connection with primary education, Mr. Thomson, the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum, remarks:—

"It is regrettable that so few of the pupils ever get beyond the lower primary schools. This is to a great extent due to the insufficiency of the qualifications of the teachers, many of whom, and especially when the aboriginal population preponderates, are quite unfit to teach even in lower primary schools. I have made proposals since the end of the year for remedying this by establishing a training school for aboriginal teachers in the Kolhan and Porahat."

This proposal is, I understand, under consideration by the Educational authorities.

206. The number of special schools has decreased from 13 to 12, while the number of pupils attending them has increased from 197 to 236. In Singhbhum there were only two such schools against five in the previous year, owing to the abolition of three training classes attached to middle schools in 1897-98. One new school was opened in Hazaribagh. In Ranchi and Palamau the number of these schools remained unchanged, but the number of pupils in the Ranchi schools rose from 136 to 153. In Manbhum a new Sanskrit *tol* at Murardi was opened.

Mr. Streatfeild, the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi, gives the following account of the industrial school in his district:—

"The roll number of the Ranchi industrial school rose from 35 to 43. During the year under report the school deposited into the treasury the sale-proceeds of the articles manufactured to the amount of Rs. 1,766 against Rs. 1,604 in the preceding year. The amount drawn for purchase of raw materials was Rs. 1,000 as in the previous year. The net expenditure from the Provincial revenue was Rs. 1,317, exclusive of Rs. 766, which was the profit of the sale-proceeds against Rs. 1,986 of the previous year, which included Rs. 604, the profit of that year. The receipts from the interest on the assets of the Chutia Fair Fund amounted to Rs. 382 against Rs. 443. Blacksmith work, carpentry, carriage building and painting as well as a little of reading, writing, and arithmetic were taught as in the previous year. All the 43 boys were aborigines—40 Christians and 3 heathens. The proposal of introducing steam-power and furnishing the school with a set of better instruments, as recommended by Mr. Slater, Principal of the Sibpur Engineering College, is under consideration; His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor having, when inspecting the school in November last, expressed an opinion in favour of some extension of the scope of the school.

"There were during the year under review three other industrial schools aided from the Primary Fund at Silli, Basenda, and Bundu, with 1,820 and 23 pupils, respectively: the first two taught blacksmith's work and the last both blacksmith's work and carpentry."

There is also a question under consideration, on a suggestion by Mr. Slater, of establishing a technical class in the Ranchi Zilla School in connection with the industrial school. Reports will be submitted in due course by this office on both of the above matters as soon as certain enquiries now being made have been completed.

Mr. Thomson, the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum, reports that the teacher of the Ghatsilla Industrial School is not well up to his work, as he has had no practical training; that the school has always been in a more or less unsatisfactory condition under his management. A proposal has been made to have him replaced by a properly qualified teacher from the Sibpur Civil Engineering College, provided that funds can be obtained to raise the pay of the post from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25. This is one of the many matters which would be solved by the extension of the Local Self-Government Act to these districts.

207. During the year female schools numbered 118 with 2,940 pupils against 108 with 2,826 pupils in the previous year. Of the 118 schools, 29 were in Hazaribagh, 33 in Ranchi, 19 in Manbhum, and 23 in Singhbhum. Compared with the figures of the preceding year, there were increases of seven, two, and three schools in Ranchi, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, respectively, while in each of the Hazaribagh and Palamau districts the number decreased by one. Altogether 11 girls appeared at the Upper Primary and 67 at the Lower Primary Examination, of whom 3 and 48 respectively were successful. Of the three girls who passed the Upper Primary Examination, two were from the Ranchi Bengali and Anglican Mission Upper Primary Schools for girls, the former carrying away a scholarship.

208. The percentage of boys of a school-going age attending schools was 19 against 18·4 in the previous year. The percentage was highest in Ranchi,

viz. 20·3, while it was lowest in Palamau, being only 13. In Hazaribagh it was 14·1, in Manbhum 20·2, and in Singhbhum 15.

209. A comparative statement is annexed below showing the total expenditure incurred on education during the past two years:—

Class of schools.	1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Expenditure.			Expenditure.		
	Provincial revenue.	Municipal fund and private sources.	Total.	Provincial revenue.	Municipal fund and private sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary ...	34,697	61,608	96,305	33,660	71,800	1,05,460
Primary ...	59,684	65,668	1,25,352	62,258	77,963	1,40,221
Female ..	5,957	8,761	14,718	5,709	8,742	14,451
Special ..	7,663	1,383	9,046	7,520	2,345	9,865
Scholarships ...	5,320	168	5,488	5,085	128	5,213
Buildings ...	2,139	16,231	18,370	2,740	2,118	4,858
Furniture and apparatus	1,713	343	2,056	3,522	370	3,892
Miscellaneous ...	7,950	27,680	35,630	7,069	40,729	47,798
Superintendence ...	48,617	158	48,775	49,809	168	49,977
Total ...	1,73,740	1,82,000	3,55,740	1,77,372	2,04,363	3,81,735

The above figures show an increase of Rs. 25,995 in the total expenditure on education, which is mainly due to the large increase in the number of schools. The cost per pupil for the Division was Rs. 5-4-10 against Rs. 5-3-2 in the previous year. It ranged from Rs. 42-11-2 in Singhbhum to Rs. 18-3-2 in Manbhum for high schools, from Rs. 13-1-7 in Hazaribagh to Rs. 8-11-2 in Palamau for middle schools, from Rs. 2-15-2 in Manbhum to Rs. 1-14-5 in Singhbhum for primary schools, and from Rs. 54-9-7 in Ranchi to Rs. 5-9-7 in Hazaribagh for special schools.

210. There are no separate schools for the education of Muhammadan boys. The report from Hazaribagh district in connection with the subject of Muhammadan education is, however, encouraging, as 36 Muhammadan boys from that district passed in the several examinations, viz., one in the Middle Vernacular and 35 in Lower Primary Examination, of whom 4 obtained scholarships. In Ranchi two Muhammadan boys passed the Middle Vernacular Scholarship and 9 the Lower Primary Examination.

211. In Palamau a case of fraud by one of the inspecting pandits was discovered during the year. The Deputy Commissioner writes:—

"The pandit took a month's leave, which he overstayed by a month. To hide his absence, however, he sent fictitous inspection notes of various schools, having previously provided himself with blank forms, to a guru postmaster with instructions to again despatch these to the gurus of the different schools to be entered in the inspection register. Luckily the Deputy Inspector visited some of the schools which had been provided with these false inspection reports, and on enquiry found the pandit had not been there. Further enquiries energetically carried out by the Deputy Inspector exposed the whole fraud. The pandit having sent in a bill for his pay for the month rendered himself liable to a criminal prosecution, and eventually got three months for cheating."

The result, it may be hoped, will counteract the effect of the lessons in morality the pandit may be supposed to have taught his pupils.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

212. The following statement shows the statistics of the dispensaries maintained in the several districts during the past two years :—

District.	Dispensary.	1897.			1898.			Total expenditure incurred in—	
		Number of in-patients treated.	Number of out-patients treated.	Total number of patients treated.	Number of in-patients treated.	Number of out-patients treated.	Total number of patients treated.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	511	5,962	6,473	167	8,691	8,858	1,759	2,116
	Giridih ...	109	7,306	7,415	86	7,703	7,789	3,908	2,019
	Chatra ...	43	3,712	3,755	18	3,795	3,813	874	1,118
	Barhi ...	...	2,742	2,742	...	2,870	2,870	884	1,043
	Koderma ...	10	1,482	1,492	14	1,449	1,463	1,019	962
Lohardaga ...	Ranchi ...	447	5,945	6,392	264	4,963	5,227	2,669	2,901
	Lohardaga ...	...	3,113	3,113	...	3,049	3,049	3,039	653
Palamau ...	Daltoonganj ...	370	4,417	4,787	202	4,102	4,304	12,884	1,737
	Ranka ...	...	1,096	1,096	...	1,242	1,242	324	677
Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	462	4,211	4,673	309	4,393	4,702	2,030	1,658
	Pandra ...	45	2,607	2,652	21	2,630	2,651	683	527
	Gobindpur ...	133	2,672	2,805	82	2,269	2,351	700	836
	Topechanchi ...	183	1,763	1,946	37	1,709	1,746	964	1,218
	Raghunathpur ...	...	4,015	4,015	...	4,185	4,185	724	965
	Jhalda ...	...	2,584	2,584	...	2,003	2,803	495	744
	Jhocria ...	65	3,330	3,395	48	3,351	3,399	1,003	872
	Barabazar ...	...	1,869	1,869	...	1,871	1,871	782	859
Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	123	2,442	2,565	...	2,632	2,722	34,673	1,398
	Total ...	2,501	61,268	63,769	1,338	63,707	65,045	34,673	22,303

213. No new dispensary was opened during the year, but at Hazaribagh a new and well equipped dispensary was built consisting of three wards under separate roofs on a new site given by Government. Funds for the purpose were provided by a handsome donation of Rs. 4,000 from the late Raja of Padma (Ramghar), by the sale of the old building and premises for Rs. 3,000, by a grant of Rs. 2,000 from Government and other smaller subscriptions, the total sum raised aggregating Rs. 3,099-8. The new building was opened on the 8th May of the present year. It is proposed as soon as possible to remove the Lady Dufferin hospital to the same locality, the site granted by Government being, it is thought, sufficiently large for the purpose.

214. As reported in the previous year, the dispensaries at Hazaribagh, Chatra, Ranchi, Lohardaga, Purulia, Raghunathpur, Jhalda, and Chaibassa depend mainly for their support upon the municipalities of those places, while the rest are maintained either by private individuals or by local subscriptions.

The total income of the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 22,237, made up of Rs. 7,321 contributed from Municipal Funds, Rs. 11,340 from private subscriptions, and Rs. 3,576 supplied by Government, against Rs. 7,638, Rs. 13,139, and Rs. 2,984, respectively, from the same sources in the previous year. The Government contribution generally consisted of the diet expenses in police cases and the cost of registers and forms, &c.

215. Taking one year with another, the main feature financially is the gradual falling off in voluntary subscriptions and the corresponding increase in the calls upon local funds for the support of these institutions. To check this tendency amongst subscribers to curtail their charity, it has lately been proposed to form a separate fund from such subscriptions under the control of the medical officers instead of allowing them to be merged with the several local funds. I lately reported, in reply to an enquiry by Government, in favour of the above proposal, but I am inclined on further consideration to think that the best system would probably be for each dispensary to be managed by its own Committee (instead of by the local fund or Municipal Committee) and to have a fund of its own made up from voluntary subscriptions, local fund grants and any other existing sources. I propose shortly to address Government on this subject.

216. The in-patients and out-patients treated in the dispensaries numbered 1,338 and 63,707 respectively against 2,501 and 61,268 in 1897, the daily average being 6·36 for in-patients and 32·22 for out-patients. The considerable decrease in the number of in-patients is explained by the much larger number of cases of debility requiring in-door treatment during the famine

year 1897, while the increase in the number of out-door patients, which was contributed mainly by the Hazaribagh dispensary, seems to be due to the gradually growing popularity of the different institutions amongst the general population.

217. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 22,303 against Rs. 34,673 in 1897, the decrease being chiefly due to the inclusion in the expenditure of 1897 of the cost incurred in the construction of the new dispensary at Daltonganj. If the Daltonganj figures for both years be omitted, the total expenditure of all the other dispensaries was Rs 20,566 as compared with Rs. 21,789 in the preceding year. For the dispensaries in municipalities the relative figures are Rs. 11,553 in 1898 as compared with Rs. 11,258 in 1897, an increase of Rs. 295; for the rural dispensaries the figures are Rs. 9,013 in 1898 as against Rs. 10,531 in 1897, a decrease of Rs. 1,518. These latter are supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions, the general falling off in which may be fairly correctly gauged by the above result. The fact is that in this Division assistance is needed by all the dispensaries generally, and especially by the rural dispensaries from the Road Cess funds. This, however, cannot legally be given, as the Local Self-Government Act is not in force here. I have already addressed Government once on this subject, and propose shortly to do so again.

218. During the year an effort was made to advance the position of the Purulia dispensary which stands generally in much need of improvement, and a public meeting was held by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum in December last for the purpose of raising subscriptions for (1) increasing the accommodation for in-patients; and (2) the entertainment of an Assistant Surgeon in place of the present Civil Hospital Assistant.

The first object promises to be attained, the zamindar of Jherria having offered the handsome donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the purpose, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor also having promised to supplement the voluntary subscriptions that may be raised by a Government grant. But the Deputy Commissioner does not appear to be very hopeful of the second object being secured. I think myself that there should be no doubt about the matter at all in a well-to-do town like Purulia, and I am still in correspondence with the Deputy Commissioner on the subject.

219. Besides the dispensaries shown in the above list, there are two private dispensaries in the Hazaribagh district, viz., one at Hazaribagh, maintained by the Dublin University Mission, and the other at Pachamba near Giridih by the Scottish Mission. In Ranchi there are also two private dispensaries, viz., one at Ranchi and the other at Lohardaga, both supported by the German Lutheran Mission.

Leper Asylums.

220. In Ranchi there are two asylums in connection with the German Lutheran Mission at Lohardaga—one for lepers and the other for other incurables. In the asylum for lepers there were 24 patients and in that for incurables 22 during the year. On the subject of the leper asylums the Revd. F. Hahn, under whose care it is, writes:—

"The inmates of the asylum are of all castes and creeds. Every body is permitted to respect the rules of his caste or religion, consequently there is no common kitchen, but each patient received Rs. 2-8 per mensem, with which he provides for himself as he thinks proper (the food being procurable from *modis* specially appointed, close to the asylum, for the purpose). Drunkenness and other vicious habits and begging are not tolerated. The Bible is taught in the asylum, as I find it comforts the patients and strengthens them to bear their bitter lot, but no one is ever *compelled* to listen to the instructions given or to attend prayers which are held daily in the chapel attached to the asylum."

The expenses in connection with the Leper Asylum, amounting during the past year to Rs. 1,913, are defrayed by the Mission to Lepers in India and the East, having its head-quarters in Dublin and Edinburgh. The expenses incurred on account of other incurables amounted to Rs. 720, and were met from subscriptions collected by Mr. Hahn from funds in India, Germany, and America.

Regarding the management of these asylums, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Streatfeild, writes:—

"I have inspected these institutions recently. They are unquestionably excellently managed and doing very good work."

A full account of the important and well-managed Leper Asylum at Purulia was given in paragraph 201 of last year's report. Unfortunately, owing to the ill-health of Revd. Mr. Uffmann, in whose charge it is, the Deputy Commissioner has been unable to obtain particulars of its working during the past year. I am able to say, however, that it continues to be maintained with the same efficiency as ever, and that the number of applicants for admission continued to steadily increase. This asylum, the largest of its kind, I believe, in India, with a total of about 500 inmates, is also maintained by the above-mentioned Society (Dublin and Edinburgh Mission to Lepers in India and the East) at an annual cost of about quarter lakh of rupees. The asylum was visited on the 29th November 1898 by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor during his tour through Chota Nagpur.

Lady Dufferin's Fund.

221. The Hazaribagh Zenana Hospital was in charge of a qualified lady doctor throughout the year, who treated 12 in-patients and 2,175 out-patients against 14 and 2,115 in 1897. Mrs. B. B. F. Dutt, a qualified lady doctor, was in charge of the Ranchi Zenana Hospital throughout the year. She treated 43 in-door patients and 391 out-patients during the year, besides a few other poor patients who were allowed her services gratis at their homes in the town. The number of surgical operations performed in the hospital was 15, of which 12 were performed by the lady doctor and three by the Civil Surgeon.

The midwife attached to the institution at Daltonganj attended 16 cases during the year, and is said to have acquitted herself well.

Vaccination operations.

222. The following statement compares the statistics of the vaccination operations in this Division during the past two years:—

District.	1897-98.					1898-99.				
	Number of operations.			Total number of successful operations.	Percentage of successful operations.	Number of operations.			Total number of successful operations.	Percentage of successful operations.
	Primary.	Revaccination.	Total.			Primary.	Revaccination.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hazaribagh	30,194	1,676	31,870	30,893	96·9	28,079	597	28,676	28,032	97·7
Ranchi	37,905	2,320	40,225	39,079	97·1	32,339	614	32,953	31,901	96·8
Palamau	14,858	1,246	16,104	15,408	95·6	14,754	1,554	16,308	14,821	90·9
Manbhum	33,715	1,733	35,448	34,021	95·9	28,142	2,174	30,316	29,072	97·8
Singhbhum	14,922	747	15,669	14,992	95·7	15,988	3,844	19,832	18,379	93·7
Total ...	131,594	7,722	139,316	134,393	96·4	119,302	8,783	128,085	123,015	96·4

The total number of operations performed during the year was 128,085, viz., 119,302 primary and 8,783 revaccination operations against 131,594 and 7,722, respectively, or a total of 139,316 in the preceding year. In Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Manbhum, there was a considerable decrease in the number of primary operations, while in Singhbum there was an increase of 1,066 operations, due probably to increased efforts on the part of the local officers to stamp out the virulent attack which had broken out in certain villages bordering the Midnapore district. The low birth-rate towards the beginning of the year, immediately after the late famine, the unusually large emigration to Assam during the preceding year, and the agitation in connection with the plague, which led the people to confound vaccination operations with plague inoculation, have all contributed towards effecting a decrease in the number of primary operations. Besides these facts, during the famine year of 1896-97 about 2,000 children in the Gobindpur subdivision in Manbhum, who had been left unprotected on account of the famine, were operated in the following year (1897-98), thereby swelling the figures of that year. The increase in the number of revaccination operations is due to the prevalence of small-pox in certain parts of the districts of Palamau, Manbhum, and Singhbhum. Regarding the attitude of the people towards vaccination, the Civil Medical Officer of Singhbhum reports that the aborigines of the district accept vaccination without any opposition, except in very rare instances,

while the imported classes, such as Marwaries, Gowalas, Muhammadans, and upcountry men, are generally more or less obstructive. In the large village of Chakradharpur vaccination has not been accepted for five years amongst the foreign element, and he suggests that the Compulsory Vaccination Act should be introduced there. The proposal will be considered.

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XXXII.—POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPH.

246. The number of Imperial post offices in the Manbhum district increased by four, owing to the establishment of new offices at Madhutali, Kalikapur, Mahulia, and Haludpakur. In the other districts of the Division the number remained unchanged. There was no change in the mail lines of the Division, except in Singhbhum, where the opening of the Sini-Midnapore section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway necessitated alterations in the dâk arrangements, whereby the zamindari dâk line from Chaibassa to Ghatsilla was abolished from 1st November 1898 and a new line from Haldipaker to Asanboni was opened, while the mails to Dhalbhum are now sent by rail *viâ* Chakradharpur and Sini. A contribution of Rs. 1,200 a year has been sanctioned by Government for the maintenance of the zamindari dâk lines in the Kolhan Government Estate, and two new offices, viz., one at Katbari and the other at Gamaria, have been opened. The contribution of Rs. 1,700-10 formerly paid by the Dhalbhun Estate to the Zamindari Dâk Fund of the district was reduced during the year to Rs. 1,000; but a proposal has since been made to raise it to Rs. 1,350.

Telegraph.

247. In Manbhum three new telegraph offices were opened during the year at Dhanbad, Katras, and Jherria. The number of offices in the other districts remain unchanged. Before the opening of the Sini-Midnapore section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line the post offices in Dhalbhum used to send telegraphic messages to Chaibassa for despatch. This has been discontinued, and the messages are now sent from the railway stations. This accounts for the falling off in the business of the Government office at Chaibassa, as shown in the statement in the next paragraph.

248. The transactions in the telegraphic offices of the several districts during the past two years are compared in the following table:—

District.	Messages received.		Messages transmitted.		Remarks.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Hazaribagh	5,564	4,727	4,967	5,171	
Ranchi	4,319	4,700	4,546	4,934	
Palamau	2,540	2,176	2,678	2,623	
Manbhum	5,525	5,662	4,726	4,364	
Singhbhum	1,445	1,294	1,530	1,294	
Total ..	19,393	18,559	18,447	18,386	

The increase both in the number of messages received and transmitted from Ranchi was due partly to the increased use of telegraph by the public, and partly to the large number of messages received and sent during His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's visit in November 1898. The traffic in Palamau, allowing for the absence of telegrams in connection with the former scarcity, gives signs of increasing, whilst the falling off in Singhbhum has been explained above. In Hazaribagh there was a slight increase in the number of messages transmitted, but a falling off in Manbhum, which has not been explained, but may also perhaps be due to fewer trade operations than during the preceding year of scarcity.

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XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Return of prosperity.

268. The most noticeable feature of the past year has been the return, owing to the late excellent harvests, of a general state of prosperity. This has at the same time been marked, especially in some districts, by an unusual number of murders, the increase in this crime being ascribed to various reasons, amongst which quarrels about crops and the increased means of obtaining drink figure conspicuously.

The Pathan pest.

269. One striking fact is the number of wandering Pathans now to be met with in most of these districts, as well as the part they have lately been taking in several serious dacoities—a species of crime to which they were, I believe, but seldom addicted to formerly. I have seen a suggestion lately that the finger-impressions of these men should be taken in each district they honour with a visit. I think the suggestion a good one, more particularly in districts like these, bordering upon the Native States, where the police and villager are powerless to deal with them, and where in consequence they are becoming a regular pest.

Daltonganj-Baroon Railway.

270. A step in advance towards civilisation was marked by the opening of the Sini-Midnapore branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and the turning of the first sod of the Daltonganj-Baroon Railway, after several years of uncertainty and delay. The urgent need of further opening out the Division has been noticed elsewhere in this report.

Freedom from plague.

271. Chota Nagpur has happily so for been free of the plague, with the exception of one solitary instance, in April of the present year, viz., that of an imported case in the person of a Marwari of Chaibassa, who paid a flying visit to Calcutta, and fell ill three days after his return, and died on the following day.

Obituary.

272. The deaths occurred during the year under review of Raja Nilmony Singh Deo, of Pachete, in the Manbhum district, and of Raja Namnarain Sing, of Padma (Ramghar), in the district of Hazaribagh. They were both native gentlemen of ancient lineage, of the orthodox school, and of loyal character. Each has been succeeded by his eldest son. Amongst the Chiefs of the Native States, has to be chronicled the death of Raja Indra Deo Bahadur, of Bonai, who has been succeeded by his son Raja Chandra Deo.

The Kol agitation.

273. The feeling of unrest amongst the Kols has, for a time at least, entirely subsided, and there are signs that these people are at last becoming aware of the true character of the professional agitators by whom they have for so long been exploited. Birsa Bhagwan, the semi-mad man, whose preposterous claims to the Chota Nagpur Raj, as well as to the position of a *deota*, were noticed in last year's report, has entirely disappeared, as mentioned elsewhere in this report, apparently to avoid the warrant which he no doubt knows is in force for his arrest.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's visit.

274. The principal event of the year, from both an official and a non-official point of view, was the visit, an account of which has already been given, of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, during the month of November last, to the most backward and charming corner of his Province.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURE.

Darjeeling, the 9th November 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 952T.R.

READ—

(1) Letter No. 819A., dated the 11th August 1899, from the Board of Revenue, submitting the Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year 1898-99.

(2) The Report itself.

Read also—

(3) The Resolution of the Government on the Report for the year 1897-98.

MR. P. C. LYON was in charge of the Department during the whole of the year, and Messrs. Nagendra Nath Banerjee and Dijenlala Roy were the Assistant Directors employed under him. The report was submitted with commendable punctuality.

2. *Chapter II of Report.—Land Records Establishment.*—The brief account given by the Director in his present report of the working of the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895, in the two districts of Muzaffarpur and Champaran, is not of a reassuring nature, and supports the conclusions which he arrived at in the special report submitted by him on the subject in July 1898, that the Act has failed to attain the immediate object for which it was framed, and that any elaborate scheme devised for its working, which does not provide for a periodical revision of the records on the ground, will prove unsuccessful, and lead to unnecessary harassment of the tenantry. The Lieutenant-Governor reserves the issue of final orders on the subject until the whole question is laid before him in a comprehensive form.

3. The Act was in operation, as in the previous year, in the Hajipur and Bettiah thanas, and there were registering offices at Hajipur, Mahnar, and Bettiah. The total number of notices for registration of mutations filed during the year amounted to 3,873, of which 2,061 were voluntarily presented by the parties under section 6, and the remaining 1,812 were prepared by the Registrars of Mutations themselves under the provisions of Rule 5 of the Rules made by Government under the Act, the corresponding numbers of notices filed under these two heads during the year 1896-97 being 4,287 and 1,243, and those during the year 1897-98 being 4,063 and 2,109, respectively. The large decrease in the number of notices filed under section 6 indicates that the raiyats are no longer taking the same amount of interest in the voluntary registration of mutations of their holdings, and the evidence accumulates that a system, which depended on their prompt and faithful report of transfers, will not succeed.

4. The following table compares the number of mutations registered during the year with those registered during the preceding two years :—

Thana.	Office.	Permanent Tenures.						Temporary Tenures.						Holdings at fixed rates.					
		Transfer.			Succession.			Transfer.			Succession.			Transfer.			Succession.		
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bettiah ...	Bettiah ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	41	99	10	7	6	...	1	8	...	...	1	...
Hajipur ...	Hajipur ...	1	...	16	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	373	168	35	139	73
Do. ...	Mahnar ...	...	14	24	...	12	40	...	2	...	...	...	2	43	80	49	4	53	45
	Total ...	1	15	40	...	12	51	41	101	10	7	6	2	373	461	217	39	193	118

Thana.	Office.	Occupancy Holdings.						Other Holdings.						Total number of mutations registered.		
		Transfer.			Succession.			Transfer.			Succession.					
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Bettiah ...	Bettiah ...	1,081	928	260	50	9	5	...	59	22	...	1	...	1,180	1,112	297
Hajipur ...	Hajipur ...	1,176	1,180	764	120	288	285	118	137	68	19	22	27	1,789	2,139	1,412
Do. ...	Mahnar ...	538	1,433	1,370	57	788	1,457	7	88	88	...	69	48	649	2,539	3,093
	Total ...	2,795	3,541	2,394	227	1,085	1,747	125	284	148	19	92	75	3,618	5,790	4,802

The increase in the figures for the Mahnar office is reported to be due to the clearance of heavy arrears during the year under report. The figures for the Hajipur office have considerably fallen, but the Bettiah office shows the worst result of all. Financially, the three offices worked at a net loss of Rs. 1,710 during the year as against a loss of Rs. 895 during 1897-98 and a net gain of Rs. 507 during 1896-97.

5. *Orissa Settlement Records.*—As regards the maintenance of the settlement records in the temporarily-settled estates of Orissa, a draft Bill, based on lines approved by the Government of India, for the imposition of a patwari cess and the creation of a special staff of patwaris and kanungos, together with rules for the working of the entire scheme, has been prepared, but the introduction of the scheme has been postponed pending the consideration of a special report from the Board on the comparative merits of the patwari system and of a periodic local revision of the records.

6. *Maintenance of jamabandis in Government and Wards' Estates*—The year's record of work in the Government and Wards' Estates is, for the most part, one that leaves much to be desired. The number of tenancies in 14 of the Backergunge Government Estates in which mutations were registered, formed 11·4 per cent. of the total number, and this proportion was the highest attained in the province; but even there it is reported that no mutations were recorded in the eight other estates. The explanation of this may be sufficient, but it has not yet been offered. There was some increase in the number of mutations registered by the Burdwan Raj, but the local officials unhesitatingly maintain that under prevailing customs occupancy rights cannot be transferred without their consent, an opinion which Government has accepted. The Board have not noticed the Director's suggestion that the returns of this estate as at present prepared are useless and might be discontinued. Since it has been decided that the Manager should not be compelled to give effect to an alleged custom, the existence of which he denies, it would appear that the Director's proposal might be accepted, but the Board are desired to consider and pass orders on this matter. The Manager of the Maldwar Estate is reported to have paid great attention to the maintenance of an

accurate jamabandi; and his efforts, combined with the reduction in the mutation fees, led to a notable increase in the corrections made. Elsewhere there is little in the report of the Director of Land Records of a hopeful character; and though the Lieutenant-Governor is fully aware of the difficulties which beset the question, he is constrained to express his disappointment at the small progress made in the Government estates, where the obstacles to be overcome are least serious. He approves the action taken by the Collector of Backergunge for the improvement of the returns on his Wards' Estates.

In future reports the Director of Land Records should give particulars showing for what percentage of the number of tenants were the rent-rolls examined in the villages concerned by the Collector or his deputies, and the results of such examination as regards the number of transfers which had not been noted in the records or reported by the tahsildars. It is quite certain, from the experience in other provinces, that if such examination be properly conducted, different villages being selected yearly without any previous notice being given, much may be done to improve the present state of things, and all Collectors should understand that this is an important part of the duty of themselves and their subordinates in their winter tours. As soon as the estate officials see that this is done, marked advance will very quickly follow in the maintenance of correct records.

7. *Maintenance of boundary marks.*—The boundary marks which, according to the direction of the Board, it is incumbent on the District Collectors to have inspected, are those which have been erected in connection with cadastral and other surveys which demarcate the boundaries of estates or tenures or of lands which have been the subject of dispute in the course of settlement proceedings. As the Director of Land Records correctly points out, the District Officer can have this work adequately done only in the case of a few of the most important boundary pillars in his district; and anything like a complete inspection of the boundary marks of a district which has been cadastrally surveyed will require a carefully prepared map showing such marks and a special staff. The Lieutenant-Governor awaits the scheme now under the consideration of the Director of Land Records, and meantime is pleased to see that, in the majority of the districts, great attention is devoted to this important matter. The attention of the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division will be drawn to the remarks concerning this matter which the Director has made about the districts of Jalpaiguri and Bogra.

8. *Chapter III.—Utilisation of Land Records.*—The Lieutenant-Governor has read with much interest the remarks which the Director of Land Records has made on this subject, and though acknowledging that strictly speaking this chapter is reserved for a description of the work of a land records staff, provision for which does not at present exist in these provinces, he will be glad if the Director of Land Records will in future reports continue to show, as he has done in this, what use, so far as he can judge, has been made for administrative purposes of the record-of-rights of these districts which have been wholly dealt with. Rules requiring that in such districts the identification of lands referred to in deeds presented for registration shall take the form of a reference to the survey maps are under consideration.

Recently the Lieutenant-Governor's attention has been drawn to a remarkable decrease in the number of rioting cases in Muzaffarpur, due in part to an intelligent use, initiated by Mr. Hare in the Criminal Courts there, of the district record-of-rights, and His Honour will cause the District Magistrates who are concerned to be consulted as to the advisability of general instructions to Magistrates drawing their attention to the value of the record-of-rights in all cases dealing with land disputes. Subsequently it may be necessary to ascertain to what extent these instructions are being complied with.

9. *Chapter IV.—Scientific and National Enquiry under Imperial Control.*—The examination of various kinds of leguminous crops which was undertaken by Major Prain, I.M.S., during the year 1897-98 was finished during the year under report, but his report on the result of his investigation has not yet been published. The botanical examination of the varieties of *betel leaf* and *sola* which Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products, has been making

since the years 1896-97 and 1897-98, respectively, with the help of the Agricultural Department, was in progress throughout the year. His report on the result of his investigation into the causes of the outbreak of betel-nut plague in East Bengal during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 has not yet been received. Enquiries about *juar*, jute, *rhea*, and *dal* were also made during the year.

10. At the instance of the Government of India, enquiries were instituted during the year by this Government through the Agricultural Department into (1) the extent of the occurrence of sugarcane disease and the remedial measures adopted, and (2) the effects of the increasing imports of refined sugar from foreign countries, on the cultivation of sugarcane and the profits from the sugar industry. No definite conclusion has been arrived at as to whether the disease due to *Trichosphæria sacchari* exists in these provinces, though it has been ascertained that the crop so far is not affected to any serious extent. The enquiries made on the second point pointed to the following conclusions:—

(1) That the importation of foreign sugars had greatly reduced the price of refined sugars in the Indian market.

(2) That the Indian sugar-refining industry had been much injured by this reduction in price, that a large number of refineries have been closed, and that the remaining ones were mostly working at a loss.

(3) That the price of unrefined sugars, known as *gur* and *rab*, had not on the whole fallen.

(4) That mainly on account of the demand for raw sugar the area under sugarcane cultivation and the profits derived from that cultivation have not diminished in the past few years.

11. *Chemical analyses of soil-water, &c.*—The services of Dr. J. W. Leather, the Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, were utilised during the year in connection with the chemical analyses of different specimens of soils obtained from certain selected districts in East Bengal and the Orissa Division, as well as of soils impregnated with *reh* in certain tracts of the North Bihar districts. Enquiries were also made regarding the supposed injurious effects of irrigation in the districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, and Champaran, where the belief is widely prevalent that certain kinds of soil, if once irrigated, must always be irrigated. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that, as funds are available, efforts may be made to throw more light on this important question.

12. *Working of the Civil Veterinary Department.*—A separate Resolution, No. 2630, dated the 8th August 1899, has been recorded by this Government on the annual progress report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for the year 1898-99.

13. *Experimental farms.*—As already remarked in the Government Resolution recorded on the last year's annual report, the Sibpur farm was utilised during the year as a demonstrative farm for the practical training of the students of the agricultural classes attached to the Engineering College at that place. As an experimental farm, it does not appear to have achieved results of much importance. In the Burdwan and Dumraon farms almost the same series of experiments which had been conducted during the year 1897-98 were repeated during the year under report, with identical results in most cases. As in the previous year, the experimental cultivation of paddy, sugarcane, maize, *juar*, and potatoes was tried at Burdwan, and of paddy, wheat, potatoes, maize, and *bajra* in the Dumraon farm. The trials with different varieties of sugarcane and wheat in the latter farm proved that the *khari* variety of sugarcane and the Buxar and the Muzaffarnagar (white) varieties of wheat were superior to other varieties of the same crops in regard to productiveness, and it is gratifying to find that the results thus arrived at have been practically endorsed by the neighbouring raiyats. The experiments conducted in the two farms with the Naini Tal potato showed that the method of planting cut sets was more lucrative than when whole tubers were used. As usual, seeds and manures were distributed during the year from the two farms among the neighbouring cultivators and raiyats of Wards' and Government estates.

14. *Agricultural experiments in Government, Wards', and Private Estates.*—The orders conveyed in the Resolution on the last year's annual report, calling upon managers and officers in charge of Wards' and Government estates to pay increased attention to the introduction of agricultural improvements in estates in their respective charges bore some fruit during the year under report. American maize did well in the Tributary States of Orissa, and potatoes were successfully grown in several districts. Many experiments were failures owing to untimely sowing or unsuitable seed; but such must be expected, for rapid progress in a matter of this kind cannot reasonably be depended on. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with much satisfaction the Director's mention of the names of Mr. Robindra Nath Tagore (who has also shown much enterprise in his silk-rearing experiments), Mr. Pal Chaudhuri, Babu Gauri Sankar Rai, and Babu Charu Krishna Mazumdar. There are few objects to which zamindars of means and leisure can devote their time, with greater pleasure to themselves, and greater profit to their fellow-countrymen, than experiments in the garden and the farm; and it is greatly to be desired that the example which these gentlemen have set should be widely followed.

The record of the experiments made during the year by the Agri-Horticultural Society has been read with interest.

15. *Silk experiments.*—As already remarked in the Government Resolution recorded on the last year's annual report, an important change took place in the management of sericultural operations during the year under report. Until that year the operations were conducted under the immediate control and supervision of the Agricultural Department, Government making a fixed annual grant of Rs. 3,000 for the purpose. Under the new arrangement sanctioned by Government, the entire management and control of the operations, together with the services of the travelling Sericultural Overseer and all sericultural appliances in his hands, were transferred to an independent committee consisting of members who are representatives of the chief silk firms in the Murshidabad district, on their agreeing to spend Rs. 5,000 annually, for a period of three years, for the purpose of teaching M. Pasteur's system of rearing silk-worm to the cocoon-rearers of Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Malda, and Birbhum. In appreciation of the enterprise of the Committee, Government agreed to subsidise it to the extent of Rs. 3,000 annually, on the condition that the subscriptions promised were duly paid in. Operations during the year were confined to the districts of Malda, Birbhum, and Murshidabad. In the first two districts the new system of rearing resulted in an increased produce of cocoons amounting to 50 per cent. and an increase in the selling price of the cocoons of about 60 per cent., results which are highly satisfactory. In Murshidabad the work was commenced too late in the year to show any good outturn. The receipts of the Committee during the year amounted to Rs. 6,332 against an expenditure of Rs. 7,104. Against the deficit of Rs. 772 there was a set-off of Rs. 766, the unrealised value of appliances sold. Considering this to be the first move on the part of persons directly interested in the silk industry of the country towards the adoption of European methods of silk-worm rearing, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the result of the year's working of the new scheme has been extremely good, and he will watch the progress of this movement with great interest.

16. The progress in the sericultural work of the Rampur Boalia Industrial School was also very satisfactory. During the year Government sanctioned an annual subsidy of Rs. 500 to the school to enable it to send out trained men into the villages for teaching the scientific method of rearing silk-worms. Its financial condition was very prosperous, the figures of receipts and expenditure being as noted on the margin. The success of the school is largely due to the Secretary of the Committee, Babu Akhoy Kumar Maitra, who is reported to have devoted much time and ability to its welfare.

	Rs.
Opening cash balance on 1st April 1898	6,470
Contributions during the year	3,764
Total ...	10,234
Deduct disbursements during the year	3,838
Closing balance	6,396

17. *Chapter VI.—Agricultural education.*—The agricultural classes at Sibpur have now been working for one year, and the results, so far as can be at present judged, though to a certain extent satisfactory, point to the necessity

of extending the curriculum. Before passing orders on this point, the Lieutenant-Governor would like to see the results of another year's working of the classes.

18. *Agricultural exhibitions.*—Altogether 12 agricultural exhibitions or shows were held during the year at the places noted on the margin compared with 10 in the preceding year, and Government spent a sum of Rs. 1,670 in the distribution of prizes and certificates. Two of these exhibitions, namely those at Madhupur and Cuttack, were primarily designed for flower shows. The rest, with the exception of the Alipur and Falakata fairs, which are held for political reasons, are cattle and horse fairs, with or without exhibition of agricultural produces. The Suri Cattle and Agricultural show held in January 1899 was conspicuously successful. The Madhupur show is due to the exertions of Babu Hem Chandra Mitra, zamindar, whose efforts to improve the agriculture of his neighbours are to be commended.

(1) Suri.
(2) Kalimpong in Darjeeling.
(3) Alipur } Jalpaiguri.
(4) Falakata }
(5) Bera in Pabna.
(6) Rukindipur in Bogra.
(7) Sonepur.
(8) Sitamarhi.
(9) Berhampore in Shahabad.
(10) Tintanga in Bhagalpur.
(11) Madhupur in the Sonthal Parganas.
(12) Cuttack.

19. *Cost of agricultural experiments.*—The total expenditure from Government funds during the year on agricultural enquiry and improvement (excluding the pay of the superior establishment, the expenditure on silk experiments, the cost of the Civil Veterinary Department, and the cost of maintenance of the Sibpur farm) amounted to Rs. 6,155-11-9 as against Rs. 8,406-12-7 in the preceding year. This apparent decrease is due to the transfer of the Sibpur farm, on which over Rs. 3,000 were spent last year, to the Education Department. The expenditure on seed potatoes has increased from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2,000, and that on cattle breeding from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,037.

20. *Conclusion.*—The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are tendered to Mr. P. C. Lyon for the ability with which he supervised the work of the many branches of the Department during the year. The commendation bestowed by the Director on his Assistant Director, Mr. Nagendra Nath Banerjee, and his Personal Assistant on the settlement side, Mr. Rowland Nagendra Lal Chandra, will be noted by the Appointment Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it, together with the Report and the forwarding letter of the Board of Revenue, be submitted to the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and a copy also be forwarded to the Board of Revenue.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE FINAL REPORT ON THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT ESTATE OF TUSHKHALI IN THE DISTRICT OF BACKERGUNGE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 11th November 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 959T.R.

READ—

The Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Government Estate of Tushkhali in the district of Backergunge.

Read also—

Letters No 163T.S., dated the 8th June 1899, from the Director of Land Records, and No. 718A., dated the 22nd July 1899, from the Board of Revenue, reviewing and submitting the above report.

ABAD TUSHKHALI is a resumed estate, the proprietary right of which belongs to Government, consisting of about 36 square miles of land, originally jungle, on the east bank of the Baleshwar river, and intersected by a net-work of water-courses. The encroachment of the neighbouring zamindars about 1830 first drew the attention of Government to the estate, possession of which was obtained from the Court in 1836. It was not easy, however, to collect rents. The population, which now numbers about 30,000, in the proportion of 3 Muhammadans to 1 Hindu, has always been turbulent, and has proved too strong for any other than khas management. The last settlement was in 1875-76, and was for 20 years; and consequently a new survey was begun in 1894, by Babu Peari Mohan Basu, Deputy Collector. It was anticipated that the operations would cost Rs. 9,400, and be completed before the expiry of the old settlement; but these hopes were not realized, for the cost exceeded Rs. 16,000, and final publication was not made until February 1898. The Director of Land Records is of the opinion that the work could have been completed in time for the new rate of rents to come into use a year earlier than they did.

History of the tract under survey-settlement; its population; and cost of the present settlement.

2. The estate comprises 24 villages, containing, according to the present survey, a total area of 23,038 acres, of which 21,356 acres (or about 93 per cent. of the total area) have been assessed to rent. The total area found at the previous settlement of 1875-76 was 22,754 acres, of which 21,934 acres (or 96 per cent.) were assessed. Thus though the total area has increased by 284 acres, the assessable area has decreased by 578 acres, for which satisfactory explanations are given.

Area of the estate.

3. Of the 24 villages, 3 (Algi, Badura and Mirukhali khas), containing an area of 1,934 acres (viz., 1,808 acres assessed to rent and 126 acres left out of assessment), were excluded from reassessment, because, owing to the silting up of the irrigation *khals*, the productiveness of their lands has been much diminished. This would point to the necessity of making some temporary reduction in the rents of these villages, which His Honour assumes the Board has already considered and dealt with. Measures have been taken to improve the channels, and it is expected that after five years, when it is proposed to resettle them, the restored fertility will justify an increment in the rent. While the survey and attestation were finished for the entire estate, the settlement of revenue has been made in respect of 21 villages only, containing 21,104 acres, of which 19,548 were assessed, the rest being left unassessed. Of this area, 16,501 acres are cultivated, 2,591 acres are culturable, but not cultivated, and 2,012 acres consist of homestead and other non-culturable lands, or are covered by rivers and jhils. Of the whole assessed area, a little over five-sixths is settled with raiyats and the rest with tenure-holders, while of the unassessed area, 839 acres are at the disposal of Government and 717 acres are included in the holdings of the raiyats.

Area under assessment.

4. Rice is the principal crop, covering an area of about 13,000 acres, the remaining 3,501 acres of the cultivated area of the 21 villages settled being principally occupied by fruit-bearing orchards and garden crops. Experiments were made in 1897, in which year the rice crop was estimated at 12 annas, to test the productiveness

Crops.

of the best rice lands; and an outturn of 32 maunds 30 seers of paddy per acre was obtained, equal to about 22½ maunds of husked rice. The average local price of common rice being Rs. 2-13-3 a maund, the gross value per acre of the grain merely of a three-quarters crop is about Rs. 63-8, or nearly ten times the rent assessed.

Incidence of holding.

5. In the 21 villages which have now been surveyed and settled, there are 3,455 tenants directly holding under Government, classed as follows:—

Tenure-holders.	Osat talukdar	1	Raiyats.	Settled raiyats	3,076
	Howladars	26		Occupancy raiyats	293
	Nim howladars	30		Non-occupancy raiyats	29

When Government recovered possession of the estate in 1830 many claims to tenures were advanced; but it was ruled that they were the creation of mere trespassers, and all were disallowed. In 1861, however, the Board rewarded deserving raiyats by granting them tenures, and the number of tenure-holders has subsequently increased by partition.

It appears that the Settlement Officer recognized as separate tenures the subdivisions of the original tenures caused by the Mahammadan law of succession. His reasons for this policy, whereby the number of tenures was increased, are not stated. His Honour is by no means inclined to view such proceedings with favour, save under very exceptional circumstances, as it tends to increase the cost of management. He therefore trusts that the Board, if they have not already done so, will strongly impress on Settlement Officers the danger involved in recognizing as separate tenures and holdings private subdivisions of the same.

The right of transfer of their occupancy-holding was formally conceded to the raiyats in 1876, and it is widely exercised. The Muhammadans, who are prohibited from the practice of usury by their local religious teachers, evade the restriction by an ingenious exercise of the right of transfer. The borrower nominally sells his *jot* to the lender, and becomes his under-raiyat at a rate of rent frequently more than 50 per cent. above the rent payable to Government, until such time as he succeeds in repaying the loan. Then, in accordance with a verbal stipulation, he is given back his rights. This is one more illustration of the difficulties inherent in usury laws.

Rates of assessment.

6. Before 1860 the rate fixed for the cultivators was an all-round average one of Re. 1-5 per bigha of the standard measure, but this was never accepted by the tenants, and great difficulties were experienced in realising rents. At the settlement of 1859-60, the lands were divided into five classes according to their productive quality and assessed accordingly; and the same division was adhered to in the settlement of 1875-76, whilst the rates were enhanced. At the present settlement the number of classes has been retained, and a very extensive redistribution of the lands therein has been made. The final report has failed to show the area under each class as compared with that of the previous settlement, or the reasons for such changes as were made. Although in paragraph 9 of his letter No. 22T., dated the 25th December 1896, the Settlement Officer, with reference to these villages, states that they have been generally improved both by natural causes and by works of improvement carried on during the currency of the past settlement, at the expense of Government, involving an expenditure exceeding Rs. 70,000, yet the results of the Settlement Officer's classification, as given in the table below, would point clearly to an opposite conclusion for which no reasons are assigned:—

Class.	Area. According to former settlement.	Area. According to present settlement.
	Bighas.	Bighas.
First	46,091	18,421
Second	5,437	24,374
Third	7,598	6,934
Fourth	24	4,794
Fifth	1,475	4,621
Total ...	60,625	59,144

The rent has been enhanced on account of the rise in the prices of food-grains in the last ten years, as compared with the first ten years of the old settlement, by which an increase of annas 3-4 in the rupee, or 20 per cent., could have been demanded, but this right has not been exercised to the full. The following table compares the rates fixed at the several settlements made:—

	1859-60.	1875-76.	1897-98.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
1st class	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 14 0
2nd „	1 3 0	1 9 0	1 13 0
3rd „	1 2 0	1 6 0	1 11 0
4th „	1 1 0	1 5 0	1 8 0
5th „	1 0 0	1 3 0	1 6 0

Rent and its incidence.

7. As stated before, only 21 villages were affected by the present settlement, the rental of which has been increased by Rs. 8,929, from Rs. 93,282 to Rs. 1,02,211, or by 9 per cent. only. The increase has been formally accepted by all the tenants concerned without objection. This gives an average of Rs. 6-3-1 per acre of the cultivated area of 16,501 acres. The rental of the three villages not settled remains at Rs. 9,027, exclusive of Rs. 123, which is the income at present obtained from the bazars.

Attitude of the tenants.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to find that the relations with the tenants during the operations were, contrary to expectation, of so cordial a character; though it may perhaps be considered that the amiability they displayed was not unconnected with the great disproportion between the actual assessment made by the Assistant Settlement Officer, and that which might legally have been imposed. His Honour has noticed with regret that as regards duration and costs these operations greatly exceeded the original estimates, while as concerns the probable increase in the rent, it would appear that the anticipations, according to which the additional rent would proportionately for these villages have been about Rs. 45,000, were not based on any reliable data.

Works of improvement.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that during the last 20 years the estate was under khas management, various works of improvements, such as embankments, bunds, tanks, roads, bridges, costing an aggregate sum of Rs. 94,257, have been executed by the Khas Tahsil Department and the District Board of Backergunge; but it is doubtful if they were registered under the Bengal Tenancy Act, a remissness which it is hoped will not recur. His Honour trusts that this subject will continue to receive the careful consideration of the officers entrusted with the management of the estate, and that each year some useful work will be executed, within the means at their disposal, which will add to the prosperity and comfort of the tenants.

Term of settlement.

10. The estate will be managed khas during the pleasure of Government, and its settlement is hereby confirmed under Rule 4 (IV), Part III, Chapter 13, page 102 of the Survey-Settlement Manual.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Purchase of Stores in England and locally by the General and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal, during 1898-99.

No. 5162A.

Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS.

Dated Calcutta, the 13th November 1899.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

(1) Letter from the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, No. 4589A., dated the 18th September 1899, submitting to the Government of India, Public Works Department, the statement of expenditure on stores in the General and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal for the year 1898-99.

(2) Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1426S.R., dated 25th March 1895, pointing out that, as it is understood, that several of the principal engineering firms in India now possess the apparatus necessary for the proper testing, both of the raw material and of the finished product, the fullest use should be made, subject to the prescribed precautions, of the liberty to procure supplies in India.

(3) Resolution on the operations of the Public Works Department, Bengal, in 1897-98 in respect of purchases of stores in England and locally.

REMARKS.—The following information is published to show the operations of the Public Works Department of this Province during 1898-99, in respect to the purchase of European stores in England and locally.

2. The total value of the stores so purchased amounted to Rs. 2,96,441. This sum is made up as follows:—

			Rs.
(*a*) Cost of stores obtained though the Secretary of State			1,56,843
(*b*) Cost of stores locally purchased—			
	Rs.		
(*i*) Of European manufacture	92,270		
(*ii*) Of Indian manufacture from imported material	47,328		
			1,39,598
			2,96,441

3. The principal items of the stores obtained though the Secretary of State were the following:—

	Rs.
Steel joists	59,413
Iron and steel T's, L's, flats, round, channel, etc. ...	57,857
Portland cement	15,906
Steam Road-roller	5,781
Paints	4,833
Plate glass	4,120
Glazed Tiles	2,518
Miscellaneous	6,415
	1,56,843

None of the above articles could have been entirely manufactured in India.

4. Of stores of European manufacture locally purchased on the score of urgency the following is a detailed list:—

	Rs.
Steel joists	31,542
T's, L's, channels and flats	35,934
Corrugated-iron sheets	4,292
Galvanized-iron pipes	4,341
Portland cement	3,600
Silicate paint	1,478
Fencing	1,190
Mansfield gas apparatus	1,680
Thresh's Steam disinfectors	8,213
	92,270

Taking India Office prices and adding freight and incidental charges the cost of these articles if purchased through the Secretary of State is estimated at Rs. 73,098; the estimated loss to Government being 26·22 per cent. against a corresponding figure of 22·21 per cent. in the previous year.

5. The total value of stores locally manufactured from imported material, or substituted for stores formerly imported shows a slight increase over the figure of the previous year, being Rs. 47,328 against Rs. 38,726. The items making up this total are—

	Rs.
Wrought-iron roof trusses	13,068
Ditto Bridge-girders	7,500
Ditto Record racks	10,008
Ditto Well curbs	3,348
Cast-iron columns	6,689
Do. pipes	1,234
Do. grills	1,784
Pile shoes, and bolts and nuts	2,644
Raw Linseed oil	1,053
	47,328

6. The policy prescribed in Resolution No. 1426S.R., of the 25th March 1895, by the Government of India, continues to receive the attention of the Local Government.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the next issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; the Calcutta Trades' Association; and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. JOSCELYNE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

LIBERALITY OF BABU KANAI LAL BOGLA.

No. 641T.—M., dated Darjeeling, the 9th November 1899.

From—E. N. Baker, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,
To—The Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1499D., dated the 19th October 1899, in which you report that Babu Kanai Lal Bogla, of the firm of Messrs. Mongnyram Kanai Lal, of Calcutta, has given a donation of Rs. 25,000 through Rai Kailas Chandra Bose Bahadur, of Calcutta, for improving the accommodation at Puri for pilgrims visiting the shrine of Jaggernath. You state that the donor desires the money to be spent under your direction, and that you will shortly inform Government how you propose to spend the money. You suggest that in the meantime his liberality may be suitably acknowledged in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

2. In reply, I am desired to request that the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor may be conveyed to the donor for his liberality and public spirit, and that proposals for the disposal of the money may be submitted to Government for sanction before any expenditure is incurred.

3. The correspondence will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 13th November 1899.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Condition of *aman* paddy and sugarcane good. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	...	14½	per rupee.
Kalna	...	13½	
Katwa	...	15	
Raniganj	...	14	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Aman* promising. Harvesting of *aus* and sowing of *rabi* continue: Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather fair and seasonable. Harvesting of *nuan* paddy continues. Sowing of *rabi* continues. Winter rice and other standing crops doing well. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 16 seers per rupee at Bankura and 15 seers 10 chitaks at Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of winter rice good. *Rabi* crops being sown. Cattle-disease reported from Salboni and Gahbeta. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	...	16	0	per rupee.
Contai	...	15	8	
Tamluk	...	14	3½	
Ghatal	...	15	0	

Hooghly.—No rain. Prospects of *aman* and *rabi* crops good. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Aman* doing well. Sowing of *rabi* still continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¼ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Harvesting of *aman* on high lands commenced. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	...	12	0	per rupee.
Barasat	...	15	0	
Basirhat	...	13	14	
Diamond Harbour	...	12	13	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* favourable. *Kalai* and sugarcane doing well. Sowing of *rabi* still continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* favourable. *Kalai* doing well. Sowing of *rabi* continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	...	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	...	14½	
Kandi	...	17½	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather seasonable: fine, clear and cold. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Prospects of *aman* paddy good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	...	15 to 18	per rupee.
Jhenida	...	18	
Magura	...	17	
Narail	...	16	
Bangaon	...	16 to 17	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* continue favourable. Cultivation of lands for the *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	...	16¼	per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	16	
Satkhira	...	14	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool. Standing crops good. Cattle-disease reported from Bunshihari. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Haimanti* paddy is in excellent condition. Transplantation of tobacco and sowing of mustard commenced. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Hills—Haimanti* paddy, *bara marua*, *kalai*, *phaphar*, wheat, barley and *tori* are progressing. *Terai—Haimanti* paddy, potatoes, and mustard are doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Hills	9	per rupee.
Terai	17	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 20 seers and at Kalimpong 32 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Prospects of crops good. Common rice selling at 16½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease prevailing in Nilphamari.

Bogra.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather fine and cool. Prospects of crops good. Price of common rice 14 seers 11 chitaks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of paddy going on. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice stationary.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Tangail	18	
Netrokona	17	
Kishorganj	17	
Jamalpur	16	

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops generally good. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather seasonably cool. *Aman* paddy doing well. Pulses being harvested. Lands being prepared for spring crops. Average price of common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. Cultivation of land for *rabi* crops going on. Treatment of cattle-disease at Chagalnaya continues. The disease at Senbag abated. Fodder and water good. Common rice (*aman*) 16 seers and (*aus*) 18 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall ·02. Prospects of crops good. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 15 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Prospects of paddy fair. Sowing of *rabi* still continues. Weeding of *rabi* commenced in many places. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water for cattle plentiful. Common rice in Patna sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. Early paddy being harvested. *Rabi* and poppy being sown. Common rice selling at 15 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* being sown. Paddy partly died out for want of rain. Fodder and water abundant. Seventy-five cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram. Common rice at Sadar 12 seers per rupee.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Average prices are—Common rice 13 seers 2 chitaks and *makai* 14 seers 1 chitak per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. Winter rice maturing. Prospects moderate. *Rabi* sowing still proceeding and germinating well. Poppy sowing progressing, although retarded by heat. Price of common rice 14½ seers and maize 16½ seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prospects good. Prices are—Common rice 12½ seers, wheat 13½ seers, barley 16 seers, *makai* 16 seers, gram 14 seers, *rahar* 14½ seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather temperate. Prospects of standing crops good. *Rabi* sowings going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	11	0	per rupee.
Samastipur	14	0	
Madhubani	13	13	

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings continue. Prospects of standing crops fair. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	12½	per rupee.
Begusarai	12	
Jamui	13½	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Winter rice in ear and doing well. *Rabi* sowings continue. Cattle-disease all over the district. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice are as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	15	2	per rupee.
Supaul	18	0	
Madhipura	13	0	
Banka	12	13	

Purnea.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aghani* rice good. *Rabi* sowings commenced. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kishanganj	17	

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Coarse rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Prospects of crops very good. Cutting of paddy has begun, Cattle-disease reported from Rajmahal. Average price of common rice 13 seers 6 chitaks and Indian-corn 19 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Laghu sarad* ripening and being reaped in places, *Guru sarad* in ear. *Arhar* and sugarcane growing. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	19	11	
Banki	16	0	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. *Sarad* in ear. *Asu* being harvested. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues. Sugarcane good. Rice sells at 18¾ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 16 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Basudevpur and Dhamnagar Circles. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Paddy in ear and in some places *laghu* paddy ripening. Gathering of *biri* commenced. Other *rabi* sowings completed. Cotton being gathered, Sugarcane doing well. More rain wanted for *rabi*. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee at Angul and 8¼ seers at Bisipara.

Puri.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Laghu sarad* being harvested. *Bara sarad* in flower. *Kulthi*, *biri*, and other pulses thriving. Sugarcane being pressed. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	13	2	per rupee.
Khurda	14	0	
Interior of district	14	2	

Test-works discontinued except in Satpara and Malud, which have been opened quite recently.

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of rice in progress. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Rice selling at Ranchi 10 seers, and in the interior 13½ seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Rain urgently required for *rabi* sowing. Prices at Sadar are—Common rice 11 seers 5 chitaks, barley 15 seers 12 chitaks, *makai* 13 seers 8 chitaks, *gram* 14 seers 10 chitaks, *marua* 16 seers 14 chitaks, wheat 11 seers 5 chitaks and *mahua* 33 seers 12 chitaks per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from a few places. Fodder and water sufficient.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops fair. Winter rice an average crop. *Rabi* crops promise well. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Topchanchi, and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13¼ seers and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—No rain. *Rabi* crop needs rain. Rice sells at 12 seers on the railway line hat, 13 seers in Chaibassa; average price in district, 16 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—No rain has been reported during the week except a slight shower in Chittagong. The general prospects of the crops continue practically the same as in the previous week. The rice crop is maturing, and on the high lands the harvesting has begun in some districts. The sowing of the spring crops is going on except in some parts of the Chota Nagpur Division, where it is retarded for want of rain. The *rabi* crops in Angul are also in need of some more rain. The test-works in Puri have been discontinued except those at Satpara and Malud, which have been opened quite recently. No important change in the price of common rice is reported except at Bisipara in Angul, where it rose from 12 to 8¼ seers a rupee. Cattle-disease is reported from a few districts. Fodder is everywhere plentiful.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 14th November 1899.

Meteorological Report of the Province

Meteorological Division	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Station Observations.												
				Air Pressure.					Wind.		Temperature.					
				Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·962	29·766	29·864	29·912	+·049	S45°W	34	92·9	68·8	87·9	74·1	81·0	
			Raniganj	29·717	29·537	29·616	29·905	—	S80°W	32	95·2	66·0	89·5	70·7	80·1	
		Birbhum	.....													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·744	29·547	29·630	29·884	—	N27°E	28	94·6	67·6	88·7	72·2	80·5	
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·894	29·695	29·800	29·898	+·033	S85°W	55	94·3	67·2	89·2	72·3	80·7	
		Hooghly	.....													
		Howrah	.....													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·029	29·782	29·928	29·898	+·046	N32°E	199	90·9	67·6	80·6	74·9	80·8	
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·031	29·825	29·838	29·905	+·048	N34°W	72	91·9	68·2	87·2	73·7	80·4	
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30·005	29·800	29·917	29·914	—	S5°E	61	93·3	64·2	87·9	72·3	80·2	
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·988	29·776	29·888	29·904	+·037	S0°W	37	91·2	65·2	86·1	73·8	80·3	
		Jessore	Jessore	29·998	29·761	29·923	29·903	+·043	N45°E	20	93·0	65·2	87·1	73·7	80·4	
		Khulna	.....													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·988	29·755	29·880	29·899	+·046	N63°W	53	91·6	64·1	86·9	73·7	80·3	
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·939	29·764	29·849	29·929	+·065	N45°E	72	91·3	69·8	86·7	72·6	79·4	
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·899	29·555	29·669	29·916	+·040	N60°E	45	90·4	64·1	85·9	70·2	78·1	
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·184	22·971	23·090	—	+·042	N34°E	89	67·2	48·5	61·4	45·8	53·1	
	Rajshahi	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29·870	29·729	29·818	29·934	—	S85°E	36	90·9	65·6	85·7	71·4	78·6	
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·927	29·725	29·842	29·922	+·047	S76°E	45	93·2	61·7	87·0	71·3	79·4	
		Bogra	Bogra	29·972	29·763	29·891	29·908	—	—	—	90·2	65·2	85·9	73·0	79·5	
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·989	29·725	29·898	29·898	+·036	S2°W	33	89·8	65·8	85·9	73·9	79·9	
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·012	29·756	29·931	29·905	+·051	E	92	90·1	69·3	86·6	75·6	81·1	
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·978	29·735	29·896	29·907	+·052	N45°E	6	89·7	?	85·1	?	?	
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30·007	29·784	29·918	29·912	+·047	S11°E	40	91·5	65·9	86·7	73·4	80·1	
		Backergunge	Barisal	30·039	29·789	29·946	29·904	+·039	N11°E	30	91·3	66·6	86·2	74·4	80·3	
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·987	29·791	29·921	29·906	—	S30°E	86	92·3	64·9	87·9	73·4	80·7	
		Noakhali	Noakhali	30·000	29·752	29·916	29·906	—	N27°E	56	89·7	62·5	85·5	71·9	78·7	
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·942	29·776	29·864	29·909	+·035	N65°E	84	90·5	65·1	86·0	73·2	79·6	
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....													
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Rankipore	29·887	29·677	29·771	29·910	+·038	S2°E	76	93·5	62·3	89·3	72·4	80·9	
		Gaya	Gaya	29·680	29·493	29·579	29·916	+·046	S1°E	70	97·4	61·7	92·5	69·8	81·1	
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·768	29·485	29·5·7	29·901	+·030	S24°W	64	96·3	62·9	91·4	69·5	80·5	
			Buxar	29·805	29·583	29·686	29·883	+·017	S30°W	51	95·5	61·5	91·2	69·5	80·4	
			Arrah	29·870	29·681	29·754	29·901	—	S2°E	42	95·9	61·0	91·1	69·0	80·1	
		Saran	Chapra	29·883	29·679	29·769	29·908	—	N63°E	?	93·3	61·6	89·4	70·6	80·0	
		Champaran	Motihari	29·859	29·625	29·736	29·912	—	N64°E	42	92·0	57·9	88·6	69·1	78·9	
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·897	29·684	29·779	29·913	—	S79°E	4	91·7	61·8	88·2	71·1	79·6	
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·896	29·690	29·785	29·908	+·033	S75°E	46	91·3	63·9	87·5	72·9	80·2	
		Monghyr	.....													
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·888	29·706	29·791	29·906	+·051	Calm	?	92·7	60·2	88·1	71·1	79·6	
		Purnea	Purnea	29·955	29·743	29·839	29·912	+·044	N85°E	63	94·2	59·3	87·1	72·2	79·7	
		Malda	Malda	29·976	29·791	29·879	29·904	—	N76°E	90	92·1	62·0	86·9	71·9	79·4	
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·560	29·368	29·456	29·912	+·050	S79°E	30	92·0	61·0	87·0	69·9	78·6	
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·961	29·735	29·873	29·897	+·045	N39°E	38	90·4	69·2	90·5	74·5	82·5	
			False Point	30·016	29·774	29·929	29·891	+·043	N31°W	133	92·5	69·1	87·5	74·5	81·0	
		Balasore	Balasore	29·997	29·752	29·906	29·900	+·033	N57°W	76	92·4	66·3	87·9	72·4	80·2	
			Shortt's Island	30,005	29,761	29,928	29,896	—	N8°E	192	95·0	73·6	87·8	79·2	83·5	
		Puri	Puri	30·023	29·797	29·932	29·895	—	N12°E	196	96·7	71·6	89·6	76·8	83·2	
			Gopalpur	30·008	29·803	29·925	29·896	—	N17°W	217	94·3	70·1	87·8	74·1	81·0	
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28·044	27·848	27·942	29·917	+·045	S69°W	125	92·2	58·7	86·5	66·0	76·3	
		Ranchi	Ranchi	27·915	27·723	27·821	29·915	+·050	S72°W	87	92·7	60·0	86·2	65·0	75·7	
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·324	29·143	29·218	29·926	—	N88°E	98	90·1	51·0	92·8	61·3	77·1	
		Manbhum	Purulia	29·240	29·055	29·132	29·907	—	N45°W	?	94·5	65·0	89·7	68·9	79·3	
		Singhbhum	Chaibasa	29·279	29·092	29·182	29·905	—	N21°W	18	95·4	64·0	89·7	69·1	79·4	
		Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·700	29·585	29·656	29·903	+·049	N	36	89·7	64·5	83·8	69·6	76·2	
Assam.	.....	Goalpara	Dhubri	29·950	29·741	29·854	29·926	+·039	N77°E	79	88·7	65·7	83·5	72·7	78·1	
		Cachar	Silchar	29·971	29·776	29·884	29·942	+·071	N45°E	38	93·0	63·4	87·9	72·4	80·2	

Bengal for the month of October 1899.

Humidity.		Cloud.		Rainfall.	District Observations.										
					Rainfall—										
					Of month.					Since 16th October 1899.					
Mean, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	District.
84	+3	2·6	—1·7	3·66	2·80	3·29	—0·49	2·80	4·30	1·34	1·31	+0·03	1·80	1·42	Burdwan.
89	—	2·7	—	2·25											
					3·08	3·33	—0·25	2·75	4·42	1·95	1·19	+0·76	1·75	1·33	Birbhum.
79	—	2·6	—	3·12	3·33	3·16	+0·17	2·70	4·23	1·23	1·21	+0·02	1·70	1·45	Bankura.
81	—	2·0	—	3·32	4·23	4·43	—0·20	2·67	5·11	1·22	1·95	—0·73	1·50	1·62	Midnapore.
					2·07	4·11	—1·14	2·33	5·38	0·87	1·53	—0·66	1·33	1·73	Hooghly.
					3·42	3·75	—0·33	2·00	5·42	0·66	1·42	—0·76	1·00	1·72	Howrah.
87	0	4·7	—0·6	7·84	4·46	5·28	—0·82	3·71	5·95	1·43	2·27	—0·84	2·00	1·96	24-Parganas.
86	+3	3·2	—1·7	3·02	3·02	4·39	—1·37	2·00	6·04	1·30	1·91	—0·61	1·00	1·90	Calcutta.
86	—	3·7	—	2·79	3·14	4·12	—0·98	3·20	5·17	1·90	1·62	+0·28	1·80	1·71	Nadia.
87	+5	3·0	—1·8	3·29	3·01	3·68	+0·23	3·25	4·70	2·45	1·38	+1·07	2·13	1·40	Murshidabad.
82	+2	3·5	—1·7	3·68	3·37	4·34	—0·97	5·20	5·38	2·00	1·97	+0·03	2·80	1·93	Jessore.
					5·12	4·94	+0·18	5·00	5·72	2·72	2·18	+0·54	3·33	1·98	Khulna.
85	—	3·4	—	3·05	3·24	3·47	—0·23	2·83	4·36	2·26	1·11	+1·15	1·83	1·21	Rajshahi.
85	—	3·5	—	1·57	0·96	3·75	—2·79	2·75	3·74	0·70	1·10	—0·40	1·50	1·18	Dinajpur.
83	—	1·7	—	1·74	2·15	4·42	—2·27	4·25	4·15	1·35	1·43	—0·08	1·75	1·50	Jalpaiguri.
88	+11	4·6	—1·3	1·32		6·16			5·89		2·39			1·36	Darjeeling.
85	—	6·3	—	2·59	1·96	5·49	—3·53	5·50	4·62	0·89	1·71	—0·82	2·25	1·50	Cooch Behar.
86	—	2·2	—	1·96	3·05	4·70	—1·65	3·40	3·79	2·26	1·44	+0·82	1·60	1·12	Rangpur.
85	—	2·3	—	5·24	3·89	4·24	—0·35	4·00	4·83	3·12	1·56	+1·56	2·50	1·13	Bogra.
90	—	*4·0	—	4·12	3·66	4·14	—0·48	3·00	5·19	3·07	1·62	+1·45	2·00	1·89	Pabna.
83	0	4·7	+0·4	3·89	3·85	4·22	—0·37	5·00	5·53	2·93	1·82	+1·11	2·80	1·90	Dacca.
85	—	*5·3	—	5·03	6·16	5·05	+1·11	5·57	4·91	4·06	1·73	+2·33	3·43	1·92	Mymensingh.
89	—	2·7	—	6·37	6·35	4·31	+2·04	6·00	5·49	4·49	1·74	+2·75	3·33	2·00	Faridpur.
85	—	3·9	—	14·71	15·45	5·93	+9·52	7·33	6·45	13·05	2·31	+10·74	4·50	2·12	Backergunge.
82	—	4·0	—	6·16		4·69			5·10		2·15			2·13	Tippera.
81	—	4·2	—	18·89	14·79	7·73	+7·06	9·00	7·13	12·10	2·95	+9·15	5·75	2·22	Noakhali.
83	—1	4·2	—0·9	22·35	23·82	6·74	+17·08	7·60	6·69	23·14	3·10	+20·04	6·80	2·65	Chittagong.
					13·67	6·54	+7·13	8·00	8·58	13·43	2·18	+11·25	7·00	2·71	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
73	—4	1·4	—2·2	1·93	1·48	2·95	—1·47	1·00	3·15	1·48	1·08	+0·40	1·00	1·00	Patna.
68	—5	1·6	—2·1	0·42	0·68	2·31	—1·63	1·12	2·66	0·65	0·72	—0·07	1·12	1·01	Gaya.
69	—	1·3	—	1·09											
68	—	1·1	—	0·86	0·84	2·87	—2·03	0·63	2·75	0·84	1·05	—0·21	0·63	1·00	Shahabad.
67	—	0·1	—	2·03											
70	—	0·5	—	0·45	0·46	3·49	—3·03	1·00	2·74	0·46	0·98	—0·52	1·00	0·62	Saran.
67	—	0·4	—	0·10	0·34	3·31	—2·97	1·00	2·52	0·34	0·86	—0·52	1·00	0·60	Champaran.
63	—	*0·5	—	2·31	1·95	2·64	—0·69	1·14	2·42	1·95	0·83	+1·12	1·14	0·71	Muzaffarpur.
67	+2	1·8	—1·4	3·14	2·74	2·10	+0·64	1·00	2·42	2·74	0·67	+2·07	1·00	0·70	Darbhanga.
					0·58	2·36	—1·78	1·00	2·56	0·53	0·76	—0·23	0·80	0·90	Monghyr.
66	—	*2·4	—	0·10	0·63	2·69	—1·96	0·84	3·04	0·45	0·90	—0·45	0·67	0·89	Bhagalpur.
69	+2	1·9	—1·6	0·12	0·04	3·08	—3·04	0·00	3·17	0·03	1·00	—0·97	0·00	0·82	Purnea.
67	—	3·1	—	2·13	1·45	3·45	—2·00	2·25	3·81	1·05	1·15	—0·10	1·50	0·81	Malda.
64	—	2·8	—	1·43	1·10	3·57	—2·47	2·50	4·18	0·61	1·14	—0·53	1·50	1·10	Sonthal Parganas.
83	+3	3·4	—0·6	11·62	9·00	5·85	+3·15	3·25	6·75	0·64	2·76	—2·12	1·25	2·68	Cuttack.
92	—1	3·8	—1·2	8·01											
85	—	3·2	—	6·15	7·53	5·09	+2·41	3·14	5·70	0·77	1·95	—1·18	1·71	2·20	Balasore.
79	—	3·9	—	7·40											Shortt's Island.
91	—	2·9	—	8·73	9·85	6·01	+2·04	4·20	7·99	0·62	3·71	—3·09	1·60	3·00	Puri.
84	—	1·6	—	11·75											
60	—12	2·8	—1·2	0·34	0·28	3·44	—3·16	1·17	4·31	0·15	1·13	—0·98	0·67	1·02	Hazaribagh.
63	—	2·4	—	0·18	0·27	2·42	—2·15	0·67	3·72	0·01	0·98	—0·97	0·00	1·42	Ranchi.
70	—	1·1	—	0·01		2·78			2·91		1·10			1·11	Palamau.
73	—	1·5	—	0·76	1·01	2·62	—1·61	1·50	3·01	0·13	0·86	—0·73	0·33	1·30	Manbhum.
80	—	†1·4	—	1·74	2·86	2·97	—0·11	2·80	4·32	0·48	1·18	—0·70	1·50	1·70	Singbhum.
97	+3	8·2	+1·2	3·35											Sibsagar.
93	—5	4·8	+2·1	2·38											Dhubri.
91	+1	17·4	+1·8	13·21											Cachar.

engal in October 1899—*continued.*

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1899 to 31st October 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to 31st October.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·26	0·52	...	...	7	5·83	5·07	5·28	1·26	2·99	2·15	Munshiganj ...	Dacca.	Dacca.	EAST BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·86	...	...	...	4	6·19	4·04	4·02	1·69	2·68	1·55	Dacca			
...	...	...	...	...	0·04	1·12	0·66	...	...	6	5·46	3·55	4·43	1·21	2·55	2·23	Narayanganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·33	1·50	0·04	...	...	4	4·12	4·37	3·69	2·25	4·12	1·62	Manikganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	4	3·36	2·29	3·69	1·00	1·79	1·57	*Jaydebpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·48	0·04	...	...	6	6·19	6·05	4·91	1·52	3·51	1·55	Kishorganj ...	Mymensingh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·65	0·02	...	...	4	4·81	5·96	4·48	2·11	5·59	1·81	Atia (*Tangail*).			
...	...	...	...	0·90	...	1·60	0·18	...	...	6	5·77	5·05	5·62	1·60	4·78	2·08	Mymensingh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·16	...	...	...	4	4·02	7·16	4·06	3·05	1·16	1·88	Jamalpur.			
...	...	...	...	0·08	0·10	1·50	0·10	...	...	8	5·46	5·66	6·18	1·73	4·82	2·53	Netrokona.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25					3·73		3·60	0·50		1·43	Subarnakhali.			
...	...	...	...	1·00	...	1·20	0·50	...	...	8	4·70	8·80	6·06	3·80	7·06	1·44	Durgapur.			
...	...	...	...	0·20	...	2·00	0·22	...	...	9	?	7·17	?	2·00	3·77	?	*Sherepur Town*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·28	0·07	...	...	3	3·73	3·83	4·50	2·20	3·58	1·10	Diwanganj.			
...	...	...	...	0·45	...	1·21	0·30	...	...	7	?	5·15	?	2·13	2·13	?	*Nalitabari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·40	2·40	...	...	...	6	5·88	7·10	4·53	2·40	4·40	1·75	Madaripur ...	Faridpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	2·48	1·24	...	...	...	6	5·23	6·37	4·09	2·48	4·88	1·81	Faridpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·99	2·20	...	...	...	6	5·36	5·57	4·26	2·20	4·19	1·66	Goalundo.			
...	...	...	...	0·80	2·54	11·33	0·34	...	...	7	7·50	21·64	6·25	11·33	19·64	2·16	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.		
...	...	...	...	0·17	1·50	5·06	...	...	...	5	6·27	10·71	5·87	5·06	9·96	2·40	Pirojpur.			
...	...	...	...	0·48	1·25	5·94	...	...	...	6	6·23	12·97	5·61	5·94	10·64	2·56	Barisal.			
...	...	...	...	0·21	0·53	2·77	0·62	...	...	9	5·73	6·95	4·75	2·77	4·42	2·12	Gaurnadi.			
...	...	...	...	0·36	1·84	5·70	0·44	...	...	7	6·79	14·34	6·07	5·70	12·09	2·02	Bhola.			
...	...	...	...	1·31	3·16	5·64	1·60	...	...	12	?	17·97	?	5·64	14·94	?	*Doulatkhan.*			
...	...	...	...	1·60	2·35	10·50	0·45	...	...	10	6·18	23·07	7·04	10·50	21·52	2·61	Bauphal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·00	1·20	...	...	4	5·54	9·05	5·08	6·00	7·29	2·28	Agartola	Hill Tippera.	Chittagong.	
...	...	...	...	0·11	1·45	1·16	0·31	...	...	6	5·83	6·17	5·20	2·82	5·83	2·09	Comilla	Tippera.		
...	...	...	...	0·32	0·15	3·02	0·43	...	...	9	6·50	8·25	6·13	3·06	7·12	2·18	Chandpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·61	0·67	...	...	6	5·85	5·11	4·94	1·76	3·31	2·08	Brahmanbaria			
											5·09		4·75			2·74	Ramchandrapur.			
											4·50		4·05			2·11	Nasirnagar.			
											4·60		3·21			1·62	Daudkandi.			
...	...	...	...	0·13	0·08	0·90	1·22	...	...	6	4·18	5·33	4·05	1·90	4·31	2·27	Kasba.			
...	...	...	...	0·50	1·60	1·00	0·05	...	...	8	3·82	9·43	4·19	4·25	3·23	1·97	Laksam.			
...	...	...	...	0·22	0·47	5·90	0·46	...	...	9	7·31	18·89	7·70	8·24	15·41	3·08	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.		
...	...	...	...	0·16	0·29	3·04	0·78	...	...	8	7·70	16·69	6·50	5·08	9·84	2·19	Feeny.			
...	...	...	...	0·35	0·78	3·91	2·65	0·31	...	12	7·82	16·89	10·26	5·91	14·65	4·38	Harishpur.			
...	...	...	...	0·28	...	2·75	1·75	...	...	7	5·70	12·69	6·47	3·75	8·48	2·17	Ramganj.			
...	...	...	...	0·71	0·22	3·69	0·54	...	...	8	?	19·73	?	4·13	9·73	?	*Chhagalnaga.*			
...	...	...	...	2·10	1·35	5·35	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Hatya.*			
...	...	...	...	0·72	0·69	2·62	0·75	...	...	9	?	11·30	?	3·72	8·69	?	*Lakhipur.*			
...	...	...	0·09	0·26	1·32	2·83	5·53	4·62	...	7	6·38	27·11	7·95	9·95	27·04	3·47	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong.		
...	...	...	...	0·42	0·80	5·06	6·95	7·33	...	9	7·09	34·55	6·24	7·33	23·16	2·20	Chittagong.			
...	...	...	...	0·17	1·61	4·75	8·66	7·95	...	8	6·73	28·02	7·51	8·66	27·70	4·26	Kutubdia.			
...	...	...	...	0·07	0·98	3·76	9·12	4·18	...	7	5·30	20·97	6·09	9·12	20·97	2·91	Satsanya.			
...	...	...	0·60	0·93	3·35	4·44	6·30	...	...	7	7·45	18·63	5·93	6·30	16·83	2·04	Kodala.			
...	...	...	...	0·40	0·61	5·52	7·90	4·41	...	8	?	23·51	?	7·90	20·55	?	*Penoa.*			
...	...	...	...	0·38	0·39	8·73	1·23	0·14	...	10	?	17·91	?	8·73	16·99	?	*Mirsarai.*			
...	...	...	0·02	0·35	0·60	3·64	4·04	3·07	...	8	8·38	13·97	6·54	4·04	13·43	2·18	Rangamati	Chittagong Hill Tracts.		
...	...	...	...	0·20	1·10	3·40	4·30	3·16	...	9	?	17·88	?	4·30	15·03	?	*Bandarban*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·93	...	...	...	1	3·19	1·93	3·26	1·93	1·93	1·19	Patna ...	Patna.	Patna.	BIHAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	1	3·46	1·05	3·33	1·05	1·05	1·23	Dinapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	...	...	...	1	3·38	1·27	2·61	1·27	1·27	1·01	Bihar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	...	...	1	2·85	1·10	2·55	1·10	1·10	1·00	Barh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·38	...	...	...	1	3·00	2·38	3·54	2·38	2·38	0·97	Bikram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	...	...	1	3·09	1·15	2·42	1·15	1·15	1·08	Hilsa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	1	2·68	0·32	2·47	0·32	0·32	0·65	Aurungabad...	Gaya.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	1	2·93	0·42	2·27	0·42	0·42	0·93	Gaya.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	1	2·85	0·16	2·21	0·16	0·16	0·80	Nawada.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·94	...	...	...	1	3·22	0·94	2·87	0·94	0·94	0·70	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·73	...	...	...	2	2·09	0·94	2·54	0·73	0·73	0·83	Arwal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·82	...	...	...	1	2·09	1·82	1·63	1·82	1·82	0·61	Daudnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	1	3·00	0·60	3·09	0·60	0·60	0·80	Sherghati.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·00	Nil	2·33	Nil	Nil	0·91	Rajauli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	1	2·00	0·25	1·41	0·25	0·25	0·23	Pakri Barawan			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	1	3·04	0·86	3·26	0·86	0·86	1·15	Buxar ...	Shahabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	...	...	...	1	2·77	1·09	2·63	1·09	1·09	1·11	Dehri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	Nil	2·38	0·05	2·93	0·05	0·05	1·05	Bhabhua.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	...	...	...	1	2·85	0·53	3·05	0·53	0·53	1·17	Sasaram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·30	0·21	...	...	2	3·62	2·51	2·99	2·30	2·51	0·96	Arrah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·82	Nil	2·38	Nil	Nil	0·87	Mohanea.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	1	?	0·33	?	0·33	0·33	?	*Khiri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	2	?	1·20	?	1·05	1·50	?	*Ageaon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	1	?	0·3	?	0·32	0·32	?	*Ramagar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	1	?	0·25	?	0·25	0·25	?	*Koath.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·07	...	...	...	1	?	1·07	?	1·07	1·07	?	*Sikraul.*			
											?		?			?	*Bassawan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	1	?	0·20	?	0·20	0·20	?	*Mowaharpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	1	?	0·33	?	0·33	0·33	?	*Chausa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	1	2·61	0·30	3·98	0·30	0·30	0·69	Gopalganj ...	Saran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	...	...	1	2·77	0·62	3·41	0·62	0·62	1·25	Siwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·81	...	...	...	1	?	0·81	?	0·81	0·81	?	*Ekma.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	1	2·85	0·45	3·08	0·45	0·45	0·99	Chapra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	1	?	0·23	?	0·23	0·23	?	*Hathwa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·97	...	...	...	1	?	1·97	?	1·97	1·97	?	*Amnaur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	0·25	...	...	2	?	0·01	?	0·36	0·36	?	*Basantpur*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·14	...	...	2	?	0·42	?	0·28	0·28	?	*Darowlee.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·12	...	...	...	1	?	0·14	?	0·12	0·12	?	*Bhareh.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	1	2·38	0·10	3·39	0·10	0·10	0·91	Motihari ...	Champaran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	Nil	2·24	0·15	3·30	0·09	0·15	0·71	Bettiah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	2	2·82	0·88	3·73	0·61	0·88	0·78	Bagaha.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	1	2·45	0·21	2·71	0·21	0·21	1·02	Burhurwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	...	...	...	1	?	0·67	?	0·67	0·67	?	*Ramnagar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	1	2·48	0·28	2·80	0·28	0·28	0·98	Sitamarhi ...	Muzaffarpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·62	...	...	...	1	2·81	1·62	3·11	1·62	1·62	1·35	Muzaffarpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	4·05	...	...	...	1	3·44	4·05	3·53	4·05	4·05	0·87	Hajipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·70	...	...	...	1	1·73	2·70	1·84	2·70	2·70	0·56	Paru.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	4·00	...	...	...	1	2·45	4·00	2·61	4·00	4·00	0·84	Mahuwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·12	...	...	2	2·18	0·34	3·29	0·22	0·34	1·18	Shinhar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·66	...	...	...	1	1·88	0·66	1·30	0·66	0·66	0·96	Pupri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	3·70	...	...	...	1	2·68	3·70	2·61	3·70	3·70	0·86	Tajpur ...	Darbhanga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	3·14	...	...	...	1	3·08	3·14	2·84	3·14	3·14	1·09	Darbhanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·43	...	...	...	1	2·80	1·43	2·43	1·43	1·43	0·70	Madhubani.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·98	...	...	...	1	1·45	2·98	1·18	2·98	2·98	0·26	Bahera.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·44	...	...	...	1	2·09	2·44	1·45	2·44	2·44	0·22	Rosera.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·90	0·01	...	...	1	3·27	0·96	2·74	0·90	0·96	1·20	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·73	...	...	...	1	3·23	0·73	3·02	0·73	0·73	1·14	Monghyr.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	2	3·42	0·85	2·33	0·60	0·60	0·75	Jamui.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·45	Nil	1·50	Nil	Nil	0·26	Gorri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	0·09	...	...	1	?	0·43	?	0·34	0·43	?	*Jamalpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	1	1·45	0·35	2·22	0·35	0·35	0·47	Shaikhpura.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·01	0·03	...	...	2	?	0·32	?	0·18	0·22	?	*Chakai Ramda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·29	...	...	...	1	?	1·29	?	1·29	1·29	?	*Chegreon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·46	?	0·46	Nil	?	*Gidhaur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	...	...	...	1	?	1·30	?	1·30	1·30	?	*Khargpur.*			

Table of Rainfall recorded at statio

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bihar—concluded.	Bhagalpur—concluded.	Bhagalpur	Madhipura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bongaon (Sylhabad).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Supaul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pratapganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...
			Banka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...
			Colgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bansil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...
		Purnea	Kishanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...
			Araria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...
			Purnea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·01	...	...	...
			Goodwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barsoe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Forbesganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kaliaganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	...	...	...
		Malda	Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·18	...	...	...
			Chanchal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...
			Gajol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	1·09	...	...	...
			Sibganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	0·76	...	...	...
		Santhal Parganas.	Rajmahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·34	...	...	...
			Godda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·21	...	...	...
			Pakaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	1·10	...	...	...
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·87	0·48	...	...	...
			Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·42	...	...	...
			Jamtara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·15	...	...	...
			Mohagama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...
			Nanihat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Asenboni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·03	...	...	...	...
			Katikund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·30	1·02	...	...	...
			Madhupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	0·26	...	...	...
			Sarwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...
			Sarath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...
			Barkope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohespore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·83	...	...	...
			Barharwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	0·60	...	...	...
			Sahebganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...
			Barie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·30	...	...	...
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·32	6·30	...	...	...	...
			Kanki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	7·10	...	...	...	...
			Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	10·37	...	...	...	...
			False Point	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	6·62	...	...	...	...
			Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	8·40	...	...	...	...
			Jajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	10·00	0·03	...	...	...
			Dharmsala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	6·12	0·05	...	...	...
			Balipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	8·50	...	...	...	...
			Pal Lahara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·11	...	...	...	...
		Balasore	Akhyapada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	10·28	0·02	...	...	...
			Chandbali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	6·94	...	...	...	...
			Bhadrak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·32	...	...	...	...
			Soro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·00	...	...	...	...
			Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·75	0·06	...	...	...
			Jellasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·22	...	...	...	...
			Baripada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·59	0·27	...	...	...
		Puri	Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·74	5·57	...	...	...	...
			Khurda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·56	8·19	0·04	...	...	...
			Bhanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·00	6·55	0·05	...	...	...
			Gop	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·76	...	0·76	6·50	...	...	...	...
			Satpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·76	5·96	...	...	...	...
			Pipli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	0·36	7·90	...	...	...	...
			Nayagarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·08	5·86	0·02	...	...	...
			Kanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·82	1·30	9·60	...	...	...	...
			Kanas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·11	6·75	...	...	...	...
		Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·14	...	...	...
			Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·23	...	...	...
			Barhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...
			Chatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...
			Kanaredeha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramgar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...
		Ranchi	Lohardaga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...
			Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·02	...	...	...
			Silli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	...	...	...
			Palkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bano	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tamar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	...
			Chainpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sirguja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jashpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baitumath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.		Husainabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahuadand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Garowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Panki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Latehar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nagarantari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Banka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chatterpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manbhum	Purulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	0·04	...	...	...
			Gobindpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·94	6·03	...	...	...
			Raghunathpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...
			Barabhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·08	0·09	...	...	...
			Jhalda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·12	...	...	...
			Chas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·87	0·17	...	...	...
		Singhbhum	*Pandra*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·88	0·16	...	...	...
			Chaibasa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·55	0·09	...	...	...
			Chakradharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·42	...	...	...	...
			Ghatsila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·15	0·40	...	...	...
			Baharagora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·38	0·20	...	...	...
			Gaitkora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·24	...	...	...	...
			Kalikapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·97	...	...	...	...
			Monoharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·02	...	...	...
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	0·10	...	...	...	...
			Anandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·72	...	...	...	...	...
			Talcher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·35	...	...	...	...
			Narsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·13	12·50	0·05	...	...	...
			Angul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·03	3·50	...	...	...	...
			Dhenkanal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·74	7·90	0·03	...	...	...
			Bisipara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	3·44	...	...	...	...
			Kanjabongarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	5·95	...	...	...	...
			Baramba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	7·03	...	...	...	...
			Baisenga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	5·80	...	...	...	...

Bengal in October 1899—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1899 to 31st October 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 31st October.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	1	3·39	0·30	3·29	0·30	0·30	1·08	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—concluded.	BIHAR—concluded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·11	...	...	...	1	?	2·11	?	2·11	2·11	?	Bongaon (*Sylhabad*).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	1	2·68	1·25	2·48	1·25	1·25	0·92	Supaul.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	0·25	...	...	2	2·09	1·65	1·73	1·40	1·65	0·55	Protabganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	Nil	3·12	0·16	2·80	0·06	0·06	0·91	Bhagalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	1	3·22	0·47	3·18	0·39	0·47	1·26	Banka.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·82	Nil	2·06	Nil	Nil	0·70	Colgong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	1	?	0·43	?	0·38	0·05	?	*Bansil.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·24	0·06	3·36	0·06	Nil	1·11	Kishanganj ...	Purnea.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	Nil	2·96	0·06	3·20	0·03	0·03	1·08	Araria.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	Nil	3·46	0·12	3·57	0·06	0·07	1·48	Purnea.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·70	Nil	2·23	Nil	Nil	0·68	Gondwara (Korah).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Barsoe.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	1	?	0·35	?	0·35	0·35	?	*Forbesgauj.*			
												3·50		3·04			0·67	Kaliaganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	3	4·62	2·13	4·42	1·18	1·63	1·69	Maida ...	Malda.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·35	0·60	2·72	0·60	0·60	0·62	Chanchal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·06	...	...	3	3·55	1·54	2·61	1·00	1·21	0·69	Gajol.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	2	3·73	1·24	4·05	0·78	0·76	1·59	Sibganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·80	0·80	3·26	0·30	0·30	1·04	Rajmahal ...	Sonthal Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·83	0·36	2·87	0·21	0·21	0·98	Godda.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·34	0·01	...	...	...	3	5·25	2·12	4·99	1·10	1·47	1·18	Pakaur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·02	...	...	...	...	2	4·88	1·43	4·23	0·87	0·56	1·38	Naya Dumka.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	3	4·50	0·87	3·81	0·42	0·76	1·49	Deoghar.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·01	...	...	...	...	3	4·05	0·99	3·87	0·65	0·34	1·08	Jamtara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·50	?	0·50	0·50	?	*Mohagama.*			
												2·80		1·96			0·82	Nanihat.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·56	?	0·66	0·30	?	*Assenboni.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	3·74	?	2·30	1·44	?	*Katikund.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·04	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·67	?	0·34	0·33	?	*Madhupur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·42	?	0·42	Nil	?	*Sarwan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·67	?	0·59	0·08	?	*Sarath.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Barhope.*			
												?		?			?	*Bhagya.*			
...	...	...	...	...	2·12	0·18	...	...	...	...	4	?	3·98	?	2·12	3·13	?	Mohespore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·94	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·05	?	0·94	1·54	?	*Barharwa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·15	?	0·15	0·15	?	*Sahibganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·51	?	0·30	0·30	?	*Barlo.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·84	...	0·11	...	...	...	5	7·08	7·72	6·54	6·30	6·95	2·93	Jagatsingpur.	Cuttack.	Orissa.	ORISSA.
...	0·03	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	2	7·23	7·51	4·80	7·10	0·08	2·49	Banki.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	2	6·38	10·55	5·64	10·37	0·03	2·96	Cuttack.			
...	...	...	...	0·47	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	4	7·92	8·81	9·19	6·62	0·86	4·36	False Point.			
...	...	...	...	0·52	0·41	0·02	...	...	...	...	4	6·32	9·83	6·69	8·49	0·95	2·94	Kendrapara.			
...	...	...	...	0·06	0·55	...	0·07	...	...	...	3	5·83	11·39	5·07	10·60	0·51	2·19	Jajpur.			
...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	3	6·18	6·76	4·75	6·12	0·58	1·59	Dharmsala.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·16	...	...	...	3	6·44	10·16	4·68	8·50	1·16	2·21	Salipore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	3·11	?	3·11	Nil	?	*Pal Lahara.*			
...	...	...	...	0·03	0·17	...	0·07	...	...	...	3	6·67	11·37	3·99	10·28	0·29	1·66	Akhyapada ...	Balasore.		
...	...	...	...	0·35	1·27	...	...	...	...	...	4	5·83	8·80	5·76	6·94	1·62	2·53	Chandbali.			
...	...	...	...	0·13	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	3	5·42	8·07	4·92	8·32	0·65	2·16	Bhadrak.			
...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	3	4·07	6·90	5·12	6·00	0·90	1·94	Soro			
...	...	...	...	0·49	0·15	...	0·50	...	...	...	4	6·15	5·66	6·74	4·75	0·91	2·58	Balasore.			
...	...	...	...	0·41	0·06	0·03	...	...	...	...	2	5·04	4·72	4·47	4·22	0·50	1·23	Jellasore.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	3	5·94	6·65	4·60	5·50	0·55	1·75	Baripada			
...	...	...	...	0·63	0·08	0·29	...	0·02	...	...	3	8·62	8·73	8·90	5·57	0·42	4·93	Puri ...	Puri.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·63	...	...	...	3	8·12	9·87	6·59	8·10	0·72	3·09	Khurda.			
...	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·01	0·52	0·37	...	...	4	7·65	10·32	6·55	6·35	0·97	3·28	Banpur.			
...	...	...	...	0·59	0·15	0·21	...	...	...	...	7	8·70	11·36	6·92	6·50	0·86	4·10	Gop.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	0·15	2·95	...	...	5	?	13·25	?	5·36	4·13	?	*Satpara.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	4	6·88	8·97	5·60	7·90	0·15	3·25	Pipli.			
...	...	0·97	...	...	0·08	0·02	...	...	...	...	4	?	9·23	?	5·86	1·99	?	*Nayagarh.*			
...	...	0·35	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	12·15	?	9·60	0·43	?	*Ranpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	8·56	?	6·73	Nil	?	*Kanas.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4·04	0·35	3·25	0·21	0·14	1·29	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh.	Chota Nagpur.	CHOTA NAGPUR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	1	4·69	0·34	3·41	0·33	0·27	1·26	Hazaribagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	1	3·91	0·34	3·16	0·13	0·72	0·98	Barhi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	1	3·82	0·38	2·91	0·53	0·05	0·95	Chatra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·45	Nil	3·11	Nil	Nil	0·79	Karaudeha.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	2	4·18	0·37	4·83	0·20	0·20	1·56	Ramgar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·54	0·03	2·58	0·03	Nil	1·42	Lohardaga ...	Ranchi.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4·73	0·17	2·95	0·15	0·02	1·16	Ranchi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·99	0·62	1·74	0·62	Nil	0·37	Silli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Palkot.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Bano.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·85	?	0·85	Nil	?	*Tamar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Chaiapur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·50	Nil	1·75	Nil	Nil	0·93	Sirguja.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·64	Nil	4·23	Nil	Nil	2·46	Jashpur.			
												3·56		2·44			0·95	Gangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	Nil	3·19	0·01	2·20	0·01	0·01	0·94	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	Palamau.		
												3·10		3·07			1·37	Balumath.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	...	...	...	1	2·18	2·00	2·49	2·00	2·00	1·07	Husainabad.			
												?		?			?	*Mahuadand.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	1	3·18	0·10	3·05	0·10	0·10	1·01	Garhwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Panki.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Latehar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	1	?	0·18	?	0·18	0·18	?	*Nagaruntari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	1	?	0·45	?	0·45	0·45	?	*Ranka.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·99	...	...	...	1	?	0·99	?	0·99	0·99	?	*Chatterpore.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·96	0·76	2·83	0·71	0·05	1·05	Purulia ...	Manbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4·44	0·97	3·26	0·94	0·03	1·11	Gobindpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·18	1·20	1·94	0·90	0·30	0·36	Raghunathpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4·45	1·17	2·15	1·08	0·09	0·87	Barabhum.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·27	0·92	2·75	0·75	0·17	0·64	Jhalda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4·18	1·04	2·81	0·87	0·16	0·92	Chas.			
...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·05	?	0·86	0·19	?	*Pandra.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	2	4·46	1·74	2·72	1·55	0·19	1·22	Chaibassa ...	Singhbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	1	4·38	1·45	2·83	1·42	0·03	0·99	Chakradharpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	3	4·09	4·69	3·41	4·15	0·54	1·20	Ghatsila.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·64	0·28	...	...	...	...	4	4·36	3·56	2·92	2·38	1·18	1·31	Baharagura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	1·24	?	1·24	Nil	?	*Gailkura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	2	?	3·07	?	2·97	0·10	?	*Kalikapur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·87	?	0·85	0·02	?	*Monahorpur.*			
...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3·85	6·72	2·40	6·60	0·12	1·51	Keonjhar ...	Orissa Tributary Mahals.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	2	?	5·79	?	4·72	0·08	?	*Anandpur.*			
...	0·03	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4·53	6·35	2·74	6·35	Nil	0·90	Talcher.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7·00	13·01	4·17	12·50	0·23	1·82	Narsingpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	2	5·67	6·18	4·26	3·50	0·05	1·04	Angul.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	3	6·73	9·19	4·13	7·90	0·55	1·59	Dhenkanal.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	3	6·23	4·09	4·95	3·44	0·10	2·17	Bishpera.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6·54	7·25	5·50	5·95	Nil	2·17	Kunjabongarh			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	3	?	5·08	?	7·03	0·32	?	*Baramba.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·27	0·06	0·07	...	...	...	3	?	6·30	?	5·89	0·40	?	*Battinga.*			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1899.

WEATHER during the greater part of October was of the kind usual at the end of the monsoon season with pressure above the normal and northerly winds fairly frequent and continuous, especially in the eastern districts. Temperature differed but little from the normal, and the sky was generally cloudless or lightly clouded with an almost entire absence of rainfall, the only exception being fairly numerous light showers in North Bengal. In the western districts exceptionally dry weather prevailed, so that over a wide area, including Chota Nagpur and the greater part of Bihar, the rainfall for the month is largely below the normal. On an average for these two divisions only 34 per cent. of the fall usual in October was received.

There were two occasions of disturbed weather which continued for about three days each time. The first was in the middle of the month, the second towards the end. On both occasions the disturbance was due to a depression which began in the south of the Bay, and moving, as has been almost invariably the case, during the present monsoon season, in a north-easterly direction, passed over Southern and Eastern Bengal. Cloudy rainy weather obtained over a great part of the province, and heavy rain fell over considerable tracts of country, chiefly in Orissa, East Bengal, and Arakan.

The first of these depressions appeared off the coast of the Circars on the 14th, and moving almost parallel to the coast line was in the north-west angle of the Bay on the morning of the 15th, and in East Bengal on the 16th, after which it rapidly filled up.

The second began about a week later in the extreme south-west of the Bay, where it caused squally weather and in places very heavy rainfall for two or three days. On two consecutive days Negapatam reported 11 inches each day, and the total fall at that station due to the disturbance was about 25 inches. The depression moved slowly northwards, and appears, when near the centre of the Bay to have become diffused and broken up into several smaller depressions, one of which approached the Bengal Coast on the 27th and was over East Bengal on the 28th. A second, two or three days later, crossed the coast of the Circars as a disturbance of small extent and of less than average severity.

During the week following the 22nd weather was disturbed over a wide area, and that it was squally or stormy over the Bay was shown by the strong winds at Diamond Island, where velocities of close on 20 miles an hour continued from the 26th to the 30th.

The squally weather was not marked in the north of the Bay, but more or less heavy rain fell over the greater part of the province, and the heavy falls continued between Chittagong and Akyab for two or three days.

In both of these storms the most marked feature was the absence of stormy weather in the north of the Bay and the very heavy rainfall which was irregularly distributed with regard to the area immediately affected by the depression—a feature which it may be remembered was noticeable in the case of the previous disturbance which caused the heavy rainfall in the Darjeeling Hills towards the end of September.

In consequence of the continued tendency for the cyclonic disturbances to move towards the north or north-east, the distribution of rainfall has been more irregular than usual in October. Over a great part of Chota Nagpur less than 1 inch fell, and the average for the whole division was 1 inch as compared with the normal fall of 2·94 inches. Over a great part of the west of Bihar falls were less than half an inch, and only a few stations in any part of the division received more than 1 inch. These were mostly in the Hajipur and Tajpur districts, where heavy falls of more than 2 inches were almost general on the 28th. The average fall for the whole of Bihar for the month was slightly under 1 inch and about one-third of the normal fall.

Towards the south-east amounts increased considerably, especially in East Bengal, in the southern part of which they varied from 10 to more than 25 inches. Patuakhali in Backergunge received 22 inches, Bauphal 26, Noakhali 19, Cox's Bazar 27, Chittagong 24, Kutubdia 28, Satkanya 21, and Fenoa 24. In the north-east also heavy rain fell, the heaviest being 19 inches at Baxa and 14 inches at Bhagatpur.

At the beginning of the month the pressure distribution was still of the south-west monsoon type with readings highest in the south-east of the Bay and lowest in the west of Bihar, the excess being greater over the Bay than at inland stations. Winds were light and variable and temperature differed by only small amounts from the normal. A rise of pressure which had begun on the 1st continued for some days, and by the 3rd a reversal of the gradient resulted with highest pressure in Assam and lowest in Madras. This arrangement was modified by a brisk fall on the 5th, but it was for a short time only, as readings were again highest in Assam on the 7th. From that date onwards the distribution underwent small changes, except during the two periods of unsettled weather. At times pressure was low in the west of Bihar, and winds were not unfrequently southerly or south-easterly in the western and central districts. Owing to the same cause winds were more variable than usual in North Bengal, and with the change of winds occasional light showers fell; but generally throughout the first-half of the month fine settled weather with variable or light variable winds prevailed, with temperature at times about 2° above the normal.

On the 13th pressure began to fall over the south of the Bay, and winds which were increasing in strength became more regularly cyclonic at the coast stations. On the following day a shallow depression of small extent was near Vizagapatam, at which pressure had fallen ·13 inch, but the greatest defect was only ·07 inch, and wind velocity was above 20

miles an hour at that station only. The depression moved rapidly north-eastward without intensifying and having little influence on the general atmospheric conditions, except that very heavy rain fell in the coast districts. Between the 14th and 15th at 8 A.M. Cuttack received 11 inches, and Puri, False Point, Balasore, and Saugor Island about 5. The fall of pressure in the north-west of the Bay was ·16 inch, but the difference from the normal was still only about ·1 inch. On the 16th the depression was in East Bengal, and general rain had fallen in Bengal Proper, but none of the falls were heavy, except at Noakhali, which received 8 inches. The next heaviest fall was 3 inches at Barisal. With the filling up of the depression rainfall ceased almost immediately, very little being reported on the 17th.

While weather was disturbed, very low day temperatures were recorded owing to the heavy cloud and general rainfall. The mean defect on the 16th varied from 2° in Bihar to 11° in the central districts, and was very little under 10° at any of the stations in Bengal Proper.

From the 17th cool weather conditions obtained for some days. Pressure was highest in the north of the province and above 30 inches; and it steadily diminished towards the south of the Bay with general light northerly winds.

The second disturbance began in the south-west of the Bay on the 22nd, and at 8 A.M. on the morning of the 23rd was causing unsettled weather with squalls of some force in that area, the station most affected being Negapatam. As the depression moved northwards and broke up before reaching the coast, the land observations give little or no information regarding its development during the earlier days of its existence—between the 22nd and 26th. The main feature while it was in the neighbourhood of the Madras coast was the heavy rainfall, especially at Negapatam, which received about 25 inches; and it is possible that this remained the most important feature throughout its movement northwards. But the strong winds at Diamond Island between the 26th and 30th show that squally or stormy weather probably prevailed for some days in the south and south-east of the Bay.

Only a small shallow depression reached the north of the Bay, and crossed the coast between Saugor Island and Chittagong on the 27th, but the weather in Bengal was disturbed over a much wider area than is usual with a depression of such depth and extent, rainfall being reported in greater or less quantity from all stations, except a few in Chota Nagpur. The heaviest falls occurred in the extreme south-east of the province on the 28th, Barisal receiving 6, Noakhali 5, and Chittagong 4; and general rainfall moderate to heavy in amount continued for some time in Arakan and Assam. The most notable circumstance was the continuous rainfall at Chittagong, which received 1·23 inches on the 27th, 2·83 on the 28th, 5·53 on the 29th, and 4·62 on the 30th, a total of more than 14 inches. A second noteworthy circumstance was the general and in places heavy rainfall in Bihar, where there is usually dry cloudless weather when depressions move in a north-easterly direction from the Bay.

After the shallow depression filled up on the 28th, weather recovered more slowly than is usual in similar cases at the end of October, when the transition period between cyclonic and fine cool weather is very short. The sky remained cloudy, and, as already noted, heavy rainfall continued in the east, but by the end of the month rainfall had entirely ceased, and northerly winds with low temperature were becoming general.

Pressure was generally above the normal during the early part of the month; and as both the depressions of the month were shallow, there was no occasion of very low pressure. In consequence the average pressure for the month is above the normal by considerable amounts. Excess varies from ·06 inch in the south of Assam and the adjacent part of East Bengal to ·04 inch in the west of Bihar. The greatest defect was ·15 inch on the 16th, when the first depression was over East Bengal.

Temperature.—As cloudy weather was more frequent and continuous during the latter half of the month in Bengal Proper than in the western districts, there is a considerable difference in maximum temperature in the west as compared with the east of the province. In the west of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, that is, in the area of deficient rainfall, there was an average excess in day temperatures of about 3°, and at some stations of nearly 4°. In the central districts maximum temperature was about normal, and in the east there was defect of 1° to 2°.

Minimum temperature shows a reverse arrangement, there being a small excess in the east and defect of 1° to 2° in the west.

The mean temperature for the month is in consequence very nearly normal, only a few stations showing a difference of more than 1°.

Rainfall.—With the exception of a few light scattered showers, chiefly in North Bengal, no rain fell during the month, except at the times of disturbed weather, on the 15th and 16th and on the 27th and 28th. On these dates it was general over a great part of the province, but the falls were light, except in the eastern districts and Orissa, more particularly in East Bengal and the extreme north-east of North Bengal, where they were considerably in excess of the normal.

On an average for the larger divisions of the province, Bihar and Chota Nagpur received only 34 per cent. of the normal fall of about 3 inches, North Bengal 63 per cent., and South-West Bengal 90 per cent. In Orissa the average fall was 47 per cent. in excess and in East Bengal 94 per cent.

The following table gives a comparison between the actual monthly and total rainfall and the normal rainfall of the province up to the end of October in the same form as has been employed in the previous monthly abstracts of the present year. The figures represent

the ratio of the rainfall of each month of the present year to the normal rainfall expressed as a percentage. The table thus gives a condensed summary of the rainfall data of the year for each meteorological division. The first ten columns give the percentage amount of rainfall received in each month, and the last column the percentage rainfall of the whole period from the 1st of January to the end of October:—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Actual rainfall of first ten months of 1899 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	230	52	17	135	116	122	154	85	92	90	111
North Bengal ..	270	49	112	93	85	127	123	133	119	63	116
East ,, ...	300	169	51	155	137	104	125	114	116	194	124
Bihar ...	224	56	17	283	101	143	167	127	102	34	130
Orissa ...	49	38	10	357	144	93	99	81	54	147	96
Chota Nagpur ...	164	24	Nil	255	85	154	110	54	57	34	87

The following table gives full data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of October in all districts of the Province. The first column gives the average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past 26 years; the second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the actual weighted rainfall of the month at the reporting stations in the district; the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall to the normal as a percentage; and the fourth the same information in a slightly different form:—

Percentage Table for October 1899.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for October.	Actual district rainfall for October 1899.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage, excess (+), defect (—).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	3·53	2·94	83	— 17
	Birbhum	3·53	3·34	95	— 5
	Bankura	3·24	3·48	108	+ 8
	Midnapore	4·63	3·94	85	— 15
	Hooghly	4·08	2·99	73	— 27
	Howrah	3·66	3·61	99	— 1
	24-Parganas	4·79	4·05	85	— 15
	Calcutta	4·39	3·02	69	— 31
	Nadia	4·16	3·09	74	— 26
	Murshidabad	3·74	3·54	95	— 5
	Jessore	4·41	3·35	76	— 24
	Khulna	4·94	5·12	104	+ 4
North Bengal ...	Rajshahi	3·79	3·16	83	— 17
	Dinajpur	4·55	1·34	29	— 71
	Jalpaiguri	4·83	2·60	54	— 46
	Darjeeling	4·72			
	Cooch Behar	5·54	2·26	41	— 59
	Rangpur	4·88	2·67	55	— 45
	Bogra	3·89	4·80	123	+ 23
	Pabna	4·14	3·66	88	— 12
East Bengal ...	Dacca	4·26	4·14	97	— 3
	Mymensingh	5·30	5·97	113	+ 13
	Faridpur	4·32	6·50	150	+ 50
	Backergunge	5·92	15·50	262	+162
	Tippera	5·10			
	Noakhali	7·38	16·69	226	+126
	Chittagong	6·85	25·05	366	+266
	Chittagong Hills Tracts ...	6·54	13·67	209	+109
Bihar ...	Patna	2·84	1·44	51	— 49
	Gaya	2·42	0·53	22	— 78
	Shahabad	2·98	0·86	29	— 71
	Saran	3·46	0·46	13	— 87
	Champaran	3·46	0·28	8	— 92
	Muzaffarpur	2·76	1·68	61	— 39
	Darbhanga	2·27	2·41	106	+ 6
	Monghyr	2·37	0·65	27	— 73
	Bhagalpur	2·79	0·59	21	— 79
	Purnea	3·29	0·08	2	— 98
	Malda	4·18	2·00	48	— 52
	Sonthal Parganas	3·85	1·10	29	— 71
Orissa ...	Cuttack	5·49	9·23	168	+ 68
	Balasore	5·51	7·04	128	+ 28
	Puri	7·37	9·46	128	+ 28
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh	3·37	0·31	9	— 91
	Ranchi	2·58	0·07	3	— 97
	Palamau	2·64			
	Manbhum	2·72	0·93	34	— 66
	Singhbhum	2·97	2·68	90	— 10

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of October 1899:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th Oct. 1899.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	95·2	64·2	87·9	73·1	80·5	−0·6	3·61	4·00	−0·39	3·20	5·00	−1·80	1·63	1·63
North Bengal	92·2	59·8	86·3	72·3	79·3	0	2·69	4·28	−1·59	3·66	4·30	−0·64	1·90	1·39
East ,, ...	92·3	62·5	86·5	73·7	80·1	−0·5	10·57	5·45	+5·12	7·44	5·82	+1·62	9·39	2·22
Bihar	97·4	57·9	89·1	70·8	79·9	+0·4	6·97	2·84	−1·87	1·07	2·96	−1·89	0·90	0·92
Orissa	96·7	66·3	88·7	74·5	81·6	0	8·59	5·85	+2·74	3·25	6·69	−3·44	0·59	2·71
Chota Nagpur*	95·4	58·7	87·5	66·7	77·1	+1·0	1·00	2·94	−1·94	1·39	3·94	−2·55	0·26	1·05
Assam	93·0	63·4	84·7	71·6	78·2	−1·1								

* Dalton̄anj and Purulia not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 14th November 1899.

C. Little,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 5th to 11th November 1899.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Nov.	5th	140·6	9·3	29·965	72·8	84·1	19·1	65·0	66·2	0·557	62·0	72	N by W and calm	69	Nil	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	6th	140·2	8·4	·941	71·8	83·6	20·8	62·8	65·8	·556	62·0	74	NNW and calm ...	53	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	7th	134·5	9·3	·917	71·5	84·2	22·0	62·2	65·3	·545	61·4	74	N and calm ...	53	,,	Clear, ⌓.
,,	8th	135·4	9·1	·909	71·1	84·0	21·8	62·2	65·4	·552	61·8	75	NW by N and N by W.	69	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓, ≡.
,,	9th	138·4	9·0	·892	70·4	82·6	21·6	61·0	64·9	·539	61·0	75	N by W and NNW	78	,,	Clear, ⌓.
,,	10th	137·0	9·1	·914	70·3	83·1	22·3	60·8	64·3	·525	60·3	74	NNW and calm ...	51	,,	Clear, ⌓.
,,	11th	138·8	7·9	·948	70·1	83·2	23·0	60·2	64·1	·521	60·1	74	NNW and calm ...	65	,,	Clear, ⌓.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·927
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·935
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	62·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	77·9
The mean temperature of the seven days	71·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	77·1
The extreme variation of temperature	24·0
The maximum temperature	84·2
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	10
	%
The mean relative humidity	74
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	74
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 5th to 11th November 1899	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·39
The total fall from 1st January to 11th November 1899	71·95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65·09

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, dew; ≡, fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 13th November 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	1,391,880	3,551	30·84	15	·12	2	·01	2,077	17·88	76	·69	42	·36	705	6·00	2,917	25·08	3,078	26·52	
	Pi-bhum	708,354	2,152	32·28	38	·48	...	...	1,088	16·32	...	...	30	·36	457	6·84	1,611	24·12	1,764	26·40	
	Sankura	1,069,668	3,434	38·52	16	·12	2	·01	1,239	13·80	23	·24	36	·36	541	6·00	1,857	20·76	2,345	25·08	
	Midnapore	2,631,516	7,211	32·88	258	1·08	5	·01	3,162	14·40	109	·36	109	·48	1,090	4·92	4,704	21·36	4,988	22·68	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	2,109	24·36	24	·24	1	·01	1,846	21·36	173	1·92	68	·72	341	3·84	2,453	28·44	2,579	29·88	
	Howrah	765,625	1,927	30·24	34	·48	1	·01	1,152	18·00	266	4·08	62	·96	539	8·40	2,054	32·16	1,705	26·76	
	24-Parganas	1,582,033	4,348	27·48	50	·24	14	·08	3,136	19·80	144	·84	155	·96	497	3·12	3,998	25·32	3,455	21·84	
	Calcutta	681,560	981	17·16	10	·12	2	·02	360	6·24	231	3·96	33	·48	1,111	19·56	1,747	30·72	1,081	29·52	
Presidency ...	Nadia	1,644,108	6,230	45·36	26	·12	...	...	4,284	31·20	21	·12	124	·84	659	4·80	5,114	37·32	3,354	24·48	
	Murshidabad	1,259,946	4,061	44·64	306	2·88	...	...	5,098	48·84	5	·03	97	·84	601	5·76	6,107	58·56	2,795	26·76	Return not received.
	Jessore																				
	Khulna	1,177,653	3,566	36·24	12	·12	...	...	2,566	26·04	25	·24	61	·60	745	7·56	3,409	34·68	2,606	27·12	
	Rajshahi	1,433,460	3,049	25·44	157	1·30	...	...	3,737	31·08	6	·04	123	·96	276	2·28	4,299	35·88	3,656	30·48	
	Dinajpur	1,482,570	3,468	28·20	...	...	...	...	3,417	27·60	3	·02	88	·60	243	1·92	3,751	30·36	4,222	34·08	
	Jalpaiguri	680,736	1,733	30·48	23	·36	...	...	1,414	24·84	19	·24	11	·12	61	·96	1,528	26·88	1,663	29·28	
Rajshahi ...	Darjeeling	223,314	804	43·20	26	1·32	...	...	463	24·84	54	2·88	284	15·24	163	8·64	990	53·16	727	39·00	
	Rangpur	2,665,464	4,939	28·68	54	·24	6	·02	3,417	19·80	13	·07	57	·24	189	1·08	3,736	21·60	4,838	28·08	
	Bogra	766,635	1,746	27·24	173	2·64	...	...	1,246	19·44	7	·10	66	·96	211	3·24	1,703	26·64	1,696	26·52	
	Pabna	1,561,223	2,723	24·00	138	1·20	...	...	2,863	25·20	8	·06	67	·48	117	·96	3,193	28·08	2,677	23·52	
	Dacca	2,395,502	5,924	29·64	236	1·08	...	...	4,082	20·40	241	1·20	138	·60	974	4·80	5,691	28·32	5,223	21·12	
Dacca ...	Mymensingh	3,472,186	8,124	27·96	322	1·08	4	·01	5,412	18·60	60	·12	123	·36	1,101	3·72	7,031	24·24	6,510	22·44	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	4,890	32·16	81	·48	3	·01	3,923	25·92	50	·24	113	·72	571	3·72	4,771	31·32	3,766	24·72	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	4,992	27·72	9	·04	...	...	2,826	15·72	21	·10	139	·84	1,101	6·12	4,116	22·92	4,750	26·40	
	Tippera	1,782,938	3,711	24·96	30	·12	...	...	2,233	15·36	41	·24	93	·60	550	3·60	3,007	20·16	2,783	18·72	
Chittagong ...	Noakhali	1,009,692	2,931	34·80	12	·12	...	...	2,145	25·44	3	·02	89	·96	272	3·12	2,321	29·88	1,955	23·16	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	4,144	38·52	...	...	...	...	2,019	18·60	7	·06	106	·96	140	1·32	2,263	21·00	2,859	26·52	
	South Lushai Hills ...																				Not under registration.
Patna ...	Patna	1,772,352	7,469	50·52	506	3·36	5	·02	3,358	22·68	256	1·68	108	·72	1,779	12·00	6,006	40·56	6,314	42·72	
	Gaya	2,158,331	10,329	57·96	260	1·44	9	·04	5,187	29·04	91	·48	149	·84	1,552	8·64	7,248	40·56	8,587	48·12	
	Shahabad	2,950,579	8,498	49·44	982	5·64	...	...	5,929	34·44	29	·12	111	·60	1,638	9·48	8,889	50·52	7,149	41·52	
	Saran	2,466,605	8,527	41·40	254	1·20	4	·01	2,669	12·60	169	·72	235	1·20	2,650	12·84	5,341	28·80	7,721	37·56	
	Champaran	1,859,465	6,538	42·12	334	1·44	11	·06	2,805	18·00	22	·12	173	1·08	1,301	8·04	4,595	29·04	6,504	42·36	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	10,113	44·64	71	·24	2	·008	3,862	17·04	91	·36	335	1·44	1,798	7·68	6,119	27·00	8,403	37·08	
	Darbhanga	2,501,955	10,191	43·56	13	·04	...	...	4,887	20·88	124	·48	306	1·56	1,081	4·56	6,471	27·60	6,629	28·32	
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	2,036,621	8,655	52·08	167	·96	3	·01	3,702	22·08	16	·08	163	·96	1,175	6·84	5,286	31·08	6,427	37·80	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,396	7,508	44·76	71	·36	12	·06	4,113	24·24	13	·07	118	·60	772	4·44	5,099	30·00	5,406	31·80	
	Purnea	1,944,658	5,179	31·91	31	·12	...	...	3,881	23·88	2	·01	98	·60	182	1·08	4,194	25·80	3,935	24·36	
	Malda	814,919	3,312	48·72	178	2·52	...	...	3,030	44·52	9	·12	47	·60	182	2·64	3,446	50·64	1,783	25·80	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,753,775	7,114	48·60	124	·84	7	·03	2,849	19·44	17	·10	81	·48	463	3·12	3,538	24·12	4,078	27·84	
Orissa ...	Cuttack	1,837,671	5,946	38·72	821	5·04	237	1·44	1,675	10·32	390	2·40	127	·72	1,212	7·44	4,462	27·60	4,331	26·76	
	Balasore	804,625	2,514	33·84	68	·72	26	·24	783	9·36	130	1·56	57	·60	691	8·28	1,755	21·12	2,235	26·88	
	Puri	944,998	2,333	29·52	133	1·68	140	1·68	532	4·20	215	2·64	53	·60	731	9·24	1,604	20·28	1,904	24·12	Not under registration.
	Angul and Khondmals ...																				
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	5,105	52·56	...	...	1	·009	1,937	19·92	9	·08	45	·36	548	5·64	2,540	26·16	4,375	45·00	
	Ranchi	1,128,885	4,921	52·20	...	...	6	·06	1,202	12·72	114	1·20	32	·24	937	9·96	2,291	24·24	4,601	48·84	
	Palamau	506,770	2,819	56·64	41	·72	5	·09	1,523	30·48	18	·36	39	·72	353	7·08	1,977	39·72	2,196	44·04	
	Manbhum	1,193,398	4,617	48·36	3	·02	...	...	1,371	13·68	13	·12	40	·36	539	5·40	1,966	19·68	2,787	27·96	
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,977	43·44	...	...	1	·01	609	13·32	4	·08	34	·72	110	2·40	758	16·56	1,072	23·52	
	Total ...	69,180,790	217,555	37·68	5,987	·96	509	·08	120,977	20·88	3,338	·48	4,755	·72	32,869	5·64	168,435	29·16	173,113	30·00	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	.....	192,692	33·24	6,850	1·08	395	·06	128,407	22·20	4,736	·72	3,979	·60	28,746	4·92	173,113	30·00	...	...	
	Difference + or — ...	.....	+25,763	+4·44	−863	−·12	+114	+·02	−7,430	−1·32	−1,398	−·24	+776	+·12	+4,123	+·72	−4,678	−·84	...	...	

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
The 10th November 1899.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of September 1899.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	61	21·12	...	...	...	...	57	19·80	14	4·80	...	...	15	5·16	86	29·88	87	30·24	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore	32,264	86	31·92	21	7·80	...	...	71	26·40	14	5·16	...	...	16	5·88	122	45·36	83	30·84	
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,089	67	24·24	5	1·80	...	...	65	23·52	20	7·20	1	·36	11	3·96	102	36·96	169	59·48	
	4. Serampore	35,952	79	26·28	8	2·64	...	...	105	35·04	29	9·60	4	1·32	16	5·28	162	54·00	140	46·68	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah	116,006	323	33·12	6	·60	1	·09	220	22·56	68	6·96	5	·48	145	14·88	445	45·72	323	33·24	
	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	37	14·01	...	...	...	...	19	7·20	3	1·08	1	·36	10	3·72	33	12·60	39	14·88	
	7. Maniktala	32,805	40	14·52	...	...	...	...	23	7·92	6	2·12	...	...	5	1·80	33	12·00	33	11·64	
	8. Barnagore	34,278	60	21·00	2	·60	...	...	63	21·96	32	11·16	5	1·68	10	3·48	112	39·12	73	25·20	
	9. South Suburban ...	41,718	79	22·68	1	·24	...	...	63	18·12	11	3·12	7	1·92	15	4·20	97	27·84	117	33·60	
24-Parganas	10. Garden Reach ...	27,924	51	21·84	...	...	...	...	41	17·52	1	·36	...	...	11	4·68	53	22·68	Data not available.		
	11. South Barrackpore, including Tittagarh Municipality.	35,647	21	6·96	1	·24	...	...	73	24·48	6	1·92	4	1·32	11	3·60	95	31·92	62	20·76	
	12. Naihati	29,724	63	25·32	30	12·00	...	...	58	23·40	9	3·60	6	2·40	14	5·64	117	47·16	78	31·44	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,588	981	17·16	10	·12	2	·02	560	6·24	231	3·96	53	·48	1,111	19·56	1,747	30·72	1,681	29·52	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,500	49	23·04	...	...	...	...	38	17·88	...	...	...	...	3	1·32	41	19·20	47	22·08	
	15. Santipur	30,437	73	28·68	...	...	...	...	88	34·68	1	·36	...	...	27	10·56	116	45·72	66	25·92	
Murshidabad	16. Berhampore	23,515	32	16·32	33	16·80	...	...	103	52·56	4	2·04	1	·48	...	...	141	71·88	57	29·04	
Rajshahi ...	17. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	43	25·68	45	25·20	...	...	75	42·00	3	1·68	...	...	8	4·44	131	73·32	47	26·28	
Pabna ...	18. Sirajganj	23,267	43	22·08	13	6·60	...	...	37	19·08	3	1·44	8	4·08	...	...	61	31·44	44	22·68	
Dacca ...	19. Dacca	82,323	194	28·20	77	11·16	...	...	106	15·36	57	8·16	4	·48	84	12·12	328	47·64	263	29·40	
Chittagong ...	20. Chittagong	24,069	16	7·92	...	...	...	...	21	10·44	...	...	2	·96	2	·96	25	12·36	31	15·36	
Patna ...	21. Patna City	165,192	595	43·20	38	2·76	...	...	219	15·84	61	4·32	7	·48	197	14·40	522	37·80	563	40·80	
	22. Bihar	47,723	228	57·24	...	...	...	...	84	21·12	8	1·92	...	...	41	10·20	133	33·36	170	42·27	
Gaya ...	23. Dinapore	44,419	153	41·04	20	5·40	...	...	73	19·68	15	3·96	...	...	41	11·04	149	40·20	124	33·48	
	24. Gaya	80,383	296	44·16	71	10·56	4	·48	252	37·56	39	5·76	6	·84	86	12·84	458	68·28	434	64·68	
Shahabad ...	25. Arrah	46,906	116	29·64	10	2·52	...	...	58	14·76	1	·24	4	·96	15	3·72	88	22·44	144	36·84	
	26. Sasaram	22,713	108	57·09	...	...	...	...	92	48·60	1	·48	...	...	20	10·56	113	59·64	86	45·36	
Saran ...	27. Chapra	57,332	280	58·56	94	19·56	...	...	104	21·72	16	3·24	1	·12	115	24·00	330	69·00	164	34·20	
Champaran	28. Bettiah	22,780	92	48·56	18	9·48	1	·48	43	22·08	3	1·56	1	·48	22	11·52	87	45·72	98	51·60	
Muzaffarpur	29. Muzaffarpur	49,192	147	35·76	14	3·36	...	...	40	9·72	9	2·16	5	1·20	37	9·00	105	25·56	131	31·92	
	30. Hajipur	21,487	92	51·36	2	1·08	...	...	27	15·00	5	2·76	5	2·76	32	17·76	71	39·60	71	39·60	
Darbhanga ...	31. Darbhanga	75,561	216	55·16	...	...	...	...	81	13·20	13	2·04	3	·48	64	10·44	161	26·16	200	32·52	
Monghyr ...	32. Monghyr	57,077	255	53·52	17	3·48	...	...	53	11·04	7	1·44	3	·60	117	24·48	197	41·40	218	45·72	
Bhagalpur ...	33. Bhagalpur	69,106	273	47·40	13	2·16	1	·12	102	17·64	7	1·20	11	1·80	63	10·92	197	34·20	219	37·92	
Cuttack ...	34. Cuttack	47,186	119	30·24	37	9·36	...	...	38	9·60	30	7·56	2	·48	25	6·24	132	33·48	106	26·88	
Balasore ...	35. Balasore	29,775	64	36·96	...	...	...	...	8	4·56	2	1·08	5	2·88	30	17·28	45	25·92	43	24·72	
Puri ...	36. Puri	28,794	38	15·72	1	·36	...	...	16	6·60	8	3·24	1	·36	41	17·04	67	27·84	74	30·72	
Ranchi ...	37. Ranchi	20,306	67	39·48	...	...	2	1·08	21	12·36	2	1·08	2	1·08	14	8·28	41	24·12	53	30·72	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over	2,273,167	5,538	29·16	587	3·00	11	·04	2,995	15·72	739	3·84	137	·72	2,474	12·96	6,943	36·60	6,215	32·76	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	.....	4,709	24·84	346	1·80	15	·07	3,159	16·56	805	4·20	127	·60	1,763	9·24	6,215	32·76	.....	.....	
	Difference + or −	... ...	+829	+4·32	+241	+1·20	−4	−·03	−164	−·84	−66	−·36	+10	+·12	+711	+3·72	+728	+3·84	.....	.....	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 10th November 1899.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics for August 1899, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 7th October 1899.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.												Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.			
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Presidency... ...	Jessore	1,888,827	3,880	*24·60*	65	*·36*	...	...	4,672	*29·64*	6	*·03*	154	*·96*	333	*2·04*	5,230	*33·12*	3,762	*23·88*
Patna	Shahabad	2,060,579	9,618	*55·92*	709	*4·08*	...	...	5,948	*34·56*	38	*·12*	142	*·72*	1,736	*10·20*	8,593	*50·04*	7,678	*44·64*
	Total for the whole Province ...	71,069,617	256,016	*39·84*	5,792	*·96*	779	*·12*	134,114	*22·56*	3,805	*·60*	5,508	*·84*	36,754	*6·12*	186,752	*31·44*	187,577	*31·56*
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	...	189,795	*32·04*	15,330	*2·52*	733	*·12*	132,341	*22·32*	5,178	*·84*	4,455	*·72*	29,840	*4·92*	187,877	*31·56*	...	...
	Difference + or −	...	+46,221	*+7·80*	−9,538	*−1·56*	+46	Equal.	+1,773	*+·24*	−1,373	*−·24*	+1,053	*+·12*	+7,214	*+1·20*	−825	*−·12*	...	...
District.	*Town.*																			
Shahabad ...	Arrah	46,905	158	*40·32*	9	*2·28*	...	...	86	*21·96*	6	*1·44*	2	*·48*	27	*6·84*	130	*33·24*	209	*53·40*
	Sasaram	22,713	76	*40·08*	...	...	...	...	53	*27·96*	...	...	4	*2·04*	30	*15·84*	87	*45·96*	92	*48·60*
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,273,167	4,965	*26·16*	388	*2·04*	29	*·12*	2,908	*15·24*	772	*3·96*	104	*·48*	2,445	*12·84*	6,646	*35·04*	6,683	*35·16*
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	...	4,338	*22·80*	627	*3·24*	20	*·09*	3,218	*16·92*	879	*4·56*	117	*·60*	1,822	*9·60*	6,683	*35·16*	.....	.....
	Difference + or −	...	+627	*+3·36*	−239	*−1·20*	+9	*+·03*	−310	*−1·68*	−107	*−·60*	−13	*−·12*	+623	*+3·24*	−37	*−·12*	.....	.....

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 10th November 1899.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of September 1899.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased.								Rainfall, 1899-1900.		Rainfall, 1898-99.		Remarks.
								Long-term leases.	Season leases.						Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
									Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,342	845	252	17,853	17,766	14,016	3,937	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,937	17,953	3·55	47·46	9·77	45·68	Kulsai.
		Ditto, 2nd ,,	866	284																
		Machgaon	776	261	439	32,711	33,019	23,825	9,186	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,186	32,711	1·49 1·65	28·35 35·18	5·25 6·73	30·35 44·26	Balia. Jagatsingpur.
		Kendrapara	1,067	853	715	50,797	51,384	44,676	6,121	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,121	50,797	3·83 5·20	47·60 54·45	6·97 6·94	47·84 47·20	Kendupatna. Marshaghai.
		Gobri	373	69	69	3,695	3,732	3,517	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	3,695	5·89	43·52	7·43	58·12	Kendrapara.
		Do. Extension	648	55	45	3,458	3,640	3,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,458	5·77	42·63	8·90	44·71	Ichapur.
		Patamundi	885	286	251	14,280	14,668	13,256	1,058	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,058	14,308	3·53	47·77	9·11	58·11	Nurlang.
		High Level, Range I	608	378	232	22,244	22,319	20,484	1,748	.....	.....	.....	11	1,759	22,243	2·88	47·32	14·49	58·88	Janapur.
		Ditto, do. II	727	13	14	2,996	2,998	2,996	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,996	No gauge.				
		Jajpur Canal	700	167	146	9,360	10,329	9,013	194	.....	59	.....	13	268	9,281	4·22	39·87	13·70	48·75	Jajpur.
	Balasore	High Level, Range III	727	393	393	27,304	29,209	28,856	.....	.....	144	.....	208	352	29,208	4·31	44·66	11·84	48·85	Akhoyapada.
		Total	.....	.....	.....	186,728	189,094	163,791	22,422	.....	203	.....	234	22,859	186,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170,830	9,375	.....	380	.....	193	9,948	180,778	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	400·00	305·33	60,188	30,320	62,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,464	11·20	62·17	8·82	53·82	29 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	5·26	6·46	1,408	1,744	6,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,507	12·17	70·67	8·70	43·31	5 ,, ,,
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	131	1,395	1,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	61,817	33,459	70,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	3,383	533	17,268	18,605	12,724	5,128	.....	.....	.....	357	5,485	18,209	2·23	45·43	11·41	43·87	
		Buxar	1,296	1,075	805	77,640	77,229	64,848	11,817	.....	.....	.....	5,499	17,316	82,164					
		Arrah	2,000	1,773	1,186	145,023	140,127	119,792	21,008	.....	*	.....	13,804	35,412	155,204	6·37	48·69	13·48	56·18	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,406	1,165	829	2,288	2,502	1,714	601	.....	.....	.....	20	621	2,335	6·03	49·09	15·52	52·30	
		Patna				73,895	75,590	55,522	17,559	.....	.....	.....	2,329	20,188	75,710					
		Total	.....	.....	.....	316,464	323,053	254,600	57,013	.....	.....	.....	22,009	79,022	333,622	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290,532	24,965	.....	.....	.....	22,160	47,125	337,657	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	565,069	545,606	488,759	79,435	.....	203	.....	22,243	101,881	590,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	539,740	54,340	.....	380	.....	22,353	57,073	596,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th November 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirâthi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of September 1899.

DATE.		RIVER GANGES.																RIVER BHAGIRATHI.		RIVER JALANGI.		RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.	
	Miles.	86		134	48	90		177	87	387	110	381	94	471	90	601	120						
	Distance.	From Allahabad		From Allahabad	From Mirzapur	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st ...	...	19·78	225·97	17·50	214·30	17·83	186·88	26·10	160·33	19·25	121·10	21·67	89·67	20·00	62·00	21·08	30·02	23·58	57·32	25·00	29·90	27·10	175·86
2nd ...	...	19·00	225·21	17·17	213·97	18·00	187·05	27·10	161·33	20·08	121·93	21·67	89·67	20·00	62·00	21·08	30·02	23·58	57·32	25·75	30·65	27·90	176·76
3rd ...	...	18·67	224·80	16·83	213·63	17·42	186·47	26·80	161·03	20·67	122·52	21·83	89·83	20·04	62·04	21·00	29·94	23·67	57·41	25·75	30·65	27·93	176·79
4th ...	...	18·17	223·39	16·33	213·13	16·42	185·47	26·00	160·23	20·00	121·85	22·00	90·00	20·25	62·25	21·00	29·94	23·67	57·41	25·85	30·15	27·88	176·74
5th ...	...	17·17	222·39	15·33	212·13	14·92	183·97	25·00	159·23	19·25	121·10	21·67	89·67	20·35	62·35	21·17	30·11	23·67	57·41	25·85	30·15	27·70	176·46
6th ...	...	16·67	221·89	14·67	211·47	13·75	182·80	24·10	158·33	19·08	120·93	20·00	88·00	20·35	62·35	21·08	30·02	23·58	57·32	25·00	29·90	27·60	176·66
7th ...	...	16·50	221·72	14·67	210·63	13·00	182·05	23·00	157·23	18·50	120·35	20·42	88·42	20·21	62·21	20·92	29·86	23·42	57·16	24·40	29·70	28·00	176·76
8th ...	...	15·67	219·89	13·83	209·80	11·[illegible]	180·88	22·10	156·33	16·67	118·52	19·58	87·58	19·75	61·75	20·75	29·69	22·50	56·24	25·35	29·65	28·20	176·96
9th ...	...	15·92	219·14	13·00	208·80	11·[illegible]	180·13	21·20	155·43	16·50	118·35	18·58	86·58	19·00	61·00	20·50	29·44	21·50	55·24	25·20	29·50	28·30	177·06
10th ...	...	15·08	218·30	11·33	208·13	[illegible]	179·38	20·40	154·63	15·67	117·52	17·67	85·67	18·39	60·39	20·25	29·19	20·75	54·49	24·20	28·50	28·10	176·86
11th ...	...	14·50	217·72	10·67	207·47	[illegible]	178·63	19·60	153·83	14·75	116·60	17·00	85·00	17·21	59·21	19·17	28·11	19·75	53·49	23·60	27·90	28·00	176·76
12th ...	...	14·00	217·22	10·17	206·97	[illegible]	178·03	19·00	153·23	14·58	116·43	16·25	84·25	15·89	57·89	20·00	28·94	19·25	52·99	22·90	26·90	27·70	176·46
13th ...	...	13·67	216·89	10·00	206·80	[illegible]	177·97	19·00	153·23	14·25	116·10	15·75	83·75	15·79	57·79	19·75	28·69	18·33	52·07	22·90	26·30	27·50	176·26
14th ...	...	13·17	216·39	9·75	206·55	[illegible]	177·47	18·20	152·43	14·25	116·10	15·75	83·75	15·79	57·79	19·58	28·52	17·67	51·41	21·60	25·90	27·10	175·86
15th ...	...	13·00	216·22	9·75	206·55	[illegible]	177·30	17·60	151·83	13·08	114·93	15·25	83·25	15·79	57·79	19·33	28·27	17·17	50·91	21·00	25·30	27·00	175·76
16th ...	...	12·67	215·89	9·75	206·55	[illegible]	178·38	17·60	151·83	12·75	114·60	14·83	82·83	15·50	57·50	19·33	28·27	17·17	50·91	20·30	24·60	26·70	175·46
17th ...	...	12·50	215·72	9·75	206·55	[illegible]	178·97	17·60	151·83	12·75	114·60	14·50	82·50	15·35	57·35	19·17	28·11	16·83	50·57	20·30	24·60	26·30	175·06
18th ...	...	12·00	215·22	9·75	206·55	[illegible]	178·97	16·60	150·83	13·08	114·93	14·67	82·67	15·25	57·25	19·08	28·02	16·50	50·24	20·10	24·40	26·30	175·06
19th ...	...	11·50	214·72	9·75	206·55	[illegible]	178·97	16·60	150·83	13·08	114·93	14·67	82·67	15·25	57·25	19·17	28·11	17·00	50·74	19·30	23·60	26·30	175·06
20th ...	...	11·00	214·22	10·33	207·13	[illegible]	179·38	16·80	151·03	13·42	115·27	14·83	82·83	15·35	57·35	19·25	28·19	17·17	50·91	19·10	23·40	27·00	175·76
21st ...	...	10·50	213·72	10·33	207·13	[illegible]	179·55	16·80	151·03	13·42	115·27	15·25	83·25	15·39	57·39	19·33	28·27	17·58	51·32	19·00	23·30	27·40	176·16
22nd ...	...	10·00	213·22	10·33	207·13	[illegible]	179·55	16·70	150·93	13·67	115·52	15·25	83·25	15·50	57·50	19·42	28·36	17·71	51·45	19·50	24·19	27·50	176·26
23rd ...	...	9·67	212·89	10·17	206·97	[illegible]	178·97	16·40	150·63	13·50	115·35	15·25	83·25	15·50	57·50	19·50	28·44	17·71	51·45	20·00	24·30	27·40	176·16
24th ...	...	9·67	212·89	9·67	206·47	[illegible]	178·47	16·00	150·23	13·00	114·85	15·00	83·00	15·50	57·50	19·58	28·52	17·50	51·24	20·30	24·60	27·30	176·06
25th ...	...	9·33	212·72	9·42	206·13	[illegible]	178·47	15·60	149·83	12·50	114·35	14·75	82·75	15·50	57·50	19·58	28·52	17·50	51·24	20·30	24·60	27·30	176·06
26th ...	...	9·00	212·72	9·00	205·80	[illegible]	177·80	15·60	149·83	12·50	114·35	14·75	82·75	15·54	57·54	20·00	28·94	19·00	52·74	20·60	24·90	27·00	175·76
27th ...	...	8·58	212·89	8·58	205·38	[illegible]	177·13	15·20	149·43	12·50	114·35	15·50	83·50	15·54	57·54	19·83	28·77	20·58	54·32	22·33	26·60	26·50	175·26
28th ...	...	8·00	212·22	8·00	204·80	[illegible]	176·55	14·70	148·93	12·75	114·60	15·25	83·25	16·71	58·71	20·00	28·94	22·50	56·24	24·10	28·40	26·00	174·76
29th ...	...	7·33	211·89	7·33	204·13	[illegible]	176·05	14·20	148·43	12·33	114·18	15·00	83·00	17·25	59·25	20·00	28·94	22·75	56·49	25·20	29·50	25·00	174·36
30th ...	...	6·67	211·39	6·50	203·50	[illegible]	175·72	13·60	148·83	11·25	113·10	17·00	85·00	17·25	59·25	20·00	28·94	22·50	56·24	25·60	29·90	25·45	174·21
31st ...	...	6·00	211·22	6·25	203·25	[illegible]	175·30	13·20	148·43	11·25	113·10	16·25	84·25	17·00	59·00	19·75	28·69	22·50	56·24	25·20	29·50	25·15	173·91
Mean ...	...	12·67	213·89	10·67	207·47	[illegible]	179·38	20·40	154·63	15·67	117·52	17·67	85·67	18·39	60·39	20·25	29·19	20·75	54·49	24·20	28·50	28·10	176·86
Highest ...	...	19·78	225·97	17·50	214·30	17·83	186·88	26·10	160·33	19·25	121·10	21·67	89·67	20·00	62·00	21·08	30·02	23·58	57·32	25·00	29·90	27·10	175·86
Lowest ...	...	5·67	202·47	5·33	202·13	5·50	174·55	14·20	148·43	11·33	113·18	14·67	82·67	15·50	57·50	19·08	28·02	19·83	53·57	24·70	29·00	24·00	172·76

CALCUTTA,
The 14th November 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 11th of November 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 11th November 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 12th November 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,006	1,68,885	2,650	743	1,15,625	1,796
Jute	306	1,09,075	1,605	420	1,78,825	2,894
Firewood	88	72,425	1,162	110	85,175	1,276
Other articles	798	1,78,385	2,484	723	1,76,725	2,428
Total ...	2,198	5,28,770	7,901	1,996	5,56,350	8,394

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of August 1899, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	3,736	14,990	14,106	6,905	18,726	21,011	.....	2,285
Cotton, raw	1	152	5	153	153	158	.....	5
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	292	.....	365	.....	292	365	.....	73
Ditto, Indian	241	73	313	239	314	552	.....	238
Piece-goods, European	1,546	5	1,867	4	1,551	1,871	.....	320
Ditto, Indian	13	.....	20	.....	13	20	.....	7
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	3	7	4	7	10	11	.....	1
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....
Others	63	5	70	.....	68	70	.....	2
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	17	.....	37	4	17	41	.....	24
Turmeric	35	152	52	507	187	559	.....	372
Alizarine and aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	4	.....	8	.....	4	8	.....	4
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	37	360	45	57	397	102	295	.....
Paddy	741	3,130	538	1,230	3,871	1,777	2,094	.....
Rice	1,966	5,729	2,945	2,023	7,695	4,968	2,727	.....
Jowar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	2,149	12,033	1,373	1,205	14,182	2,578	11,704	.....
Others	8	640	299	70	648	369	279	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	44	358	33	854	402	887	.....	485
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	4	52	1	28	56	29	27	.....
Horns	4	2	5	3	6	8	.....	2
Hemp and other fibres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—								
Raw	425	65,878	87	35,140	66,303	35,226	31,077	.....
Gunny-bags and cloth	1,067	343	324	326	1,410	650	760	.....
Lac—								
Stick	.....	13	.....	18	13	18	.....	5
Shell	13	6	25	.....	19	25	.....	6
Leather, manufactured								
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	33	.....	35	.....	33	35	.....	2
Spirits of all kinds, including country spirits	.....	3	4	.....	3	4	.....	1
Wines	79	.....	74	.....	79	74	5	.....
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	31	.....	31
Copper, wrought	3	8	12	1	11	13	.....	2
Brass, do.	104	76	170	79	180	249	.....	69
Iron and steel — cast	87	25	37	13	112	50	62	.....
Iron and steel — unwrought	.....	.....	6	14	.....	20	.....	20
Iron and steel — wrought	544	21	829	36	565	865	.....	300
Iron and steel — manufactures of	357	7	450	9	364	459	.....	95
Others	102	19	110	33	121	143	.....	22
Oils—								
Kerosine	9,407	84	10,801	108	9,491	10,909	.....	1,418
Castor	10	.....	6	.....	10	6	4	.....
Cocoanut	127	.....	143	.....	127	143	.....	16
Mustard and rape	191	7	178	6	198	184	14	.....
Others	46	4	46	.....	50	46	4	.....
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	878	7	1,998	878	2,005	.....	1,127
Rape and mustard	204	1,403	437	743	1,607	1,180	427	.....
Til or jinjili	.....	87	.....	188	87	188	.....	101
Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Others	.....	8	58	33	8	90	.....	88
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	166	475	168	339	641	507	134	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	99	9	70	1	108	71	37	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	2	19	.....	21	.....	21
Others	720	397	1,000	283	1,117	1,283	.....	166
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	235	.....	235
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	.....	9	2	7	9	9	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	1,889	1	.....	.....	1,890	.....	1,890	.....
Other sorts	732	.....	874	22	732	896	.....	164
Salt	850	14	46	7	864	53	811	.....
	4,247	55	4,534	49	4,302	4,603	.....	301

Staples.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	4	.....	9	.....	4	9	.....	5
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	19	.....	17	19	17	2	.....
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Muga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Endi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	387	233	377	497	620	874	.....	254
Pepper	38	.....	49	.....	38	49	.....	11
Ginger	.....	23	.....	78	23	78	.....	55
Chillies	123	112	1	201	235	202	33	.....
Cardamoms	.....	24	.....	6	24	6	18	.....
Others	99	32	128	173	131	301	.....	170
Lime and lime-stone	711	734	400	1,287	1,445	1,787	.....	342
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	460	.....	733	.....	460	733	.....	273
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,479	231	1,058	339	1,710	1,397	313	.....
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	4	4,576	.....	7,220	4,580	7,220	.....	2,640
Timber	181	48	127	109	229	236	.....	7
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	146	2,819	139	2,534	2,965	2,673	292	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Wool, raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool, manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	2
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	5,588	2,160	4,835	2,285	7,748	7,120	628	.....
Total	41,638	1,18,533	56,523	67,779	1,60,171	1,18,302	53,642	11,773

A. Hyde Wollaston,
for Examiner of Accounts.

Calcutta, *the 1st November 1899.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th October 1899 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	(a)	Rs. A. P. (a)	Mds. S. (b)	Rs. A. P. (b)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	289,947	3,37,087 12 0	48,37,180 30	10,12,813 10 0	22,589 0 0	13,72,490 6 0	97,358	181,180	278,538
Average per mile of railway ...	.....	197 1 1	.....	592 1 8	13 3 3	802 6 0	.....	.....	.....
Total previous 16½ weeks of half-year	5,184,343*	62,49,231 1 0*	6,84,31,199 0†	1,24,88,159 7 0	3,55,429 0 0 ‡	1,80,92,819 8 0	1,531,514 §	2,619,513 §	4,151,027 §
Total for 17½ weeks ...	5,474,290	65,86,318 13 0	7,32,68,388 30	1,35,00,973 1 0	3,78,009 0 0	1,94,65,309 14 0	1,628,872	2,800,693	4,429,565
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	280,668	3,10,564 14 6	36,76,331 0	7,01,120 15 0	20,357 1 8	10,32,042 15 2	88,013	150,433	238,446
Average per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	182 2 3	.....	411 3 1	11 15 0	605 4 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 17½ weeks of previous year ...	5,153,100‖	51,75,829 10 10	6,75,40,573 30	1,22,41,794 15 5	3,48,287 15 1	1,77,65,912 9 4	1,575,115	2,656,929	3,226,044

(a) The increase is in passenger traffic from all the districts on the line.
(b) The increase is chiefly in coal traffic from all the colliery stations, and in upward despatch of food-grains from almost all the principal stations throughout the line.
* Deducted number of passengers 6,318 and Rs. 8,182
† Added Mds. 4,41,552 and ,, 27,499 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 2nd
‡ Deducted ,, 2,676 } and 9th September 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 9th September 1899.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th November 1899 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. (a)	Rs. A. P. (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	278,382	3,61,549 12 0	47,56,846 0	9,94,275 3 0	26,013 0 0	13,81,837 15 0	98,746	185,239	283,985
Average per mile of railway ...	.....	211 5 11	.....	581 4 3	15 3 4	807 13 6	.....	.....	...
Total previous 17½ weeks of half-year	5,474,290	65,86,318 13 0	7,32,68,388 30	1,35,00,973 1 0	3,78,009 0 0	1,94,65,300 14 0	1,628,872	2,800,693	4,429,565
Total for 18½ weeks ...	5,752,672	69,47,868 9 0	7,80,25,234 30	1,44,95,248 4 0	4,04,022 0 0	2,08,47,138 13 0	1,727,618	2,985,932	4,713,550
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	285,282	3,57,929 11 6	41,10,019 20	8,41,001 9 10	22,195 0 8	12,21,126 6 0	92,927	161,106	254,033
Average per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	209 6 10	.....	492 1 2	12 15 9	714 7 9	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year ...	5,437,382‡	65,33,759 6 4	7,16,50,593 30	1,36,82,496 9 3	3,70,482 15 9	1,89,87,038 15 4	1,668,042	2,812,035	4,480,077

(a) The increase is chiefly (1) in coal traffic, both upwards and downwards, from *viâ* Asansol, Jharia, and Giridih; (2) in lives-tock from Brace Bridge Hall; and (3) in food-grains from almost all the principal stations in loop, Dinapore and Allahabad districts chiefly to Agra Junction and Delni and stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th October 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	M. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	20,624	5,115 8 0	18,886 30	715 3 0	9 0 0	5,839 11 0	1,096	92	1,188
Average per mile of railway	.....	230 1 10	.....	32 2 9	0 6 6	262 11 1	.....	.....	...
Total previous 16½ weeks of half-year	300,788*	69,522 2 0*	2,17,152 0†	6,997 15 0†	144 0 9	76,664 1 0	17,561‡	1 523§	19,084‡
Total for 17½ weeks ...	320,712	74,637 10 0	2,36,038 30	7,713 2 0	153 0 0	82,503 12 0	18,657	1,615	20,272
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,604	5,460 1 0	9,178 30	351 1 0	6 2 0	5,817 4 0	874	72	946
Average per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	245 9 10	.....	15 12 8	0 4 5	261 10 11	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding 17½ weeks of previous year	326,816‖	74,918 9 11	1,62,975 20	5,828 0 0	118 6 6	80,865 0 5	19,148	1,620	20,768

* Added number of passengers 1,590 and Rs. 309 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 2nd
† Deducted M umber 5,878 and ,, 87 } and 9th September 1899.
‡ Audited figures up to the week ended 9th September 1899.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 4th November 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 19,500	(a)4,645 5 0	18,720 30	835 4 0	10 0 0	5,490 9 0	1,088	100	1,1
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	208 15 6	.....	37 9 2	0 7 2	246 15 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year	320,712	74,637 10 0	2,36,038 30	7,713 2 0	153 0 0	82,503 12 0	18,657	1,615	20,2
Total for 18½ weeks ...	340,212	79,282 15 0	2,54,759 20	8,548 6 0	163 0 0	87,994 5 0	19,745	1,715	21,4
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,917	5,501 4 2	13,128 0	586 4 0	12 3 3	6,099 11 5	1,102	108	1,2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	247 7 6	.....	26 6 0	0 8 9	274 6 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year ...	349,733½	80,419 14 1	1,66,103 20	6,414 4 0	130 9 9	86,964 11 10	20,250	1,728	21,9

(a) The decrease is in passenger traffic from all stations on his line, chiefly to Howrah.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th October 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,086	17,989 12 0	86,425 30	12,871 10 0	66 0 0	30,827 6 0	7,125	3,365	10,4
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	110 4 3	.....	79 5 5	0 6 6	190 0 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year	279,135*	2,66,762 14 0*	14,08,325 10†	1,94,625 8 0†	1,084 0 0‡	4,62,472 6 0	114,985§	56,485§	1,71,4
Total for 17½ weeks ...	295,241	2,84,652 10 0	14,94,751 0	2,07,497 2 0	1,150 0 0	4,93,299 12 0	122,110	59,850	1,81,9
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,576½	17,908 14 10	99,218 0	10,778 3 0	67 9 3	28,754 11 1	7,453	3,533	10,9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	110 6 2	.....	66 6 11	0 6 8	177 3 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 17½ weeks of previous year ...	2,96,259	2,64,614 0 4	16,76,028 20	1,57,591 12 7	1,066 8 6	4,23,272 5 5	124,608	54,159	1,78,8

* Deducted No. of passengers 601 and Rs. 1,275 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 2nd and 19
† Added Mds. 27,737 and deducted ,, 180 }
‡ Do. ,, 7 } September 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 9th September 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th November 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	15,746	17,687 9 6	1,21,304 10	17,937 14 0	78 0 0	35,703 7 0	7,096	5,520	12,6
Or per mile of railway	.....	109 0 4	.....	110 9 0	0 7 9	220 1 1	.....	.....	181,9
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year	295,241	2,84,652 10 0	14,94,751 0	2,07,497 2 0	1,150 0 0	4,93,299 12 0	122,110	59,850	
Total for 18½ weeks ...	310,987	3,02,340 3 0	16,16,055 10	2,25,435 0 0	1,228 0 0	5,29,003 3 0	129,206	65,370	192,5
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,733	17,558 5 0	96,786 30	12,669 8 0	77 14 0	30,305 11 0	7,472	4,211	11,6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	108 3 7	.....	78 1 6	0 7 8	186 12 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year	312,902	2,82,172 5 4	11,72,815 10	1,70,261 4 7	1,144 6 6	4,53,578 0 5	132,170	58,370	190,5

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th October 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	8,353	4,025 10 0	30,314 0	2,397 0 0	14 0 0	6,436 10 0	1,945	281	2,226
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	51 1 1	.....	30 6 6	0 2 10	81 10 5	.....	.....	...
For previous 15½ weeks of half-year	142,853*	69,169 9 0*	4,20,540 20†	33,928 5 0†	256 0 0‡	1,03,353 14 0	21,504	4,370§	25,874§
Total for 16½ weeks	151,206	73,195 3 0	4,50,854 20	36,325 5 0	270 0 0	1,09,790 8 0	23,449	4,651	28,100
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Added No. of passengers 698 and Rs. 820
† Do. Mds. 31,093 and ,, 1,344
‡ Do. ,, 32
on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 2nd and 9th September 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 9th September 1899.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th November 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	7,637	3,791 4 0	33,053 20	3,632 10 0	15 0 0	6,838 14 0	1,945	281	2,226
Or per mile of railway	.....	48 1 6	.....	38 7 6	0 3 1	86 12 1	...	... ...	...
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year	151,206	73,195 3 0	4,50,854 20	36,325 5 0	270 0 0	1,09,790 8 0	23,449	4,651	28,100
Total for 17½ weeks ...	158,843	76,986 7 0	4,83,908 0	39,957 15 0	285 0 0	1,16,629 6 0	25,394	4,932	30,326
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	...	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	...

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 4th November 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	167,290	98,610 0 0	10,91,380 0	2,61,400 0 0	13,720 0 0	3,73,730 0 0	55,430	51,295	86,755
Or per mile of railway	201	118 0 0	1,309 0	313 0 0	1 0 0*	432 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	3,361,661	15,65,868 0 0	1,82,20,798 0	37,96,104 0 0	2,96,295 0 0	56,58,267 0 0	614,693	726,982	1,340,645
Total for 18 weeks ...	3,528,951	16,64,478 0 0	1,93,12,178 0	40,57,504 0 0	3,10,015 0 0	60,31,997 0 0	649,153	778,247	1,427,400
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	194,699	97,971 0 0	13,20,761 0	2,81,469 0 0	13,942 0 0	3,93,382 0 0	34,814	50,193	85,007
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	236	119 0 0	1,603 0	342 0 0	1 0 0	432 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,325,496	14,72,576 0 0	1,79,48,101 0	36,08,679 0 0	3,26,983 0 0	54,08,238 0 0	617,769	707,933	1,325,702

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 9th September 1899.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 4th November 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,500	8,070 0 0	66,040 0	7,430 0 0	200 0 0	15,700 0 0	2,378	2,832	5,210
Or per mile of railway	250	94 0 0	768 0	86 0 0	3 0 0	183 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 17 weeks of half-year*	4,03,735	1,25,279 0 0	6,52,898 0	55,921 0 0	2,801 0 0	1,84,001 0 0	43,224	27,034	70,258
Total for 18 weeks ...	4,25,235	1,33,349 0 0	7,18,938 0	63,351 0 0	3,001 0 0	1,99,701 0 0	45,902	29,866	75,768
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,391	7,704 0 0	65,041 0	6,722 0 0	70 0 0	14,496 0 0	2,572	2,762	5,334
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	263	90 0 0	756 0	78 0 0	1 0 0	169 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,10,310	1,25,820 0 0	5,70,713 0	59,925 0 0	3,596 0 0	1,80,341 0 0	43,378	39,236	82,614

* Audited up to 9th September 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 4th November 1899 on 54 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,910	960 0 0	10,250 0	680 0 0	10 0 0	1,590 0 0	750	174	924
Or per mile of railway	72	17 0 0	190 0	13 0 0	.....	30 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 17 weeks of half-year*	61,526	13,876 0 0	78,397 0	4,360 0 0	105 0 0	18,341 0 0	9,384	12,272	21,656
Total for 18 weeks ...	65,436	14,776 0 0	88,647 0	5,040 0 0	115 0 0	19,931 0 0	10,134	12,446	22,580
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,543	404 0 0	6,179 0	323 0 0	.....	727 0 0	206	256	462
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	47	12 0 0	187 0	10 0 0	.....	22 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,543	404 0 0	10,333 0	515 0 0	.....	922 0 0	206	1,246	1,462

* Audited up to 9th September 1899.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 4th November 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,286	410 0 0	7,980 0	510 0 0	130 0 0	1,050 0 0	200	524	*724
Or per mile of railway	52	17 0 0	322 0	21 0 0	5 0 0	43 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year†	24,969	7,563 0 0	1,24,325 0	7,610 0 0	868 0 0	16,041 0 0	3,647	11,012	14,659
Total for 18 weeks ...	26,249	7,973 0 0	1,32,302 0	8,120 0 0	998 0 0	17,091 0 0	3,847	11,536	15,383
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Includes ballast train-miles 374.
† Audited up to 9th September 1899.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 4th November 1899 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,620	960 0 0	11,940 0	690 0 0	280 0 0	1,930 0 0	334	674	*1,008
Or per mile of railway	79	29 0 0	360 0	21 0 0	.....	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year†	33,060	11,933 0 0	1,36,680 0	13,142 0 0	1,470 0 0	26,545 0 0	5,618	14,056	19,674
Total for 18 weeks ...	35,680	12,893 0 0	1,48,620 0	13,832 0 0	1,750 0 0	28,475 0 0	5,952	14,730	20,682
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,320	476 0 0	7,290 0	1,513 0 0	117 0 0	2,106 0 0	140	316	656
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ‡ ...	60	22 0 0	330 0	68 0 0	.....	90 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	21,816	7,713 0 0	77,691 0	7,925 0 0	1,885 0 0	17,523 0 0	2,775	9,696	12,471

* Includes ballast train-miles 340.
† Audited up to 9th September 1899.
‡ Excluding ferry.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th October 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,334	11,329 0 0	98,562 0	10,562 0 0	3,913 0 0	25,804 0 0	4,642	3,903	8,545
Or per mile of railway	218	*87 0 0	709 0	76 0 0	28 0 0	191 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year†	513,960	1,98,931 0 0	13,97,628 0	1,55,179 0 0	12,410 0 0	3,66,520 0 0	73,973	65,930	139,903
Total for 17 weeks ...	542,294	2,10,260 0 0	14,96,190 0	1,65,741 0 0	16,323 0 0	3,92,324 0 0	78,615	69,833	148,448
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,693	10,307 0 0	1,14,611 0	11,479 0 0	1,109 0 0	22,895 0 0	4,509	3,924	8,433
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	214	82 0 0	917 0	92 0 0	9 0 0	183 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	546,940	1,93,362 0 0	12,81,390 0	91,150 0 0	5,911 0 0	2,90,423 0 0	70,657	57,181	127,818

* Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.
† Audited up to week ending 16th September 1899.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B.-N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 28th October 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	419	240	6,716	177	15	432	141	75	216
Or per mile of railway	23·28	13·34	373·11	9·83	0·83	24·00	.....	.....	...
For previous 0½ weeks of half-year	51	91	25	1	4	96	36	108	144
Total for 1½ weeks ...	470	331	6,741	178	19	528	177	183	360
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 28th October 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	118,540	(a)52,130	5,61,870	(a)63,02	(b)13,140	(a)1,27,290	25,111	(c)20,520	54,631
Or per mile of railway	109·23	48·05	517·85	57·16	12·11	117·34	.....	.....	...
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year (d)	2,058,918	7,55,070	96,33,924	10,60,091	2,88,064	20,43,225	419,627	425,612	845,239
Total for 17½ weeks ...	2,177,458	8,07,200	1,01,95,794	11,23,111	2,41,204	21,70,515	444,738	455,132	899,870
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	101,379	37,755	4,67,050	48,752	16,393	102,900	19,489	(c)19,193	38,682
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	109·60	40·82	504·92	52·70	17·72	111·24	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,831,671	6,58,075	67,05,891	8,06,047	2,06,760	16,71,182	389,279	390,280	779,559

(a) Increase is due to the increased mileage.
(b) The decrease is due to the earnings of Tirhut section for the month of October being included in this week last year on account of breaches.
(c) Includes 6,208 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) ,, audited figures up to week ending 16th September 1899.
(e) ,, 2,500 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 4th November 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	(a)112,390	53,170	(b)5,47,346	63,250	12,403	(a)1,30,880	25,968	(c)27,489	53,457
Or per mile of railway	103·59	50·85	504·46	58·30	11·48	120·63	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year (d)	2,189,893	8,07,879	1,01,74,390	11,18,996	2,35,910	21,57,755	442,891	457,334	900,135
Total for 18½ weeks ...	2,302,283	8,63,049	1,07,21,730	11,77,216	2,48,370	22,88,635	468,769	484,823	953,592
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	104,678	44,709	5,09,334	65,816	14,453	1,24,963	21,573	(e)19,675	41,248
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	113·17	48·32	550·70	71·15	15·63	135·10	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,936,849	7,02,775	73,05,285	8,72,157	2,21,213	17,96,145	399,852	379,955	779,807

(a) Increase is due to the increased mileage.
(b) ,, in weight and decrease in freight is due to shorter lead.
(c) Includes 5,206 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) ,, audited figures up to week ending 23rd September 1899.
(e) ,, 2,428 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 28th October 1899	7,076	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	18,087	0	0
Decrease	11,011	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 28th October 1899	138	11	11
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	354	10	4
Decrease	215	14	5
Receipts from 1st July to 28th October 1899	1,89,784	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	2,35,597	0	0
Decrease	45,813	0	0

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
THE Canal Revenue Reports for 1898-99	2235
Resolution on the Annual General Administration Report of the Presidency Division for the year 1898-99	2173
Resolution on the Report of the Board of Revenue on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for the year 1898-99	2226
Resolution on the Administration Report of the Commissioners of Calcutta for the year 1898-99	2240
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 20th November 1899	2246
Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains and salt in the head-quarters station bazars of the districts of Bengal during the fortnight ending the 15th November 1899 ...	2252
STATEMENT showing the quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported and exported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of August 1899	2258
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 12th to 18th November 1899 ...	2262
Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major and Minor Works for the month of September 1899	2263
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 18th November 1899	2264
East Indian Railway for the month of September 1899 ...	2265
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	2267

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1898-99.

No. 1317*I.A.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS.

Dated Calcutta, the 16th November 1899.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1898-99 and the Chief Engineer's note on the same.

The ***Major Irrigation Works*** in Bengal are the Orissa, the Midnapore, the Hijili Tidal, and the Sone Canals. The first 22 paragraphs of this Resolution will deal with these four works by themselves. The ***Minor Works*** in the Province are separately treated in paragraphs 23 to 31 inclusive.

2. The capital outlay on these Major Works was Rs. 39,019 during 1898-99 and Rs. 6,42,14,318* to end of the year. The total length of the canals during the year remained the same as last year, viz., 748 miles. Of this length, 495¼ miles were both for irrigation and navigation, 223¾ miles for irrigation only, and 29 miles for navigation only. The length of distributaries was 2,616½ miles, or 8½ miles more than the previous year. The increase took place in the Orissa and Sone Circles. In Orissa the increase was 6½ miles and in Sone 2 miles. The total area irrigable was 1,370,366 acres. The difference compared with the area shown in the previous year was due to revised figures being given for the Orissa Canals.

* Inclusive of indirect charges, amounting to Rs. 17,50,443.

3. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 18,39,942 and the working expenses to Rs 14,27,467, the net revenue being Rs. 4,12,475, or Rs. 3,22,026 less than in the previous year, but, compared with the average of the previous five years, it showed an increase of about one lakh of rupees.

4. The results of the year's working of the Major Works of Bengal and the capital expenditure to date are exhibited in the following table:—

NAME OF CANAL.	Capital expenditure (direct and indirect) during year.	Capital expenditure (direct and indirect) to date.	Receipts of year, less refunds.	Expenditure of year, including indirect charges.	Net income of year.	Average net income of five years ending 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	70,070	2,63,73,151	4,65,402	4,95,213	(—) 29,721	(—) 75,494
Midnapore Canal	.....	84,65,427	2,28,732	2,73,980	(—) 45,248	(+) 46,624
Hijli Tidal Canal	.....	26,16,242	74,306	50,029	(+) 24,277	(+) 23,434
Sone Canals	(—) 31,051	2,67,60,498	10,71,412	6,08,245	(+) 4,63,167	(+) 5,20,501
Total for 1898-99 ...	(+) 39,019	6,42,14,318	18,39,942	14,27,467	4,12,475	3,15,065

and the results of all the four works for the year under review and the five previous ones are given in the following table:—

PARTICULARS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from all sources (less refunds).	16,65,005	15,20,127	15,07,729	19,02,905	21,72,182	17,53,449	18,39,942
Working expenses (including indirect charges).	15,41,144	14,62,049	13,84,340	13,66,707	14,37,681	14,38,384	14,27,467
Net Revenue ...	1,23,861	58,078	1,23,389	5,35,498	7,34,501	3,15,065	4,12,475
Charges for interest	24,61,878	24,81,895	24,94,499	24,98,009	24,97,817	24,86,819	24,97,828
Deficit ...	23,38,017	24,23,817	23,71,110	19,62,511	17,63,316	21,71,754	20,85,353

The works rather more than pay their working expenses, but the net revenue does not cover, and probably never will cover, the gross interest charges; the financial results, however, are improving, and will, it is believed, continue to improve.

5. The statement below shows the areas irrigated by the Orissa, Midnapore, and Sone Canals for the last ten years and the average rainfall. Except in the case of the Sone Canals, the *rabi* irrigation is too insignificant to be shown separately. The area under the head Perennial is not extensive, and is included under *kharif*:—

YEAR.	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	SONE CANALS.			All canals.	Rainfall.
			Kharif, inclusive of hot weather.	*Rabi*.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.
1888-89	159,292	69,777	255,767	100,142	355,909	584,978	52·71
1889-90	186,627	68,810	249,669	95,282	345,282	560,719	54·02
1890-91	180,299	82,092	229,696	51,318	281,014	543,315	57·03
1891-92	177,685	83,973	263,816	210,907	474,723	736,381	46·55
1892-93	160,952	91,217	284,566	126,195	410,761	662,930	45·13
1893-94	108,526	85,768	300,318	66,458	366,776	556,065	64·03
1894-95	122,561	70,116	275,470	41,664	317,134	509,811	58·15
1895-96	119,460	65,251	279,879	115,343	395,222	579,933	46·06
1896-97	185,018	65,183	339,766	215,390	555,156	805,357	50·51
1897-98	195,602	72,206	330,074	103,371	433,445	701,253	52·70
Average of previous five years.	145,239	71,704	305,101	108,445	413,546	630,489	54·29
1898-99	194,847	74,901	330,761	110,035	440,796	710,544	55·36

The total area irrigated during the year was 710,544 acres, as compared with 701,253 acres in 1897-98, and an average of 630,489 acres during the previous five years. The progress of irrigation on the three large irrigating works—the Orissa, Midnapore, and Sone Canals—fluctuates from year to year, but on the whole there is steady progress. Thus the average area irrigated by these works during the five years ending March 1889 was about 493,000 acres; in the next five years the average was about 612,000 acres, and in the five years ending March 1899 it was about 666,000 acres. In the year of the famine, 1896-97, the area irrigated was over 805,000 acres. This was a bumper year, but in the two years which followed it the area watered did not fall to its former level, but was over 700,000 acres in 1897-98, and over 710,000 acres in 1898-99. This increase in the irrigated area shows that the people are realising more and more that the use of canal water both assures their crop and increases its outturn.

Those advantages were very emphatically brought home to the people in the districts commanded by the Sone Canals in the famine year of 1896-97. In those districts the unirrigated crops failed to a very large extent. This was not the case in the area irrigated by the canals. The canals saved from entire, or almost entire, destruction some 300,000 acres of rice crops, which at the rates prevailing in the famine year were worth at least 150 lakhs of rupees to the people—a sum which is more than half the entire capital cost of the canals. In addition to this, the *rabi* crop, which was largely irrigated in that year, was worth about another 50 or 60 lakhs. It may be safely said that the people in the irrigated tracts were wealthy. They had more than an abundant crop for their personal use, and were able to sell their surplus produce at high rates. These facts have not been forgotton, and the certainty of being able to mature a crop in a bad year and the certainty that in such a year the crops will carry an increased value is making the people keen to secure leases for their lands, so much so that there is no doubt that, in time, it will be possible to materially enhance the water-rates on the Sone Canals at any rate.

6. The areas of the principal crops irrigated during the year compared with those of the previous year were—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Acres.	Acres.
Rice	549,805	562,533
Wheat	28,215	21,690
Barley	15,927	15,866
Sugarcane (as one crop)	31,749	26,607
Total ...	625,696	626,696

Rice is irrigated by all the canals, but almost the whole of the wheat barley, and sugarcane crops were on the Sone Canals.

7. The progress made in collecting the canal revenue during the year is shown in the following table:—

Canal.	Demand.			Collections (including remissions).			Percentage of current collection on current demand.	Percentage of total collection on total demand.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Orissa Canals ...	12,884	2,60,971	2,73,855	12,884	2,60,971	2,73,855	100·0	100·0
Midnapore Canal	11,617	1,04,242	1,15,859	10,398	99,743	1,10,141	95·68	95·06
Sone Canals ...	3,062	9,26,501	9,29,563	3,062	9,26,501	9,29,563	100·0	100·0

and this table shows other facts bearing on the matter of collections:—

Year.	Balance at the beginning of year.	Balance at the end of the year.	Remissions, including cancelled demand statements.	Irrecoverable items.	Certificates issued during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	5,59,883	5,79,983	42,666	14,074	20,676
1889-90 ...	5,79,983	5,09,188	80,282	20,592	26,550
1890-91 ...	5,09,188	4,72,113	48,674	16,476	26,149
1891-92 ...	4,72,113	4,04,120	38,421	12,126	15,249
1892-93 ...	4,04,120	2,26,174	61,576	11,168	12,117
1893-94 ...	2,26,174	1,72,235	29,034	4,818	10,685
1894-95 ...	1,72,235	77,498	14,367	4,815	8,281
1895-96 ...	77,498	67,460	8,573	5,371	4,036
1896-97 ...	67,460	25,464	29,640	2,605	3,590
1897-98 ...	25,464	5,657	11,881	1,249	2,368
Average of previous five years ...	1,13,763	69,663	18,699	3,772	5,792
1898-99 ...	5,657	5,718	7,917	626	1,409

The results which these two tables display are eminently satisfactory. The marked decrease in the remission of late years shows that the assessments are more carefully made: the decrease in "irrecoverable items" indicates more care in collection, and not improbably the absence of fraud: the decrease in the certificates is a striking proof both of improved administration in the collections and in the satisfaction of the people with the arrangements, while the fact that, in the Sone and Orissa Canals, the entire demand of the year has been collected is a result bearing evidence, not only to all these points, but to the good work done by the staff and to the good effects of the revised system which has been introduced and matured during the last five years.

8. The collections made under Navigation (excluding miscellaneous navigation receipts and those of the transport services) are shown below for ten years:—

Year.	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Hijili Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.	Total.	Miles open.	Tollage per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.
1888-89	69,830	1,46,760	53,910	52,162	3,22,662	496½	649·9
1889-90	78,039	1,45,356	40,338	51,189	3,14,922	496½	634·3
1890-91	1,06,961	1,10,830	27,145	56,593	3,01,529	496½	607·3
1891-92	1,20,761	1,32,572	36,348	57,339	3,47,020	524¼	662·2
1892-93	1,00,503	1,14,141	52,180	49,996	3,16,820	524½	604·3
1893-94	1,19,115	1,14,994	58,209	50,548	3,42,866	524½	654·0
1894-95	96,220	1,35,492	57,089	49,349	3,38,150	524½	645·0
1895-96	1,42,617	1,43,918	60,677	51,370	3,98,582	524½	760·6
1896-97	1,58,262	1,54,215	89,571	56,445	4,58,433	524½	874·2
1897-98	1,64,169	1,32,235	90,755	65,042	4,52,201	524½	862·5
Average of previous five years.	1,36,076	1,36,171	71,248	54,651	3,98,046	.....	.....
1898-99	1,36,317	1,03,681	73,759	93,051	4,06,808	526¼	776·0

The receipts are Rs. 45,393 less than in the previous year. The decrease occurs on all canals except on those of the Sone, where the construction of the Mogulserai-Gaya Railway abnormally increased the receipts. The gross receipts are slightly in excess of the average of the previous five years.

9. The miscellaneous revenue amounted during the year to Rs. 89,272, as compared with Rs. 90,000 in the previous year: the average for the previous five years ending 1897-98 was Rs. 85,802.

10. On the **Orissa Canals** the net capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 67,748. This was expended mainly on the restoration and improvement of the flood bank of the Kendrapara Canal between Marsaghai and Jumboo, and on the construction of permanent outlets.

11. The receipts of the year aggregated Rs. 4,65,492, as compared with Rs. 5,51,924 in 1897-98, and an average of Rs. 4,29,877 for the preceding five years. The decrease in the receipts, when compared with those of the previous year, was under all heads of revenue. The receipts from water-rates fell from Rs. 3,14,729 to Rs. 2,72,382. This was mainly due to the smaller *rabi* irrigation of 1897-98, the demand for which fell due in the year under review, as compared with the year 1896-97, when the area of *rabi* was larger than usual. The demand for *kharif* was nearly the same as in the previous year.

12. The area irrigated during the year was 194,847 acres as compared with 195,602 acres in 1897-98. There was a slight increase in the area of *kharif* irrigation and a similar decrease in the area of *rabi*. The demand for the year, including a small balance outstanding from the previous year, amounted to Rs. 2,73,855. Of this sum, Rs. 2,72,382 was realized and Rs. 1,473 remitted or written off, leaving nothing in arrears at the close of the year. The number of certificates issued was 686 as against 1,167 in the previous year. These were fully disposed of during the year. The full realization of the demand, together with the decrease in the number of certificates, is very satisfactory.

13. The returns from navigation (tollage) were less by Rs. 27,852 than in the previous year. This was due to a dull season in the export of rice from Orissa, and also to the returns of the previous year having been temporarily raised by the carriage of materials for the railway works which have been under construction.

The transport service in the High Level Canal brought in Rs. 36,332 as against Rs. 47,110 in the year before. The service continued to be profitable, but the competition of the railway has commenced to be felt, and shortly the service will have to be withdrawn altogether from this canal.

14. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 4,95,213 as compared with Rs. 5,39,919 in 1897-98 and Rs. 4,95,743 in 1896-97. Rupees 14,300 were expended on works classed as extensions and improvements The charges for maintenance were moderate, and the expenditure is regarded as normal for a year in which no exceptional repairs were required.

15. The net result of the year's working was a deficit on the revenue account of Rs. 29,721 as compared with a credit in the previous year of Rs. 12,005. In 1897-98 the returns both from irrigation and navigation were above the normal. A further decline in the receipts from navigation must be looked for on the permanent opening of the railway, which will shortly take place, and returns, more than those of the year under review, can hardly be hoped for unless it is ultimately found possible to increase the water-rates, which it is certainly not possible to do at present.

16. The **Midnapore Canal** was subjected on the 19th and 20th June 1898 to an abnormal flood, which rose at Midnapore to a foot above any which had been previously recorded. It did considerable damage to the canal, and for a short time impeded the working of it. The construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway had been advantageous to the canal revenues, as it brought traffic to it, but the opening of the line was disadvantageous, as it drew off a large number of passengers and some goods. The year consequently was not a good one for the canal. The receipts decreased from Rs. 2,74,037 to Rs. 2,28,732, and the expenditure rose from Rs 2,40,232 to Rs. 2,73,980, causing a deficit of Rs. 45,248, against a profit of Rs. 33,805 in 1897-98. The Midnapore Canal has generally worked at a small profit, showing a net revenue, during the last ten years, of an average of about Rs. 47,000. This is largely dependent on the navigation revenue, which is about half the total: the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, almost parallel with the canal, must inevitably seriously prejudice its future. Already, in the year under review, the navigation receipts fell from Rs. 1,32,235 in 1897-98 to Rs. 1,03,681 in 1898-99,

although the railway was not completed, but the reduction was due to other causes as well.

17. The area under lease and the area irrigated on the Midnapore Canal increased slightly, although the rainfall was copious and favourable.

The figures were 72,206 acres in 1897-98 and 74,901 acres in the following year. The increase was due to over 4,000 acres of *boro* rice, classed as *rabi*, which was irrigated; the true *kharif* area slightly decreased. The collection of revenue on this canal has not yet reached the high standard which marks the work in the Orissa and Sone Canals: still it is not unsatisfactory and vastly better than it was The arrears of uncollected water-rates increased slightly during the year, and the complaints were nearly double those of 1897-98. Both these circumstances, however, were due to rather exceptional causes. The collection work was done concurrently with a reduction in the number of certificates issued for the recovery of demands, which is a good feature, but the number of certificates still bears a far higher proportion to the amounts collected than is the case on other canals. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes to see a still further reduction in the number of certificates.

18. The **Hijili Tidal Canal** in the year 1897-98 gave unprecedentedly good results. It is, therefore, hardly a matter of surprise that, compared with that year, there was a falling off in 1898-99. The receipts were less, but still not below the average of a series of years: the expenses were greater by some Rs. 10,000, but only slightly above the average of the last five years. The navigation receipts were Rs. 73,759 as compared with Rs. 90,755 in the previous year, and the working expenses were Rs. 50,029 as compared with Rs. 39,388.

19. On the **Sone Canals** Rs. 12,522 was spent on works, chiefly in completing the syphon on the Behea Branch Canal, but the net capital outlay was a minus figure owing to sales of navigation plant. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 10,71,412 against Rs. 12,54,790 in the previous year, *i.e.*, a decrease of Rs. 1,83,378, due mainly to the smaller *rabi* area irrigated in 1897-98 than in the famine year of 1896-97, the *rabi* collections appearing in the ensuing year to that in which the irrigation is effected. The total receipts were greater than in any previous year, with the exception of 1897-98. The decrease in the amount of the water-rates was Rs. 2,13,228. Under the head of Navigation the receipts are the largest on record, and amounted to Rs. 1,05,564, or Rs. 17,138 more than in the previous year, the large revenue being mainly due to the carriage of materials for the construction of the Mogulserai-Gaya Railway. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 6,08,245 as compared with Rs. 6,18,142 in 1897-98, the difference being mainly in establishment charges. Under extensions and improvements there was less expenditure, but there was, increased expenditure on repairs, owing mainly to extra repairs which were necessary to special works. The working expenses, however, of these canals have, during the last five years, been decreased by about a lakh of rupees a year. The net revenue in 1898-99, owing to the decrease in water-rates, was Rs. 1,73,481 less than in the previous year.

20. The rainfall of the year, though somewhat in excess of last year, was not nearly so favourably distributed in regard to the kharif season. In June, during the ploughing and sowing period, the rainfall was insufficient, whilst in mid September, when water was least needed, heavy rain fell. In the early part of October, again, when it was most necessary for the maturity of the rice crop, it held off altogether. The want of rain early in October caused a very heavy demand for canal water, and the canals were strained to their utmost to meet the requirements of cultivators; the strain, however, was most satisfactorily met, as, in anticipation of coming events, timely arrangements were, owing to the favourable state of the river, made by the divisional officers. In regard to the *rabi* season the rainfall was normal and more favourable than that of the previous year, heavy and beneficial rain falling in January instead of February.

21. The area irrigated during the year was 440,796 acres against 433,445 acres in the previous year and an average of 413,546 acres during he preceding five years. There was an increase under long-term leases-conse-

quently a slight drop in kharif season leases occurred. The continued appreciation of these long-term leases is most satisfactory; not only have applications for renewal of nearly the whole area of the leases made in 1892-93, which have now expired, been received, but further applications were submitted for 38,327 acres, of which 27,800 acres had to be refused. This refusal has been necessary, mainly for the reasons stated in last year's report, viz., unsuitability of situation and deficiency of water. The absence of rain in the early part of October not only increased the demand for *rabi* sowings (which, however, was checked by the timely rain in the middle of October) but also increased the sale of water by volume. In the canal-irrigated tracts the cultivators reaped good and abundant harvests, but their realizations were less, as the ruling prices of grain were much lower than in the previous year.

22. The current demand of the year was Rs. 9,31,979, inclusive of arrears of the previous year The remissions and sums written off as irrecoverable amounted to Rs. 2,963, which is the lowest on record. The amount remitted on revised and cancelled "khatianes" was Rs. 1,520 against Rs. 2,250. The entire demand, which remained after these alterations in it had been effected, was fully recovered, and there was no outstanding balance at all at the end of the year. Only 376 certificates were issued under the Public Demands Recovery Act [No. 1 (B.C.) of 1895], which is less than half the number of the previous year. The number of applications for remissions, &c., decreased from 5,351 to 4,371. The foregoing results show continued improvement, and, in so far as the collections are concerned, cannot be surpassed.

23. The capital outlay on canals classed as **Minor Works and Navigation** was Rs. 95,036 during the year and Rs. 1,24,76,707* to end of the year. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 6,10,092 and working expenses to Rs. 5,12,988, the net revenue being Rs. 97,104, or Rs. 19,982 less than the average of the previous five years.

The financial results of the year and the capital expenditure to date are shown in the following table :—

	Capital Expenditure—(direct and indirect).		Receipt of the year less refunds.	Expenditure of the year including indirect charges.	Net income of the year.	Average net income of five years ending 1897-98.
	Of year.	To end of year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Works and Navigation.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	66,286	64,61,252	4,09,281	2,80,677	(+)1,28,604	(+)1,76,946
Orissa Coast Canal ...	14,936	45,32,412	73,094	82,288	(—) 9,194	(+) 3,655
Saran Canals ...	15,014	7,21,588	4,992	1,257	(+) 3,735	(—) 5,465
Nadia Rivers ...	.....	.....	89,416	99,422	(—) 10,006	(—) 11,596
Eden Canal ...	.....	.....	28,725	39,380	(—) 10,655	(—) 38,029
Madhuban Canal ...	.....	.....	120	9,569	(—) 9,449	(—) 6,373
Gaighata and Baxi Khal.	.....	.....	4,464	395	(+) 4,069	(—)(b)7,0 2
Total for 1898-99...	96,236 (a)	1,17,15,252	6,10,092	5,12,988	(+) 97,104	(+)1,17,086

(a) Exclusive of Rs. (—) 1,200 for the Damodar Project.
(b) Average of four years ending 1897-98.

24. **The Calcutta and Eastern Canals** are a series of navigable channels, partly natural and partly artificial, connecting Calcutta with the Eastern Districts of Bengal. They have been greatly improved during the last twenty years at a capital cost of some 32 lakhs of rupees. The improvements, while they have given large facilities to the traffic, have not, in them-

* Includes Rs. 6,06,075 and Rs. 1,55,380 expended on the two abandoned projects, viz., Tirhut and Damodar, and also Rs. 8,66,000 contributed by the Imperial Government from the Famine Relief and Insurance Fund for expenditure on the Orissa Coast Canal.

selves, proved directly remunerative. The Canals twenty years ago paid from five to six per cent. on their capital. Now the percentage on the average of the last five years has been reduced to a little over three per cent. and in 1897-98 the net revenue only gave two per cent. on the capital. The past year was, in some respects, exceptional, and an increase in the traffic and in the returns is anticipated. The receipts during the year were Rs. 4,09,281, against Rs. 4,26,203 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 16,922, and the working expenses were Rs. 2,80,677, or Rs. 79,272 more than those of the year 1897-98. There was a decrease of Rs. 96,194 in the net revenue of the year. Of this, nearly sixty thousand was due to an increase in establishment charge, which was partly real, but mainly due to the fact that, in the previous year, there had been certain adjustments of accounts which had resulted in a somewhat artificial enhancement of the net revenue of that year. There was a decrease in the number and maundage of the boats using the channels and in the number of the steamers and flats. Altogether the results of the year were unsatisfactory, but there is reason to think that this was to some extent exceptional and mainly due to the fact that the year was an unfavourable one for the jute trade, which largely affects the canal revenue.

25. The steamers and flats using the Sundarban route continued to increase. The channel known as the Angeria creek, is the only connection suitable for steamers, which exists on one portion of the route: more than one attempt has been made, but unsuccesfully, to find an alternative to it. It is therefore an important link in the connection between Calcutta and Assam. Some improvements were effected in it during the year. One alternative route, which has been suggested, is that known as the Bhil channel, between the Madhumati and Kumar river in the Faridpur district. This channel has since 1894 been improved at a cost of some Rs. 25,000, and in 1897-98, Rs. 4,000 were expended in making a diversion in the 14th mile of the route. It is rather disappointing to find that the facilities which have been afforded, by the expenditure which has been incurred, have not led to the general use of the channel when it is open in the rainy season. In 1898 and in 1899 the steamers did not use the channel at all, although it obviously presents great advantages. There is reason to think that it could be greatly improved, at comparatively moderate expense, if it is only kept open for a limited time when the neighbouring rivers are high; but if the improvements which have been carried out do not attract the traffic, it seems doubtful whether further expenditure is justifiable. The Chamber of Commerce and the Steamer Companies correctly represent the great advantages of this route, not only in itself in saving distance, but also as an alternative to the one mentioned above, and the matter is receiving the attention of Government; but, so far, the results which have attended the improvements actually executed are not encouraging.

26. The **Orissa Coast Canal** is a continuation of the Hijili Tidal Canal. Its revenue suffered in the same way. The receipts amounted to Rs. 73,094, against Rs. 85,450 in the previous year, and the working expenses were Rs. 82,288, as compared with Rs. 61,045. The financial results of the year are far from satisfactory, the net revenue being a deficit of Rs. 9,194, against a profit of Rs. 24,405 in 1897 98.

The opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway no doubt affected the revenue of this canal, and will continue to do so.

27. The **Saran Canals** remained closed during the year under review.

28. The **Nadia Rivers** are gradually losing their position as a great trade route to Calcutta. In the five-yearly period ending in March 1893 the average weight of cargo paying toll was about 88 lakhs of maunds—in the quinquennial period ending in March 1898 it was only something more than 60 lakhs of maunds, and in 1898-99 this had fallen to rather more than 40 lakhs of maunds. As railway communication develops these rivers must probably continue to decrease in importance. Meanwhile, economy in expenditure has somewhat reduced the loss which these rivers now involve. The receipts were Rs. 89,416 as compared with Rs. 89,043 in the previous year, and the working expenses were Rs. 99,422 against Rs. 1,08,859; the net revenue being a reduction in the deficit from Rs. 19,816 to Rs. 10,006. But these results bring little

Government of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE REPORT.

Note by R. B. BUCKLEY, ESQ., *Chief Engineer, on the Canal Revenue Reports of Bengal for the year 1898-99.*

THE Capital expenditure on Irrigation Works in 1898-99 was as follows:—

	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure on Major Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue ...	36,304	2,715	39,019
Capital expenditure on Minor Works and Navigation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	93,632	1,404	95,036
	1,29,936	4,119	1,34,055

2. The total Capital outlay at the end of the year 1898-99, including direct charges, was:—

	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works—			
Productive Public Works	6,24,63,875	17,50,443	6,42,14,318
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Protective grants—Imperial ...	8,66,000	......	8,66,000
Ordinary revenue { Imperial and Provincial. } ...	1,12,93,765	3,16,942	1,16,10,707
Total ...	7,46,23,640	20,67,385	7,66,91,025

3. The outlay abstracted above is shown in the following statement divided under the different projects:—

Works.	During 1898-99.			To end of 1898-99.		
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Irrigation Works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	67,748	2,322	70,070	2,57,88,378	5,84,773	2,63,73,151
Midnapore Canal ...	...	...	...	82,80,766	1,84,661	84,65,427
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	...	...	...	25,51,729	63,513	26,15,242
Sone Canals ...	(—)31,444	393	(—)31,051	2,58,43,002	9,17,496	2,67,60,498
Total ...	36,304	2,715	39,019	6,24,63,875	17,50,443	6,42,14,318
Minor Works and Navigation—						
Tirhut project ...	...	...	...	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075
Damodar project ...	(—)1,200	...	(—)1,200	1,39,141	16,239	1,55,380
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	64,993	1,293	66,286	63,69,011	92,241	64,61,252
Orissa Coast Canal ...	14,838	98	14,936	44,25,796	1,06,616	45,32,412
Saran Canals ...	15,001	13	15,014	6,94,392	27,196	7,21,588
Total ...	93,632	1,404	95,036	1,21,59,765	3,16,942	1,24,76,707
Grand Total ...	1,29,936	4,119	1,34,055	7,46,23,640	20,67,385	7,66,91,025

Revenue.

4. The statement below shows the totals for the last five years of the receipts, working expenses, and interest charges for Major Irrigation Works:—

Particulars.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from all sources (less refunds of revenue)	15,20,127	15,07,729	19,02,205	21,72,182	18,39,942
Working expenses (direct and indirect charges)	14,62,049	13,84,340	13,66,707	14,37,681	14,27,467
Net revenue ...	58,078	1,23,389	5,35,498	7,34,501	4,12,475
Charges for interest	24,81,895	24,94,499	24,98,009	24,97,817	24,97,828
Deficit	24,23,817	23,71,110	19,62,511	17,63,316	20,85,353
Rate per cent. on Capital outlay ...	3·79	3·69	3·05	2·74	3·25

5. The financial results of Major Irrigation Works to the end of the year 1898-99 were as follows:— FINANCIAL RESULTS.

		Major Irrigation Works.
		Rs.
Direct revenue		3,21,18,203
Working expenses (direct charges)		2,92,95,827
Results on direct charges only ...	Profit	28,22,376
Indirect charges debitable to revenue		17,55,835
Results on both direct and indirect charges	Profit	10,66,541
Charges for interest on Capital		5,86,06,726
Net results, including interest to end of 1898-99	Loss	5,75,40,185

6. The financial results to the close of the year 1898-99 of Minor Works and Navigation are shown below :—

		Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.	Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.
		Rs.	Rs.
Direct revenue		2,60,38,981	92,91,127
Working expenses (direct charges) ...		1,15,62,792	54,33,788
Results on direct charges only	Profit	1,44,76,189	38,57,339
Indirect charges debitable to revenue ...		3,55,125	2,95,150
Results on both direct and indirect charges	Profit	1,41,21,064	35,62,189

The total expenditure incurred during the year 1898-99 chargeable against 33—Famine Relief was Rs. (—) 566.

7. The areas irrigated by the Major Irrigation Works, during the year 1898-99 and the five previous years, are shown in the following statement:— AREAS IRRIGATED.

	Orissa Canals.				Midnapore Canal.				Sone Canals.				Total.			
Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharif, including five-year and long-term leases.	Rabi, including five-year and long-term leases.	Perennial and hot-weather.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1893-94	100,406	2,904	216	103,526	85,763	...	...	85,763	280,528	66,458	19,796	366,776	466,697	69,362	20,006	556,065
1894-95	118,116	4,102	343	122,561	69,941	175	...	70,116	258,361	41,664	17,109	317,134	446,418	45,941	17,452	509,811
1895-96	111,131	7,960	429	119,460	65,251	...	...	65,251	261,485	115,343	18,394	395,222	437,867	123,253	18,814	579,932
1896-97	171,373	13,360	375	185,048	65,183	...	...	65,183	316,941	215,396	22,823	555,156	553,497	228,690	23,200	805,387
1897-98	188,041	7,015	546	195,602	72,206	...	...	72,206	239,061	105,371	31,013	433,445	559,308	119,386	31,559	701,253
Average of five years.	137,813	7,046	380	145,239	71,669	35	...	71,704	283,275	108,445	21,826	413,546	492,757	115,526	22,206	630,489
1898-99	189,134	5,089	624	194,847	70,741	4,160	...	74,901	304,778	119,035	25,983	449,796	564,653	119,284	26,607	710,544

The results of the working of each of the canal systems of the Province during the year will now be described separately, as in previous years.

GENERAL.

In all statements showing totals of receipts or expenditure, the figures are those of the Examiner of Accounts. In dealing with details, the figures of the Superintending Engineer have been taken.

ORISSA CANALS.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

8. The Capital, Interest, and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below:—

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1898-99.	Outlay to end of 1898-99.
1	2	3
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	72,229	1,88,53,980
II.—Establishment	16,495	46,81,444
III.—Tools and plant	1,034	20,71,663
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—)22,010	16
Loss by exchange	.....	2,68,070
Total ...	67,748	2,58,75,173
V.—*Less*—Receipts on Capital Account	.....	86,795
Net total Direct Charges ...	67,748	2,57,88,378
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalization of abatement of land-revenue	13	33,246
Leave and pension allowances	2,309	5,51,527
Total Indirect Charges ...	2,322	5,84,773

The construction estimate of these canals is closed. The works carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 72,229 chargeable to the open Capital Account under the head 43—Minor Works and Navigation, were the construction of permanent outlets, Minor distributaries and village channels, and the restoration of the flood bank of the Kendrapara Extension Canal between Marshaghai and Jumboo which had been wrecked by the flood of July-August 1896. The last work was practically completed within the year.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1897-98	2,27,67,013
Ditto for 1898-99	10,30,180
Total ...	2,37,97,193

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actuals.) REVENUE ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE—		PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS—	
	During 1897-98.	During 1898-99.		During 1897-98.	During 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
DIRECT CHARGES.					
I.—Works, maintenance, and repairs ...	4,15,789	3,78,227	Water rates ...	3,14,729	2,72,832
II.—Revenue management.	89,326	83,309	Navigation ...	2,11,279	1,72,649
			Miscellaneous ...	28,749	24,523
Total Direct Charges	5,05,115	4,61,536			
			Total ...	5,54,757	4,69,554
INDIRECT CHARGES ...	34,804	33,677			
Total Working Expenses	5,39,919	4,95,213	*Less*—Refunds of revenue.	2,833	4,062
Net revenue ...	12,005	(—)29,721			
Total ...	5,51,924	4,65,492	Total receipts ...	5,51,924	4,65,492

There was a decrease of Rs. 86,432 in the receipts, and of Rs. 44,706 in expenditure, the result being a deficit of Rs. 29,721, against a profit of Rs. 12,005 in 1897-98.

9. The following statement compares the earnings with the outlay for the last two years. The term "earnings" as applied to Irrigation denotes the assessed water-rate value of the Irrigation effected during the year; as applied to Navigation, it denotes the amount of tollage assessed during the year, together with the actual realizations of miscellaneous revenue charged to Navigation. The miscellaneous earnings are the actual receipts during the year under this head:— EARNINGS.

Earnings.	1897-98. Rs.	1898-99. Rs.
Irrigation	2,71,401	2,70,272
Navigation	2,10,017	1,67,807
Miscellaneous	28,749	24,523
Total ...	5,10,167	4,62,602
Deduct refunds ...	2,833	4,062
Net earnings ...	5,07,334	4,58,540
Outlay	5,39,919	4,95,213
Net deficit	32,585	36,673

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

10. The revenue receipts and working expenses for the last ten years are tabulated below :—

PARTICULARS.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,99,844	2,09,806	2,17,256	3,52,369	2,09,542	1,93,550	2,24,648	246,777	3,14,729	2,73,382
Navigation	88,633	1,21,498	1,35,902	1,18,757	1,43,911	1,15,201	1,68,378	1,94,100	2,11,279	1,72,640
Miscellaneous	15,747	13,708	17,843	26,532	23,122	24,321	24,196	33,340	28,749	24,523
Total ...	3,04,223	3,45,012	3,71,001	4,97,658	3,76,575	3,33,072	4,17,222	4,74,217	5,54,757	4,69,554
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	99	76	78	283	1,210	737	418	1,570	2,833	4,062
Total receipts ...	3,04,124	3,44,936	3,70,923	4,97,375	3,75,365	3,32,345	4,16,804	4,72,647	5,51,924	4,65,492
WORKING EXPENSES.										
Direct Charges.										
I.—WORKS, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS—										
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	...	5,001	9,123	29,355	6,547	4,768	5,859	15,671	14,356
Repairs	2,31,068	2,22,638	1,70,637	2,30,360	2,26,362	2,28,252	1,95,059	2,17,693	2,18,134	1,79,329
Establishment, including Direction and Accounts ...	1,09,434	1,32,859	1,19,775	1,20,301	1,24,048	1,09,706	1,39,684	1,33,432	1,59,272	1,56,939
Tools and plant	19,722	13,951 1,225	27,023	19,437	34,801	24,532	22,061	17,578	23,312	27,629
Total ...	3,60,224	3,70,673	3,22,436	3,79,311	4,14,566	3,69,037	3,61,572	3,74,562	4,15,789	3,78,227
II.—REVENUE MANAGEMENT—										
Irrigation establishment ...	55,802	52,591	57,074	78,996	73,088	69,681	63,239	72,778	71,186	66,114
Navigation ditto ...	15,871	16,119	16,506	16,917	16,840	17,095	16,820	17,135	18,140	17,195
Total ...	71,373	68,710	73,580	95,913	90,828	86,776	80,059	89,913	89,326	83,309
Total Direct Charges ...	4,31,597	4,39,383	3,96,016	4,75,224	5,05,394	4,55,813	4,41,631	4,64,475	5,05,115	4,61,536
Indirect Charges.										
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Leave and pension allowances ...	25,313	28,220	27,070	30,283	30,083	27,507	30,764	31,268	34,804	33,635
Total Indirect Charges ...	25,313	28,220	27,070	30,283	30,083	27,507	30,764	31,268	34,804	33,677
Total Working Expenses ...	4,56,910	4,67,603	4,23,086	5,05,507	5,35,477	4,83,320	4,72,395	4,95,743	5,39,919	4,95,213
Net revenue ...	(—)1,52,786	(—)1,22,667	(—)52,164	(—)8,132	(—)1,60,112	(—)1,50,975	(—)55,591	(—)22,796	12,005	(—)29,721

LENGTHS OF CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

11. The following statement gives the lengths of the canals and distributaries and the areas protected, commanded and irrigated during 1898-99, compared with the previous year :—

NAMES OF CANALS.	1897-98.								1898-99.							
	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries with village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries with village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mahanadi Series.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Taldanda	51½	...	100½	75,278	75,278	24,901	17,806	71·50	51½	...	103	75,278	75,278	41,825	17,982	43·00
Machgong	4	28	210½	97,057	97,057	81,681	32,498	39·78	4	28	211½	115,476	115,476	115,476	35,195	30·48
Kendrapara	39	...	376	129,421	107,110	97,506	53,223	54·58	39	...	376	129,421	107,588	107,588	52,038	48·36
Gobri with extension ...	24	...	39	27,251	53,761	21,855	7,345	33·60	24	...	41	27,251	53,761	21,436	7,310	34·09
Pattamoondi	...	47	108	65,600	51,529	44,959	15,243	33·90	...	47	108½	65,600	51,529	37,409	15,023	40·16
Kendrapara Extension ...	15	...	...	8,900	7,000	...	...	...	15	...	...	8,900	7,000	...	...	...
High Level Canal, Range I...	33	...	131½	80,128	48,815	22,052	45·13		33	...	131½	80,128	48,815	47,737	22,232	46·57
Total Mahanadi Series ...	166½	75	965½	483,635	434,481	312,717	146,167	46·54	166½	75	971½	502,114	459,378	371,462	147,778	39·78
Brahmini-Byturni Series.																
High Level Canal, Range II	12½	...	...	...	10,000	...	2,243	...	12½	...	...	...	10,000	4,415	3,161	72·00
Ditto, do. III	19	...	40½	...	57,500	44,047	20,103	66·23	19	...	40½	...	57,500	50,313	29,248	51·76
Jajpur Canal	6½	...	79½	60,000	70,000	36,987	14,999	40·55	6½	...	80	60,000	70,000	33,044	14,540	41·07
Total Brahmini-Byturni Series	38	...	120½	60,000	137,500	81,034	47,435	58·53	38	...	120½	60,000	137,500	86,372	47,000	48·84
Total Orissa Canals ...	204½	75	1,086½	543,635	571,981	400,751	193,602*	48·88	204½	75	1,101½	562,114	596,878	467,834	194,847†	41·65

N.B.—In column 15 the areas which are under direct command from the Main Canals are included. Column 14 includes areas which cannot be irrigated unless the Distributary system is extended.

* Includes the chaukidars' jagir lands, but excludes areas, of which remission on account of non-irrigation was given.

† Ditto ditto ditto ditto on which the rates were not assessed on account of non-irrigation.

During the year there was no change in the lengths of the canals. In the length of distributaries there was an increase of 6½ miles, due to the construction of minors. The areas shown as commanded and provided with distributaries were revised, as those shown last year were found to be incorrect.

The Superintending Engineer gives, on page 5 of his report, a statement which has been prepared to show the land commanded by the canals which is suitable, or otherwise, for irrigation. The following statement, which has been prepared from it, is interesting as showing the area which is likely to be irrigated ultimately :—

		Acres.	Percentage of gross area.
Gross area commanded by the canals		562,114	100·0
Area which has been provided with distributaries		467,834	83·2
(*a*) Area which has been found irrigable at the full rate (*i.e.* land which more generally requires irrigation) ...	207,326	...	36·8
(*b*) Area found irrigable at reduced rate (*i.e.* land which rarely requires irrigation) ...	21,640	...	3·8
Total area likely to be irrigated ...	...	228,966	40·6
Area which for one reason or another has been classed as not suitable for irrigation	...	238,868	42·4

This shows that about 40 per cent. of the gross area commanded by the canals, or about half the area commanded by existing distributaries, is suitable for irrigation. The remainder for one reason or another is not suitable or does not need irrigation.

12. The number of permanent and temporary outlets which were in use during the year are given in the following table :— OUTLETS.

DIVISION.	Canal system.	Permanent outlets.	Temporary outlets.	Total.	Total area irrigated.	Average area per outlet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Mahanadi ...	Taldanda	62	426	488	17,982	37
	Machgong	95	1,018	1,113	33,193	30
Brahmini-Byturni	Kendrapara	181	2,560	2,741	52,038	19
	Gobri	1	129	130	3,708	28
	Do. Extension ...	...	102	102	3,602	35
	Pattamoondi	8	437	445	15,023	34
Acquapada-Jajpur	High Level Canal, Range I	209	309	518	22,232	43
	Ditto, do. II	...	33	33	3,181	96
	Ditto, do. III	3	280	283	29,248	103
	Jajpur	...	307	307	10,624*	35
	Total, 1898-99 ...	559	5,601	6,160	190,414*	31
	,, 1897-98 ...	525	5,793	6,318	195,602	31
	,, 1896-97 ...	524	5,895	6,419	185,048	28

* NOTE.—In the case of the Jajpur Canal the area of the *kharif* season only is taken, as the *rabi* irrigation is done through natural channels without outlets.

During the year a considerable number of permanent outlets was built in the Mahanadi Division and some in the Brahmini Byturni Division. The total increase was 34 compared with the previous year. In temporary outlets there was a decrease of 192.

RAINFALL. 13. The average rainfall of the last five years at thirteen stations, situated within the canal-irrigated area, is shown below for the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons:—

		Average of thirteen stations.				
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kharif season ...	July ...	16·34	8·89	13·93	13·71	9·34
	August ...	9·59	15·91	15·63	12·23	18·14
	September ...	6·79	8·37	9·42	7·48	8·70
	October ...	6·37	5·46	0·02	9·31	10·68
	Total ...	39·09	38·63	39·00	42·73	46·86
Rabi ,, ...	November ...	3·07	0·41	0·03	1·72	.....
	December ...	0·03	.....	.....	0·12	0·18
	January ...	0·02	.....	0·01	.....	0·06
	February ...	0·60	.....	2·87	0·07	0·37
	Total ...	3·72	0·41	2·91	1·91	0·61
	Whole year ...	58·91	63·12	65·86	55·99	58·87

The average fall for the year was 58·87 inches, as compared with a mean average for the last 30 years of 57·45 inches. The average rainfall recorded at nine stations in the Central Provinces, from which area of country the Mahanadi river derives the greater part of the supply, was 48·68 inches in 1898-99, as compared with 52·45 inches in 1897-98.

IRRIGATION. 14. The assessed areas for the last ten years, with the yearly rainfall, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial or sugarcane.	Total.	Rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
1888-89 ...	156,319	2,779	194	159,292	49·07
1889-90 ...	180,568	5,897	162	186,627	67·95
1890-91 ...	175,829	4,250	220	180,299	63·17
1891-92 ...	173,453	3,943	289	177,685	61·03
1892-93 ...	158,025	2,594	333	160,952	56·43
1893-94 ...	100,406	2,904	216	103,526	74·83
1894-95 ...	118,116	4,102	343	122,561	58·91
1895-96 ...	111,131	7,909	420	119,460	63·12
1896-97 ...	168,533	13,121	375	182,029	65·86
1897-98 ...	185,158	6,972	546	192,676	55·99
Average of previous five years ...	136,669	7,001	380	144,050	63·74
1898-99 ...	186,171	5,054	624	191,849	58·87

NOTE.—The area irrigated during the year was 194,847 acres, against 195,602 in 1897-98. These areas include chaukidars' jagir lands which were excluded from assessment (*vide* paragraph 11).

The area assessed was 827 acres less than the year 1897-98, which showed the largest figure on record since the opening of the canals for irrigation, but it exceeds the average of the previous five years by 47,799 acres.

The Superintending Engineer says:—

"The total area assessed is slightly below that of the previous year, owing to a smaller *rabi* irrigation. This is always liable to fluctuations. It is almost entirely *dalwa* (spring) rice situated in tracts open to floods, and at present we have no proper channels for leading the water to the tracts for which it is wanted. A scheme is under consideration for making a channel for this purpose, which, if it can be carried out, at not too great cost, should lead to an extension of *rabi* irrigation."

15. The following statement shows the details of the assessments, as compared with the figures of the two preceding years:— ASSESSMENT OF CROPS.

Crop.	Rate per acre.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Kharif ... ... Flow ...	1 8 0	130,504	1,97,590	164,819	2,47,548	165,026	2,47,946
Kharif ... ... Lift ...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhoya	0 8 0	13,287	6,656	19,177	9,584	19,749	9,942
Perennial crops ... Flow ...	6 0 0	350	1,738	500	2,209	622	3,048
Perennial crops ... Lift ...	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhoya	0 8 0	24	121	...	...	...	...
Rabi ... ... Flow	0 8 0 to 2 0 0	...	...	...	...	24	39
Rabi ... ... Lift ...	0 5 0 to 1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhoya	0 8 0	31	51	...	...	...	...
Unauthorised irrigation ... Kharif	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unauthorised irrigation ... Rabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Additional kharif demand assessed after the close of the year. Flow ...	...	20,173	35,119	1,055	1,519	1,178	1,594
Additional kharif demand assessed after the close of the year. Dhoya...	...	4,569	2,533	107	52	218	101
Additional perennial crops assessed after the close of the year. Flow ...	...	1	8	46	228	2	10
Additional perennial crops assessed after the close of the year. Dhoya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Additional rabi assessed after the close of the year. Flow ...	...	13,064	19,565	6,972	10,261	5,030	7,592
Additional rabi assessed after the close of the year. Dhoya	...	26	39	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	182,029	2,63,420	192,676	2,71,401	191,849	2,70,272

The total areas leased and assessed, as compared with the previous year, are shown below:—

Crops.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Leased.	Assessed.	Leased.	Assessed.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Long leases	189,451	185,097	191,019	186,058
Season leases.				
Sugarcane	546	546	624	624
Rice, Autumn	61	61	113	113
Rabi (including *dalua* rice) ...	10,051	6,972	5,122	5,054
Unauthorised rice	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	200,109	192,676	196,878	191,849

The Superintending Engineer thus explains the difference between the areas leased and assessed:—

"The difference in the areas of long leases shown as leased and assessed is due to the exclusion from assessment of chaukidars' lands of 2,998 acres and to the non-assessment of lands which have been remitted as not irrigable, although they had been leased. The leased areas should have been reduced also by the areas so remitted, and instructions are being given to have the recorded areas amended accordingly."

The distribution by divisions and canal systems of the areas leased, irrigated and assessed is given in the following table, in which sugarcane is classed as *kharif*:—

Division.	Canal system.	1898-99. Leased. Kharif.*	Leased. Rabi.	Leased. Total.	Irrigated. Kharif.*	Irrigated. Rabi.	Irrigated. Total.	Assessed. Kharif.*	Assessed. Rabi.	Assessed. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Brahmini-Byturni.	Kendrapara	51,944	114	52,058	51,924	114	52,038	51,017	113	51,130
	Gobri	3,959	126	4,085	3,582	126	3,708	3,541	126	3,667
	Do. Extension	3,638	14	3,652	3,588	14	3,602	3,548	14	3,562
	Pattamoondi	15,100	367	15,467	14,656	367	15,023	14,396	361	14,757
	Total ...	74,641	621	75,262	73,750	621	74,371	73,502	614	73,116
Mahanadi ...	Taldanda	18,348	7	18,355	17,975	7	17,982	17,705	7	17,712
	Machgong	33,357	28	33,385	33,165	28	33,193	32,674	28	32,702
	Total ...	51,705	35	51,740	51,140	35	51,175	50,379	35	50,414
Acquapada-Jajpur.	High Level Canal, Range 1 ...	22,268	21	22,289	22,211	21	22,232	21,826	21	21,847
	Ditto, do. II ...	2,996	213	3,209	2,995	186	3,181	2,937	182	3,119
	Ditto, do. III ...	29,442	216	29,658	29,038	210	29,248	28,685	206	28,891
	Jajpur	10,804	4,016	14,820	10,624	4,016	14,640	10,466	3,996	14,462
	Total ...	65,510	4,466	69,976	64,864	4,433	69,301	63,914	4,405	68,319
	Grand Total ...	191,756	5,122	196,878	189,758	5,089	194,847	186,795	5,054	191,849

* Includes *Perennial*.

Duty of water.

16. The statement below shows the duties obtained in the *kharif* season on each of the canals:—

	Supply at head.	Supply used for irrigation.	Duty on supply used.	Rainfall for period.
1	2	3	4	5
	Cubic feet. per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Acres per second.	Inches.
Taldanda system ...	759	653	78	46·86
Kendrapara ,, ...	1,117	1,031	71	46·08
High Level Canal, Range I	300	153	145	37·44
Ditto, do. II	35	35	85	35·83
Ditto, do. III	238	238	122	37·62
Jajpur Canal ...	113	90	118	42·53

The figures are of little value, as any duties calculated on averages are misleading. There was no opportunity of testing the real duty during a period of pressure, which is the only true test, as there was ample rain in October.

Some observations on the quantity of water required during the period when the rice is being ploughed in or transplanted in July and August were made in the Jajpur subdivision by Babu Kristo Dhone Banerjee, Supervisor. These showed that in the absence of rain, or with only slight assistance from rain, a duty of only 58 acres per cubic foot per second, as measured at the outlet, was obtained.

Details of the duty on each distributary are given in Appendix I. Until the outlets are adjusted so as to be suitable to the areas to be irrigated, and the supply in the distributaries can, consequently, be better regulated, the results obtained have but little value.

17. The following table gives the general results for the year 1898-99 of the crop experiments, classed under broadcast and transplanted rice :— CROP EXPERIMENTS.

DIVISION.	IRRIGATED LANDS.										UNIRRIGATED LANDS.									
	Number of experiments.	BROADCAST.				Number of experiments.	TRANSPLANTED.				Number of experiments.	BROADCAST.				Number of experiments.	TRANSPLANTED.			
		Paddy.		Straw.			Paddy.		Straw.			Paddy.		Straw.			Paddy.		Straw.	
		Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.		Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.		Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.		Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Mahanadi	14	18	25	29	32	4	13	19	29	30	13	10	20	18	16	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmini-Byturni	15	26	6	41	20	6	25	9	48	29	15	16	27	29	14	5	14	20	16	39
Acquapada-Jajpur	27	20	8	35	28	...	...	...	...	...	24	14	17	22	3	...	...	...	...	...
Average per acre ...	56	21	16	35	31	10	20	21	41	5	52	14	7	23	10	5	14	20	16	39

A general abstract of the results of all the experiments made in the year under review is given in the following table:—

DIVISION.	Number of experiments.	AVERAGE OUTTURN PER ACRE FROM IRRIGATED LAND. DRY WEIGHT.		Number of experiments.	AVERAGE OUTTURN PER ACRE FROM UNIRRIGATED LAND. DRY WEIGHT.		VALUE TO CULTIVATORS OF OUTTURN FROM IRRIGATED LAND PER ACRE.		VALUE TO CULTIVATORS OF OUTTURN FROM UNIRRIGATED LAND PER ACRE.	
		Rice, 3rds of paddy.	Straw.		Rice, 3rds of paddy.	Straw.	Rice at 21 seers per rupee.	Straw at 9 maunds per rupee.	Rice at 21 seers per rupee.	Straw at 9 maunds per rupee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mahanadi	18	12	30	13	7	18	24	3	14	2
Brahmini-Byturni ...	21	17	44	20	11	26	34	5	22	3
Acquapada-Jajpur ...	27	13	36	24	10	22	26	4	20	3
Average	66	14	37	57	9	22	28	4	18	2
Average for 1893-94 ...	...	11·30	24·56	...	9·86	21·62	25·29	2·73	20·25	2·40
,, 1894-95 ...	...	19·59	50·38	...	17·68	37·91	32·86	5·60	29·32	4·24
,, 1895-96 ...	...	17	37	...	15	33	26	4	23	4
,, 1896-97 ...	...	17	38	...	14	33	32·4	4·2	26·6	3·7
,, 1897-98 ...	...	17	29	...	15	28	32	3	27·3	3

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The result generally indicates that the crops, both irrigated and unirrigated, were inferior to those of the previous three years, and this, I understand, is the general opinion among the rice merchants. The difference in favour of the irrigated crops is very marked, but our experiments are on too small a scale to be of any great value, though they are undoubtedly of some use as giving indications of the comparative yield."

The average value of the rice outturn from the irrigated lands in Orissa is given by the Superintending Engineer as Rs. 28 per acre, while from the unirrigated lands it is given as Rs. 18 per acre.

18. The demands, collections, and balances of water-rates are shown below for the last five years:— ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTIONS.

YEARS.	Amount outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	63,350	1,68,449	2,31,799	1,93,550	6,109	32,140
1895-96 ...	32,140	2,31,727	2,63,867	2,24,648	4,876	34,343
1896-97 ...	34,343	2,35,517	2,69,860	2,46,777	18,486	4,597
1897-98 ...	4,597	3,16,520	3,21,117	3,14,729	5,724	664
1898-99 ...	664	2,73,191	2,73,855	2,72,382	1,473	Nil

There was no outstanding balance at the end of the year. This is very satisfactory and reflects much credit on the Deputy Collector, Babu Madhub Lall, and his staff. The demands were collected from more than 150,000 persons.

Of the total Rs. 1,473 remitted and written off, Rs. 1,338 were classed as remission, and Rs. 135 written off as irrecoverable. Including miscellaneous revenue, the total amount realized by the Deputy Collector was Rs. 2,73,211, as against Rs. 3,25,336 realized in the previous year.

CERTIFICATES. 19. The amount of certificate work done in each district is shown in the following statement:—

	CUTTACK.				BALASORE.				TOTAL.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cases for disposal—												
1. Cases pending at the close of the preceding year ...	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	23	...	...
2. Cases instituted during the year	960	10,749	614	4,940	207	1,932	72	940	1,167	12,681	686	5,880
Total ...	962	10,772	614	4,940	207	1,932	72	940	1,169	12,704	686	5,880
Cases disposed of—												
1. By being struck off	23	669	12	12	7	270	...	...	30	940	12	12
2. Wholly satisfied	939	10,103	602	4,928	200	1,662	72	940	1,139	11,764	674	5,868
Total ...	962	10,772	614	4,940	207	1,932	72	940	1,169	12,704	686	5,880
Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The number of certificate cases instituted has shewn a marked decrease for some years past. This is most satisfactory and the Chief Engineer trusts that the decrease will still continue, as there is yet room for improvement. During the year under review the number of cases instituted was 686 against 1,167 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 481 cases. The certificate process was only resorted to in extreme cases after every other effort to collect the water-rates had failed. There were no certificate cases pending at the close of the year under review, and in no case was any landed property sold or any defaulter sent to jail.

COMPLAINTS. 20. The following table shows the number of objections filed against assessment and disposed of during the year:—

DIVISION.	I.—ORDINARY REMISSIONS.				II TO V.—OTHER COMPLAINTS.				
	Received during the year and pending from previous year.	How disposed of—			Received during the year and pending from previous year.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Total received during the year.	Pending at end of year.
		Remission allowed.	Remission refused.	Pending.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Mahanadi	194	83	110	1	57	57	...	251	1
Brahmini-Byturni	201	71	130	...	22	20	2	221	2
Arquapada-Jajpur	234	134	92	8	24	24	...	242	8
Revenue	271	224	42	5	166	163	3	418	8
Total ...	890	512	364	14	269	264	5	1,132	19

The total number of cases received during the year was 1,132, as compared with 1,737 in the previous year. The number pending at the end of the year was reduced from 29 to 19: this is a moderate number.

21. The statement below gives the details of the amounts remitted and written off as irrecoverable during the year, on account of water-rates, &c., which were adjusted in the accounts by a reduction of demand, compared with the figures of the previous year:— REMISSIONS.

Revision of Assessment.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Unirrigated crops	2,220	1,199
(*b*) Damage ,, ...	461	43
(*c*) Chaukidar's jagir	42	28
Total ...	2,723	1,270

Remissions.

(*d*) Waste land	34	40
(*e*) Land occupied by canals	...	9
(*f*) Twice assessed	149	3
(*g*) Change of rates	2,368	2
(*h*) Erroneous assessments	83	14
(*i*) Loss of crops	349	...
(*j*) Error in accounts	...	...
Total ...	2,983	68

Written off.

Irrecoverable demands	20	135
Total ...	5,726	1,473
Deduct remissions under Miscellaneous Revenue ...	...	...
Net Remissions ...	5,726	1,473
Refunds authorised	2,536	3,328
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,262	4,801

The amount allowed to be written off as irrecoverable is insignificant and the fact is satisfactory. The account furnished by the Deputy Collector as to the progress made in paying out the amounts authorised to be refunded, is as follows:—

	Rs.
Balance on books as on 1st April 1898	895
Refunds authorised during year	3,328
Total ...	4,223
Payments made during year	3,995
Balance on books on 31st March 1899 ...	228

This shows an improvement, and the accounts of these payments and of balance unpaid are now being kept in a more methodical manner.

22. There were no appeals to the Collectors of districts from the orders of Canal officers during the year. Eight cases were dealt with by the Superintending Engineer in revision of the proceedings of Divisional Officers. In two cases the decision of Divisional Officers was revised, and in six it was upheld. APPEALS.

23. *Criminal cases.*—In the Mahanadi Division there were three cases instituted, in two of which convictions were obtained and the third was dismissed. In the Brahmini-Byturni Division three cases were instituted, and in the Acquapada-Jajpur Division two cases, in all of which convictions were obtained. The cases were not of a serious nature.

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

24. The cost of the Revenue Establishment for the last five years is shown below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Establishment under Deputy Collector.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent establisment, including travelling allowance.	43,679	42,735	43,840	46,942	46,572
Temporary establishment	11,166	6,161	14,812	7,886	4,221
Contingencies	3,206	2,457	2,634	3,346	2,520
Headmen's fees	80	172	48	12	...
Establishment under Executive Engineer.					
Permanent and temporary establishments, including travelling allowances.	8,568	8,905	8,623	9,653	9,266
Water-regulation establishment	2,982	2,809	2,821	3,347	3,535
Total ...	69,681	63,239	72,778	71,186	66,114
Collections of water-rates and miscellaneous revenue.	2,12,178	2,43,076	2,63,800	3,25,336	2,73,211
Percentage ...	32·8	26·01	27·58	21·88	24·19

There was a reduction in the cost of both permanent and temporary establishments employed under the Deputy Collector and the Executive Engineers which is so far satisfactory, but the Chief Engineer considers that there is room still for further economy in these establishments. A slight increase took place in the water-regulation establishment.

NAVIGATION.

25. The following statement shows the receipts from "Navigation" for the last five years:—

YEAR.	TALDANDA CANAL SYSTEM.		KENDRAPARA CANAL SYSTEM.		HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE I.		HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE II.		HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE III.		JAJPUR CANAL.		TOTAL.	
	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1893-94	55½	14,369	78	83,995	33	14,616	12½	3,691	19	2,626	6½	508	204½	1,19,115
1894-95	55½	16,024	78	65,690	33	10,587	12½	2,501	19	1,507	6½	451	204½	96,230
1895-96	55½	15,911	78	1,04,522	33	15,881	12½	3,890	19	1,989	6½	424	204½	1,43,617
1896-97	55½	28,356	78	1,54,986	33	20,951	12½	3,613	19	935	6½	311	204½	1,58,262
1897-98	55½	18,787	78	1,16,586	33	23,814	12½	3,554	19	1,120	6½	314	204½	1,64,169
1898-99	55½	22,226	78	88,313	33	21,466	12½	3,148	19	813	6½	341	204½	1,36,317

* Exclusive of the receipts from Transport Service and hire of boats and steamers.

The receipts during the year were considerably less than in the previous year. This was chiefly due to the opening of the Bengal and Nagpur Railway.

Regarding the articles of traffic carried on the canals, the Superintending Engineer writes:—

"There was a large reduction in the rice carried, due to slackness in the export trade from Orissa. The reductions in metals and building materials are due to less materials for the railway works having been brought over the canals.

There was some increase in oilseeds, salt and miscellaneous goods, but generally traffic was slack. The railway was open for goods traffic for a few months at the close of the year under review, but it cannot be said to have as yet had any effect on the goods traffic over the canals."

The number of passengers carried during the year was 138,277 against 173,152 in the previous year, showing a reduction of 34,875. This was caused by the opening of the railway. It is probable that before long the passenger traffic on the canals will be almost entirely diverted.

TRAFFIC.

The traffic on the Orissa Canals is detailed below for the last ten years, the Transport Service being excluded:—

		1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of miles open	No.	177	177	204½	204½	204½	204½	204½	204½	204½	204½
Toll collections	Rs.	78,039	1,06,961	1,20,761	1,06,503	1,19,115	96,220	1,42,617	1,58,262	1,64,169	1,36,317
Rate of toll per mile	,,	440·9	604·3	589·8	490·8	581·7	469·9	696·5	779·9	801·9	665·7
Number of boats plying cargo and passengers including empties	No.	23,183	21,737	21,742	21,603	22,982	19,670	25,185	25,846	25,121	26,028
Tonnage of cargo and passenger boats, including empties	Tons	237,599	314,249	332,423	297,109	309,748	230,005	346,932	387,038	346,766	357,181
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts	Rs.	48,68,255	85,21,551	95,49,756	84,69,728	71,69,437	51,72,772	77,69,283	1,00,14,777	1,17,13,163	1,00,83,914

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

26. The total receipts from the Transport Service amounted to Rs. 36,332 against Rs. 47,110 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 10,778. The cost of working the Transport Service was Rs. 15,989 for establishments, fuel and stores, and Rs. 4,087 for repairs, in addition to which Rs. 4,073 were spent in fitting up a passenger barge. The service worked at a profit of Rs. 12,183.

The Superintending Engineer states:—

"The traffic was well maintained in the early part of the year, but fell off latterly on the temporary opening of the railway for passenger and goods traffic. After December 1899, when the railway will be opened permanently, this service will have to be withdrawn. It can be tried on the Taldanda Canal to see if enough traffic will offer to pay for the working."

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

27. The following statement shows the Miscellaneous Receipts in detail for the last five years:—

Details.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of water		46	112	79	39	55	66	26
Plantations		1,244	2,514	2,520	2,998	2,346	2,325	3,628
Other canal produce		528	492	1,290	2,092	1,418	1,165	1,544
Rent of buildings		4,892	5,108	4,273	5,139	4,800	4,854	4,655
Fines		...	..	...	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous	Rent of lands	9,247	9,248	11,129	11,052	8,568	9,849	11,784
	,, fisheries	1,191	740	1,740	1,187	1,207	1,213	1,185
	Cost of process	4,951	5,593	2,478	2,041	1,524	3,317	560
	Sale of old materials	...	...	96	48	2	29	...
	Other items	1,023	454	591	8,744	8,829	3,928	1,134
	Total ..	23,122	24,321	24,196	33,340	28,749	26,746	24,523

PLANTATIONS.

28. The following table shows the state of the plantations for the last two years:—

Division.	Upwards of 12 feet.		Saplings from 4 to 12 feet.		Seedlings below 4 feet.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mahanadi ...	22,587	26,113	7,801	5,378	5,269	4,077	35,657	35,568
Brahmini-Byturni ...	45,980	46,899	12,432	11,118	13,776	16,832	72,188	74,849
Acquapada ...	18,134	19,283	4,827	6,956	4,906	6,707	27,867	32,946
Total ...	86,701	92,295	25,060	23,452	23,951	27,616	135,712	143,363

The receipts from plantations amounted to Rs. 3,628 against Rs. 2,346 in the previous year. The expenditure under this head chargeable to the Revenue Account was Rs. 1,403 against Rs. 1,033. There was no expenditure under Capital Account during the year.

FLOODS.

29. The maximum flood-levels recorded during the year are compared in the following table with the maximum levels in 1897-98 and with the highest recorded levels:—

Name of river.	Locality.	1897-98.		1898-99.		Highest recorded flood.	
		Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahanadi	Naraj above weir	14th August 1897 ...	86·10	15th August 1898 ...	83·30	26th July 1892 ...	92·10
	Do. below weir	14th " " ...	86·05	15th " " ...	85·20	26th " " ...	92·10
	Jobra above weir	14th " " ...	70·00	15th " " ...	70·05	25th " " ...	75·95
	Do. below weir	14th " " ...	68·88	15th " " ...	68·55	25th " " ...	74·65
Brahmini	Janapur above weir	24th " " ...	64·70	9th " " ...	62·70	26th " 1894 ...	67·60
	Do. below weir	24th " " ...	64·30	9th " " ...	62·40	26th " " ...	68·60
Byturni	Acquapada above weir ...	6th " " ...	58·10	10th " " ...	61·65	17th " 1881 ...	66·60
	Do. below weir ...	6th " " ...	47·80	10th " " ...	55·40	17th " " ...	63·79
Salindi	Kandia	2nd June " ...	53·55	22nd " " ...	56·90	12th Sept. 1887 ...	59·78
Katjuri	Bellevue	14th August " ...	75·81	15th " " ...	76·25	25th July 1892 ...	83·50
Beropa	Jagatpur above weir	5th October " ...	68·05	22nd June " ...	67·90	25th " 1896 ...	72·00
	Do. below weir	15th August " ...	65·55	22nd " " ...	65·20	25th " " ...	71·60
Patia	Jokodia above weir	24th " " ...	63·60	10th August " ...	61·90	26th " 1894 ...	69·10
	Do. below weir	24th " " ...	63·10	10th " " ...	61·60	26th " " ...	68·70

The year under review was marked by an absence of any high floods in any of the rivers, a similar state of things to that which obtained during the previous year.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

30. The charges for maintenance and repairs of the canals during the year compared with the five previous years are shown in the following statement:—

Charges.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extension and improvements.	29,355	6,547	4,768	5,859	15,071	12,320	14,300
Head-works ...	45,757	59,800	57,291	52,859	64,746	56,091	44,615
Main and branch canals	1,27,400	1,21,928	83,277	1,10,116	1,03,547	1,09,253	82,456
Distributaries ...	29,261	27,950	32,691	31,658	29,445	30,202	28,370
Drainage and protective works.	8,237	5,480	8,946	14,734	11,616	9,803	12,904
Cost of working Transport Service.	15,707	13,094	12,851	8,326	8,780	11,751	10,984
Total ...	2,55,717	2,34,799	1,99,827	2,23,552	2,33,205	2,29,420	1,93,629

There was a reduction of Rs. 39,576 in the cost of maintenance and repairs, as compared with 1897-98, the chief economy lay in the expenditure on the main canals and on the distributaries.

The chief works carried out under "Extensions and Improvements" were the construction of a boat dock at Rahama on the Taldanda Canal, and a minor distributary from No. 11 distributary, Taldanda Canal; a wooden bridge across the Machgong Canal at Barabag cattle crossing; an extension of No. 11 distributary, Machgong Canal; a syphon under No. 19B I. distributary, Machgong Canal; an extension of No. 2 distributary, Pattamoondi Canal; and two minor distributaries on the Pattamoondi Canal.

HEAD WORKS.

31. The cost of maintaining each of the weirs is shown below:—

NAME OF WEIR.	Length.	EXPENDITURE.			RATE PER RUNNING FOOT.		
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Feet.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Naraj	3,833	3,889	3,696	3,652	1·01	0·80	0·96
Mahanadi ...	6,349	14,018	20,372	13,970	2·21	3·20	2·20
Beropa	1,980	7,595	6,337	4,415	3·84	3·20	2·23
Barhmini	4,000	1,119	3,064	2,258	0·28	0·76	0·56
Pattia	783	3,200	4,634	6,357	4·09	5·92	8·12
Byturni	1,062	4,975	2,199	445	4·12	2·19	0·43
Burra	526	5,311	1,881	906	10·10	3·57	1·72
Total of all weirs ...	18,497	40,107	41,577	32,003	2·11	2·25	1·73

The expenditure on the weirs during the year was Rs. 9,574 less than the previous year and about Rs. 12,000 less than the average of the previous five years; this is satisfactory.

The miscellaneous charges incurred during the year on head-works, exclusive of those on the weirs, were Rs. 12,750 against Rs. 23,259 and Rs. 13,304 in the years 1897-98 and 1896-97.

32. The following statement shows the expenditure on each canal for the last three years:—

MAIN AND BRANCH CANALS.

MAIN AND BRANCH CANALS.		EXPENDITURE.			RATE PER MILE.		
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kendrapara Canal	39	35,688	22,826	11,599	915	585	554
Kendrapara Extension Canal	15	1,838	23,810	4,202	123	1,587	280
Pattamoondi Canal	47	7,433	6,720	5,451	156	143	116
Gobri Canal	15	6,791	8,498	7,189	453	562	479
Gobri Extension Canal	9	2,919	2,506	3,082	324	278	342
Taldanda Canal	51¾	18,151	15,550	14,545	351	299	280
Machgong Canal	32	9,092	7,643	8,145	284	239	254
High Level Canal, Range I	33	15,085	8,433	11,028	457	256	334
Ditto, do. II	12½	2,455	1,897	1,629	196	150	130
Ditto, do. III	19	4,553	3,789	3,573	240	199	188
Jajpur Canal	6½	1,411	1,552	1,873	217	239	288
Total ...	279¾	1,05,416	1,03,154	82,316	377	368	294

There was a reduction of Rs. 20,838 compared with the previous year.

The reason for increase and decrease of each of the canals is given below:—

Kendrapara Canal.—There was a considerable reduction in the charges for silt clearance and dredging.

Kendrapara Extension Canal.—The expenditure was normal. In the previous year, the heavy increase in cost was due to special work required for filling in the breaches caused by the flood of July-August 1896.

Pattamoondi Canal.—The expenditure was rather below normal.

Gobri Canal.—The cost of renewing the upper gates of the Kendrapara Lock and the lower gates of the Gundakia Lock, which was incurred partly in the previous year and partly in the year under review, was exceptional; otherwise the expenditure was ordinary.

Gobri Extension Canal.—The expenditure was a little more than in the previous year. The charges for repairs to canal banks were rather high, owing to the wash of steamers.

Taldanda Canal.—The expenditure was moderate. Some silt clearance was done in the first two miles of the canal where the bed was somewhat choked.

Machgong Canal.—The expenditure was about normal. It was a little more than in the previous year.

High Level Canal, Ranges I, II and III.—The expenditure was normal and moderate. In Range I the weeds were especially bad, as the canal was kept open throughout without any closure. When the steamer service is withdrawn, it will be necessary to close the canal for a considerable period each hot weather to destroy the weeds.

Jajpur Canal.—The expenditure was a little more than last year. It was due to substantial repairs to buildings having been carried out.

DISTRIBUTARIES.

33. The maintenance cost of the distributaries, per mile, is shown below. The average rate of Rs. 26 shows a decrease, as compared with the average mileage rates of 1897-98 and of 1896-97, which were Rs. 27 and Rs. 31, respectively. The cost is less than in the Sone Canals and is extremely moderate:—

	1896-97.			1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Miles.	Cost.	Per mile.	Miles.	Cost.	Per mile.	Miles.	Cost.	Per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRIBUTARIES.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Kendrapara Canal System, including Gobri and Gobri Extension	412	16,871	26	412	16,183	25	520*	14,229	27
Taldanda Canal	99½	2,485	25	100½	2,549	25	}		
Machgong Canal	210½	8,602	41	210½	4,933	23	} 341½	8,829	26
High Level Canal, Range I	131½	2,916	22	131½	4,517	34	}		
Ditto, Range III ...	49½	2,447	49	49½	1,803	37	} 260½†	5,443	21
Pattamoondi Canal	106½	4,062	38	106½	2,904	27	...	...	...
Jajpur Canal	...	221	...	70½	2,565	36	...	...	...
Total ...	1,009½	31,064	31	1,090½	29,444	27	1,022½	28,371	26

NOTE.—The lengths of distributaries in the above are those which have been brought on the revenue account, and consequently differ from the lengths given in paragraph 13 which include all so far advanced as to be fit for use, whether the capital account is still open or not.

* Includes length of Pattamoondi canal.

† Includes length of Jajpur canal.

Regarding distributaries the Superintending Engineer remarks:—

"The expenditure was moderate—indeed, it was, if anything, too moderate, and some of the distributaries require to be brought to a higher standard. It will be as well to spend rather more in these very important works for the next few years. We have now leases nearly up to our full capacity, and it is necessary that the distributaries should be in a position to carry full supplies."

The Chief Engineer concurs in these remarks: it is always difficult to determine the standard to which distributaries should be maintained, but, obviously, that standard should enable the channels to be thoroughly efficient.

DRAINAGE AND PROTECTIVE WORKS.

34. The total expenditure on Drainage and Protective Works was Rs. 12,904 against Rs. 11,920 in 1897-98. It includes the upkeep of 207½ miles of flood embankments, and 279¾ miles of drainage cuts.

On the Taldanda Canal system the expenditure was chiefly confined to raising the flood banks along the Suk Pyka river and at Paradip. The

expenditure on the other systems was normal, and does not call for any special comment.

35. The following table shows the cost of silt-clearing and dredging during the year 1898-99:— DREDGING AND SILT-CLEARING.

NAME OF CANAL.	SILT-CLEARING.			DREDGING.		
	Quantity in cubic feet.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Cost.	Quantity in cubic feet.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.
Taldanda	1,032,270	3·3	3,392	1,73,883	8·6	1,500
Machgong	44,034	3·1	138	...	...	...
Kendrapara	404,325	2·6	1,051	70,210	5·5	386
Ditto Extension ...	90,896	2·2	200	44,126	5·0	220
Gobri	391,620	2·5	979	15,278	6·0	90
Do. Extension ...	...	...	...	17,340	6·3	110
Pattamovndi	11,650	2·8	31	...	...	...
High Level Canal, Range I	215,372	5·1	1,089	1,68,709	4·2	711
Ditto, do. II	43,811	4·2	183	13,096	4·8	63
Ditto, do. III	2,9·0	2·4	7	...	...	...
Jajpur	12,765	2·4	31	...	...	...
Total ...	2,249,063	3·2	7,101	5,02,642	6·1	3,080
Total, 1897-98 ...	2,154,356	3·80	8,191	5,99,464	7·34	4,400

Some silt was removed from the heads of the Taldanda and Kendrapara Canals and from the head of the 1st Range of the High Level Canal. It was necessary to dredge the head of the Taldanda Canal, as there was an accumulation of sand, which was reducing the discharge and which could not be moved by the flow of the water. The remaining dredging was in the lock entrances and in clearing ring bunds made during closures. The high rate for the silt clearance in the 1st Range, High Level Canal, is due to the work being done without closing the canal. It was really of the nature of dredging, but by the manual labour instead of by steam.

The cost of rasing and removing the silt lifted by steam dredgers is shown in the following table:—

NAME OF CANAL.	COST OF RAISING SILT BY DREDGING.			COST OF REMOVING SILT DREDGED.		
	Quantity in cubic feet.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Cost.	Quantity in cubic feet.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.
Taldanda	173,883	4·31	750	173,883	4·31	750
Kendrapara	70,210	3·75	263	70,210	1·75	123
Gobri	15,278	4·0	60	15,278	2·0	30
Do. Extension ...	17,340	4·25	75	17,340	2·0	35
Kendrapara Extension Canal	44,126	3·25	143	44,126	1 75	77
High Level Canal, Range I	168,709	2·0	3·9	168,709	2·12	372
Ditto, do. II	13,096	3·13	41	13,996	1·68	22

On the Taldanda Canal the high rate for lifting was due to some expensive works at the terminal lock at Paradip. Here Rs. 199 were spent in raising 18,600 cubic feet of silt, the cost of hauling the dredger 50 miles each way being a considerable item. For the silt taken out of the head of the canal 155,283 cubic feet were lifted at a cost of Rs. 549-12-10, which gives a rate of Rs. 3·55 per 1,000.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

36. The Capital, Interest, and Revenue Accounts of this canal are given below:—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Heads of Account.	Outlay during 1898-99.	Outlay to the end of 1898-99.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	Nil	83,12,324
Less—Receipts on Capital Account	Nil	31,558
Total direct charges ...	Nil	82,80,766
Indirect charges	Nil	1,84,661

The construction estimate of this canal was closed on 31st March 1889. There was no expenditure during the year chargeable to Capital Account.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interests charges to end of 1897-98	83,93,059
Ditto for 1898-99	3,31,230
Total ...	87,24,289

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (Actuals).

Particulars	Expenditure—		Particulars.	Receipts—	
	During 1897-98.	During 1898-99.		During 1897-98.	During 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works, maintenance, and repairs ...	1,95,036	2,29,594	Water-rates ...	1,19,909	1,07,554
			Navigation ...	1,32,235	1,03,681
			Miscellaneous ...	23,492	22,537
II.—Revenue management ...	34,048	35,069	Total ...	2,75,636	2,33,772
Total direct charges	2,29,084	2,64,663			
Indirect Charges	11,148	9,317			
Total working expenses ...	2,40,232	2,73,980	*Less*—Refunds of revenue ...	1,599	5,040
Net revenue ...	33,805	(—) 45,248			
Total ...	2,74,037	2,28,732	Total receipts ...	2,74,037	2,28,732

37. The earnings of the Canal, *i.e.*, the assessed water-rate value of the irrigation done during the year, the assessed tollage *plus* the actual miscellaneous receipts under Navigation, and the actual receipts under the head Miscellaneous, are compared below with the actual outlay:— EARNINGS.

EARNINGS.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	1,13,079	1,12,341
Navigation	1,30,514	1,04,528
Miscellaneous ...	23,492	22,537
Total ...	2,67,085	2,39,406
Deduct refunds of revenue	1,599	5,040
Net earning... ...	2,65,486	2,34,366
Outlay	2,40,232	2,73,980
Net earned profit ...	(+)25,254	(—)39,614

38. The Revenue Receipts and Working Expenses of the Midnapore Canal for the last ten years are exhibited below:— FINANCIAL RESULTS.

PARTICULARS.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,16,424	1,15,438	1,32,981	1,49,057	1,65,630	1,36,882	98,059	1,00,618	1,12,909	1,07,554
Navigation	1,48,164	1,12,754	1,33,572	1,14,141	1,14,994	1,35,492	1,43,918	1,54,215	1,32,235	1,03,681
Miscellaneous	13,016	9,004	19,147	16,979	24,319	22,308	22,017	24,924	23,492	22,537
Total ...	2,77,604	2,37,196	2,84,700	2,80,177	3,04,943	2,94,682	2,63,994	2,79,757	2,75,636	2,33,772
Less—Refunds of revenue	181	205	3	176	174	259	361	1,090	1,599	5,040
Total receipts ...	2,77,423	2,36,991	2,84,697	2,80,001	3,04,769	2,94,423	2,63,633	2,78,667	2,74,037	2,28,732
WORKING EXPENSES.										
DIRECT CHARGES.										
I.—Works, maintenance, and repairs.										
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	...	...	3,736	8,138	11,098	5,785	9,056	7,001	10,630
Repairs (including compensation)	1,13,597	1,05,038	1,41,262	87,430	1,03,178	1,04,502	1,35,047	1,08,155	1,08,697	1,63,706
Establishment, including direction and accounts	29,753	30,502	35,278	34,681	22,881	29,910	44,967	43,826	45,583	31,482
Tools and plant	27,612	23,929	51,761	29,885	38,788	39,509	51,364	30,827	33,785	23,776
Total ...	1,70,872	1,68,529	2,28,301	1,55,732	1,72,985	1,85,104	2,37,163	1,91,864	1,95,036	2,29,594
II.—Revenue management.										
Irrigation establishment	21,903	22,809	21,273	23,011	20,215	22,861	20,532	22,663	25,176	26,978
Navigation ditto ...	7,719	7,711	7,750	7,658	7,857	8,080	8,112	8,310	8,872	8,091
Total ...	29,622	30,520	29,023	30,669	28,072	30,941	28,644	30,973	34,048	35,069
Total direct charges ...	2,00,494	1,99,049	2,57,324	1,86,401	2,01,057	2,16,045	2,65,807	2,22,837	2,29,084	2,64,663
Indirect charges	8,312	9,811	9,002	9,149	7,133	8,519	10,306	10,472	11,148	9,317
Total working expenses ...	2,08,806	2,08,860	2,66,326	1,95,550	2,08,190	2,24,564	2,76,113	2,33,309	2,40,232	2,73,980
Net revenue ...	68,617	28,131	18,371	84,451	96,579	69,859	(—)12,480	45,358	33,805	(—)45,248

On extensions and improvements an expenditure of Rs. 10,630 was incurred during the year against Rs. 7,001 in the previous year. The work carried out was the revetting of portions of the inner slope of the canal banks with laterite stone for protection against erosion caused by the wash of the steamers. The total length of the banks protected was 13,725 feet. The total expenditure, inclusive of indirect charges, was Rs. 2,73,980 against Rs. 2,40,232 in the previous year, or Rs. 33,748 more, which was mainly due to the abnormal flood of June 1898. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 45,305 less than the previous year. The net revenue of the year was a deficit of Rs. 45,248 against a profit of Rs. 33,805 in the year 1897-98.

LENGTHS OF CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

39. In the following statement are tabulated particulars concerning the canals and distributaries. There has been no change in the lengths of canals and distributaries, or in the areas protected or commanded :—

NAME OF CANAL	1897-98.								1898-99.						
	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation and navigation.	Distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from floods.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided distributaries.	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation and navigation.	Distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from floods.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Under Midnapore weir	44	44	260·30	294,400	180,000	100,000	64,002	64·00	44	44	260·30	294,400	180,000	100,000	62,950
Under Panchkurah weir ...	12	12	35·25	112,640		23,000	7,472	32·48	12	12	35·25	112,640		23,000	10,534
Under Tidal reaches, Ranges I and II ...	16	16	18·00	30,080		2,000	732	36·60	16	16	18·00	30,080		2,000	1,397
Total Midnapore Canal ...	72	72	313·55*	437,120	180,000	125,000	72,206	57·76	72	72	313·55*	437,120	180,000	125,000	74,881

* Of this the length of distributaries is 283·97 miles, and village channels 29·58 miles.

OUTLETS.

40. The following statement shows the areas commanded by the distributaries, and the number of outlets in use :—

PORTION OF CANAL.	Total length of channel.	Area commanded.	NUMBER OF TEMPORARY OUTLETS.		NUMBER OF PERMANENT OUTLETS.	
			1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miles.	Acres.				
Under Midnapore weir ...	230·72	100,000	795	755	41	40
Do. Panchkurah weir ...	35·25	23,000	187	187	2	3
Do. Tidal reaches, Ranges I and II	18·00	2,000				
Total ...	283·97	125,000	982	942	43	43

There was a decrease of 40 temporary outlets. The number of permanent outlets during the year remained the same as last year. It would appear to be desirable to increase the number of permanent outlet, and the question will be considered.

RAINFALL.

41. The average rainfall of the last five years at four stations within the canal-irrigated area is shown below :—

STATIONS.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	AVERAGE OF FORMER YEARS.	
						No. of years.	Average rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.
Midnapore ...	43·99	48·39	50·17	55·32	59·18	30	55·35
Panchkurah ...	71·62	31·54	61·61	40·89	48·14	30	54·56
Lachmapur ...	54·22	39·50	53·92	48·83	52·55	14	55·03
Mowah ...	53·77	27·12	54·64	49·03	46·04	14	51·61
Average ...	55·90	36·66	55·08	48·52	51·48	...	54·29

The rainfall throughout the year was seasonable and favourable for the rice crops. It was heavy in June and August, when 15·64 and 13·82, inches respectively, were registered at Midnapore.

The rainfall in the *kharif* season was distributed as follows:—

Month.	Midnapore.	Panchkurah.	Luchmapur.	Mowah.	Average, 1898-99.	Average, 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
July ...	12·42	9·83	12·71	7·07	10·51	6·96
August ...	13·82	10·52	10·84	12·03	11·80	10·00
September ...	8·82	8·70	7·36	7·93	8·20	5·84
October ...	4·93	4·73	4·17	3·51	4·34	6·29
Total kharif season, 1898-99.	39·99	33·78	35·08	30·54	34·85	29·09
Do. 1897-98 ...	32·52	26·06	30·62	27·16	29·09	...

42. The areas of the crops irrigated during 1898-99 and the ten previous years, as also the average annual rainfall, are shown below:— Irrigation.

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Inches.
1888-89 ...	66,408	3,369	...	69,777	62·13
1889-90 ...	68,370	440	...	68,810	44·47
1890-91 ...	82,002	...	...	82,002	55·68
1891-92 ...	83,905	68	...	83,973	51·81
1892-93 ...	91,217	...	...	91,217	41·28
1893-94 ...	79,550	6,213	...	85,763	70·63
1894-95 ...	69,941	175	...	70,116	55·90
1895-96 ...	65,251	...	...	65,251	36·66
1896-97 ...	65,183	...	...	65,183	55·08
1897-98 ...	72,206	...	...	72,206	48·52
Average of previous five years ...	70,426	1,278	...	71,704	53·36
1898-99 ...	70,741	4,160	...	74,901	51·48

* Average of four stations throughout the irrigated areas under the Midnapore and Panchkurah weirs.

The total area irrigated during the year was 74,901 acres, including 4,160 acres of *boro* rice classed as *rabi*, as compared with 72,206 acres of the previous year, showing an increase of 2,695 acres. There was no *rabi* irrigation in 1897-98. The area of *kharif* irrigation was slightly less than that of last year.

LEASES. 43. The total area under lease during the year was 76,696 acres, against 72,206 acres in the previous year, showing an increase of 4,490 acres. The following table gives particulars regarding the leases:—

PARTICULARS.	KHARIF.			Sugarcane and other perennial irrigation.	Rabi.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Long leases.	Annual leases.	Surreptitious irrigation.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Leases in force in 1897-98...	71,960	32	214	.....	.....	72,206	
Deduct leases which expired at the end of 1897-98 ...	4,320	32	214	.....	.....	4,566	
Leases in force at the beginning of 1898-99 ...	67,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,640	
Deduct area cancelled and deducted during the year	811	.....	.....	.....	.....	811	
Net area ...	66,829	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,829	
Leases executed during 1898-99 (area under provisional licenses and area brought under lease directly, together with the increased area brought under lease after measurement).	5,707	.....	.....	.....	4,160	9,867	
Leases in force during 1898-99	72,536*	.....	.....	.....	4,160	76,696	
Deduct leases and provisional license which will expire at the end of 1898-99 ...	3,134	.....	.....	.....	4,160	7,294	
Leases in force at the beginning of 1899-1900 ..	69,402	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,402	

* Out of this leased *kharif* area, 1,795 acres which were not irrigated during the year owing to damage done by floods were excluded from assessment.

The Superintending Engineer states:—

"It will be seen from the above table that the area leased under *kharif* was slightly greater than that of the previous year. The area under *rabi* is also shown in the above table, although the water-rates for *rabi* will not be realized until 1899-1900. The total area under lease was not fully irrigated during the year. This was due to an abnormal flood in the Cossye on the 19th June 1898, which breached the Main Canal and also Nos. 1 and 4 distributaries, and thus rendered irrigation impossible for about two months. Fortunately the rainfall was seasonable, so the want of canal-water was not much felt, except on an area of about 6,000 acres on No. 1 distributary, for which a remission of a third of the water-rates was granted. As the flood-water did not subside quickly enough, a large area in the Panchkurah subdivision was thrown out of cultivation, which was afterwards cultivated with *boro* rice. In the Balichak subdivision a limited area could not be irrigated owing to obstructions caused by the new railway. These two areas amounting to 1,795 acres have been excluded from assessment as noted in the statement. A 10 per cent. deduction on account of increase in area by measurement was allowed, as in previous years, an area of 490 acres being thus excluded from lease in 160 villages, the leases of which were completed after measurement during the year. An area of 2,978 acres represents the net increase brought under lease after measurement of the villages, which were previously under provisional license."

44. The duty obtained from the discharge utilized is given below for the last three years:— DUTY OF WATER.

			Under Midnapore weir.	Under Panchkurah weir.	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5
1896-97	Kharif ...	Acres	56,334	7,763	1,086	65,183
		Duty on gross supply ...	232	228	...	...
	Rabi ...	Acres	...	...	...	...
		Duty on discharge utilized	..	..	...	...
1897-98	Kharif ...	Acres	64,000	7,472	732	72,206
		Duty on gross supply ...	173	146	...	...
	Rabi ...	Acres	...	...		...
		Duty on discharge utilized	...	...	...	...
1898-99	Kharif ...	Acres	62,950	6,394	1,397	70,741
		Duty on gross supply ...	434	274	...	...
	Rabi ...	Acres	...	4,160	...	4,160
		Duty on discharge utilized	...	191		...

The duties on this canal are generally very large, but some of them are quite abnormal, and, indeed, only possible under most extraordinary circumstances. The matter will be enquired into and further details given in the next report.

45. The total number of experiments made on land irrigated with canal water was 26. The average outturn of the irrigated crop per acre was 17 maunds 27½ seers of paddy and 36 maunds 3 seers of straw. The number of experiments made on unirrigated land was 26. The average outturn of the unirrigated crop per acre was 17 maunds 17⅔ seers of paddy and 38 maunds and 9 seers of straw weighed dry. The Executive Engineer reports that in one experiment made by the Subdivisional Officer of Luchmapur, the paddy weighed wet 30 maunds 25 seers and straw 82 maunds 28 seers per acre. CROP EXPERIMENTS.

In addition to the above, twelve experiments were made by the zilladars under the Special Deputy Collector, Revenue Division. They gave an average outturn of 17 maunds of paddy and 33 maunds of straw, weighed dry, per acre on irrigated land, against 16 maunds of paddy and 32 maunds of straw per acre on unirrigated land.

The crop experiments on the Midnapore canal are not as fully reported as they should be.

46. The balances, assessments, and recoveries of water-rates on the Midnapore Canal during the last five years are shown in the following statement:— ASSESSMENTS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES.

YEAR.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realization.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	7,027	1,35,016	1,42,043	1,36,882	612	4,549
1895-96 ...	4,549	1,04,111	1,08,660	98,059	477	10,124
1896-97 ...	10,124	1,05,660	1,15,784	1,00,618	3,727	11,439
1897-98 ...	11,439	1,13,079	1,24,518	1,19,909	1,091	3,518
1898-99 ...	3,518	1,12,341	1,15,859	1,07,554	2,587	5,718

There was a decrease of Rs. 738 in the assessments, and Rs. 12,355 in the collections during the year as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year, and an increase of Rs. 1,496 in remissions granted. The outstanding balance at the end of the year showed also an increase of Rs. 2,200.

Regarding the increase and decrease the Superintending Engineer writes:—

"Though the balance was a little larger than that of the preceding year, the collections must be taken to be satisfactory, considering the peculiar circumstances. Owing to damage caused to the canal by floods, the villagers at the beginning of the irrigation season could not get water. In October, when the crops were ripening, a plague of grasshoppers came and attacked the rice in No. 1 distributary and did considerable damage, so that the cultivators did not get a good outturn. As a rumour got about that remissions would be granted to those villages in which the crop suffered, the villagers in the Antra subdivision declined to pay up their rates. Notices had therefore to be served in the villages explaining that if remissions were sanctioned by Government, the amount realized would be refunded, but meanwhile the assessment due must be paid in full. It was on this account that the balance at the end of the year was greater than that of the previous year."

"Out of Rs. 1,07,554 collected, Rs. 3,275 only were realised by certificate procedure. Twelve tahsildars had to realise a water-rate demand of Rs. 1,04,243 from 39,544 ratepayers in 933 villages within a period of three months. As a matter of fact, the greater part of the demand was realized in two months. The result cannot but be considered satisfactory, and reflects great credit on the Special Deputy Collector and his staff."

REMISSION. 47. The sum of Rs. 2,587 was remitted during the year 1898-99, against Rs. 1,091 in the previous year.

The following are the details:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Remission granted by Superintending Engineer under rule 28 of the Midnapore Canal Rules	103	8	3
Remission granted by the Special Deputy Collector under rule 24, clause I	144	4	6
Remission granted by the Special Deputy Collector under rule 24, clause II	2,141	6	3
Total ...	2,389	3	0
On account of one-third remission granted, *vide* Bengal Government letter No. 382*I*., of 23rd March 1899 ...	197	15	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,587	2	0

The remissions granted during the year were considerably more than in the previous year. They chiefly come under rule 24, II, for damage to crops on account of non-supply of canal-water owing to breaches caused by the flood already referred to. A large number of notices of remissions were issued during the year.

CERTIFICATES. 48. The extent to which recoveries by means of certificates were made during the year is shown in the following statement:—

PARTICULARS.	MIDNAPORE.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5
Cases for disposal.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Cases pending at the close of the preceding year	31	200	6	80
2. Cases instituted during the year ...	427	3,740	347	3,970
Total ...	458	3,940	353	4,050
Cases disposed of.				
1. By being struck off, owing to the demand having been remitted ...	10	62	4	28
2. By being wholly satisfied	442	3,798	345	3,926
Total ...	452	3,860	349	3,954
Balance outstanding at the close of the year	6	80	4	96

The number of certificate cases instituted during the year was 347, against 427 in the previous year, showing a satisfactory decrease of 80. The number of outstanding cases at the end of the year was 4 against 6 of the year before.

No judgment-debtor was arrested, nor was the immoveable property of any judgment-debtor sold during the year. In one case a warrant of arrest was reported to have been resisted. On enquiry, however, the evidence not being found satisfactory, no prosecution was instituted.

COMPLAINTS.

49. The number of complaints filed during the year, and the nature of their disposal, is shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Class of complaints.	RECEIVED.			DISPOSED OF.			BALANCE PENDING AT END OF THE YEAR.		
		Balance pending from previous year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Allowed.	Refused.	Total.	Received during previous years.	Received during the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1897-98	Ordinary remission ...	81	261	342	122	169	291	...	...	51
	Other complaints	1	59	60	30	24	54	...	...	6
	Total ...	82	320	402	152	193	345	...	...	57
1898-99	Ordinary remission ...	51	608	659	343	241	584	...	...	75
	Other complaints	6	137	143	124	12	136	...	...	7
	Total ...	57	745	802	467	253	720	...	...	82

It will be seen that out of a total number of 802 cases against 402 in 1897-98, 720 cases were disposed of by the Special Deputy Collector during the year, against 345 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of complaints was due to the large number of applications filed by the villagers for remission of water-rate owing either to non-supply of water or damage to crops by flood-water.

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

50. The cost of the revenue establishment during the last five years is shown below:—

ESTABLISHMENT UNDER THE COLLECTOR.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent establishment, including travelling allowances.	18,436	17,530	18,650	19,654	20,799
Temporary establishment ...	1,289	332	1,566	2,476	3,242
Contingencies	873	677	1,111	1,689	1,304
Headman's fees	813	656	...	...	...
Total ...	21,411	19,195	21,327	23,819	25,345

In addition to the above, the following sums were paid by the Executive Engineer for water regulation:—

	Water regulation.	
	Permanent.	Temporary.
	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	1,187	263
1895-96	1,208	129
1896-97	1,095	241
1897-98	1,219	138
1898-99	1,633	...

NAVIGATION.

51. The navigation receipts were Rs. 1,03,681, against Rs. 1,32,235 in the previous years, showing a decrease of Rs. 28,554. The decrease was partly due to the plague, partly to depression in trade, but mainly to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The passenger traffic by the steamers has decreased by nearly 20 per cent. in two years; but there is not any marked decrease, as yet, in the passengers carried by native boats, owing, probably, to the fact that this traffic is mainly between Uluberia and Bansberia only, while the steamer passengers, who chiefly go to and from Calcutta, are more affected by the railway.

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The tolls received from the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company are almost the same as last year. This is due to the fact that during the year the tollage for the daily double service in the canal was raised from two-fifths to half full tolls and for special trips from half to three-fifths full tolls. These rates will remain in force until the railway enters into direct competition with the canal. The causes which led to the decrease in the private tolls from Rs. 94,566 in 1897-98 to Rs. 66,336 in the year under review, will be explained in the following paragraphs."

"There was a general falling-off both in the export and import trade, the total quantities of goods exported and imported during the year being 53,960 and 43,511 tons, against 86,265 and 45,234 tons, respectively, in 1897-98. The traffic in 1896-97 was the best on record, but that was due to famine in other districts which increased the export trade, and the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway gave a great impetus to the import traffic.

"The decrease in trade was due partly to the panic caused by the presence of plague in Calcutta, and also to the high flood in the river in June which did considerable damage to the canal banks. The low rates for produce in Calcutta were also not favourable for exports.

"The portion of the canal from Midnapore to Panskura and the Narainghur Distributary was closed for silt clearance and repairs from the 20th March to the 20th April 1898, and again from 19th June to 8th July 1898.

"The traffic on the portion of the canal from Midnapore to Buramulla was stopped by the flood of 19th June 1898, which breached the canal banks in several places. Although traffic on the main canal was restored on the 8th July, it was not till the 21st of August 1898 that the Narainghur Distributary could be re-opened.

"Under 'Exports' decreases are noticeable principally in the case of 'rice' (11,600 tons), 'other food-grains' (15,000 tons), 'sugar' (850 tons), 'building materials' (3,600 tons) and 'miscellaneous goods' (1,500 tons). There was a slight increase in 'oil-seeds' (450 tons) and 'timber' (600 tons). Under 'Import' the principal items which contributed to the decrease were 'oils' (550 tons), 'salt' (850 tons), 'building materials' (900 tons), 'miscellaneous goods' (650 tons), and 'coal and coke' (2,600 tons), the only item which showed any important improvement being 'other food-grains' (4,800 tons). The increase in the import of "other food-grains" was wholly in paddy brought from Calcutta to the Ghatal subdivision of the Midnapore district and the neighbouring tracts, where the effect of the extraordinary high flood in June was most disastrous. The rise in the importation of coal and coke, which began in 1895-96, and was very high in the following year, is gradually falling off as the railway works are approaching completion, and although it was reduced by about 2,600 tons this year, it is still above the normal by about 3,000 tons. The total value of imports and exports was respectively 61 lakhs of rupees and 50 lakhs against 66 and 82 lakhs in 1897-98."

The following statement shows the quantities and values of rice and paddy carried during the principal months of the year as compared with those of 1897-98:—

Months.	1898-99.				1897-98.			
	Rice.		Paddy.		Rice.		Paddy.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
September ...	1,234	1,23,428	1,701	84,427	3,504	4,36,212	3,054	2,04,110
October	1,810	1,75,322	1,705	77,293	2,307	2,69,694	1,596	94,703
November ...	919	79,587	2,285	99,116	2,201	2,56,250	2,427	1,22,037
December ...	969	74,506	1,941	61,683	3,402	3,08,295	2,137	95,190
January ...	1,145	78,017	2,658	91,848	1,795	1,78,516	3,617	1,57,156
Total ...	6,968	5,30,860	10,291	4,14,337	12,809	14,48,467	12,831	6,73,196

The table illustrates the decrease in trade in these items which are the ones which form the bulk of the traffic on the canal.

TRAFFIC.

Particulars regarding the traffic on the canal for the last ten years are tabulated below:—

Description.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Miles open ... ... No.	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
Toll collections ... Rs.	1,16,409	89,556	(a)1,32,572	(a)1,14,141	(a)1,14,594	(a)1,35,402	(a)1,43,918	(a)1,54,215	(a)1,32,236	(a)1,03,661
Rate of toll per mile ,,	2,136	1,089	1,841	1,585	1,597	1,882	1,999	2,142	1,837	1,440
Number of boats, including empty boats No.	52,060	45,654	42,328	40,438	26,916	39,375	43,633	45,822	42,608	36,257
Tonnage of boats ... Tons.	462,418	417,803	411,802	410,003	309,691	420,086	451,293	507,959	454,977	375,879
Passengers carried ... No.	176,226	187,709	163,836	(b)205,864	(b) 203,653	(b) 216,625	(b)227,905	(b)229,985	(b)233,065	(b)218,181
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts ... ... Rs.	1,45,12,442	1,48,33,301	1,26,65,724	1,26,64,204	1,22,50,436	1,24,69,708	1,27,43,136	1,33,78,237	1,47,94,919	1,11,73,775

(a) Inclusive of tolls paid by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company.
(b) Inclusive of passengers carried by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company's steamers.

52. The miscellaneous receipts for the last five years were as follows:— MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

DETAILS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of water ...	4	...	...	119	15	28	...
Plantations ...	44	55	18	28	36	36	103
Other canal produce ...	2	1	88	28	16	27	...
Rent of buildings	712	890	973	1,156	1,004	94	1,020
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous. Rent of lands	12,468	12,049	10,390	14,953	19,891	13,950	19,258
Miscellaneous. „ of fisheries	1,479	1,507	1,440	1,664	1,434	1,505	1,299
Miscellaneous. Cost of process	2,173	722	333	672	582	896	509
Miscellaneous. Other items ...	7,437	7,084	8,775	6,304	514	6,023	341
Total ...	24,319	22,308	22,017	24,924	23,492	23,412	22,537

53. The expenditure on plantations during the year was Rs. 143 against Rs. 111 of the previous year. The following table compares the condition of the plantations in 1898-99 with 1897-98:— PLANTATIONS.

YEAR.	Trees upwards of 12 feet high.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings below 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1897-98 ...	16,358	4,789	4,187	25,334
1898-99 ...	16,122	4,824	4,552	25,498

54. The following table shows the highest levels of the Cossye and Rupnarain rivers, compared with those of last year, and with the highest recorded levels:— FLOODS.

River.	Locality.	1897-98.		1898-99.		HIGHEST RECORDED.	
		Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cossye ...	Midnapore above weir ...	16th August 1897 ...	88·00	19th June 1898 ...	93·30	19th June 1898 ...	93·30
	Ditto below weir ...	Ditto ...	80·00	Ditto ...	Not observed.	Ditto ...	Not observed.*
	Panchkurah above weir	Ditto ...	32·20	13th September 1898	32·50	10th October 1876 ...	35·00
	Ditto below weir	Ditto ...	32·10	Ditto ...	Not observed.	Ditto ...	34·00
Rupnarain	Dainan	16th July 1897 ...	15·20	1st September 1898	15·50	26th August 1865 ...	17·30
	Kantapukhur	Ditto ...	15·41	Ditto ...	15·99	Ditto ...	16·89

* Highest previous recorded flood at Midnapore 92·30 in 1868.

There were unprecedented floods in the rivers Cossye and Selye on the 19th of June 1898. The maximum height of the flood at Mohunpore was 93·30 and at the workshops 95·50 against 92·30 and 91·70, the previous highest

known readings. The flood caused an immense amount of damage to the canal works. The river Cossye broke through the dock embankment at Mohunpore, and, the flood water passing down the canal, caused breaches in both embankments of the first reach, and did very considerable damage to the distributaries, particularly to Nos. 1 and 4. At Latchmapore the right bank was breached just above the lock, for a length of about 200 feet, and the earth, behind the upper abutments, was scoured out to a depth of 30 feet. Two big breaches occurred in Reach II. One, just above Buramulla lock, was 250 feet in length. The head sluice of No. 28 distributary which was at the site of this breach was carried away completely. The spill on the left bank of the Cossye scoured the north abutment of the anicut to its foundations and severely damaged the apron near the same place.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

55. The actual cost of maintenance and repairs during the last five years is shown below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Head works, including buildings.	9,430	15,461	26,774	12,693	9,260	14,724	21,476
Main canal and branches...	67,404	68,702	77,291	65,331	74,899	70,725	94,310
Distributaries ...	20,932	18,501	24,601	25,222	19,485	21,748	40,260
Drainage and protective works.	2,058	1,240	3,261	1,898	2,171	2,126	4,684
Working steam-launches and *bholios*.	3,354	598	3,120	3,011	2,882	2,593	2,976
Total ...	1,03,178	1,04,502	1,35,047	1,08,155	1,08,697	1,11,916	1,63,706

The outlay during the year was Rs. 55,009 more than that of the preceding year. The increase took place in all items of the charges. It was mainly due to the very heavy flood of June 1898, which did considerable damage to the canal works, banks and distributaries.

HEAD-WORKS.

56. The expenditure on head-works was Rs. 15,601 against Rs. 5,660 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 9,941. On ordinary repairs Rs. 9,075 were expended, and on flood-damage repairs Rs. 6,526.

The expenditure on the Midnapore and Panchkurah head-works during the year was Rs. 15,601 and Rs. 5,875, respectively, against Rs. 5,660 and Rs. 3,600 in the previous year. On weirs the expenditure was at the rate of Rs. 2·91 per foot run at Midnapore, and Re. 1·7 at Panchkurah, as compared with Re. 0·92 and Re. 1·68, respectively, last year.

MAIN CANAL.

57. The mileage rate for repairs to the main canal was Rs. 2,572, as compared with Rs. 1,858 in the previous year. This, again, was due to heavy repairs made necessary by the flood.

The cost of working steam-launches and *bholios* used for inspection purposes was Rs. 2,976 against Rs. 2,882 in 1897-98. This expenditure was chiefly confined to working the steam-launch *Kabaduck* and Superintending Engineer's inspection launch *Maud*.

The expenditure on Tools and Plant was Rs. 23,776, as compared with Rs. 33,755 in the previous year. The outlay was mainly incurred on thorough repairs to dredging plant at a cost of Rs. 19,499.

DISTRIBUTARIES.

58. On distributaries, the expenditure on repairs was Rs. 40,260, or Rs. 142·26 per mile, against Rs. 19,485, or Rs. 68·85 per mile, in the previous year.

The damage caused to distributaries Nos. 1, 4 and 6 by the flood of June 1898 was excessive, the banks being levelled down in places and the beds filled up especially in the first reaches, where the flood-water was hemmed in between the canal and the railway embankment. No additions or alterations were made to any of the distributaries during the year.

The cost of maintenance per mile of both the main canal and the distributaries is given below for each of the last ten years:—

Year.	Main Canal and Head Works, &c.			Distributaries.		
	Length of canal open.	Total cost of work.	Rate per mile.	Length of distributary channels.	Total cost of work.	Rate per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	48	93,738	1,953	283	19,769	69
1890-91 ...	48	93,187	1,941	283	11,851	41
1891-92 ...	48	1,30,897	2,727	283	10,365	36
1892-93 ...	48	74,818	1,558	283	12,612	44
1893-94 ...	48	82,246	1,713	283	20,931	74
1894-95 ...	48	86,001	1,792	283	18,501	65
1895-96 ...	48	1,10,446	2,301	283	24,601	87
1896-97 ...	48	82,933	1,728	283	25,222	89
1897-98 ...	48	89,212	1,858	283	19,485	69
1898-99 ...	48	1,23,446	2,572	283	40,260	142

The rate of the distributaries is generally very high.

Dredging and Silt clearing.

59. The following statement shows the quantity of work done by each dredger and excavator, and the amount expended on their working during the year:—

Name of Dredger.	Quantity of earth dredged.	Actual cost of lifting.	Cost of removing.			Lifting rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Removing rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Total rate per 1,000 cubic feet.
			Steam-hopper barges and S. L. *Cricket*.	Ordinary hopper barges.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Hector	2,083,395	10,848	2,963	...	13,811	5·20	1·42	6·62
Ajax	2,613,329	6,224	3,715	...	9,939	2·38	1·42	3·80
Atlas	1,828,270	4,870	2,598	...	7,468	2·66	1·42	4·08
Combination	.....	320	...	...	320	.....	...	.....
Cadmus	668,106	3,151	...	...	3,151	4·71	...	4·71
Total for 1898-99 ...	7,193,100	25,413	9,276	...	34,689	3·53	1·29	4·82
Total for 1897-98 ...	4,870,508	20,141	9,777	...	29,918	4·13	2·00	6·13

The quantity of silt excavated during the year was considerably more than in the previous year, viz., 7,193,100 cubic feet, against 4,870,508 cubic feet in 1897-98. The cost of lifting and removing was Rs. 34,689, as compared with Rs. 29,918 in the year previous. The rate per 1,000 cubic feet was Rs. 4·82 against Rs. 6·13 in 1897-98: a decrease in rate usually attends an increase in quantity, but the result is satisfactory.

The total quantity of silt cleared by hand during the year was 1,761,998 cubic feet at a cost of Rs. 8,114, or Rs. 4-9-8 per 1,000 cubic feet against 1,151,404 cubic feet at Rs. 7,011, or Rs. 6-1-6 per 1,000 cubic feet in the preceding year. The reduction in cost of the removal of silt was due to the fact that local labour was available at a cheaper rate, as the men could not obtain further employment on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in the Midnapore district.

General results.

60. The receipts from all sources show a decrease of Rs. 45,305, and the working expenses have exceeded those of last year by a sum of Rs. 33,748. The net revenue has decreased from that of last year by a sum of Rs. 79,053. The loss in revenue is mainly due to the depressed state of trade, and the increase in working expenses was caused by the heavy expenditure which had to be incurred in making good the damage done to the canal by the unprecedented flood of June 1898.

HIJILI TIDAL CANAL.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

61. The Capital, Interest and Revenue accounts of this canal are given below:—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1898-99.	Outlay to end of 1898-99.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
DIRECT CHARGES	Nil	25,52,654
Less—Receipts on capital account	Nil	925
Net total direct charges ...	Nil	25,51,729
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	Nil	11,210
Leave and pension allowances	Nil	52,303
Total indirect charges ...	Nil	63,513

The remodelling works on the canal were completed in the year 1896-97. During the year no expenditure was incurred chargeable to capital account.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1897-98	21,39,517
Ditto for 1898-99	1,02,069
Total ...	22,41,586

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (Actuals).

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE— During 1897-98.	EXPENDITURE— During 1898-99.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS. During 1897-98.	RECEIPTS. During 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works, maintenance and repairs ...	33,759	43,792	Water-rates ...	...	...
II.—Revenue management ...	3,910	3,763	Navigation ...	90,755	73,759
			Miscellaneous ...	1,455	1,527
Total Direct Charges ...	37,669	47,555	Total ...	92,210	75,286
Indirect Charges ...	1,719	2,474			
Total working expenses...	39,388	50,029	Less—Refunds of revenue ...	779	980
Net revenue ...	52,043	24,277			
Total ...	91,431	74,306	Net total receipts	91,431	74,306

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

62. The following statement shows the receipts on revenue account and working expenses for the last ten years:—

PARTICULARS.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1889-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	40,338	27,145	36,348	52,180	58,209	57,089	60,677	89,511	90,755	73,759
Miscellaneous	1,614	899	567	1,282	987	1,436	1,299	1,435	1,455	1,527
Total ...	41,952	28,044	36,915	53,462	59,196	58,525	61,976	90,946	92,210	75,286
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	779	980
Total Receipts ...	41,952	28,044	36,915	53,390	59,196	58,525	61,976	90,946	91,431	74,306
WORKING EXPENSES.										
DIRECT CHARGES.										
I.—Works, maintenance, and repairs.										
Works extensions and improvements	...	...	...	...	1,925	4	16,712	...	...	4,116
Repairs	16,713	27,012	32,588	16,447	32,077	26,148	20,186	22,343	21,392	21,574
Establishment, including direction and accounts ...	4,157	8,636	11,433	5,562	12,614	9,770	13,966	8,159	8,367	13,912
Tools and plant	1,806	13,487	1,693	5,363	3,901	5,417	3,966	4,000	4,000	4,190
Total ...	22,676	49,135	45,714	27,372	50,517	41,339	54,860	34,502	33,759	43,792
II.—Revenue management.										
Navigation establishment ...	3,030	2,833	2,955	4,332	3,700	4,140	4,020	3,988	3,910	3,763
Total Direct Charges ...	25,715	51,968	48,669	31,704	54,217	45,479	58,880	38,490	37,669	47,555
INDIRECT CHARGES	1,007	1,606	2,014	1,385	2,284	1,947	2,518	1,701	1,719	2,474
Total working expenses ...	26,722	53,574	50,683	33,089	56,501	47,426	61,398	40,191	39,388	50,029
Net revenue ...	15,230	(—)25,530	(—)13,768	20,301	2,695	11,099	578	50,755	52,043	24,277

The working expenses were Rs. 50,029, as compared with Rs. 39,388, in 1897-98. On extensions and improvements, the following works were completed or in progress during the years:—

Two lock-bridges—one at Etamagra and the other at Terapakia, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,990 was sanctioned.

A new toll office at Gewankhali: this was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,496, but the expenditure of the year was Rs. 611 only. The work could not be completed owing to the delay in the arrival of iron-work from England.

A weir in front of the Gewankhali supply sluice: this is to exclude the heavy silt-laden water from the supply channel when the sluice is working: the expenditure on this work was Rs. 1,627.

The canal was maintained in an efficient condition throughout the year. The total cost of maintenance, and repairs (exclusive of extensions and improvements, but inclusive of establishment and tools and plant and indirect charges), was Rs. 45,913, as compared with Rs. 39,388 in the previous year. There were no special repairs done to the canal. The whole length was open to traffic throughout the year, with the exception of a short length (about 6,670 feet), which was cross-bunded for silt clearance by hand labour. This, however, did not cause any interruption to traffic, as the supply channel at Gewankhali was used for navigation purposes. About one-third of the work was completed during the year under report. The remaining portion will be cleared during 1899-1900.

LENGTHS OF CANAL, SUPPLY CHANNEL AND PASS KHAL.

63. The length of the Canal, Ranges I and II, remains the same as last year, viz., 29 miles from the junction of the lock channel and the Hooghly river at Gewankhali to Kalinagar on the Rassalpur river, of which $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles are in the former range, including the Haldi river crossing, and $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles in the latter. The supply channel at Gewankhali will probably have to be eventually extended still further, as a considerable quantity of silt is carried beyond the supply channel into the canal.

RAINFALL.

64. The rainfall registered at Contai was 55·62 inches against 61·38 inches in the previous year. It was below the average in May and June, up to the average in July, August and September, and in October it was heavier than usual. At Etamagra the rainfall was 55·47 inches against 45·55 inches in the previous year.

NAVIGATION.

65. The traffic statistics of the canal for the last ten years are given below :—

PARTICULARS.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Miles open ... ... No.	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Toll collections ... Rs.	(a)40,341	(a)27,145	(a)36,348	(a)52,180	(a)58,209	(a)57,089	(a)60,677	(a)89,511	(a)90,755	(a)73,759
Rate of toll per mile ,,	1,200	821	1,128	1,607	2,007	1,968	2,092	3,086	3,219	2,543
Number of boats, including empty boats No.	13,785	10,215	15,332	16,084	14,716	15,133	15,692	22,979	21,438	17,694
Tonnage of boats ... Tons	124,605	91,114	133,575	168,239	1,78,640	193,345	208,574	290,595	282,272	229,306
Passengers carried ... No.	(b)30,222	(b)22,420	(b)27,320	(b)42,488	60,081	(b)34,951	(b)27,581	(b)28,075	(b)20,026	(b)28,431
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts ... ... Rs.	27,29,720	20,78,972	34,07,725	52,56,550	42,37,488	44,85,289	46,84,232	69,55,120	77,30,218	53,13,200

(a) Inclusive of tolls, paid by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company.
(b) Inclusive of passengers carried by the Company's steamers.

The tollage receipts were Rs. 73,759 against Rs. 90,755 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 16,996.

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The number of boats that took tickets was 17,694, as compared with 21,438 of 1897-98, and the gross tonnage was 2,29,306 against 2,82,272 in the preceding year. It will be seen from the above that the tonnage and number of boats passing and the tollage receipts were less than in the previous year. The falling-off in tollage was chiefly owing to diminished export trade in rice, paddy and straw due partly to the plague scare and also to the low prices which prevailed in the Calcutta market.

"The receipts from steamer companies were Rs. 6,729 against Rs. 5,787 in the previous year, of which the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company paid Rs. 6,337. The number of passengers carried was 22,422 against 19,924 in the previous year. The India General Steam Navigation Company paid Rs. 392 as tollage on steamers and barges going to Calcutta for repairs and returning therefrom. A few goods and passengers were also taken by them for which they paid Rs. 78 as tollage.

"The exports of rice and paddy were less during the year, but there was an increase in the export of jute, hides and skins.

"Altogether 52,020 tons of rice passed through the canal against 68,911 tons in the preceding year. Its distribution by ranges is given below:—

	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3
	Tons.	Tons.
Range I	21,793	30,239
Range II	13,777	16,286
Both Ranges I and II ...	16,450	22,286
Total ...	52,020	68,911

"The import trade on the Hijili Tidal Canal showed a decrease in rice, miscellaneous goods, metal, salt, tobacco, coal, coke and mustard, as compared with the previous year, while there were increases in sugar, other food-grains, kerosine oil and building materials.

"The issue of through tickets from Kalinagar to Gewankhali and *vice versâ* was sanctioned by Government from 1st February 1899. The effect of this concession in rates in drawing traffic from the Rassalpur and Haldi rivers will be reported on next year."

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

66. The miscellaneous receipts for the last five years are shown below :—

1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
987	1,436	1,299	1,435	1,455	1,322	1,527

67. The following table shows the state of the plantations for the last two years :— PLANTATIONS.

YEAR.	Trees upwards of 12 feet in height.	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet in height.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1897-98	6,683	5,789	436	12,908
1898-99	7,714	5,121	5,276	18,111

The receipts during the year were Rs. 22 against Rs. 14 in the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs. 57 against Rs. 42. The increase in the number of trees was due to a more correct count having been taken by the Executive Engineer.

68. There were no high floods in 1898-99 in any of the rivers crossed by the canal, and no breaches occurred. The following statement shows the highest-flood levels recorded at the locks of the rivers Hooghly, Haldi and Rassalpur during the year compared with the previous year and the highest known floods. FLOODS.

	1897-98.		1898-99.		Highest known flood.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hooghly river at Gewankhali lock	115·30	On 13th August 1897	115·50	On 3rd August 1898	123·23	Cyclonic storm, 1874
Haldi river at Etamagra lock ...	115·50	Ditto ...	115·90	On 1st September 1898.	120·23(a)	.....
Rassalpur river at Kalinagar lock	114·10	On 14th August 1897	114·20	On 4th August 1898	113·50	26th August 1888.

(a) Mr. Vertannes' record without date.

NOTE.—Etamagra readings have been given instead of those at Terapakia. Mr. Vertannes' record refers to Etamagra, and it being a subdivisional head-quarters and close to the river gives better returns than Terapakia. Datum is 103·97 below mean sea-level at False Point.

The highest canal level in Range I at Etamagra was 112·50 on 15th September 1898, and in Range II at Kalinagar it was 112·20 on 13th March 1899 against 112·80 on 25th November and 111·80 on 15th August 1897, respectively.

69. The quantity of silt dredged from Ranges I and II of the canal, and the cost of lifting and removal are shown in the statement below :— DREDGING AND SILT CLEARING.

NAME OF DREDGER.	Cubic feet dredged.	Cost of lifting 1,000 c.ft.	Cost of removing 1,000 c.ft.	Total cost of 1,000 c.ft.	Site of work.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Marchant No. I ...	297,750	4·31	5·00	9·31	Range I, Gewankhali supply channel. Bund between supply channel and main canal at Gewankhali and Gewankhali lock chamber.
Ditto ...	17,500	12·74	5·03	17·77	Range II at Terapakia.
Bruce No. II (new) ...	549,000	3·51	5·00	8·51	Range I and Gewankhali supply channel.
Ditto ...	40,000	3·51	5·00	8·51	Range II at Terapakia.
Total ...	904,250	3·95	5·00	8·95	

No dredging was done in the Sadar khal, which was in a much better state during the year.

The dredgers were kept at work in Ranges I and II, 846,750 c.ft. and 57,500 c. ft. of silt, respectively, being removed at a total cost of Rs. 8,100, as compared with 53,400 c. ft. and 77,500 c. ft. removed from these two ranges during the previous year at a cost of Rs. 5,613. The cost of maintenance per mile of the year was Rs. 1,617, as compared with Rs. 1,385 per mile in the preceding year.

In Range I of the canal the only silt clearance done by hand labour was near Gewankhali. Out of the total length of 6,670 feet to be silt-cleared, about one-third of the work was done during the year. The amount of silt removed was 111,560 c. ft., at a cost of Rs. 798, or an average rate of Rs. 7·15 per 1,000 c. ft., against Rs. 5 per 1,000 allowed last year. Owing to great demand for labour in the neighbourhood, this higher rate was unavoidable.

GENERAL RESULTS.

70. The results of the year are disappointing. There is an increase in expenses and decrease of revenue; the latter, however, is probably only due to the depression in trade and is one of the fluctuations which must be expected.

SONE CANALS.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

71. The Capital, Interest and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below:—

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1898-99.	Outlay to end of 1898-99.
1	2	3
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	12,522	1,88,07,937
II.—Establishment	2,809	52,16,639
III.—Tools and plant	(—) 43,788	21,83,314
IV.—Suspense accounts	13	22
Loss by exchange	.....	52,240
Total ...	(—) 28,444	2,62,60,152
V.—*Less*—Receipts on Capital account	3,000	4,17,150
Net total Direct charges ...	(—) 31,444	2,58,43,002
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue... ...	.....	37,911
Leave and pension allowances	393	8,79,585
Total Indirect charges ...	393	9,17,496

The construction estimate of these canals is closed. During the year the original works sanctioned and carried out, chargeable to the open capital account under 43—Minor works and Navigation, were an escape channel from the Kathrain distributary, Gurra Chowbey Branch Canal, and some permanent outlets on distributaries for long leased areas. The total expenditure incurred on their construction and in completing some of the permanent outlets and regulators, and the syphon and sub-distributary from the Behea Branch Canal, which were in progress in the previous year, was Rs. 12,522. Other original works for extensions and improvements, the estimated cost of each of which, for works alone, amounted to Rs. 1,000 or under, were charged to the revenue account, in accordance with the rules laid down in paragraph 36, Chapter V, Volume II of the Public Works Department Code.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

II.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1897-98	2,28,09,309
Ditto for 1898-99	10,34,349
Total ...	2,38,43,658

III.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE— During 1897-98.	EXPENDITURE— During 1898-99.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS. During 1897-98.	RECEIPTS. During 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works, maintenance and repairs	3,82,755	3,87,525	Water-rates ...	11,42,244	9,29,016
II.—Revenue management ...	1,79,840	1,68,102	Navigation ...	88,426	1,05,564
			Miscellaneous ...	36,304	40,685
Total Direct charges	5,62,595	5,55,627			
Indirect Charges ...	55,547	52,618	Total ...	12,66,974	10,75,265
Total Working Expenses ...	6,18,142	6,08,245	*Less*—Refunds of Revenue ...	12,184	3,853
Net revenue, profit ...	6,36,648	4,63,167			
Total ...	12,54,790	10,71,412	Total receipts ...	12,54,790	10,71,412

EARNINGS.

72. The following statement compares the "Earnings" with the actual outlay for the years 1897-98 and 1898-99:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Earnings—	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	9,26,830	9,38,607
Navigation	87,429	1,05,087
Miscellaneous	36,304	40,685
Total ...	10,50,563	10,84,379
Deduct refunds of revenue ...	12,184	3,853
Net earnings	10,38,379	10,80,526
Outlay	6,18,142	6,08,245
Earned profit ...	4,20,237	4,72,281

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

73. The following is a statement of the revenue account and working expenses of the canal for ten years:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	8,16,394	6,44,718	8,11,750	9,68,070	8,42,309	7,43,243	6,77,714	9,57,726	11,42,244	9,29,016
Navigation	57,759	65,629	66,517	59,089	60,025	58,898	61,261	70,666	88,426	1,05,564
Miscellaneous	23,342	26,128	31,827	29,214	29,578	35,020	33,148	36,961	36,304	40,685
Total ...	8,97,495	7,36,475	9,10,094	10,56,373	9,31,912	8,37,761	7,72,123	10,64,693	12,66,974	10,75,265
Less—Refunds of revenue	16,520	7,305	4,020	3,792	6,237	2,927	6,807	5,048	12,184	3,853
Total Receipts ...	8,80,975	7,29,170	9,06,074	10,52,581	9,25,675	8,34,834	7,65,316	10,59,645	12,54,790	10,71,412
WORKING EXPENSES.										
DIRECT CHARGES.										
I.—Works, maintenance and repairs.										
Works (extensions and improvements) ...	4,712	3,263	3,813	6,541	7,419	10,972	20,428	25,029	12,365	8,230
Repairs, including compensation	2,92,992	2,72,831	2,59,832	2,80,879	2,65,928	2,20,227	1,32,657	1,51,717	1,40,015	1,57,194
Establishment, including direction and accounts	1,82,667	1,88,895	1,89,196	2,08,810	2,22,213	2,31,729	2,00,094	1,83,041	2,16,927	2,07,788
Tools and plant	33,460	28,527	28,843	28,031	27,206	27,543	15,351	23,400	13,448	14,363
Total ...	5,13,831	4,93,516	4,81,683	5,23,961	5,22,766	4,90,471	3,67,930	3,83,187	3,82,755	3,87,525
II.—Revenue management.										
Irrigation establishment	1,52,823	1,45,528	1,52,113	1,59,300	1,49,732	1,46,980	1,42,311	1,50,530	1,63,858	1,53,692
Navigation ditto ...	14,305	14,242	14,264	14,430	14,301	14,291	14,200	14,954	16,982	15,410
Total ...	1,67,128	1,59,770	1,66,377	1,73,730	1,64,123	1,61,251	1,56,571	1,65,484	1,79,840	1,68,102
Total Direct charges ...	6,80,959	6,53,286	6,48,060	6,97,691	6,86,889	6,51,722	5,24,501	5,48,671	5,62,595	5,55,627
INDIRECT CHARGES.										
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances	48,971	48,813	49,780	53,556	54,087	55,017	49,933	48,793	55,547	52,618
Total Indirect charges ...	48,971	48,813	49,780	53,556	54,087	55,017	49,933	48,793	55,547	52,618
Total working expenses	7,29,930	7,02,099	6,97,840	7,51,247	7,40,976	7,06,739	5,74,434	5,97,464	6,18,142	6,08,245
Net revenue ...	1,51,045	27,071	2,08,234	3,01,334	1,84,699	1,28,095	1,90,882	4,62,181	6,36,648	4,63,167

The water-rate receipts during the year were Rs. 2,13,228 less than in the previous year, 1897-98. This is due to the fact that the former year was an exceptional one, mainly owing to the fact that the water-rates on the large area of *rabi* irrigated in the famine year 1896-97 were collected in 1897-98. They were, however, more than the average of the last five years by Rs. 56,369. The navigation receipts for the year showed an increase of Rs. 17,138 over those of the preceding year, and were the largest on record since the opening of the canals for traffic. This increase is not likely to be maintained as it is largely due to the construction of the Mogulsarai-Gya Railway.

Under "Working expenses" the works carried out were—the construction of regulators in distributaries, permanent outlets, culverts under roads in connection with village channels, tahsil sheds, remodelling of roofs of lock khalasis' sheds with Allahabad tiles, and minor improvements to drainage. The cost of maintenance and repairs exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 17,179. The increase was owing to the removal of silt above and below the locks and at the bifurcation by hand, and more extensive repairs to the masonry works.

The Eastern Main series of canals was closed from 26th April to the 5th June 1898, and the Western Main series from 26th March to 9th April 1898.

LENGTHS OF CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

74. The following table shows the length of canals and distributaries in operation andthe areas commanded, provided with distributaries, and irrigated at the close of each of the last two years, respectively:—

NAME OF CANAL.	1897-98.								1898-99.							
	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Eastern Sone Division. Eastern Main	7½	...	9	...	15,462	15,462	2,578	17	7½	...	9	...	15,462	15,462	2,777	
Patna	79	...	341½	...	390,693	379,737	86,928	23	79	...	341½	...	390,693	379,737	87,701	
	86½	...	350½	...	406,155	395,199	89,506	23	86½	...	350½	...	406,155	395,199	90,478	
Arrah Division. Arrah	65½	...	208	...	229,433	229,433	75,646	33	65½	...	208	...	229,433	229,433	73,865	
Dumraon Branch ...	...	40½	149	...	209,817	209,817	67,123	32	...	40½	149	...	209,817	209,817	67,724	
Behea Branch	...	31	113	...	179,104	179,104	60,308	34	...	31	115	...	179,104	179,104	60,152	
	65½	71½	470	...	618,354	618,354	203,077	33	65½	71½	472	...	618,354	618,354	201,760	
Ditto Dehri Workshops sub-division, Western Main.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buxar Division. Western Main ...	13½	...	46½	...	89,480	89,480	31,319	15	13½	...	46½	...	89,480	89,480	33,563	
Gurra Chowbey Branch	...	38	55½	...	173,440	114,522			...	38	55½	...	173,440	114,522		
Buxar	45½	...	196	...	233,600	203,580	109,543	32	45½	...	196	...	233,600	203,580	114,095	
Chowsa Branch ...	...	39½	111½	...	212,480	134,514			...	39½	111½	...	212,480	134,514		
	57½	77½	409	...	709,000	542,096	140,862	26	57½	77½	409	...	709,000	542,096	148,558	
TOTAL SONE CANALS ...	218½	148½	1,229½	...	1,733,509	1,555,649	433,445	28	218½	148½	1,231½	...	1,733,509	1,555,649	440,796	

The length of the main canals is the same as last year, while there is an increase of 2 miles in distributaries. This increase is due to the construction of the Pitumpur sub-distributary of the Behea Branch Canal in the Arrah Division. There are no changes in the areas commanded and provided with distributaries.

75. The lengths of village channels and the number of outlets in use during the year were as follows:— VILLAGE CHANNELS AND OUTLETS.

Division.	Total length of village channels completed up to end of 1898-99.	Total number of temporary and permanent outlets in use during 1898-99.	Number of permanent outlets.	Number of temporary outlets.
1	2	3	4	5
	M. Ft.	No.	No.	No.
Eastern Sone ...	529 3,804	1,660	1,065	595
Arrah	1,345 2,890	2,495	1,915	580
Buxar	1,106 1,587	1,592	672	920
Total, 1898-99 ...	2,981 3,001	5,747	3,652	2,095
Total, 1897-98 ...	2,616 444	6,020	3,634	2,386

During the year the permanent outlets increased from 3,634 to 3,652, and the temporary outlets decreased from 2,386 to 2,095. A total number of 29 permanent outlets was constructed in the Eastern Sone Division, and 17 in the Buxar Division. Many more outlets have been sanctioned for the Buxar Division, the construction of which is in progress. The progress made in the construction of these outlets is not as good as it should be.

As regards village channels made by the villagers themselves, there has been an increase of about 358 miles in length, which may be considered very satisfactory. Progress is also being made in improving the channels, but the Superintending Engineer reports that in order to effect this it has been necessary to bring pressure on the owners by refraining to renew their leases until the improvements are carried out. This is quite right, and the Chief Engineer trusts that the local officers will firmly insist on the improvement of channel as it is by that means that the irrigation is rendered more efficient.

76. The following is a statement of rainfall in the vicinity of the Sone Canals for the last five years:— RAINFALL.

		Average of 22 Stations.				
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kharif season	August ...	14·81	10·41	9·69	12·32	18·32
	September ...	9·50	5·90	2·81	5·40	13·14
	October ...	8·06	0·33	...	5·18	1·05
	Total ...	32·37	16·64	12·50	22·90	32·51
Rabi season	November ...	2·08	...	0·73	...	...
	December ...	0·03	0·14	0·31	...	0·06
	January ...	0·56	0·01	0·03	...	1·64
	February ...	0·61	...	1·08	1·39	0·23
	Total ...	3·28	0·15	2·15	1·39	1·93
	Whole year ...	58·22	36·56	32·05	52·98	54·91

The rainfall of the year was somewhat in excess of the previous one. In the *kharif* season the excess was considerable. It was, however, not nearly so favourably distributed. There was no large fall in June, so useful for ploughing and early sowing, whilst there was a heavy fall, to which the excess in

the *kharif* season is chiefly due, in September during the "Utra Naichhatra," the period of *nigar* or draining of the rice-fields; this was of little advantage to the crops. The "Hathia" rain, on which the maturing of the rice crop is so largely dependent, entirely failed, and the rain held off till nearly the middle of October; the falls, moreover, after the middle of October, were generally light in the irrigated tracts, and there was, in consequence, a heavy demand for canal-water from the 5th of October. The *rabi* rainfall was a normal one and more favourable for the crops than that of the previous year.

The following table shows the rainfall during the "Hathia Naichhatra" and for the succeeding ten days since 1888; it is based on the 22 stations mentioned in subsidiary Form IVE(*a*):—

Year.	Average rainfall during the "Hathia," 25th September to 8th or 9th of October.	Average rainfall during ten days after the "Hathia."	In the Shahabad district only.	
			Period of maximum demand for water in any period of ten days.	Average daily discharge during that period per 100 acres leased.
1	2	3	4	5
	Inches.	Inches.	October.	C. ft.
1888	0·18	Nil	12th to 21st	2·00
1889	0·02	0·11	6th to 15th	1·92
1890	4·15	0·86	10th to 19th	1·48
1891	1·45	Nil	14th to 23rd	2·04
1892	0·86	Nil	10th to 19th	1·90
1893	3·13	4·39	8th to 17th	1·58
1894	3·97	2·67	15th to 24th	1·31
1895	0·90	Nil	7th to 16th	2·12
1896	Nil	Nil	6th to 15th	1·85
1897	2·42	1·86	25th Sept. to 4th October	1·75
1898	0·01	1·03	5th to 14th October.	1·81

IRRIGATION.

77. The irrigation for ten years, together with the rainfall over 16 stations actually situated on the canal-irrigated area, is show below:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1889-90 ...	230,741	55,613	18,928	305,282	49·65
1890-91 ...	211,726	51,318	17,970	281,014	52·23
1891-92 ...	248,819	210,907	14,997	474,723	26·82
1892-93 ...	274,839	126,195	9,727*	410,761	37·69
1893-94 ...	280,528	66,458	19,790*	366,776	46·62
1894-95 ...	258,361	41,664	17,109*	317,134	59·65
1895-96 ...	261,485	115,343	18,394*	395,222	38·36
1896-97 ...	316,941	215,390	22,825*	555,156	30·59
1897-98 ...	299,061	103,371	31,013*	433,445	53·59
1898-99 ...	304,778	110,035	25,983*	440,796	55·74

* Hot-weather crop.

The figures in columns 4 and 5 above and below the black line are not strictly comparable owing to different system of dealing with the hot-weather irrigation.

The total area irrigated was 7,351 acres more than that in the previous year.

78. The following statement gives the areas of each crop irrigated under season and long term (seven and three-year) leases from 1893-94 to 1898-99 under the new rules:— IRRIGATION UNDER LEASES.

CROPS.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif ...	Long-term leases.	254,515	233,756	227,761	244,122	269,234	245,877	278,760
	Season leases	26,013	24,605	33,724	72,819	29,827	37,398	26,018
		280,528	258,361	261,485	316,941	299,061	283,275	304,778
Rabi ...	Long-term leases.	37,231	30,234	31,157	30,709	34,239	32,714	35,567
	Season leases	29,227	11,430	84,186	184,681	69,132	75,731	74,468
		66,458	41,664	115,343	215,390	103,371	108,445	110,035
Hot-weather...	Season leases	19,790	17,109	18,394	22,825	31,013	21,826	25,983
Total ...		366,776	317,134	395,222	555,156	433,445	413,546	440,796
	Total long-term leases	291,746	263,990	258,918	274,831	303,473	278,591	314,327
	Total season leases.	75,030	53,144	136,304	280,325	129,972	134,955	126,469

Under the new rules for the Sone Canals there are no separate leases for sugarcane: they are included in each season lease.

The total areas irrigated under each form of lease are abstracted as follows for convenient reference:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area irrigated under long-term leases.	291,746	263,990	258,918	274,831	303,473	278,591	314,327
Area irrigated under season leases.	74,292	51,913	120,392	259,323	127,190	126,622	119,337
Area irrigated by sale by volume	57	55	13,856	18,100	1,077	6,629	3,777
" " without permit	681	1,176	2,056	2,902	1,705	1,704	3,355
Total ...	366,776	317,134	395,222	555,156	433,445	413,546	440,796

During the year there was an increase of 10,854 acres in the areas irrigated under long-term leases. The area of *rabi* crops irrigated varies greatly with the season; when there is good rainfall in October the *rabi* area is always small. The *rabi* crop is mainly irrigated under season leases, only a small portion of the area falls within the long-term leases.

Owing to the failure of rain during the *hathia* there was a very heavy demand for canal-water from the 5th of October. This excessive demand was met in a satisfactory manner.

The hot-weather irrigation decreased from 31,013 acres in 1897-98 to 25,983 acres, but though less than last year, it was still above the average of previous years. There is only a small volume of water available for this kind of irrigation, and the area can not be very largely increased.

SUGARCANE.

As sugarcane is the only crop for which canal water is taken during the hot weather, the irrigation during that season may be accepted with accuracy as the area of sugarcane irrigated as one crop. The areas irrigated in the several divisions are given below:—

	Acres.
Eastern Sone	3,462
Arrah	16,483
Buxar	6,038
Total	25,983

DISTRIBUTION BY SUBDIVISIONS.

The areas irrigated in 1898-99 in each division and subdivision are shown below:—

	Acres.	Acres.
Eastern Sone Division—		
Daudnagar subdivision	45,492	
Bikram ditto	44,986	
		90,478
Arrah Division—		
Nasriganj subdivision	39,222	
Koath ditto	67,724	
Ramnagar ditto	60,151	
Agiaon ditto	34,633	
		201,760
Buxar Division—		
Sikroul subdivision	80,289	
Jamrore ditto	47,216	
Basawan ditto	21,053	
		148,558
Total ...		440,796

LONG-TERM LEASES.

Particulars of the long-term leases are given in the following statement:—

DIVISION.	Leases which lapsed on 31st March 1898.	LEASES IN FORCE ON 1ST APRIL 1898.		Seven-year leases entered into during 1898-99.	Total area under long-term leases in 1898-99.
		Seven-year leases.	Three-year leases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Eastern Sone ...	178	67,782	...	3,859	71,641
Arrah ...	33	138,450	644	1,003	140,097
Buxar ...	.....	80,730	...	5,740	86,470
Total ...	211	286,962	644	10,602	298,208

The leases which lapsed on the 31st March 1898 were all three-year leases: the 644 acres of three-year leases which remained in force on the 1st April 1898 have lapsed on the 31st March 1899. So three-year leases are now extinct. No seven-year leases lapsed on the 31st March 1898, and consequently none were renewed, the 10,602 acres leased during the year are for new blocks.

UNAUTHORIZED IRRIGATION.

79. The assessments for the unauthorized use of water and for wastage were greater than those of the previous year. The figures are:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unauthorized use of water.	4,760	6,910	8,568	13,253	9,576	8,613	23,309
Wastage of water ...	615	682	1,103	2,460	1,196	1,211	3,529

SALE BY VOLUME.

80. The assessments for water sold by "volume" amounted to Rs. 6,044, against Rs. 1,762 in the previous year.

The approximate area irrigated is given below :—

Division.	Approximate area, 1897-98.	Approximate area, 1898-99.
1	2	3
	Acres.	Acres.
Eastern Sone	184	417
Arrah	893	2,842
Buxar	...	518
Total ...	1,077	3,777

This increase of 2,700 acres during the year is due to the smaller rainfall in the *Hathia*.

IRRIGATION IN EACH DIVISION.

81. The following statement shows the areas of the several crops actually irrigated in each Division since the year 1892-93, when the new rules came into force :—

	Eastern Sone Division.					Arrah Division.					Buxar Division.					Total for all Divisions.				
	Long-term leases.	Season Leases.			Total.	Long-term leases.	Season Leases.			Total.	Long-term leases.	Season Leases.			Total.	Long-term leases.	Season Leases.			Total.
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.			Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.			Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.			Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
[illegible]	64,801	7,373	6,987	...	79,661	124,814	14,835	35,996	4,664	180,309	82,351	16,494	46,883	5,063	150,791	271,966	39,202	89,866	9,727	410,760
[illegible]	67,894	9,123	4,880	2,531	84,428	133,894	7,987	18,064	14,219	174,164	89,958	8,903	6,283	3,040	108,184	291,746	26,013	29,227	19,790	368,771
[illegible]	68,657	7,359	2,372	2,469	80,857	129,308	7,760	8,318	13,058	158,444	66,025	9,486	740	1,582	77,833	263,990	24,605	11,430	17,109	317,134
[illegible]	71,273	9,716	6,033	3,610	87,626	127,738	10,313	32,336	13,087	183,474	59,907	16,701	45,817	1,697	124,122	258,918	33,734	84,186	18,394	395,222
[illegible]	63,126	23,831	19,294	2,193	108,438	142,155	17,384	58,553	15,936	234,028	69,556	31,604	106,834	4,096	212,690	274,831	72,819	184,681	22,825	555,156
[illegible]	70,923	7,372	7,503	3,808	89,506	148,515	3,636	32,262	18,664	203,077	84,135	18,819	29,367	8,541	140,863	303,473	29,827	69,132	31,013	433,445
[illegible]	74,090	6,635	5,691	3,462	90,878	140,642	6,579	29,056	16,483	201,760	80,995	12,804	39,721	6,038	148,558	314,327	26,018	74,468	25,983	440,796

DUTY OF WATER.

82. The following table gives the duties obtained during the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons on the several canals for the last three years :—

Kharif.

	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Acres.	Duty.	Acres.	Duty.	Acres.	Duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Main Series	82,366	53·97	72,802	61·75	75,490	62·08
Arrah Canal System	141,569	64·35	133,053	82·79	136,791	75·66
Buxar Canal System	93,006	64·05	93,206	86·70	92,484	77·73
Western Main Series	234,575	63·38	226,259	83·52	229,288	76·04
Sone Canals	316,941	60·64	299,061	76·92	304,778	72·03

But these duties are of no practical value, as the real duty of the water is that of the maximum period of demand in October.

Rabi.

	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Duty.	Acres.	Duty.	Acres.	Duty.
Eastern Main Series	23,879	64·19	12,896	54·64	11,526	48·63
Arrah Canal System	76,523	87·26	51,360	78·65	48,483	93·06
Buxar Canal System	114,988	125·40	39,115	74·93	50,026	75·45
Western Main Series	191,511	106·75	90,475	77·00	98,509	83·20
Sone Canals	215,390	99·44	103,371	73·31	110,035	77·44

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"On the assumption that the whole *kharif* area was irrigated during the ten days of maximum demand in October, the duty works out to 55 acres per cubic foot of discharge in the Main Western Canal. This, though higher than in 1896-97, may be attributed to the greater moisture in the soil in the year under review owing to the very heavy rain in the early part of September. On the Main Eastern Canal the duty is given by the Executive Engineer as 53 acres nearly. The *kharif* season duty is vitiated by the running of the flushes to clear silt. A slightly better duty was obtained during the *rabi* season.

"The Executive Engineer of the Arrah Division repeats the table, which has now been given for some years, showing the aggregate depth of water placed on the rice-fields, on the hypothesis that the entire 'utilized' discharge of the canal reached the fields. The figures take cognizance of the months July to October inclusive, thus:—

Year.	Aggregate depth. due to—		Total.
	Rainfall.	Canal water.	
1	2	3	4
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
1887-88 ...	2·56	2·60	5·16
1888-89 ...	3·47	2·93	6·40
1889-90 ...	2·81	2·62	5·43
1890-91 ...	3·36	2·42	5·78
1891-92 ...	1·60	3·75	5·35
1892-93 ...	2·37	3·04	5·41
1893-94 ...	2·89	2·14	5·03
1894-95 ...	3·59	2·09	5·68
1895-96 ...	2·33	3·02	5·35
1896-97 ...	1·56	3·22	4·78
1897-98 ...	3·29	2·37	5·66
1898-99 ...	3·94	2·31	6·25

The total area irrigated on the distributaries during the year and the duty of water on them are shown in the subjoined abstract statement. The detail of each distributary is given in Appendix II.

The season duty as given in the tables is of little practical use so far as the *kharif* irrigation is concerned, as its limitation is the duty obtainable during the "Hathia." A comparison made by the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, for a number of distributaries in the Koath subdivision shows the "Hathia" or effective duty to be on an average one-third of the season duty. Some experiments were made on the loss of water in distributaries in the Eastern Sone and

Arrah Divisions. The loss per cent. per mile varies from about 1 to 3·5 cubic feet according to the nature of the soil through which the distributaries run :—

Distributary.	Areas irrigated in acres.				Mean duty in acres per cubic foot of discharge.			Remarks.
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi	Hot-weather.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eastern Sone Division.								
Distributaries on the Eastern Main Canal	2,393	204	95	2,692	100	19	24	
Distributaries on the Patna Canal (Daudnagar subdivision).	36,528	5,496	775	42,799	75	54	9	
Ditto ditto (Bikram subdivision).	36,571	5,823	2,592	44,986	67	39	21	
Total Patna Canal ...	73,099	11,319	3,367	87,785	71	46	15	
Total Eastern Sone Division ...	75,492	11,523	3,462	90,477	...	...	...	
Arrah Division.								
Distributaries on the Arrah Canal (Nasriganj subdivision).	27,252	8,964	3,006	39,222	96	60	48	
Ditto, ditto (Agiaon subdivision).	28,113	4,254	2,291	34,658	107	42	40	
Total Arrah Canal ...	55,365	13,218	5,297	73,880	102	51	44	
Distributaries on the Dumraon Branch Canal (Koath subdivision).	42,543	19,006	6,008	67,557	76	62	29	
Ditto on the Bihia Branch Canal (Ramnagar subdivision).	38,886	16,174	5,129	60,189	72	71	16	
Total Arrah Division ...	1,36,794	48,398	16,434	2,01,626	...	...	...	
Buxar Division.								
Distributaries on the Main Western Canal (Sikroul subdivision).	5,525	2,877	629	9,031	80	76	50	
Ditto ditto (Jamrour subdivision).	2,115	884	195	3,194	157	145	42	
Ditto ditto (Basawan subdivision).	2,761	2,416	52	5,229	130	129	...	
Total Main Western Canal	10,401	6,177	876	17,454	122	117	46	
Distributaries on the Buxar Canal ...	43,395	23,684	4,180	71,259	68	78	18	
Ditto Chowsa Branch Canal (Jamrour subdivision).	29,749	13,290	982	44,021	149	118	44	
Ditto Garra Chowbe Branch Canal (Basawan subdivision).	8,949	6,875	...	15,824	96	113	...	
Total Buxar Division ...	92,494	50,026	6,038	148,558	...	...	...	
Total Sone Canals ...	304,780	109,947	25,934	440,661	...	...	...	

CROP EXPERIMENTS.

83. *Crop experiments.*—The results of the experiments made during the year to determine the yield of rice and wheat crops irrigated from the canal are given in the following tables:—

TABLE I.—RICE.

Result of experiments on "good" rice crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1898-99.

DIVISION.	Number of experiments.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE WEIGHED DRY.			
		Grain.		Straw.	
		Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern Sone	4	32	22	49	23
Arrah	10	30	9	43	21
Buxar	6	28	9	50	29
Sone Circle average ...	20	30	4	46	35

N.B.—A good crop means a crop decidedly above the ordinary crop in the village in which it was taken.

TABLE II.—RICE.

Result of experiments on "average" rice crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1898-99.

Eastern Sone	20	23	28	36	15
Arrah	50	21	16	35	...
Buxar	31	22	3	30	26
Sone Circle average ...	101	22	3	33	38

N.B.—An "average" crop means a crop that was considered a fair average of the whole crop in any village in which an experiment was made.

TABLE III.—RICE.

Result of experiments on "good" rice crops irrigated without canal water for the year 1898-99.

Eastern Sone	2	21	10	43	24
Arrah	14	25	27	43	1
Buxar	1	22	...	39	...
Sone Circle average ...	17	24	38	42	34

TABLE IV.—RICE.

Result of experiments on "average" crops irrigated without canal water for the year 1898-99.

Eastern Sone	22	21	19	34	14
Arrah	29	17	15	33	16
Buxar	31	14	33	22	28
Sone Circle average ...	82	17	21	29	25

The difference between Table I and Table III shows 5 maunds 6 seers of grain per acre in favour of the canal-irrigated lands. In the previous year, when there was better rainfall in October, the similar difference was only 1 maund 7 seers. The Superintending Engineer is of opinion that this

difference illustrates the fact that the crops which are matured without canal-water suffer much more in a comparatively dry October than crops irrigated from the canals.

The following tables deal with *rabi* crops. The results indicate little or no difference between the yield of crops irrigated from canal water and those otherwise raised:—

TABLE I.—RABI.

Result of experiments on "good" rabi crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1898-99.

DIVISION.	Staple.	IRRIGATED WITH CANAL WATER.				
		Number of experiments made.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			Grain.		Straw.	
			Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Sone ...	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...
Arrah	„	8	20	26	30	10
Buxar	„	2	15	23	15	30
Sone Circle average ...	...	10	19	25	27	14

TABLE II.—RABI.

Result of experiments on "average" rabi crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1898-99.

Eastern Sone ...	Wheat	9	14	16	18	28
Arrah	„	24	17	1	20	39
Buxar	„	19	10	31	11	17
Sone Circle average ...	...	52	14	11	17	4

TABLE IA.—RABI.

Result of experiments on "good" rabi crops irrigated without canal water for the year 1898-99.

DIVISION.	Staple.	IRRIGATED WITHOUT CANAL WATER.				
		Number of experiments made.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			Grain.		Straw.	
			Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Sone ...	Wheat	4	19	26	21	29
Arrah	„	10	18	5	20	34
Buxar	„	2	10	14	8	36
Sone Circle average ...	...	16	17	21	19	23

TABLE IIA.—RABI.

Result of experiments on "average" rabi crops irrigated without canal-water for the year 1898-99.

DIVISION.	Staple.	IRRIGATED WITHOUT CANAL WATER.				
		Number of experiments made.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			Grain.		Straw.	
			Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Sone ...	Wheat	5	13	39	22	18
Arrah	„	10	15	21	21	21
Buxar	„	14	9	33	10	16
Sone Circle average ...	...	29	12	20	16	13

DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES.

84. The demands, collections, and balances of water-rates for the last five years are shown below:—

YEAR.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due for recovery during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisation.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	1,01,858	6,86,905	7,88,763	7,43,863	4,091	40,809
1895-96 ...	40,809	6,56,246	6,97,055	6,69,045	5,017	22,993
1896-97 ...	22,993	9,50,866	9,78,859	9,58,926	5,505	9,428
1897-98 ...	9,428	11,38,356	11,47,784	11,42,244	4,065	1,475
1898-99 ...	1,475	9,30,504	9,31,979	9,29,016	2,963	...

ARREARS.

85. The following statement shows the extent to which the arrears as well as the current demand have been worked off:—

	Demand of 1898-99, consisting of—	Collected or remitted in 1898-99.	Percentage of demand adjusted.	Unadjusted balance at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Arrears outstanding on 1st April 1898 ...	1,475	1,475	100	...
Current demand for 1898-99	9,28,088	9,28,088	100	...
Total ...	9,29,563	9,29,563	100	...

The fact that the entire outstanding demand of the previous year and the current demand of the year itself have been adjusted in full is exceedingly satisfactory. The results are highly creditable to the Deputy Collector, Moulvi Syed Mahomed Nasiruddin, and his staff.

86. The following statement gives the collections in each district:— COLLECTION.

DISTRICT.	DEMAND.			ADJUSIMENTS.				Balance on 31st March 1899.	Percentages, column 8 on column 4.
	Arrears on 31st March 1898.	Current demand for 1898-99.	Total.	Collection.	Remission made by canal officers.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shahabad	1,450	7,36,724	7,38,174	7,35,382	2,404	388	7,38,174	Nil	100
Patna	25	88,113	88,138	88,064	7	...	88,138	Nil	100
Gaya	...	1,03,251	1,03,251	1,03,154	97	...	1,03,251	Nil	100
Total ...	1,475	9,28,088	9,29,563	9,26,600	2,575	388	9,29,563	Nil	100

Besides the collections of water-rates amounting to Rs. 9,26,600 shown above, a further sum of Rs. 2,776 was collected as miscellaneous revenue by the Canal Revenue Department and credited to water-rate accounts.

87. The sums remitted in 1898-99 and previous five years, according to the figures supplied by the Superintending Engineer, were :— REMISSIONS.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
i. Written off by Civil officers as irrecoverable.	3,226	2,665	3,811	716	722	2,228	388
ii. Remissions granted by Executive Engineers, including refunds.	2,180	2,640	2,430	8,529	10,050	5,166	2,992
iii. Extraordinary remissions by Superintending Engineers.	...	189	298	730	428	329	701
iv. Remitted on revised and cancelled khatians.	15,251	8,370	3,574	4,527	2,250	6,794	1,520
Total ...	20,657	13,864	10,113	14,502	13,450	14,517	5,601
Number of certificates issued during the year.	2,219	2,019	1,253	1,036	774	1,460	376

There was considerable improvement during the year in all items connected with the refund or remission of water-rates. The total amount remitted was Rs. 5,601, against Rs. 13,450, in the previous year and Rs. 14,517 in the average of the previous five years. The heading ii includes both remissions and refunds; the remissions are, in most cases, the correction of wrong assessments made before the demands have been collected; the refunds are mostly similar assessments which have been collected and have to be refunded in cash. It is these last which give the most trouble, both to the people, who pay improperly, and to the collecting staff which has to collect and then to refund. It is satisfactory to notice that these refunds which were Rs. 7,136 in 1897-98 were only Rs. 1,118 in 1898-99, indicating that a larger proportion of remission papers reached the Deputy Collector before the rates were collected. Of the extraordinary remissions of Rs. 701, the amount remitted by the Superintending Engineer was Rs. 81 only, and the balance, Rs. 620, was written off as unsettled balance outstanding for three years, which could not be vouched for by actual receipts pending in the hands of the collecting officers. But the most satisfactory feature of all is the marked reduction of the numbers of certificates issued. During the previous five years the average number was 1,460, but in the year

under review the entire sum has been collected with only 376 certificates. This fact indicates that the people are contented and pay their water-rates willingly.

The following table gives the details of the remissions (including refunds) made by Executive Engineers by Divisions :—

Class.	Causes.	Eastern Sone Division.	Arrah Division.	Buxar Division.	Total 1898-99.	Total 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
a	Charge by mistake for land cultivated by others	...	...	...	...	...
b	Excess measurement or errors in calculation	25	395	223	643	1,508
c	Lift charged as flow	8	15	20	43	313
d	Irrigation not denied, but remitted as not chargeable under the Act	2	17	25	44	68
e	Land not having been irrigated at all	67	119	188	374	1,083
f	Injury to crop due to insufficient supply	...	38	30	68	1,711
g	Land thrown temporarily out of cultivation (applicable to long leases only)	24	11	69	104	8
h	Failure of crop originally shown, Rule 82	72	753	763	1,588	5,040
i	Land appropriated for other purposes than cultivation ...	6	2	23	31	29
j	Double assessment, as when land assessed on a season lease is subsequently included in a long lease in the same year	8	33	56	97	290
	Total ...	212	1,383	1,397	2,992	10,050

The totals for the last six years are given below :—

1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,130	2,640	2,430	8,529	10,050	5,166	2,992

More than half the amount remitted during the year by Executive Engineers was on account of failure of crops, for which a reduced rate was levied. It occurred chiefly in the hot-weather season.

The percentage of remissions on the gross demand was as follows in each Division :—

	Percentage of remissions to gross demand.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.
Eastern Sone Division	0·17	0·08
Arrah ditto	0·26	0·22
Buxar ditto	0·27	0·25

88. The following statement shows the cost of the revenue establishment for the last five years :— REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

PARTICULARS.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Establishment under Collector.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Permanent establishment, including travelling allowances	54,311	55,466	62,633	66,259	65,870
2. Temporary establishment ...	3,217	3,960	3,030	5,553	4,374
3. Contingencies	5,596	4,248	6,053	6,048	4,783
4. Headmen's fees	8,309	9,431	99	...	...
5. Fees to patwaris	114	...	...	...	...
6. Fees to contractors of long-term leases	..	2,485	2,674	2,643	2,562
Total establishment under Collector ...	71,547	75,590	74,489	80,503	77,089
Establishment under Superintending and Executive Engineers.					
Permanent and temporary establishment, including travelling allowances ...	45,335	46,703	51,357	50,085	46,175
Contingencies	3,936	2,745	4 240	5,494	4,786
Water-regulation establishment ...	2,246	2,270	2,357	2,573	2,316
Headmen's fees	23,896	15,003	18,087	24,203	22,326
Total establishment under Executive Engineers.	75,413	66,721	76,041	82,355	75,603
Total ...	1,46,960	1,42,311	1,50,530	1,62,858	1,52,692
Collections of water-rates and miscellaneous revenue by the Canal Revenue Department	7,45,691	6,79,702	9,59,350	11,43,593	9,29,376
Percentage	19·7	20·9	15·6	14·2	16·4

There was a total reduction of Rs. 10,166 in the cost of establishment on account of the less demand for the year. The reduction took place under all heads. The decrease under permanent and temporary establishments, including travelling allowances and contingencies, was chiefly due to grain allowances being stopped, to a smaller number of substitutes being employed in place of men on leave, to a reduction in the number of the temporary establishment and to the reduction in headmen's fees which followed the reduction in demand. The Chief Engineer believes that a reduction is still possible in the establishment under the Deputy Collector, and trusts that the Superintending Engineer will see if it cannot be effected.

89. The total cost of the revenue establishment under each Executive Engineer, per acre irrigated, is shown below :— COST PER ACRE.

DIVISION.	1898-99.			1897-98.
	Revenue* establishment.	Area irrigated.	Cost per acre.	Cost per acre.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Acres.	A. P.	A. P.
Eastern Sone	17,933	90,478	3 2	3 3
Arrah	31,081	201,760	2 6	2 7
Buxar	26,588	148,558	2 10	3 6
Total Sone Canals ...	75,602	440,796	2 9	3 0

* Includes proportion of water-regulation establishment employed on the head-works.

COMPLAINTS.

90. The following statement gives particulars of the disposal of complaints. Claims for ordinary remission are distinguished from other complaints, such as petitions alleging damage from the canals, complaints against individuals, and other miscellaneous claims. The totals are compared with those of the two previous years:—

DIVISION.	CLAIMS FOR ORDINARY REMISSION—				OTHER COMPLAINTS—			Total complaints received during the year, excluding those pending from previous year.	Pending.
	Received during the year and pending from previous year.	Disposed of—		Pending.	Received during the year and pending from last year.	Disposed of.	Pending.		
		Remission allowed.	Remission refused.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Eastern Sone ...	187	99	82	6	92	91	1	270	7
Arrah	1,662	743	743	76	1,008	1,055	13	2,573	89
Buxar	1,302	463	783	56	500	493	7	1,328	63
Total, 1898-99 ...	3,051	1,305	1,608	138	1,600	1,639	21	4,371	159
Total, 1897-98 ...	4,251	1,806	2,224	221	2,140	2,021	119	5,351	340
Total, 1896-97 ...	8,228	3,303	4,780	845	589	393	195	9,005	1,040

The reduction in the number of complaints pending at the close of the year from 340 to 159 is satisfactory. There has been a marked improvement in the Buxar Division, but the large figures in 1896-97 were due to the heavy demand for *rabi* irrigation in that year.

APPEALS.

91. The following statement shows the number of appeals to the Collectors of districts against Executive Engineers' decisions on a total of 4,552 cases of complaints and how they were disposed of:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF APPEALS—		Appeals allowed.	Appeals discharged.	Pending.
	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Eastern Sone...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrah ...	1	6	2	4	1
Buxar ...	...	2	...	2	...
Total ...	1	8	2	6	1

Of the appeal cases, two were against assessment for unauthorised irrigation rates. Of these two, one only was modified.

CASES UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1876.

92. Thirty-seven cases were tried by Executive Engineers vested with magisterial powers under the Act. Forty-four persons accused were convicted, and 19 discharged. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 180. Of the 37 cases, 35 were instituted in the Bikrum subdivision, the result being 20 convictions and 15 acquittals. They were principally for neglecting to prevent wastage of water from village channels, interference with supply and obstructing flow, under section 93 of the Irrigation Act. Only one case was tried under section 16 of the Navigation Act V of 1864.

93. The usual comparative statement of certificate cases instituted during 1897-98 and 1898-99 against defaulters for failing to pay water-rates, in the districts of Shahabad, Patna, and Gaya, is given below:— CERTIFICATE CASES.

	Shahabad.				Patna.				Gaya.				Total.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
ses pending at the close of the preceding year.	8	717	3	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	717	3	361
ses instituted during the year	738	10,038	367	6,171	25	260	8	118	11	71	1	1	774	10,369	376	6,290
Total ...	746	10,755	370	6,532	25	260	8	118	11	71	1	1	782	11,086	379	6,651
s disposed of—																
by being struck off, owing to the demand having been remitted and cancelled.	9	147	8	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	147	8	314
by being wholly satisfied	734	10,247	362	6,218	25	260	8	118	11	71	1	1	770	10,578	371	6,337
Total ...	743	10,394	370	6,532	25	260	8	118	11	71	1	1	779	10,725	379	6,651
nce outstanding at close of the year ...	3	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	361	Nil	Nil

94. The navigation receipts for the last five years are shown in the statement below:— NAVIGATION.

NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

Year.	Eastern Main Series.			Western Main Series.			Total.	Total tollage only.
	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Transport service receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Transport service receipts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No.	Rs.		No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	86¼	19,787	...	132¼	29,562	9,550*	58,899	49,349
1895-96 ...	86¼	22,082	...	132¼	29,288	9,891*	61,261	51,370
1896-97 ...	86¼	20,249	...	132¼	36,196	13,561*	70,006	56,445
1897-98 ...	86¼	22,687	...	132¼	42,355	23,384*	88,426	65,042
1898-99 ...	86¼	37,394	...	132¼	55,657	12,512*	1,05,563	93,051

* There is no longer any Government transport service. These receipts are on account of hire of steamers, boats and sundries.

The receipts show an increase of Rs. 17,137 compared with the previous year, and are the largest on record since the opening of the canals for traffic. The increase is mainly due to the transport of coal and building materials to Dehri for the Mogulserai-Gaya Railway. This traffic will now soon cease. There was also a large export in oil seeds, food-grains, timber and bamboos, which contributed partly to the increase.

TOLLAGE (ASSESSED). TOLLAGE.

Year.	Patna Canal system.	Arrah Canal system.	Buxar Canal system.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	19,663	19,837	9,800	49,300
1895-96 ...	21,892	17,861	11,273	51,026
1896-97 ...	20,476	28,105	9,544	58,125
1897-98 ...	22,750	31,790	9,505	64,045
1898-99 ...	37,295	44,391	10,889	92,575

TRAFFIC.

COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC.

		1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Number of miles open	... No.	218½	218½	218½	218½	218½
Toll collections	... Rs.	49,319	51,370	56,445	65,042	93,051
Collections per mile	... ,,	226	235	258	297	426
Boats, including empties	... No.	6,119	5,838	6,944	9,070	10,066
Tonnage of boats	... Tons	85,573	78,441	105,565	130,216	1,63,866
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts	... Rs.	49,20,464	50,04,985	57,37,241	65,65,729	75,70,815

STEAMER SERVICE.

95. The steamer service on the canals continued to be worked by Messrs. Radford and Company.

The following table shows the extent of the steamer traffic worked by them:—

PARTICULARS.		Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5
Passengers carried	Up No.	4,165½	11,863½	6,133	22,162
	Down ,,	4,017	13,435½	6,315	23,767½
Cargo carried ...	Up Tons	1,129	887	520	2,536
	Down ,,	1,249	829	889	2,967

During the year the traffic on the Buxar Canal, which had fallen off in last year, revived to some extent. On the Patna and Arrah Canals it remained steady.

On the Patna Canal the steamer makes one trip a week each way. On the Arrah and Buxar Canals there is a service twice in the week. The receipts from the transport service on account of the hire of accommodation boats, mud punts, and jolly boats was Rs. 12,512, as compared with Rs. 17,354 in the previous year.

The four steamers and 42 of the mud punts, having been sold, and the railway works for the conveyance of the materials for which mud punts were hired by Messrs. Bird and Company nearing completion, the receipts under this head in future years will be insignificant.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

96. The details of the miscellaneous receipts for the last five years are given below:—

PARTICULARS.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of water	... ...	730	867	347	1,280	541	753	1,547
Plantations	... ...	1,164	1,671	3,239	2,958	1,714	2,149	2,883
Other canal produce	... ...	1,651	2,793	1,695	1,027	821	1,579	1,466
Water-power	... ...	978	1,715	1,180	1,347	1,015	1,247	1,031
Rent of buildings	... ...	8,921	8,267	8,068	9,354	8,506	8,623	8,597
Fines	... ...	20	456	218	208	144	209	166
Miscellaneous	Rent of lands ...	9,014	12,772	13,279	13,030	17,784	13,176	23,327
	Fisheries ...	697	582	553	342	477	5 0	479
	Cost of process ...	2,528	2,432	1,893	1,539	1,144	1,907	326
	Sale of old materials	139	11	8	279	156	119	53
	Other items ...	3,736	4,054	2,758	5,597	4,002	4,030	810
	Total ...	29,578	35,620	33,148	36,961	36,304	34,322	40,685

The increase in land rents is satisfactory. The matter is receiving the attention of the Superintending Engineer, and the receipts under this head should continue to increase gradually.

PLANTATIONS.

97. The number of trees, classified according to size, in the plantations on the canals in each division, compared with the previous year, is shownbelow :—

DIVISION.	1897-98.				1898-99.				Increase.	Decrease.
	Trees over 12 feet in height.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	Total.	Trees over 12 feet in height.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Eastern Sone	100,914	19,469	30,923	151,307	98,504	22,758	33,962	155,219	3,912	...
Arrah	66,200	10,954	16,424	93,578	64,223	13,522	20,785	98,530	4,952	...
Dehri Workshops Subdivision	46,565	6,536	3,485	56,586	41,401	13,043	7,339	61,783	5,197	...
Buxar	27,255	8,791	10,008	46,054	27,636	8,913	10,445	46,994	940	...
Total ...	240,934	45,741	60,850	347,525	231,764	58,231	72,531	362,526	15,001	...

There was an increase of 15,001 trees during the year. The increase took place in all divisions.

The financial results of the tree plantations for the last two years are expressed in the following table:—

DIVISION.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Sone ...	922	1,133	1,048	999
Arrah	469	822	1,757	706
Dehri Workshop Subdivision.	250	771	1,556	1,693
Buxar	73	157	1,057	1,027
Total ...	1,714	2,883	5,418	4,425

The receipts are Rs. 1,169 more, and the expenditure Rs. 993 less, than in the previous year. A number of trees died, especially in the Arrah Division, which were cut down, sold, and credited to "Plantations."

FLOODS.

98. The floods in the Sone during the year were of less maximum height than those of 1897, but were more uniformly continuous, and necessitated more frequent closures of the canals. The highest level at the Dehri weir was 1·10 feet lower than the highest level in 1897-98, and that at the Barun weir 1·50 feet as is shown in the statement below :—

RIVER SONE.

LOCALITY.	1897-98—21st August 1897.		1898-99—15th August 1898.		Highest known, 1876-77—7th July 1876.	
	Above weir.	Below weir.	Above weir.	Below weir.	Above weir.	Below weir.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	R. L.	R. L.	R. L.	R. L.	R. L.	R. L.
Dehri ...	338·85	337·80	337 75	336·70	342·10	341·00
Barun ...	340·90	339·00	339·40	337·40	343·50	342·70

The highest flood readings recorded in this circle for the river Ganges in 1898-99 were:—

River Ganges.

Locality.	Date.	Reading.	Highest known since 1875.	
			Date.	Reading.
1	2	3	4	5
		R. L.		R. L.
Duxar	1st September 1898	200·47	6th August 1875	200·71
Beegah	1st „ „	168·44	14th „ 1879	169·58
Hajipur, confluence of rivers Ganges and Gandak.	2nd „ „	164·80	14th „ „	166·20

MAINTENANCE CHARGES AND REPAIRS.

99. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs, by main sub-heads, for the last five years is shown below:—

Particulars.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head works	27,297	29,618	21,977	24,188	23,202	25,077	34,38
Main canal, including branches ...	1,89,160	1,48,428	75,573	83,880	74,593	1,14,327	87,96
Distributaries	46,·47	37,802	33,101	42,865	38,181	39,681	32,32
Drainage and protective works ...	3 0.4	4,379	2,283	782	4,039	2,899	2,51
Cost of working transport service ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compensation	...	...	23	2	...	5	1
Total ...	2,65,928	2,20,227	1,32,057	1,51,717	1,40,015	1,81,989	1,57,19

REPAIRS TO HEAD WORKS.

100. The cost of repairs to head works during the last five years was—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Weir on Sone river ...	18,262	22,426	13,922	16,542	15,352	17,301	25,858
Other head works ...	8,301	5,696	6,344	7,432	7,782	7,111	7,994
Total ...	26,563	28,122	20,266	23,974	23,134	24,412	33,852

MAINTENANCE OF MAIN CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

101. The following table details the expenditure on maintenance and repairs in each division for the last three years:—

	Arrah Division.			Buxar Division.			Eastern Sone Division.			Total.		
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Main Canal ...	15,494	10,002	10,090	2,216	2,687	3,990	...	...	...	18,710	12,689	14
Eastern ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,731	2,209	5,128	4,731	2,209	5
Canals	18,663	19,787	18,855	10,415	8,596	11,712	13,189	13,848	18,816	42,267	42,231	49
Branch Canals	8,393	9,182	11,835	9,996	8,351	8,064	...	...	...	18,389	17,533	19
Distributaries	17,901	17,021	12,834	14,761	12,424	10,971	10,200	8,737	8,517	42,862	38,182	32
Drainage and protective works	120	3,556	1,185	306	109	620	355	374	710	781	4,039	2
Total ...	60,571	59,548	54,799	38,694	32,167	35,357	28,475	25,168	33,171	1,27,740*	1,16,883†	1,23

* Exclusive of Rs. 23,974, Rs. 2 and Rs. 5,048 expended on maintenance and repairs of Sone weir and head works, compensation and refu respectively.

† Exclusive of Rs. 23,134 and Rs. 12,134 expended on maintenance and repairs of the Sone weir and head works and refunds, respectively.

‡ Exclusive of Rs. 33,852, Rs. 14 and Rs. 3,853 expended on maintenance and repairs of the Sone weir and head works, compensation refunds, respectively.

The expenditure on "Maintenance and Repairs" during the year shows a small increase of Rs. 6,444.

102. The following table gives particulars of dredging operations during the year, compared with the results of the two previous years:— SILT-CLEARING AND DREDGING.

CANALS.	1896-97.			1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Quantity dredged.	Cost, including removal over spoil bank, or discharge into river.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Quantity dredged.	Cost, including removal over spoil bank, or discharge into river.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Quantity dredged.	Cost, including removal over spoil bank, or discharge into river.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Eastern Main and Patna Canals	445,649	2,759	6 3 0	692,336	3,179	4 9 6	677,857	3,188	4 11 0
Western Main Canal (head to regulator).	34,716	67	1 14 0	221,081	420	1 14 4	151,520	361	2 6 1
Western Main Canal (regulator to 9th mile).	...	...	...	29,770	137	4 9 6	25,036	121	4 13 3
River Sone	3,244,365	5,079	1 9 0	1,017,135	1,463	1 7 0	1,408,935	2,292	1 10 0
Head Lock	31,156	98	3 2 4	58,881	251	4 4 2	31,777	143	4 8 0
Total Main Western Canal ...	3,310,237	5,244	1 9 4	1,326,867	2,271	1 11 4	1,617,268	2,917	1 12 9

The rates given above include the cost of lifting the silt into barges, and carrying it over the spoil banks or discharging it into the river.

The increase in the quantity dredged in the river Sone was due to the sand banks in the river having advanced towards the weir, so that a deeper channel than usual had to be cut before cross traffic could be established. The extra rate in dredging was due to a large quantity of belting having to be replaced on all the dredgers.

103. The expenditure on repairs to dredgers is shown below for the last five years:— REPAIRS TO DREDGERS.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9 Fouracres' dredgers...	6,467*	6,036*	3,254*	1,846*	2,110*	3,943	1,795†
2 Bruce's ditto ...	627	362	114	97	218	284	29
2 English ditto ...	3,575	2,724	560	188	239	1,457	91
Mud punts ...	3,075	2,508	1,242	724	1,252	1,760	6
Total ...	13,744	11,630	5,170	2,855	3,819	7,444	1,921

* Cost of repairs to 12 Fouracres' dredgers.
† Ditto to 9 ditto.

The reduction in the cost of maintenance of the dredgers is thus explained by Superintending Engineer:—

"During the year the English and Bruce's dredgers had little done to them: hence the small expenditure shown against them. There being only nine Fouracres' dredgers now, three having been dismantled, the cost of repairs for them is less. To the heavy expenditure last year on repairs to mud punts and the agreement with Messrs. Bird and Company, to whom they were hired, that any damage done was to be made good at their expense, the very small amount expended on them this year is due."

The capital cost of the dredging plant now on the Sone Canals is given below:—

	Two English dredgers.	Two old Bruce's dredgers	Nine Fouracres' dredgers.	Two new Bruce's dredgers.	Mud punts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital cost as shown in the Revenue Report of 1897-98	1,21,205	33,027	80,176	547	3,12,863	5,47,818
Capital expenditure during 1898-99	...	...	...	...	(—)32,000	(—)32,000
Total capital cost of plant at end of 1898-99 ...	1,21,205	33,027	80,176	547	2,80,863	5,15,818

The reduction in capital cost is due to the credit of Rs. 32,000 during the year on account of the value of 32 mud punts at Rs. 1,000 each, which was recovered from the Port Commissioners, to whom the punts were sold.

The following statement shows the quantity of silt lifted by each class of dredger and the charges which should be added to the rates for dredging on account of interest on capital and repairs to the plant: no allowance is made for depreciation of the plant:—

PARTICULARS.		Prime cost.	Interest at 4 per cent.	Charge for interest per 1,000 cubic feet.	Cost of repairs.	Charge for repairs per 1,000 cubic feet.	Charge for interest and repairs in 1898-99.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Quantity of silt lifted.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fouracres' dredgers—Eastern Sone Division	677,857	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrah Division	553,333	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehri Workshops subdivision ...	967,231	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buxar Division	653,478	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,831,798	80,176	3,207	1 2 1	1,795	0 10 1	1 12 2
Bruce's dredgers ... Dehri Workshops subdivision ...	43,277	33,574	1,343	31 0 6	29	0 10 8	31 11 2
English or ladder ... ... Ditto ... ... dredgers.	606,760	1,21,205	4,848	7 15 11	91	0 2 5	8 2 4
Mud punts—In all Divisions	3,481,835	2,80,863	11,235	3 3 7	6	...	3 3 7
Total ...		5,15,818	20,633	..	1,921	...	...

The gross cost of dredging work done on the Sone Canals, exclusive of hand clearances, is given below. The figures do not include provision for depreciation of the plant:—

PERIOD.	Gross quantity dredged in all divisions.	Cost of "lifting" and "discharging."	Repairs to dredging plant.	Total cash expenditure.	Interest on capital cost of plant.	Grand total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Cubic feet.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of 5 years ending 31st March 1889	10,977,293	62,826	13,575	76,401	19,609	96,010
Average of 5 years ending 31st March 1894	12,050,753	62,925	14,087	77,012	19,609	96,621
Year 1894-95	9,432,461	40,264	11,630	51,894	24,099	75,993
Year 1895-96	3,550,791	10,238	6,170	16,408	23,700	39,108
Year 1896-97	4,568,553	11,498	2,855	14,353	22,981	37,334
Year 1897-98	3,102,695	9,234	3,819	13,053	21,912	34,965
Year 1898-99	3,481,835	11,321	1,921	13,242	20,633	33,875
Average of five years ending 31st March 1899	4,827,267	16,511	5,079	21,590	22,665	44,255

104. The quantity of silt cleared by hand from main canals in the Eastern Sone Division, and the cost, compared with the figures for the two previous years, are shown below:— SILT CLEARED BY HAND.

	1896-97.			1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Quantity cleared by hand.	Cost.	Rate.	Quantity cleared by hand.	Cost.	Rate.	Quantity cleared by hand.	Cost.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Eastern Main and Patna Canals ...	C. ft. 1,085,945	Rs. 2,858	Rs. A. P. 2 10 1	C. ft. 3,386	Rs. 43	Rs. A. P. 12 11 2	C. ft. 672,809	Rs. 1,591	Rs. A. P. 2 10 9

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The quantity cleared by hand in the Eastern Main Canal was immediately inside the Head Sluices for a short extension of the berm towards them, as a bar was found to form there in the wider channel, and also just below the off-take of the Patna Canal, *i.e.*, in the 5th mile. The extension of the berm proved satisfactory, as the bar to a great extent disappeared. In the Patna Canal the silt removed by hand and by dredgers was entirely in the channels just above and below the lock: the closure enabled a larger quantity to be removed by hand than in the previous year, which accounts for the less rate, viz., Rs. 3-3 9, against Rs. 3-12."

The Western Main Canal was closed from 26th March to 9th April 1898, but no silt clearance by hand was carried out between the Regulator and the 9th mile in the Dehri Workshops subdivision during the year under review.

In the Arrah Division silt clearance by hand to the extent of 435,112 cubic feet, costing Rs. 953, was executed in the lock channels during the closure of the canal.

In the Buxar Division during the closure the following silt clearances were effected by hand:—

	C. ft.	Cost.
		Rs.
Western Main Canal and its distributaries ...	399,342	992
Locks I to VIII, Buxar Canal and branches and distributaries	245,727	612
Total ...	645,069	1,604

105. The following figures give the cost of weed-clearing for the last five years:— WEED CLEARING.

Division.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Sone ...	584	...	4	3	...	118	...
Arrah	1,391	638	346	108	74	512	9
Dehri Workshops ...	1,656	2,273	1,748	1,218	97	1,398	89
Buxar ...	1,134	179	123	451	385	454	189
Total ...	4,765	3,090	2,221	1,780	556	2,482	287

The cost of weed clearance in the Sone Canals has greatly reduced in late years. The result is a considerable saving in expenditure. The Executive Engineer of the Arrah Division, Mr. DeMello, has made various observations and experiments in one of the lower reaches of the Canal, which tend to show

that the diminution in the weeds is mainly due to the large discharges which have been kept up, of late years, in the Canal to flush the Canal. The Chief Engineer is disposed to think that the reduction in the weeds, at the heads of the Canals, is due partly to this, but, mainly, to the fact that the flushing system has resulted in removing the deposits of mud, and substituting fine sand, to a large extent, in the channels.

The Superintending Engineer writes :—

"The amounts shown as expended in the Arrah Division and Dehri Workshops were for clearing the sites where the discharge observations are taken. There was actually no weed clearance proper, except in two reaches of the Buxar Canal, and, as subsequent events showed, these might have been left alone In connection with the subject of weed clearance Mr. DeMello, Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, writes :—

'The weeds have again been kept down by the system of flushing the canal during the cold and hot-weather months. The result was perfectly satisfactory both in the Western Main and Arrah Canals, the only drawback being that the system has to be intelligently worked and the results to be carefully watched, owing to the constant changes effected by the growth and decay of the weeds.' He gives instances to show the necessity of the watchfulness and intelligence required in working the system but for which weed clearance would certainly have been started, and adds :—'Further experience will hereafter enable the Subdivisional Officers to meet the varying circumstances that occur during the season, but at present it is somewhat novel, and they have to be carefully guided. In working this system the aim has been to run the canal as high as possible, while at the same time keeping the surface slope as great as possible by lowering the gauge levels at the end of the reach.' That weeds grow in most of the reaches of the canals is undeniable, but the Superintending Engineer is of opinion that if the system of flushing described above is adopted, their removal is unnecessary, so long as all the water required for irrigation at the period of their most vigorous growth can be supplied, and so far there has been no trouble in this respect. The obstruction to navigation is of small consequence. Possibly the weeds may retard the passage of a steamer between the terminal stations an hour. As soon as the floods set in they die down to revive again in the cold weather."

MILEAGE RATES OF REPAIRS OF CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

106. The following statement compares the cost of repairs to main canals and distributaries per mile, during the year, with the cost in the two previous years :—

CANAL.	Division.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Number of miles.	Cost per mile.	Number of miles.	Cost per mile.	Number of miles.	Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No	Rs.
Eastern Main Canal ...	Eastern Sone ...	7¼	625	7¼	277	7¼	680
Western ditto ...	Dehri Workshops Sub-division.	9	1,721	9	1,111	9	1,121
	Buxar	12½	257	12½	215	12½	319
Buxar Canal ...	Do.	45¼	230	45¼	190	45¼	259
Patna do. ...	Eastern Sone ...	79	167	79	175	79	238
Arrah do. ...	Arrah	65½	279	65½	296	65½	282
Dumraon Branch ...	Do.	40¼	117	40¼	139	4 ¼	167
Behea do. ...	Do.	31	119	31	115	31	178
Chowsa do. ...	Buxar	39½	135	39½	120	39½	126
Gurrah Chowbey Branch	Do.	38	122	38	95	38	81
Distributaries ...	Arrah	470	38	470	36	472	27
	Buxar	409	36	409	30	409	27
	Eastern Sone ...	350¼	29	350¼	25	350¼	24

The reduction in the cost of the repairs of the distributaries in the Arrah Division is satisfactory. The expenditure in this Division, which used to be on a rather lavish scale, has now been reduced to a very moderate figure: this, the Chief Engineer is aware, is mainly due to the steady perseverance of the Executive Engineer, Mr. DeMello.

MILLS.

107. The receipts during the year from the mills were Rs. 1,031, against Rs. 1,015 in 1897-98, and the expenditure incurred on their upkeep was Rs. 382, against Rs. 240 in the previous year. The Nasriganj turbine was not leased during the year owing to the depression in the sugar trade caused by the importation of bounty-fed sugar. The amount realised was on account of rent of the previous year.

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

108. The Capital and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below:—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1898-99.	Outlay to end of 1898-99.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	64,993	64,23,478
Less—Receipts on Capital Account...	...	54,467
Total direct charges ...	64,993	63,69,011
Indirect charges	1,293	92,241

The canalization of the Bhangore khal, chargeable to the Capital Account of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, was completed during the year. The cost of the work is given in the following statement:—

SUB-HEAD OF WORKS.	Expenditure during the year.	Expenditure to end of 1898-99.	Amount as per sanctioned estimate.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—Land	11,990	45,050	46,676
E.—Regulator	29,027	87,587	80,357
F.—Drainage and sluices	...	...	10,000
G.—Bridges	...	...	10,000
I.—Navigation	1,953	3,70,850	3,84,572
K.—Buildings	...	9,469	30,000
L.—Earthwork	9,170	3,56,789	2,87,204
Total ..	52,140	8,69,745	8,48,809
Establishment	9,234	1,90,166	1,84,491
Tools and plant	...	21,486	24,064
Total Direct Charges ...	61,374	10,81,397	10,57,364

The work done during the year was the remodelling of the old khal at Kulti and connecting it with the supply sluice. The accounts of the whole work were finally closed before the end of the year.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

2.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actuals).

	EXPENDITURE—			RECEIPTS—	
	During 1897-98.	During 1898-99.		During 1897-98.	During 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works, maintenance and repairs ...	1,60,543	2,25,938	Navigation ...	4,15,556	3,77,092
			Miscellaneous ...	10,794	32,682
II.—Revenue management ...	36,600	40,935			
			Total ...	4,26,350	4,09,774
Total direct charges	1,97,143	2,66,873			
Indirect charges ...	4,262	13,804	*Less*—Refunds of revenue ...	147	493
Total working expenses ...	2,01,405	2,80,677			
Profit ...	2,24,798	1,28,604			
Total ...	4,26,203	4,09,281	Net total receipts ...	4,26,203	4,09,281

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

109. The following is a statement of the receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of the canals for each of the last ten years:—

	1888-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	4,88,309	5,19,263	5,15,125	4,64,716	4,07,695	4,30,769	4,34,275	4,26,425	4,15,556	3,77,092
Miscellaneous	7,312	5,883	10,218	15,528	13,129	12,688	21,228	12,639	10,794	32,682
Total ...	4,95,621	5,25,146	5,25,343	4,80,244	4,20,824	4,43,457	4,55,503	4,40,064	4,26,350	4,09,774
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	78	61	124	130	283	454	259	126	147	493
Net total receipts ...	4,95,543	5,25,085	5,25,219	4,80,114	4,20,541	4,43,003	4,55,244	4,39,938	4,26,203	4,09,281
WORKING EXPENSES.										
DIRECT CHARGES.										
I.—Works, Maintenance, and Repairs.										
Works (extensions and improvements)	1,344	36,676	36,289	(—)28,498	53	1,766	13,239	40,059	1,324	2,828
Maintenance and repairs ...	1,65,315	1,40,872	1,72,457	1,65,223	1,64,943	1,64,876	1,68,477	1,31,656	1,38,537	1,45,133
Establishment, including direction and accounts ...	50,618	54,041	65,737	49,754	54,856	55,769	37,637	(—)20,940	(—)6,156	57,667
Tools and plant	13,510	29,691	12,541	13,207	14,745	13,958	20,317	28,001	20,838	20,308
Total ...	2,30,787	2,71,280	2,87,044	1,99,686	2,34,597	2,36,369	2,39,670	1,87,776	1, 60,543	2,15,938
II.—Revenue Management.										
Navigation establishment ...	36,281	38,343	41,359	29,935	39,344	39,553	40,966	40,276	36,600	40,935
Total direct charges ...	2,66,968	3,09,623	3,28,403	2,29,621	2,73,941	2,75,922	2,80,636	2,28,052	1,97,143	2,66,873
INDIRECT CHARGES.										
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances	12,165	14,334	14,996	12,556	13,188	13,345	11,004	2,707	4,262	13,804
Total indirect charges ...	12,165	14,334	14,996	12,556	13,188	13,345	11,004	2,707	4,262	13,804
Total working expenses ...	2,79,133	3,23,957	3,43,399	2,52,177	2,87,129	2,89,267	2,91,640	2,30,759	2,01,405	2,80,677
Net revenue ...	2,16,410	2,01,128	1,81,820	2,27,937	1,33,412	1,53,736	63,604	2,09,179	2,24,798	1,28,604

Under extensions and improvements a diversion cut was made in the Bhil route between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers, and certain gauges were fixed in the Boytaghatta khal. The expenditure was Rs. 2,828 compared with Rs. 1,324 in the previous year.

The percentage of the net revenue on the capital outlay is shown below for ten years :—

Year.	Capital outlay (direct and indirect),—		Receipts and Working Expenses.			Percentage of net revenue to capital outlay to end of year.
	During the year.	To end of the year.	Gross revenue.	Charges (direct and indirect).	Net revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
1888-89	49,369	52,88,485	5,75,125	2,93,801	2,81,324	5·3
1889-90	(—)281	52,88,204	4,95,543	2,79,133	2,16,410	4·1
1890-91	5,693	52,93,897	5,25,085	3,23,957	2,01,128	3·8
1891-92	(—)10,327	52,83,570	5,25,219	3,43,399	1,81,820	3·4
1892-93	74,279	53,57,849	4,80,114	2,52,177	2,27,937	4·2
1893-94	(—)403	53,57,446	4,20,541	2,87,129	1,33,412	2·5
1894-95	1,076	53,58,522	4,43,003	2,89,267	1,53,736	2·8
1895-96	1,27,831	54,86,353	4,55,244	2,91,640	1,63,604	2·9
1896-97	4,68,975	59,55,328	4,39,938	2,30,759	2,09,179	3·5
1897-98	4,39,638	63,94,966	4,26,203	2,01,405	2,24,798	3·5
Average of previous five years ...	2,07,423	57,10,523	4,36,986	2,60,040	1,76,946	3·1
1898-99	66,286	64,61,252	4,09,281	2,80,677	1,28,604	2·0

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 4,09,281, as compared with Rs. 4,26,203 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 16,922. This falling-off was mainly attributable to the general dulness in trade and to the plague scare. The working expenses increased from Rs. 2,01,405 to Rs. 2,80,677. The increase chiefly took place in the maintenance and establishment charges of the year. The excess expenditure on maintenance was due to the heavy cost of silt clearance of Tolly's Nala and to the improvements carried out to the Angeria Creek in the steamer route. In the previous year the establishment charges, owing to an adjustment of account, were a minus quantity: in 1898-99 they were not only a positive charge, but, as there was very little expenditure on capital works during the year, the establishment charges were not divided between the capital and revenue as in the previous year. So that under establishment alone there was an increase of about Rs. 70,000. The net revenue of the year was Rs. 1,28,604 against Rs. 2,24,798, showing a decrease of Rs. 96,194. The result of the year's working was very disappointing. The number of steamers and flats which used the canals during the year was 194 against 274 in the preceding year. These figures are exclusive of the vessels which use the Sunderbans route; the number which passed through this route during the year was 2,672 against 2,497 in 1898-98 and 1,336 in 1896-97. The flats and steamers pay a nominal toll of Rs. 5 for each trip for using the route.

110. The lengths of channels open for navigation remained the same as last year, viz., 737 miles, as detailed below :— LENGTHS OF CANALS.

		Miles.	Miles.
(1) Calcutta and New Cut Canal			10
(2) Tolly's Nala, including 20 miles of Kaorapukhur khal ...			37
(3) Eastern Canals ...	Inner boat route ...	189	
	Outer ditto ...	127	
			316
(4) Sunderbans steamer route			350
(5) Bhil route between Kumar and Madhumati rivers connecting Khulna with Madaripur			24
Total Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...			737

NAVIGATION.

111. The following statement shows the collections made during the year by the Collector and Supervisor of the Canals, and by the Executive Engineer, respectively:—

CANALS.	Number of boats and rafts.	COLLECTIONS BY COLLECTOR AND SUPERVISOR.						COLLECTIONS BY EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.	GRAND TOTAL, GROSS REVENUE.
		Tolls from boats and rafts.	Demurrage.	Ferry tolls.	Tolls from steamers and flats.	Rents of buildings, fishery rent, and other miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Rents of buildings, lands, and other miscellaneous receipts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	65,030	2,81,636	2,962	3,905	13,360	5,669	3,07,613	28,060	
Tolly's Nala ...	48,356	71,785	1,036	1,003	...	277	74,101		
Total, 1898-99 ...	113,386	3,53,421	3,998	4,908	13,360	5,937	3,81,714	28,060	4,09,774
Total, 1897-98 ...	123,932	3,90,453	6,301	5,218	12,485	6,045	4,20,502	5,848	4,26,350

The total tolls from boats and rafts plying on these canals and Tolly's Nala amounted during the year to Rs. 3,53,421, against Rs. 3,90,453 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs 37,032.

The decrease on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals was Rs 42,163. It was mainly due to the bad trade in jute and lime, and to the diversion of kerosine oil, coal and salt traffic to railways and flats. The plague scare had also some effect on the decrease.

On the Tolly's Nala there was an increase of Rs. 5,131, which was caused by the better rice traffic during the year.

The large increase in the collection of miscellaneous receipts by Executive Engineer was to a large extent due to the sum of Rs. 20,000, being the amount of the results of the sale of the Balliaghatta godown to Messrs. George Henderson & Co., having been credited as receipts during the year.

The following are the principal articles of traffic on the Calcutta Canals and Tolly's Nala in 1898-99, the increase or decrease in collections and maundage being shown against each:—

ARTICLES.	+ or − in maunds.	+ or − in collection.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	
Rice	+11,09,266	+20,147	
Jute	−17,65,889	−30,598	
Firewood	−5,10,260	−7,532	
Spices	+12,540	+102	
Empty boat	...	−1,034	
Fish	−14,610	−621	
Salt	−1,06,962	−3,538	
Lime	−4,21,350	−6,076	
Coal	−12,590	−1,077	
Kerosine oil	−1,33,913	−1,795	
Passenger boat ...	...	−450	

During the year there was a general falling-off in all articles of traffic except in rice and spices. The decrease in jute traffic was due to the partial failure of jute crop which was an unusually bad one. The falling-off in empty boats was also due to the same cause.

In rice traffic there was an increase of Rs. 20,147. The increase took place principally at Dhappa and Chitpur toll stations where the trade was very active.

112. The table below classifies the boats which used the canals during the last two years :— TRAFFIC.

Year.	Canal.	Number and Class of Boats exclusive of Rafts.					
		Up to 100 maunds.	Between 100 and 1,000 maunds.	Between 1,000 and 2,500 maunds.	Between 2,500 and 5,000 maunds.	Over 5,000 maunds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1898-99	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	23,607	35,405	4,805	1,063	81	64,961
	Tolly's Nala	19,013	11,435	159	...	...	30,607
	Total, 1898-99 ...	42,620	46,840	4,964	1,063	81	95,568
1897-98	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	20,771	45,518	5,633	1,106	44	73,072
	Tolly's Nala	18,958	11,440	129	...	...	30,527
	Total, 1897-98 ...	39,729	56,958	5,762	1,106	44	1,03,599

There was a decrease of 8,031 in the total number of boats which entered the canals during the year as compared with the number in 1897-98, and in that year there was a decrease of 5,376 as compared with 1896-97

The number of small boats, or *saltis*, which entered Tolly's Nala from Kaorapukhur and paid tolls at Russa during the year was 17,716 against 20,244 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,528. The decrease was partly due to the shallow state of the Kaorapukhur khal and partly to the closure of Tolly's Nala for silt clearance. Including the *saltis*, the total number of boats was 113,284 against 123,843 in the previous year.

The number of steamers, launches, flats, and barges that entered the canals during the last five years is given below:—

1894-95	...	221	1897-98	...	274
1895-96	...	312	1898-99	...	194
1896-97	...	349			

There was a decrease of 80 vessels during the year compared with the previous year. The Superintending Engineer explains:—

"No flats now enter at Dhappa, which accounts for the decrease during the year in the number of vessels entering the Circular Canal. This class of traffic is being gradually replaced by cargo-boats and barges which are towed by steam-launches."

These figures are exclusive of the vessels that used the Sunderbans route and of the exempted vessels (155 in number), which mostly belonged to the Forest Department.

The number of steamers and flats that paid toll at the rate of Rs. 5 for using the Sunderbans route during the last five years is given below :—

1894-95	...	1,385	1897-98	...	2,497
1895-96	...	1,482	1898-99	...	2,672
1896-97	...	1,336			

The large increase of 1,161 in 1897-98 and of 1,336 during the year, compared with the year 1896-97, was due to the opening of a new line of steamers by the India General Steam Navigation Company between Cachar and Calcutta. There would no doubt have been a further increase during the year had the jute crop been better.

The tonnage of boats, as determined by canal measurement, and the estimated weight and value of the cargo and the tolls realized are shown in the comparative statement below:—

Year.	Canal.	Number of boats, including passenger and empty boats, but excluding rafts.	Tonnage of boats by canal measurement.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tollage, including demurrage.	Percentage of toll on value of cargo.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	
1898-99	Calcutta and Eastern Canals	64,961	691,866	487,053	3,91,87,559	2,97,679	...
	Tolly's Nala ...	48,323	241,295	168,953	99,08,996	72,700	...
	Total, 1898-99 ...	113,284	933,161	656,006	4,90,96,555	3,70,379	0·75
1897-98	Calcutta and Eastern Canals	73,072	781,129	560,175	4,89,32,787	3,41,184	...
	Tolly's Nala ...	50,771	235,528	160,290	1,00,10,946	67,760	...
	Total, 1897-98 ...	123,843	1,016,657	720,465	5,89,43,733	4,08,944	0·69

There was a decrease of Rs. 98,47,178 in the value of cargo, due to the large decrease in weight of cargo carried.

MISSING TICKETS.

113. The number of missing tickets in each of the last ten years is shown below:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1889-90	238	1894-95	170
1890-91	212	1895-96	155
1891-92	210	1896-97	86
1892-93	169	1897-98	91
1893-94	252	1898-99	66

WRECKS.

114. In the Circular Canal 27 boats were wrecked during the year. Of these 25 were made over to their owners on payment of cost incurred, 1 was sold as unclaimed, and 1 sunk in deep water and could not be recovered. In Tolly's Nala 18 boats were wrecked, of which 17 were made over to their owners and 1 was sold. Of the 62 boats wrecked in the Eastern Canals, 36 were removed by their owners, 19 by the Public Works Department, the cost of removing being realized by recovery of salvage from owners by the sale of cargo, and 7 were destroyed by fire; 3 boats were arrested for plying without tickets, and 1 man was fined 8 annas by the Magistrate of Sealdah for committing nuisance on the canal banks.

CHECK MEASUREMENT OF BOATS.

115. During the year 15,527 boats were checked by the Supervisor, Calcutta Canals, and his subordinates. Of these 15,465 boats were found correctly measured, 41 under-measured, and 21 over-measured; Rs. 18-11 were realized on account of under-measurement and Rs. 13-7 refunded for over-measurement.

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

116. The following statement compares the cost of the revenue establishment for each of the last five years:—

Particulars.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and commission of Supervisor ...	9,946	10,481	8,971	4,121	9,037
Salary of Canal Inspectors ...	4,882	5,307	5,283	5,160	5,160
Supervisor's office establishment ...	6,931	6,847	7,191	7,742	8,269
Canal police	2,067	2,046	2,146	2,288	2,102
Supervisor's steam-launch establishment	...	...	...	...	...
Inspector's boat establishment ...	695	693	731	796	724
Dhappa water-boat establishment ...	168	167	165	192	177
Dafadars	828	829	872	923	859
Travelling allowances	42	151	19	52	22
Contingencies	1,624	1,675	1,684	1,721	1,550
Toll-collecting establishment ...	12,232*	12,710*	13,214*	13,605*	13,035*
Total cost of establishment ...	39,405	40,956	40,276	36,600	40,935

* Includes salaries of darogas, clerks, cashiers, kootnavises, koyals, toll peons, and dinghi crews.

The increase or decrease in the expenditure is thus explained by the Superintending Engineer:—

"Under the head "Salary of Supervisor" there was an increase of Rs. 4,916, due to Mr. Cooksey having drawn the usual commission during the year, which his *locum tenens* did not get while the Supervisor was on furlough in the previous year. Although there was an increase of Rs. 527 in the Supervisor's office establishment, there was a corresponding decrease in the toll office establishment, owing to the transfer of a cashier from the latter office to the head office, in accordance with the orders of Government In the police establishment there was a decrease of Rs. 186, due to the discontinuance of famine allowance. In the boat establishment there was a decrease of Rs. 151 ,due to the same reason."

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

117. The miscellaneous receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 32,682, against Rs. 10,794 in 1897-98, showing an increase of Rs. 21,888. This increase was due principally to the sale-proceeds (Rs. 20,000) of the Balliaghatta godown buildings being credited under this head, and partly to more rent having been realized from Mr. Cooksey for occupying the residence at Chitpur.

PLANTATIONS.

118. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown below:—

YEAR.	Trees over 12 feet.	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet.	Seedlings below 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1897-98 ...	3,756	874	842	5,472
1898-99 ...	3,843	825	875	5,543

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 757 against Rs. 679 in 1897-98. There were no receipts.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

119. The statement below shows the distribution of the maintenance charges under the several sub-heads, as compared with the previous year:—

CANALS.		Locks.	Masonry bridges.	Roads.	Buildings.	Plantations.	Dredging.	Channel and bank.	Tow-path.	Rustic bridges.	Steam-launches.	Miscellaneous.	Drainage.	TOTAL.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta Canals	1898-99	2,487	2,663	4,675	1,394	162	24,319	1,564	1,022	445	4,186	13,327	89	56,333
	1897-98	3,425	3,751	2,316	2,035	308	19,714	1,477	1,638	416	4,526	13,103	96	52,805
Tolly's Nala	1898-99	...	1,446	214	61	...	...	24,529	371	281	...	238	...	27,140
	1897-98	...	3,512	216	387	...	..	6,293	559	395	..	208	...	11,570
Sunderbans Steamer route	1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,563	..	...	...	2,094	...	9,657
	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,566	...	2,566
Eastern Canals	1898-99	1,994	...	...	2,533	595	4,289	2,644	6,538	23,214	...	10,198	...	52,055
	1897-98	863	...		2,033	371	1,066	24,258	8,682	19,471	...	7,852	...	64,596
Total	1898-99	4,481	4,109	4,889	3,988	757	28,608	36,300	7,931	23,940	4,186	25,857	89	1,45,135
	1897-98	4,288	7,263	9,532	4,455	679	20,780	32,028	10,879	20,282	4,526	23,729	96	1,38,537

The maintenance charges show an increase of Rs. 6,598.

DREDGING AND SILT CLEARING.

120. The work done by the dredgers and the cost, including that of delivering the mud, are shown below:—

	Quantity dredged.	Cost.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.
1	2	3	4
	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Steam dredger *Victoria* ...	1,313,400	11,703	8 14 6
Fouracres' dredger ...	741,600	6,216	8 6 1
Marchant's dredger ...	54,310	590	10 13 9
Hydraulic dredger *Clinker* ...	758,160	6,400	8 7 0
Bruce's dredger No. 3 ...	411,480	3,699	8 15 9

The actual rates of dredging, excluding the cost of delivering the mud, and the cost of repairs, were as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Steam dredger *Victoria*	3	7	10	Per 1,000 cubic feet.
Fouracres' dredger	2	15	5	
Marchant's dredger	2	4	3	
Hydraulic dredger *Clinker*	3	13	0	
Bruce's dredger No. 3	4	7	10	

The total cost of work done during the year was Rs. 28,608 against Rs. 20,780 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 7,828. The increase took place mainly in the working of the dredgers *Victoria* and *Clinker*, which had to be kept constantly employed in the Circular Canal for removing the silt which had accumulated in the previous year between the Chitpur lock entrance and the new cut canal. The result of the dredging operations was satisfactory. No complaints were made during the year of boats being detained at Chitpur for want of sufficient depth of water.

The average number of mud punts which worked daily with the *Clinker* was five, with the *Victoria* seven, with the *Fouracres* three, and with the *Bruce* three. In addition to these, six mud punts were received from the Sone Circle during the year.

STEAMER ROUTES.

121. The expenditure on the Sunderbans steamer route, and the receipts from steamers and flats using it, are shown below for each of the last ten years:—

YEARS.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE—			Net revenue.
		On capital account.	On revenue account.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	4,640	.....	2,094	2,094	2,546
1890-91 ...	5,425	.....	2,268	2,268	3,157
1891-92 ...	4,640	.....	1,920	1,920	2,720
1892-93 ...	4,955	28,964	2,094	31,058	(—) 26,103
1893-94 ...	5,495	627	2,094	2,721	2,774
1894-95 ...	6,925	754	2,094	2,848	4,077
1895-96 ...	7,410	.....	3,803	3,803	3,607
1896-97 ...	6,680	.....	3,462	3,462	3,218
1897-98 ...	12,485	.....	2,566	2,566	9,919
1898-99 ...	13,360	.....	9,657	9,657	3,703
Total ...	72,015	30,345	32,052	62,397	9,618

There was an increase of Rs. 875 only in the receipts, while in the expenditure the increase was Rs. 7,091; consequently the net revenue was Rs. 3,703 against Rs. 9,919 in the previous year.

The increase in receipts was due to increased traffic on the line of daily steamers run by the India General Steam Navigation Company between Cachar and Calcutta and *vice versâ*. There was no expenditure on capital account. The large outlay of Rs. 9,657 on revenue account was incurred in working the heave-up boat and for carrying out improvements in the Angeria Creek, on which alone Rs. 7,563 were expended, against an estimate for Rs. 17,043 which was sanctioned by Government.

During the year 1897-98 the Managing Agents of the India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and also the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, Limited, drew the attention of Government to the deteriorated condition of the Angeria Creek in the district of Backergunge. This creek had gradually silted up, and the navigation of steamers, during low water, was a matter of danger and difficulty. This creek forms the only connecting link between

the Eastern and Western Sundarbands, and also, with the exception of the outer route, is the only convenient communication between Calcutta and the eastern river-borne traffic. The shelving bank of the creek was cut away by hand during the cold weather in the worst places for a width of 30 feet and to a depth of 1 foot below low-water level.

ORISSA COAST CANAL.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

122. The capital and revenue accounts of this canal are given below:—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1898-99.	Outlay to end of 1898-99.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	14,838	44,29,089
Less—Receipts on capital account ...	.....	3,293
Total direct charges ...	14,838	44,25,796
Indirect charges	98	1,06,616

Under the capital account there was an expenditure of Rs. 3,095 (exclusive of tools and plant and establishment charges and suspense accounts) during the year on the works detailed below:—

(*a*) Construction of a circuit embankment round the inspection bungalow at Jamkunda in Range IVA of the canal to protect it from floods.

(*b*) Dredging in Ranges IVA, IVB, and V of the canal.

The expenditure incurred during the year on the embankment was Rs. 368 only, and that on the dredging was Rs. 2,727. The bungalow was completed in 1897-98, and the embankment during the year under review. The total outlay incurred on the bungalow was Rs. 4,597, and that on the embankment was Rs. 4,549.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

2.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actuals).

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE—		PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS—	
	During 1897-98.	During 1898-99.		During 1897-98.	During 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works, maintenance and repairs.	50,844	72,003	Water-rates ...	...	...
II.—Revenue management.	7,332	6,821	Navigation ...	84,294	72,954
Total direct charges ...	58,176	78,824	Miscellaneous ...	2,431	2,082
INDIRECT CHARGES ...	2,869	3,464	Total ...	86,725	75,036
Total working expenses	61,045	82,288	*Less*—Refunds of revenue.	1,275	1,942
Net revenue ...	24,405	(—)9,194			
Total ...	85,450	73,094	Net total receipts	85,450	73,094

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

123. The receipts on the Revenue account, and working expenses of the canal for the last ten years, are shown in the following statement :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
Water-rates ...	61	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Navigation ...	63,724	64,220	60,051	55,832	95,233	64,094	85,773	83,856	84,294	72
Miscellaneous ...	1,563	1,410	2,072	9,149	2,477	1,937	2,580	2,403	2,431	2
Total ...	65,348	65,630	62,123	64,981	97,710	66,031	88,353	86,259	86,725	75
Less—Refunds of revenue.	15	44	66	47	1,143	91	25	118	1,275	1
Net total receipts ...	65,333	65,586	62,057	64,934	96,567	65,940	88,328	86,141	85,450	73
WORKING EXPENSES.										
DIRECT CHARGES.										
I.—Works, Maintenance and Repairs.										
Works (extensions and improvements).	...	...	...	...	...	195	645	...	...	16
Repairs ...	50,528	42,312	48,598	45,490	58,234	52,548	40,054	53,525	33,680	32
Establishment, including direction and accounts.	926	15,452	17,100	17,266	21,552	19,706	15,361	19,536	13,164	17
Tools and plant ...	10,513	9,794	3,464	6,663	7,317	3,999	4,000	4,000	4,000	6
Total ...	61,967	67,558	69,162	69,419	87,103	76,448	60,060	77,061	50,844	72
II.—Revenue Management.										
Navigation establishment.	6,044	6,208	6,134	6,855	7,029	6,898	6,937	7,006	7,332	6
Total direct charges ...	68,011	73,760	75,296	76,275	94,132	83,346	66,997	84,067	58,176	78
INDIRECT CHARGES.										
Capitalized abatement of land revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances.	975	3,032	3,253	3,377	4,001	3,725	3,122	3,716	2,869	3
Total indirect charges ..	975	3,032	3,253	3,377	4,001	3,725	3,122	3,716	2,869	3
Total working expenses	68,986	76,798	78,549	79,652	98,133	87,071	70,119	87,783	61,045	82
Net revenue ...	(—)3,653	(—)11,212	(—)16,492	(—)14,718	(—)1,566	(—)21,131	18,209	(—) 1,642	24,405	(—)9

Under extensions and improvements the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 16,338 for the protection of the Nalcool lock by means of a rubble revetment along the left bank of the Burrabullong river, against the revised estimate sanctioned for the work amounting to Rs. 26,066. There was no expenditure under this head in the previous year. The total working expenses during the year was Rs. 82,288, against Rs. 61,045, or Rs. 21,243 more, while the receipts were Rs. 73,094, against Rs. 85,450, or Rs. 12,356 less, the net revenue being a deficit of Rs. 9,194, against a profit of Rs. 24,405.

TRAFFIC.

124. The following table compares the traffic of the year with that of 1897-98:—

YEAR.	Number of boats *	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo, including rafts.	Toll.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98 ...	19,373	203,069	47,83,562	84,294
1898-99 ...	15 993	167,345	32,72,462	72,954

* Includes passenger and empty boats.

There was a general decrease in all heads of the traffic. Regarding this falling-off, the Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The receipts from the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company were Rs. 12,213 against Rs. 12,753 in the previous year. The decrease is trifling and calls for no remark. The tolls realized from the India General Steam Navigation Company were Rs. 6,769 against Rs. 4,069 in the previous year, while from Messrs. McNeill and Company no tolls were realized. The falling-off is due to the fact that steamers and boats no longer take rice from Balasore to Chandbali.

"There was a slight increase in the number of passengers carried, but it is anticipated that with the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Calcutta the passenger traffic will almost entirely disappear from the canal".

"The tollage assessed on the Balliaghai drains, as compared with the previous year, is shown below:—

	1898-99.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Taken at Surpai on account of Orissa Coast Canal	2,731	3,321
On tickets taken in Hijili Tidal Canal, part due to Orissa Coast Canal	1,078	934
Total ...	3,809	4,255
Number of boats	1,684	1,821
Maundage	4,20,576	4,71,314

"The actual cash receipts at Surpai during the year were Rs. 5,292 (of which Rs. 2,980 were due to the Hijili Tidal Canal on through tickets), against Rs. 5,829 in the previous year.

"The falling-off in traffic was partly caused by the plague scare in Calcutta, and partly owing to the silted condition of the Balliaghai drain, by which much of the traffic was diverted to the Orissa Coast Canal by the road to Jhareshwari. A dredger has been set to work in this drain, and it is hoped that next year's realizations will show an improvement.

"The amount of local traffic compared with the through down traffic shows the proportion of rice going to Calcutta from the Balliaghai drain *vid* the Rassulpur river and the Hijili Tidal Canal and is 748 to 1,001, against 1,091 to 965 in 1897-98. Similarly, for boats to to Balliaghai, boats *vid* the river against those *vid* the Hijili Tidal Canal were 860 to 1,041, against 1,259 903 in the previous year."

"Table IID accompanying this report shows the details of goods carried by the Orissa Coast Canal during the year. The exports of rice and paddy fell off from 44,807 tons in 1897-98 to 28,862 tons during the year under review, and this heavy falling-off may be attributed partly to the plague scare and partly to the low price of rice prevailing in Calcutta market. There was, however, an increase in the export of jute, oil, spices, building materials, firewood, other food-grains, bamboos and miscellaneous goods, and a decrease in all other items, as compared with 1897-98.

"The import trade of the Orissa Coast Canal did not show any marked improvement during the year. There was some increase in spices, tobacco, other food-grains, and miscellaneous goods, but a considerable decrease is noticed in cotton, raw and manufactured, metals, oils, provisions, sugar, firewood, coke and coal. The fluctuations in other items need no comment.

"The number of boats check-measured by officers and subordinates of the canal are shown in Statement No. 2 attached to this report: 203 boats were check-measured during the year, of which 185 were found to be correctly measured and 18 under-measured. Rupees 71-10-8 were realized from the manjis for boats under measured."

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

125. There was no Government transport service maintained on the canal. A bi-weekly service is run by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company between Gewankhali and Nalcool in connection with the India General Steam Navigation Company's steamers between Balasore and Cuttack.

LENGTH OF CANAL.

126. The length of the canal from Bhaitghur on the Rasalpur river to Charbatia on the Metai river remained the same as last year, viz., 102½ miles, including 5½ miles of river-crossing: the whole length was open to traffic throughout the year.

RAINFALL.

127. The rainfall registered at Balasore was 53·32 inches compared with 56·55 inches in 1897-98. The average of the previous five years was 70·47 inches. The rainfall at Charbatia and Bhograi was 55·05 and 63·40 inches,

against 54·20 and 51·55 inches respectively in the previous year. That at Contai was 55·62 inches against 61·38 in 1897-98.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

128. The miscellaneous receipts are shown below :—

1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,477	1,937	2,580	2,403	2,431	2,366	2,082

PLANTATIONS.

129. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown in the following statement :—

YEAR.	Trees upwards of 12 feet in height.	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet in height.	Seedlings below 12 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1897-98 ...	3,141	4,782	4,278	12,201
1898-99 ...	5,830	5,136	4,788	15,754

There was a total increase of 3,553 in the number of trees, saplings and seedlings during the year. The increase was due to new plantations and to more correct count made by the Executive Engineer.

FLOODS.

130. The highest flood levels, recorded on the various rivers crossed by the canal, are shown in the following table :—

NAME OF RIVER.	Locality.	1897-98.		1898-99.		HIGHEST ON RECORD.		REMARKS.
		Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Subarnarekha	Bhograi ...	17th August 1897 ...	113·60	19th June 1898	117·90	June 1868 ...	121·50	
Panchpara ...	Panchpara ...	14th „ „ ...	111·80	17th September „	112·20	Not known ...	118·00	Without date on Mr. Vartannes' plan.
Burrabullong	Nalkul ...	18th October „ ...	114·30	15th „ „	115·70	22nd September 1885.	118·00	
Mutai ...	Charbatia ...	3rd August 1897 ... / 26th October 1897	110·20	19th „ „	110·40	Not known ...	116·50	Ditto ditto.

There was one high flood in the Subornarekha river on the 18th June 1898, when the river rose 11 feet in 12 hours. The highest reading was 117·90 at midnight of the 19th. The high flood level was due to the obstruction caused by the embankment of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway running parallel to the Subarnarekha river for a distance of 10 miles. The Railway Company have since largely increased the water-way of their bridges, and it is anticipated that the next high flood will cause no obstruction. The flood did very little damage to the canal or to the flood embankments. There was only one breach 30 feet long, in Range IV in the 77th mile of the canal.

The highest monsoon levels in the various rages were as follows :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Range III.—Bhograi	... 110·50, 19th October 1897	111·00, 14th October 1898
„ *IVA.*—Jamkunda	... 111·60, 19th „ „	115·00, 19th June „
„ *IVB.*—Nalkul	... 113·50, 18th „ „	114·70, 15th September „
„ *VB.*—Charbatia	... 113·60, 17th „ „	113·80, 12th October „

131. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs, by main sub-heads, for the year and for the five previous years, is shown below:— MAINTENANCE.

SUB-HEADS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Regulators ...	1,115	910	4,061	132	149	1,273	85
River and hill-torrent works.	1,635	4,281	1,640	1,743	1,630	2,186	2,345
Bridges	6,061	3,467	3,720	3,597	4,142	4,197	4,313
Escapes	7,999	2,320	229	22	419	2,198	845
Navigation works ...	8,299	6,579	7,499	29,747	5,767	11,578	6,391
Buildings... ...	6,148	3,167	4,057	6,058	4,474	4,781	4,179
Extra works ...	26,477	30,308	17,238	10,109	15,783	19,983	11,858
Tanks (reservoirs) ...	...	...	...	700	...	140	344
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347
Working steamers ...	500	1,516	1,610	1,417	1,316	1,272	1,803
Total ...	58,234	52,548	40,054	53,525	33,680	47,608	32,510

The cost of the repairs was considerably below the average.

132. The following table gives the results of the working of dredgers in the Orissa Coast Canal during the year:— DREDGING AND SILT CLEARING.

NAMES OF DREDGERS, HOPPER BARGES, AND MUD PUNTS	Cubic feet dredged.	Cost of—		Total.	Lifting rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Removing rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Total rate per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Lifting.	Removing.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dredger Bruce I (*Comus*).	324,250	1,358	1,460	2,818	4·18	4·50	8·68
Dredger Marchant No. I.	65,340	546	294	840	8·36	4·50	12·86
Dredger Marchant No. II (*Jack*).	271,275	1,756	1,261	3,017	6·47	4·64	11·11
Dredger Marchant No. III (Sibpur).	268,550	1,857	1,206	3,063	6·90	4·49	11·39
Total ...	929,415	5,517	4,221	9,738	5·93	4·54	10·47

The quantity of work done by each dredger in the Balasore Division during the year is shown in the following table:—

Name of dredger.	Number of days.				Total cubic feet removed.	Average cubic feet removed per working day.	Total cost.			Average cost per 1,000 cubic feet.		
	Working.	Under repairs.	On transit.	Idle, including Sundays when cleaned.			Lifting.	Removing.	Total.	Lifting.	Removing.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Bruce I (*Comus*)	128	199	5	33	324,250	2,533	1,358	1,460	2,818	4·19	4·50	8·69
,, II (New) ...	203	116	8	44	582,000	2,901	2,071	2,945	5,016	3·51	5·00	8·51
Marchant I ...	170	108	17	70	380,590	2,239	2,055	1,870	3,925	5·46	4·91	10·31
,, II (*Jack*)	166	139*	4	36	271,275	1,634	1,756	1,261	3,017	6·47	4·64	11·11
,, III (*Sibpur*).	183	98	24	60	268,550	1,467	1,857	1,206	3,063	6·91	4·49	11·40
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,833,665	...	9,097	8,742	17,839	...	...	...

* This includes period occupied in transit to Dockyard.

The cost of repairs to each dredger and to 15 punts in the Balasore Division during the year was:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bruce No. I (*Comus*)	2,555	9	11
Do. No. II (New)	1,808	5	8
Marchant No. I	1,886	6	8
Ditto No. II (*Jack*)	1,355	2	10
Ditto No. III (*Sibpur*)	1,586	12	6
15 Mud punts	4,253	9	0
Total ...	13,445	14	7

No silt clearance by hand labour was done either in the Orissa Coast Canal or the Balliaghai drain during the year.

SARAN CANALS.

Capital account.

133. The project was completed in March 1886, and the Capital Account closed from the year 1886-87. During the year under review, Rs. 15,015 were expended, chargeable to—33 Famine Relief, Imperial, and Rs. (—)14 to 43—Minor Works and Navigation under Capital Account. The Revenue account is given below:—

REVENUE ACCOUNT - (Actuals).

Revenue account.

Particulars.	Expenditure—		Particulars.	Receipts—	
	During 1897-98.	During 1898-99.		During 1897-98.	During 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance and repairs	15,444	1,233*	Water-rates ...	3,198	4,318
			Navigation	...	...
			Miscellaneous	464	674
Indirect charges ...	302	24			
			Total ...	3,662	4,992
Total working expenses	15,746	1,257			
			Less—Refunds of revenue.	1,102	Nil
Net revenue ...	(—)13,186	(+)3,735			
Total ...	2,560	4,992	Net total receipts	2,560	4,992

* Includes Rs. 654 charged to 33—Famine Relief Imperial.

134. The receipts on Revenue Account and working expenses of the Saran Canals for the last ten years are shown in the following statement:— FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	22,990	36,823	15,785	1,402	6,764	938	1,139	53	3,198	4,318
Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	123	160	46	34	50	444	411	1,251	464	674
Total ..	23,113	36,983	15,831	1,526	6,814	1,382	1,550	1,304	3,662	4,992
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	...	...	...	...	530	3,182	75	370	1,102	Nil
Net total receipts ..	23,113	36,983	15,831	1,526	6,284	(—) 1,800	1,475	934	2,560	4,992
WORKING EXPENSES.										
Direct charges.										
Maintenance and repairs	24,900	26,454	9,021	9,517	4,111	1,037	856	9,417	13,256	1,061
Establishment	12,422	10,560	3,710	3,772	1,730	447	437	2,185	2,189	172
Tools and plant	991	389	(—) 193	213	112	(—) 5	...	26	28	...
Total direct charges ...	38,313	37,403	12,538	13,502	5,962	1,479	1,293	11,628	15,444	1,233
Indirect charges.										
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances ...	1,739	1,478	519	528	243	63	61	306	302	24
Total indirect charges ...	1,739	1,478	519	528	243	63	61	306	302	24
Total working expenses ...	40,052	38,881	13,057	14,030	6,205	1,542	1,354	11,934	15,746	1,257
Net revenue ...	(—) 16,939	(—) 1,898	2,774	(—) 12,504	79	(—) 3,342	121	(—) 11,000	(—) 13,186	3,735

135. The lengths of the canals and the areas commanded and irrigated by them are given in the following table:— LENGTHS OF CANALS OPEN AND AREAS COMMANDED AND IRRIGATED.

NAME OF CANAL.	1897-98.								1898-99.							
	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Saran Canals.		Miles.			Acres.		Acres.			Miles.			Acres.		Acres.	
Main canal or head cut		6·34								6·34						
Branch Canals.																
I.—Daha feeder ...		3·34	...	...	64,000		1,533	...	...	3·34	...	...	64,000	...	...	...
II.—Gandaki ...		1·57								1·57						
III.—Dhanai ...		1·00								1·00						
IV.—Gangri ...		6·57								6·57						
In addition to the above, the following are maintained:—																
I.—Thakraha Sota ...		1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Roopan Chap Sota		27·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·00	...	...	...	...	...	...

The canals remained closed during the year.

136. The average rainfall on the area under command is shown by seasons in the table below for the last five years:— RAINFALL.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kharif season (August, September, and October) ...	28·55	22·02	10·76	21·39	33·27
Rabi season (November to February)	2·62	0·50	0·99	0·76	1·27
Total of year	51·28	43·42	28·94	51·17	55·93

The rainfall of the year was 55·93 inches, or 4·76 inches more than the previous year. It was more than the year 1896-97 by 26·99 inches. There was long and continued rain for three weeks in September, the total being 21·05 inches during the month, against an average of 7·85 inches.

137. The discharge of the river Gandak taken at Rewa and Siswa on the 8th and 18th March 1899 was 12,063 and 12,990 cubic feet per second, respectively. RIVER DISCHARGE.

IRRIGATION.

138. There was no irrigation done during the year as the canals were closed. The total area irrigated in 1897-98 was 1,552 acres.

The areas irrigated since 1881-82 are given below:—

Year.	Area.	Year.	Area.
1	2	1	2
	Acres.		Acres.
1881-82	666	1890-91	2,226
1882-83	1,747	1891-92	5,965
1883-84	21,122	1892-93	3,560
1884-85	7,223	1893-94	1,568
1885-86	4,565	1894-95	Nil
1886-87	2,146	1895-96	Nil
1887-88	4,218	1896-97	4,080
1888-89	7,213	1897-98	1,552
1889-90	4,215	1898-99	Nil

ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.

139. The assessments, remissions, and collections are shown below.—

YEAR.	Assessments.	Remitted or written off.	Collection to end of March 1899.	Balance to be collected.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97 ...	6,416	232	7,544	2,468
1897-98 ...	3,828	.....		
1898-99 ...	Nil	.....		
Total ...	10,244	232	7,544	2,468

During the year there was no assessment of water-rates, as the canals were closed, but a great improvement was made in the collection of arrears. Out of Rs. 10,244 assessed for 1896-97 and 1897-98, Rs. 7,544 were collected and Rs. 232 remitted or written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,468 at the end of the year still to be collected.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

140. The miscellaneous receipts were Rs. 674, against Rs. 464 in the previous year.

PLANTATIONS.

141. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown below:—

YEAR.	Trees over 12 feet.	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet.	Seedlings below 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1897-98 ...	10,142	5,767	7,376	23,285
1898-99 ...	10,186	5,750	7,349	23,285

142. The highest flood in the river Gandak occurred on 8th September, and reached 241·30 at Siswa. No damage was done to the cross bunds or sluices. FLOODS.

The heavy rain during the month of September caused local floods, but little or no damage was done.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 60, against Rs. 60 and Rs. 77 in 1897-98 and 1896-97.

143. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs during the past five years is shown below:— MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

	Miles.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs to head cut and river protective works	6·34	432	459	392	304	231
Repairs to Daha feeder ...	3·34	166	397	2,568	2,349	405
„ to Gandaki feeder ...	1·57	150				
„ to Dhanai feeder ...	1·00	119				
„ to Gangri feeder ...	6·57	170				
„ to dams and channels ...	...	...	...	1,493	324	...
„ to Sadowa channel ...	5·23	...	...	...	10,279	(—)229
Total ...	...	1,037	856	4,453	13,256	407
Establishment	...	447	437	2,185	2,160	172
Tools and plant (actual) ...	...	(—)5	...	26	28	...
Refund of revenue	...	3,182	75	370	1,102	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	4,661	1,368	7,034	16,546	579

The expenditure of Rs. 579 on maintenance during the year is exclusive of Rs. 654 expended on the Gandaki and Gangri feeders, and charged to 33—Famine Relief, Imperial. This amount was subsequently adjusted by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, against the Revenue Account, Saran Canals.

144. There is no dredging on these canals, as all silt is removed by hand. DREDGING AND SILT CLEARING.

NADIA RIVERS.

145. The rivers comprised in this system are the Bhagirathi, Bhairab-Jalangi, Mathabhanga, and part of the Hooghly. The approximate lengths of the rivers shown below remained the same as last year:— LENGTHS OF RIVERS.

Bhagirathi ...	... 157 miles to Nadia.
Bhairab-Jalangi ...	... 144¼ ditto.
Mathabhanga ...	... 137 miles to junction of the Hooghly river.
Hooghly ...	... 32 miles from Nadia to Chakdaha.
Total	... 470¼ miles.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

146. No capital account of these rivers is kept. The revenue account for the last two years is given below:—

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE—		PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS—	
	During 1897-98.	During 1898-99.		During 1897-98.	During 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Maintenance and repairs.	78,353	70,467	Navigation ...	88,555	89,279
II.—Revenue management.	24,145	23,093	Miscellaneous ...	488	147
Total direct charges ...	1,02,498	93,560	Total ...	89,043	89,426
INDIRECT CHARGES ...	6,361	5,862	*Less*—Refunds of revenue.	...	10
Total working expenses	1,08,859	99,422			
Net revenue ...	(—)19,816	(—)10,006			
Total ...	89,043	89,416	Net total receipts	89,043	89,416

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

147. The receipts on revenue account and working expenses for the last ten years are shown in the following table:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	1,85,983	2,00,598	1,92,718	1,65,380	1,71,168	1,41,419	1,19,981	93,392	88,555	89,279
Miscellaneous	60	136	247	158	86	279	124	82	488	147
Total ...	1,86,043	2,00,644	1,92,965	1,65,538	1,71,252	1,41,698	1,20,105	93,474	89,043	89,426
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	220	192	228	18	1	...	59	...	...	10
Total receipts ...	1,85,823	2,00,452	1,92,737	1,65,520	1,71,251	1,41,698	1,20,046	93,474	89,043	89,416
WORKING EXPENSES.										
Direct Charges.										
Maintenance and repairs, including extensions and improvements.	47,843	52,482	62,704	68,763	77,364	68,588	60,991	69,573	55,088	53,611
Establishment	38,537	45,410	45,838	51,581	38,732	67,669	63,456	60,923	45,433	41,873
Tools and plant	2,250	2,476	1,330	1,044	1,861	1,890	1,150	1,044	2,462	1,044
Suspense accounts	(—) 1,036	5,169	(—)3,015	1,066	478	1,238	2,823	(—)1,155	(—)485	(—)2,968
Total direct charges ...	87,594	1,03,537	1,06,857	1,23,054	1,38,435	1,32,385	1,37,400	1,22,289	1,02,498	93,560
Indirect Charges.										
Leave and pension allowances	5,395	6,357	6,417	7,221	8,222	8,494	8,881	8,529	6,361	5,862
Total indirect charges ...	5,395	6,357	6,417	7,221	8,222	8,494	8,881	8,529	6,361	5,862
Total working expenses ...	92,989	1,09,894	1,13,274	1,30,275	1,46,657	1,40,879	1,46,281	1,30,818	1,08,859	99,422
Net revenue ...	92,834	90,558	79,463	35,245	24,594	819	(—)26,235	(—)37,344	(—)19,816	(—)10,006

The financial result is a slight improvement over that of the previous year.

RAINFALL.

148. No rainfall register is kept up for these rivers.

IRRIGATION.

149. There is no regular irrigation from the Nadia rivers. During the flood season water was supplied, as usual, through the embankment sluice between Lalbagh and Plassey for the irrigation of the rice crop.

150. The several classes of boats which plied on the rivers and the tolls collected from them are tabulated below:— NAVIGATION.

NAME OF RIVER.	NUMBER AND CLASS OF BOATS.								COLLECTIONS BY TOLL COLLECTORS.					
	Up to 100 maunds.	Between 100 and 1,000 maunds.	Between 1,000 and 2,500 maunds.	Between 2,500 and 5,000.	Over 5,000 maunds.	Total.	Number of rafts.	Number of steamers and flats.	Tolls from boats.	Tolls from rafts.	Tolls from steamers and flats.	Total tolls.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...rathi (Jangipur toll-...tion).	No. 6,138	No. 1,763	No. 408	No. 109	No. 11	No. 8,369*	No. 26	No. 195	Rs. 15,362	Rs. 91	Rs. 4,710	Rs. 20,163	Rs. 147	Rs. ...
...rathi and Bhyrub-...langi (Sarupganj toll-...tion).	12,599	10,066	533	73	13	23,284	244	214	42,189	433	2,769	45,391		
...abhanga and Ichamati ...anskhali toll-station).	5,112	5,858	363	36	...	11,369	...	2	23,724	...	1	23,725		
Total, 1898-99 ...	23,849	17,627	1,304	218	24	43,022	270	411	81,275	524	7,480	89,279	147	89,426
Total, 1897-98 ...	23,339	18,790	1,134	198	15	43,476	216	340	84,199	475	3,881	88,555	488	89,043

* Inclusive of empty and passenger boats.

The total realizations of the year showed an increase of Rs. 383 compared with the previous year, in spite of the falling-off both in the number of vessels and collections of tolls at the Sarupganj toll-station. There would probably have been a considerable increase of revenue had not the plague scare of Calcutta interfered with the traffic; the Superintending Engineer reports that boats passing down the rivers actually paid toll to go back again when the boatmen heard of the plague in Calcutta. The reduction in prices during the first six months of the year, combined with the unfavourable state of the Bhagirathi river, also affected the traffic to some extent. The number of steamers using the rivers increased from 284 in the previous year to 314 in 1898-99. The flats increased from 56 to 97. The increase was due to the fact that the steamer companies again commenced to run steamers in the Bhagirathi and Jalangi rivers.

151. The following is a statement of the number of boats, their tonnage, the weight and value of their cargo, and the toll collection :— TRAFFIC.

NAME OF RIVER.	Number of boats, steamers and flats (exclusive of rafts).	Tonnage of boats by canal measurement.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo (exclusive of rafts).	Toll* collection.	Percentage of toll on value of cargo.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bhagirathi	8,564	101,725	45,788	32,91,545	20,066	...
Ditto and Bhyrub-Jalangi	23,498	468,532	69,177	88,76,858	44,947	...
Mathabhanga and Ichamati ...	11,371	116,726	41,177	41,98,469	23,725	...
Total, 1898-99 ...	43,433	686,983	156,142	1,63,66,872	88,738	0·54
Total, 1897-98 ...	43,816	475,391	146,087	1,66,80,608	88,080	0·52

* Tolls from boats, steamers and flats (exclusive of rafts).

There was a slight increase in the weight of cargo, but if a series of years is examined, it will be found that there is a marked decrease in the goods passing along these rivers.

The Superintending Engineer remarks :—

"The falling-off in traffic and collections at Sarupganj, as shown by the above figures, occurred entirely in the Jalangi river and is said to be owing partly to the plague scare and partly to the growing apprehension prevailing among the country boatmen as to the difficulty of navigating this river both at the entrance and at certain intermediate shoals.

It is, however, satisfactory to note that this falling-off at Sarupganj was more than sufficiently compensated for by the increase noticeable at both the Jangipur and Hanskhali toll-stations. The total weight of cargo registered during the year under report was 156,142 tons against 146,087 tons in the previous year. The toll collections rose slightly from Rs. 88,080 in 1897-98 to Rs. 88,738 in 1898-99."

It is often supposed that the decreasing traffic on these rivers is due to their deterioration, but it is at least doubtful if this opinion is correct. The plan which accompanies this note shows the Bhagirathi entrance; concerning this the Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The Executive Engineer reports that "the entrance was practically the same as last year, but with a velocity a good deal less than usual, due probably (apart from the fact of the formation of a shelving bank in front, which caused the main current of the Pudda to flow more in mid-stream, thereby reducing the indraught to the Bhagirati) to the heavy local rainfall during the middle of October, which kept the Bhagirathi up, while the Ganges was falling rapidly, and so rendered the current at the mouth still more sluggish."

On the tracing which accompanies this report is marked roughly the position of the head of the Bhagirathi from 1822 up to date.

Training works at the entrance were started on the 21st October, with a bed level of 56·20 and a minimum depth of 7 feet, and eventually a channel was scoured down to 47·40 by the 16th November, but unfortunately it began silting up outside the training works, and although these were extended out into the Pudda, they failed to be of any practical good, as the velocity was too small. The entrance, though it did not actually run dry even in May 1899, was practically closed for through traffic from the beginning of January 1899, when the depth was only 18 inches.

The number of shoals trained was 61, against 63 in the previous year. The training works done in this river between its entrance and Nadia extended over a length of 154,772 lineal feet, against 177,495 feet in the previous year."

STEAMER SERVICE.

152. No transport service was maintained by Government on these rivers during the year. The steamer service kept by the several companies is shown in the statement below:—

Nature of Service.	Terminal Station.		Outward and inward.	Period.
	From—	To—		
1	2	3	4	5
	Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, Limited.			
Twice a week	Calcutta ...	Jiaganj ...	Both ...	From 2nd July to 1st December 1898.
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Katwa ...	Do. ...	From 27th June 1898 to 10th January 1899.
Ditto ...	Azimganj ...	Jangipur and Dhulyan.	Do. ...	From 6th July to 12th November 1898.
Thrice daily	Berhampore ...	Azimganj ...	Do. ...	From 24th June to 29th November 1898.
Ditto ...	Lalbagh ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	All the year round.
	East Indian Railway Company.			
Occasional ...	Rajmahal ...	Jangipur ...	Both ...	From 21st July to 5th October 1898.
	India General Steam Navigation Company.			
Occasional ...	North-Western Provinces.	Calcutta ...	Both ...	From 28th July to 2nd September 1898.
	Rivers Steam Navigation Company.			
Occasional ...	North-Western Provinces.	Calcutta ...	Both ...	From 11th August to 5th September 1898.

153. The cost of the revenue establishment for the last five years is shown below:— REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

	1893-94	1894-95.	1885-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Salary and commission of Collectors.	12,644	14,807	14,010	14,338	13,827	13,925	13,762
Cost of office establishment.	3,901	8,494	8,407	8,820	9,169	8,758	8,514
Travelling allowance ...	525	766	756	793	726	713	390
Contingencies ...	947	395	409	422	423	513	427
Total ...	23,017	24,462	23,582	24,373	24,145	23,915	23,093

There was a decrease of Rs. 1,052 compared with the previous year. The decrease took place in the toll stations at Jangipur and Sarupganj.

154. The miscellaneous receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 147 against Rs. 488 in the previous year. MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

155. The only plantations in connection with the Nadia rivers are those on the berms of the Bhagirathi embankment (Schedule D, No. 94). The number of trees during the year compared with the previous year is shown in the following statement:— PLANTATIONS.

YEAR.	Trees over 12 feet.	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet.	Seedlings below 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1897-98 ...	18,401	3,496	736	22,633
1898-99 ...	22,311	3,109	1,343	26,763

The increase during the year is due to bamboo having been shown in numbers and not by clumps, as was done last year.

156. There was a very high flood in the Bhagirathi river during the year. The highest reading of the Berhampore gauge was 29·72 feet on the 24th September 1898. The flood was the highest since 1894, but it was lower than the highest recorded flood of 1890 by 1 foot $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The peculiar features of the flood were its long duration, the lateness of its maximum rise, and its exceedingly rapid fall. The gauge readings at Gheria and Berhampore for the last ten years are given below:— FLOODS.

YEAR.	Berhampore.	Gheria.
1889	30·37	34·00
1890	30·96	34·70
1891	26·58	29·30
1892	29·12	31·55
1893	27·96	30·75
1894	30·30	32·75
1895	26·12	28·80
1896	25·33	28·50
1897	27·25	30·00
1898	29·72	32·06

The highest flood levels of 1898-99 of the Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Mathabhanga rivers at Berhampore, Surupganj and Hanskhali are compared below with the highest levels in the previous year, and with the highest levels on record. The readings given are the heights above mean sea level:—

River.	Locality.	1897-98.		1898-99.		Highest known.	
		Date.	Gauge Reading.	Date.	Gauge Reading.	Date.	Gauge Reading.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhagirathi ...	Berhampore... ...	29th August 1897 ...	27·25	24th September 1898	29·72	15th August 1890 ...	30·96
Jalangi	Surupganj	2nd September 1897	27·35	24th ,, ,,	31·80	28th ,, ,, ...	34·88
Mathabhanga ...	Hanskhali	31st August 1897 ...	20·92	29th ,, ,,	25·96	3rd September 1890	30·93

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

157. The charges for maintenance and repairs (exclusive of establishment and tools and plant) are detailed below:—

Particulars.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Re-opening lower entrance channel, Bhagirathi river.	546	...	...	...	...	109	...
Training works in river Bhagirathi	51,491	41,642	45,694	36,602	28,334	40,750	25,439
,, ,, Bhyrub	4,318	3,989	6,107	5,840	5,000	4,091	4,889
,, ,, Jalangi	6,439	7,054	6,932	5,549	6,668	6,528	7,155
,, ,, Mathabhanga ...	2,669	2,717	844	1,739	1,776	1,827	2,110
Sounding Nadia rivers	6,500	6,535	5,731	6,059	5,829	6,131	6,081
Maintaining and working divisional boats ...	2,635	2,403	2,297	2,876	2,832	2,627	2,394
Petty and other charges	3,394	4,178	2,386	2,508	4,419	3,377	5,522
Total ...	77,364	68,588	69,991	60,873	54,858*	65,335	53,611

* Exclusive of land charges amounting to Rs. 230.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Nadia rivers, inclusive of charges for extensions and improvements of lands and establishment and tools and plant, but exclusive of indirect charges, was Rs. 93,560, as compared with Rs. 1,02,498 of the previous year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 8,938. The reduction in the Public Works establishment charges from Rs. 21,288 to Rs. 18,780 was caused by the apportionment of a considerable portion of these charges to works and repairs under "Agricultural and Provincial" respectively.

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 93,560 on maintenance and repairs, Rs. 48,059 were spent on training works, Rs. 5,552 on other works, Rs. 18,780 and Rs. 23,093 on Public Works and Navigation establishment charges, respectively, Rs. 1,044 on tools and plant, and Rs. (—)2,968 on suspense accounts.

DREDGING AND SILT CLEARING.

158. No work was done under this head except at a few shoals, where sand was cleared by hand, in order to keep up a running stream of good drinking-water for the towns and villages along the river banks.

WRECKS.

159. The wrecked boats removed from the beds of the rivers during the year were 17 besides 179 trees and 45 bamboo clumps. Several trees were also cut down and removed from the cutting banks to prevent their falling into the rivers and endangering the safety of the navigable channels. The banks were, as usual, marked with sign poles to indicate the deep water channels.

GAIGHATA AND BUXI KHAL.

LENGTH OF KHAL, MAINTENANCE.

160. The length of this khal is 7½ miles.

161. The cost of maintaining it during the year under review, exclusive of refunds of revenue was Rs. 395, against Rs. 681 in the previous year. The right of collecting tolls has been leased for five years, commencing from the year 1896-97, at an annual rental of Rs. 4,500. The lessees have paid the full amount for the year under review.

EDEN CANAL.

LENGTHS OF CANAL, CHANNELS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

162. This canal is not navigable. It lies partly in the Burdwan and partly in the Hooghly district, its supply of water being obtained from the Damodar. No Capital or Revenue Account is maintained. The aggregate length of the canal and its excavated channels including the two distributaries which were completed in 1897-98 was 45⅛ miles, as detailed below:—

	Miles.	Feet.
Joojooty sluice and channel, Nos. 1 and 2 ...	2	0
Eden Canal proper	19½	0
Kana Damodar junction cut	2½	0
Saraswati junction cut	2½	0
Connecting channel between the Rankini Doho and the Kana Damodar	½	0
Connecting channel between the Rankini Doho and Kana Nadi	⅛	0
Distributary No. 1	7	4,720
Ditto No. 2	9	4,055
	45⅛	...

Besides the above, the natural channels of the Kana Nadi, Kana Damodar, Banka Nala, and North Saraswati are included in the system.

The gross area commanded by the Eden canal is about 300,000 acres, of which about 200,000 acres are culturable and 100,000 acres irrigable.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

163. Revenue accounts are not kept of this Canal: the receipts and expenditure for 1898-99 and the five previous years are given below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of previous five years.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	35,943	29,674	30,763	36,775	35,789	33,789	28,333
Miscellaneous ...	620	576	355	316	453	464	592
Total ...	36,563	30,250	31,118	37,091	36,242	34,253	28,925
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	654	50	201	556	407	374	200
Net total receipts ...	35,909	30,200	30,917	36,535	35,835	33,879	28,725
Working expenses.							
Works	515	12,554	3,072	51,385	32,294	19,964	8,102
Maintenance and repairs	35,619	25,303	37,341	28,039	16,930	28,646	21,386
Establishment ...	13,474	14,129	14,951	28,625	17,537	17,743	9,495
Tools and plant ...	732	752	606	408	276	555	397
Total expenditure ...	50,340	52,738	55,970	1,08,457	67,037	66,908	39,380
Net revenue ...	(−)14,431	(—)22,538	(—)25,053	(−)71,922	(−)31,202	(—)33,029	(—)10,655

The outlay on account of original works during the year was Rs. 8,102 only; the expenditure was confined to the payment of the cost of land acquired for the distributaries constructed in 1897-98. The receipts during the year were Rs. 7,110 less than in the previous year. The decrease was due to the heavy rainfall throughout the cultivating season which retarded the work of collection and reduced the demand for canal-water for irrigation purposes. There was an increase of Rs. 4,456 on maintenance and repairs. It was due to several minor works of improvement having been carried out during the year. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 39,380 against Rs. 67,037, and the net revenue was a deficit of Rs. 10,655 only against a deficit of Rs. 31,202

in the previous year. The result of the year's operations was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. The revenue was below the average of the previous five years but the expenditure also was considerably less. The canal was maintained in an efficient condition during the year.

RAINFALL. 164. The rainfall registered at Edilpur in the Burdwan district was 72·14 inches, as compared with 62·88 in 1897-98, the fall during the *kharif* season being 48·52 inches, or 4·71 more than that of the previous year.

CROP EXPERIMENTS. 165. Regarding crop experiments, the Superintending Engineer writes:—

"Nineteen crop experiments were made with paddy crops by subordinates, of which ten were made on irrigated lands and nine on unirrigated lands. These experiments showed that the average outturn of an acre of middle class land irrigated by canal-water was 33 maunds 5 seers of paddy and 37 maunds and 7 seers of straw weighed dry, while the average outturn of an acre of similar land which did not receive the benefit of canal-water was 20 maunds 1 seer of paddy and 25 maunds 28 seers of straw.

The results of the experiments seem unreliable, as the average yield of paddy in the Midnapore and Orissa canals is 17 maunds 14 seers and 24 maunds 28 seers, respectively. The Executive Engineer will be directed to supervise the experiments next year."

The Chief Engineer quite agrees with the Superintending Engineer in thinking that these results cannot be accepted, and that the Executive Engineer should check the experiments next year.

AREAS LEASED AND IRRIGATED. 166. The total area leased was 26,918 acres, as compared with 23,615 acres in 1897-98, showing an increase of 3,303 acres. The increase was due to the execution of some new leases on the banks of the Ilsura khal and the Ghea, Dhoosi, and Kana Nadis in the Hooghly district.

In addition to the areas leased permits were issued for 2,318 acres for single watering from the Kana Damodar beyond the area commanded by the Eden Canal.

The total area irrigated during the year was 29,757 acres, consisting of 19,938 acres of *kharif* and 441 acres of *rabi* in the Burdwan district, and 9,080 acres of *kharif* and 298 acres of *rabi* in the Hooghly district, as compared with 24,487 acres in the previous year, viz., 17,557 acres of *kharif* and 520 acres of *rabi* in the former and 6,083 acres of *kharif* and 327 acres of *rabi* in the latter district. Out of the total area of 739 acres of *rabi* irrigated during the year, 143 acres were sugarcane.

The increase in the area under *kharif* irrigation was mainly due to the construction of the distributaries.

The decrease in *rabi* irrigation in both the Burdwan and Hooghly districts was due to the ample rainfall throughout the *kharif* season, especially in September and October 1898 which reduced the demand for canal-water.

There was only one case of surreptitious irrigation during the year. Thirty-six acres were irrigated without a permit in the Hooghly district. The area was assessed at the rate of Re. 1 per bigha.

The following statement shows the area irrigated during the last five years:—

YEAR.	Long lease.	Season lease	One flushing beyond area commanded.	Unauthorized irrigation.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1893-94 ...	11,601	138	...	...	11,739
1894-95 ...	19,650	20	720	...	20,390
1895-96 ...	30,195	1,984	3,884	158	36,221
1896-97 ...	16,580	2,362	2,352	...	21,294
1897-98 ...	21,850	1,459	1,178	...	24,487
Average of previous five years ...	19,975	1,193	1,627	31	22,826
1898-99 ...	24,959	2,444	2,318	36	29,757

There was an increase of 5,270 acres in the total area irrigated during the year, as compared with the previous year, and an increase of nearly 30

per cent. as compared with the average of the previous five years. The result was satisfactory, considering that the rainfall of the year was both plentiful and evenly distributed.

DUTY OF WATER.

167. The duty per cubic foot of discharge utilized during the *kharif* season was 145·95 acres. But this duty is unreliable, as, owing to the heavy rainfall throughout the season, there was little demand for canal-water. The correct duty of water in the *rabi* season could not be given as the discharge of water utilized was partly used for filling tanks for domestic purposes, &c.

DEMAND, COLLECTION, AND BALANCE.

168. The water-rates assessed during the year amounted to Rs. 33,876, as compared with Rs. 29,825 in 1897-98, and adding the unrealized balance (Rs. 17,304) of the six previous years, the gross demand for the year was Rs. 51,180, against Rs. 56,343 of the preceding year. Deducting Rs. 2,857 on account of commissions paid on advance payment, and remissions amounting to Rs. 522, the net assessment of the year was Rs. 47,801.

The collections of the year amounted to Rs. 28,239.* This sum includes Rs. 249 on account of stamp fee and interest which were realized by the certificate officers of Burdwan and Hooghly, and Rs. 200 which were refunded to the lessees for non-irrigation of water to their tanks. The net collection, therefore, was Rs. 27,790. The unrealized balance at the close of the year was Rs. 20,011 against Rs. 17,304 in the previous year. Deducting Rs. 10,699, which were subsequently written off as irrecoverable under Bengal Government orders No. 4T.I.A, dated 13th May 1899, the net balance was Rs. 9,312. The arrears are far larger than they should be, and the Superintending Engineer will be specially addressed on the subject.

* The Examiner has shown in his Finance Accounts for 1898-99 Rs. 28,333. The difference Rs. 94 has been shown by the Executive Engineer as miscellaneous receipts.

The revised water-rate rules for the Eden Canal were framed in March 1898 on the lines of the revised rules for the Midnapore Canal, with the object of removing the inconveniences and difficulties in granting remissions, in filling tanks with canal-water for domestic use, and in supplying water for manufacturing and other purposes. They were passed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 22nd August 1898, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem.

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

169. The cost of the temporary revenue establishment employed during the year for the supervision and management of irrigation was Rs. 4,338 against Rs. 4,578 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 240.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

170. The miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 686 inclusive of Rs. 94 shown by Examiner as water-rate receipts, against Rs. 453 in 1897-98.

PLANTATIONS.

171. There was no expenditure on plantations during the year.

Nine trees above 12 feet in height and thirteen saplings died within the year, reducing the total number of trees from 300 to 278.

FLOODS.

172. There were six floods in the Damodar river during the year. The maximum reading of the floods of the 19th June and 15th September were 16 feet 6 inches or only 4 inches lower than the previous highest known flood at Edilpur. No damage was done to the canal.

MADHUBAN CANAL.

LENGTH OF CANAL.

173. The length of this canal is $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles in the Champaran district.

EXPENDITURE.

174. The expenditure incurred on its maintenance during the last five years is shown below:—

PARTICULARS.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works ...	...	...	...	...	34*
Maintenance ...	5,567	2,488	3,859	4,210	6,882
Establishment ...	2,405	1,269	1,861	2,229	2,610
Tools and plant ...	36	7	71	32	43
Refunds of revenue	27	44	...	...	...
Total ...	8,035	3,808	5,791	6,471	9,569

* This relates to the expenditure on the Triboni and Dhaka Canals. It has been erroneously shown by Examiner against Madhuban Canal. The amount will be written back in his next year's accounts.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,064 more than last year. The increase was due to the cost of repairing the damage caused by the flood of September to the Teur weir approaches, the embankment on the east up-stream side of the weir, and the canal banks.

RAINFALL. 175. The rainfall during the year was 74·60 inches, against 59·40 inches in the previous year.

REVENUE. 176. No revenue is derived from irrigation on this canal, as water-rates are not recovered. The miscellaneous receipts during the year were Rs. 120, against Rs. 214 in 1897-98.

IRRIGATION. 177. The total area irrigated during the year was 3,190 acres, as compared with 2,000 acres in the previous year. The increase of 1,190 acres was due to the great demand for water from the middle of October to end of December.

The areas of the different crops irrigated during the last five years were as follows:—

NATURE OF CROP.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bhadoi ...	...	...	...	482	254
Kharif ...	5,033	980	5,873	958	2,010
Rabi ...	117	112	1,905	174	...
Poppy ...	322	783	2,342	386	926
Hot-weather crops ...	46	379	1,131	...	...
Total ...	5,518	2,254	11,251	2,000	3,190

PLANTATIONS. 178. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown below:—

YEAR.	Trees over 12 feet.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1897-98 ...	245	242	230	717
1898-99 ...	245	250	218	713

GENERAL RESULTS.

179. The net results of the year 1898-99, compared with those of the previous quinquennial period, are shown below:— NET REVENUE.

PARTICULARS.	Receipts from all sources.	Working expenses, including refunds of revenue (direct and indirect charges).	Profit or loss.
1	2	3	4
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of five years ending March 1898.	17,62,234	14,47,169	+3,15,065
1898-99	18,53,877	14,41,402	+4,12,475
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.			
For which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.			
Average of five years ending March 1898.	5,25,197	3,50,062	+1,75,135
1898-99	4,89,802	3,66,657	+1,23,145
For which only Revenue accounts are kept.			
Average of five years ending March 1898.	1,26,107	1,43,346	(—)17,239
1898-99	93,926	99,863	(—) 5,937
For which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.			
Average of five years ending March 1898.	34,377	73,779	(—)39,402
1898-99	29,045	49,149*	(—)20,104
Total ... Average of five years ending March 1898.	24,47,915	20,14,356	+4,33,559
Total ... 1898-99 ...	24,66,650	19,57,071	+5,09,579

* Exclusive of Rs. 18,288 expended on the Tribeni Canal and survey of Brahmaputra river.

Compared with the revised estimates of receipts and expenditure (direct charges) for 1898-99, the total actual receipts, show an increase of Rs. 15,650 and the expenditure, a decrease of Rs. 96,609.

180. Reckoned on earnings, that is, on assessed revenue, as opposed to actual receipts, the net results of the Major Irrigation Works for the last two years were as follows:— EARNINGS.

YEAR.	Earnings.	Working expenses.	Profit or loss.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98 ...	19,20,025	14,55,076	(+) 4,64,949
1898-99 ...	18,61,673	14,41,402	(+) 4,20,271

ARREARS.

181. The work done during the year in the recovery of water-rates was particularly good. On the Orissa and Sone Canals there were no arrears at all, and the result may be regarded as highly satisfactory. There was an increase in the arrears on the Midnapore Canal from Rs. 3,518 to Rs. 5,718. This was due to the villagers in the Antra subdivision having declined to pay up their rates, as they expected that remissions would be granted to the villages in which the rice crop had suffered considerable damage.

The figures for the three canal systems are given below:—

CANALS.	Outstanding on 1st April 1898.	Demand of 1898-99.	Collected or adjusted.	Outstanding on 1st April 1899.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	664	2,73,191	2,73,855	Nil
Midnapore	3,518	1,12,341	1,10,141	5,718
Sone	1,475	9,30,504	9,31,979	Nil
Total ...	5,657	13,16,036	13,15,975	5,718

VALUE OF CROPS.

182. In the following table a comparison is made between the approximate value of crops irrigated by Major Irrigation Works during 1898-99 and the previous year:—

CANALS.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Area irrigated.	Value of crops.	Area irrigated.	Value of crops.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Orissa	195,602	71,26,786	194,847	71,04,804
Midnapore	72,206	22,38,386	74,901	19,34,946
Sone	433,445	1,68,71,871	440,796	1,31,65,003
Total ...	701,253	2,62,37,043	710,544	2,22,04,753

The average value per acre of the various crops irrigated has decreased from Rs. 37·41 to Rs. 31·25.

DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.

183. The date fixed for the submission of revenue reports to the office of the Chief Engineer is the 5th September. The dates when the different reports were received are shown below:—

		In 1898.	In 1899.
Orissa Circle ...	Superintending Engineer's report ...	6th September.	1st September.
South-Western Circle	Ditto ditto ...	1st ditto.	31st August.
Sone Circle ...	Ditto ditto ...	29th August.	31st ditto.

All were punctual.

184. Although the results of the working of the canals in Bengal for 1898-99 are not as good as those of last year or the year before, yet they may be considered fairly satisfactory.

ORISSA CANALS.

The total area assessed on the Orissa Canals was below that of last year by a small amount, due to the lesser area of *rabi* irrigation. Revised water-rate rules were brought into force on the 23rd of May 1899 for these canals, but they did not make any material change in the system of irrigation. The reduction in the number of complaints and the small number of cases pending at the close of the year is a satisfactory feature. The reduction in tonnage of rice carried over the canals was due to the slackness in the export trade. The number of passengers carried showed a decrease of 34,875 compared with last year, and this may be set down chiefly to the opening of the railway at Cuttack. It is almost certain that the whole of the passenger traffic between Calcutta and Cuttack and *vice versâ* will ultimately be diverted to the railway, but how far the goods traffic will be affected remains to be seen. The weeds in the High Level Canal, Range I, proved a source of great trouble and expense, and were especially bad during the year under review, as the exigence of the steamer service prevented a closure of the canal, and the growth of the weeds received no check. When the steamer service is withdrawn it will become necessary to close the canal for a protracted period in the hot weather to kill the weeds.

SONE CANALS.

The large increase in the length of the village channels constructed by the villagers themselves, which amounted to over 350 miles, is a sure sign that cultivators thoroughly appreciate the extra facility for water distribution which is gained by the construction of properly designed field-channels. The rainfall, though in excess of last year, was not so favourably distributed, and the practical failure of the *hathia* rain was the direct cause of the increased area assessed for unauthorized use of water. The result of the collection is a matter for congratulation: cent. per cent. has been collected, including last year's arrears, and the collection staff deserve great credit for the energetic and tactful manner in which the realization of the water-rates has been carried out. The great care with which the assessment papers were prepared and the punctuality with which they were submitted to the Collection Department were, no doubt, important factors in attaining such excellent results. The navigation receipts are the heaviest on record, but it is unlikely that they will remain so high, as the carriage of materials for the Moghulserai-Gaya Railway gave them a temporary impetus, which it would be unreasonable to expect to last. It is satisfactory to note that the means adopted for flushing the deposit of silt and checking its accumulation at the heads of the canals continues to act successfully. The cost of silt clearance was greater than last year, but the excess expenditure is explained by the closure of the canals, during which period the opportunity was taken for doing extensive silt clearance by hand above and below the locks and at the bifurcations. The system of flushing the canals during the cold and hot-weather months has proved most satisfactory in checking the growth of weeds.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

The results of working this canal are not encouraging. The reduction in revenue is very marked, and is attributable partly to the depression in trade and partly to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The expenditure on maintenance was the highest since the year 1894-95, and was entirely due to the large sum which had to be expended in making good the damage done to the canal works by the floods of June 1898.

HIJILI TIDAL CANAL.

As in the case of the other navigable canals in Bengal, there was a marked falling off in the tollage receipts, which is attributed mainly to general depression in trade.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

There was a decrease in the number of boats which entered the Circular and Eastern Canals. The decrease was partly due to the bad jute season, and partly to silt-clearing operations in Tolly's Nala, which was closed for the purpose. The number of steamers which paid toll for using the Sundarbans route has increased since last year, and a further increase is anticipated.

NADIA RIVERS.

The net revenue from the Nadia rivers shows a slight improvement over that of last year, but this is only due to apportionment of establishment charges, and, so far as can be seen at present, it is hopeless to expect any future material increase in the toll-collections.

SARAN CANALS.

There was a considerable increase in the maintenance charges of these canals, which was due to the damage caused to the head-works by the September flood.

MADHUBAN CANAL. EDEN CANAL.

The working of this canal does not present any special points of interest.

Revised water-rate rules were passed for this canal and are now in force. The rules do not in any way alter the system of irrigation.

R. B. BUCKLEY,
Chief Engineer, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th November 1899.

Particulars.	Orissa Canals.			Midnapore Canal.	Hijili Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.			Saran Canals.	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	Orissa Coast Canal.
	Mahanadi Series.	Brahmini-Byturni Series.	Total.			Eastern Main Canal Series.	Western Main Canal Series.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Source of supply of water	River Mahanadi.	Rivers Brahmini and Byturni.	...	River Cossye	Rivers Rupnarain and Russalpur.	River Sone.			River Gandak.	River Hooghly and Sundarban creeks.	Rivers Russalpur, Subarnarekha, Panchpara, Burrabolong and Mutai.
Minimum discharge of river—cubic feet per second. { Kharif ... / Rabi ... / Hot weather }	Not taken	Not taken	...	200 / 22 / 5	Tidal Canal for navigation only.	5,257 ... October 22nd, 1883 / 1,868 ... February 16th, 1884 / 432 ... May 31st, 1884			5,082 / March 26th, 1884.	Tidal Canals for navigation only.	Tidal Canal for navigation only.
Maximum discharge of canals—cubic feet per second ...	3,902	2,156	6,058	1,500		1,860	4,500	6,350	1,084		
Average annual rainfall ... ... Inches	57·92	62·77	58·87	51·48		45·54	42·29	43 31	44·19		
Gross area commanded ... ... Acres	459,378	137,500	596,878	180,000		406,155	1,327.354	1,733,509	64,000		
Culturable area ... ... ,,	439,951	137,500	577,451	173,160		317,307	1,036.995	1,354,302	50,000		
Area irrigable by complete project ... ... ,,	371,462	96,372	467,834	126,000		309,040	707,360	1,016,400	50,000		
Area irrigable at present... ... ... ,,	164,684	64,282	228.966	125,000		309,040	707,360	1,016,400	30,000		
Sanctioned estimate*—											
Direct charges ... ... Rs.	2,59,98,974		2,59,98,974	82,80,766	25,51,729	2,58,52,437		2,58,52,437	6,69,570	63,38,402	43,73,238
Indirect ,, ... ,,	5,85,046		5,85,046	1,84,661	63,513	9,17,648		9,17,648	27,183	89,553	1,06,639
Interest during construction ... ... ,,	1,21,54,723		1,21,54,723	54,17,730	2,17,460	29,67,227		29,67,227	...	...	...
Total estimate ... ,,	3,87,38,343		3,87,38,343	1,28,83,157	28,32,702	2,97,37,312		2,97,37,312	6,96,753	64,27,955	44,79,877
Expenditure to end of 1898-99—											
Direct charges ... ... Rs.	2,57,88,378		2,57,88,378	82,80,766	25.51,729	2,58,43,002		2,58,43,002	6,94,392	63,69,011	44,25,796
Indirect ,, ... ,,	5,84,773		5,84,773	1,84,661	63,513	9,17,496		9,17,496	27,196	92,241	1,06,616
Interest during construction ... ... ,,	2,37,97,193		2,37,97,193	87,24,289	22,41,586	2,38,43,658		2,38,43,658	...	...	...
Total expenditure ... ,,	5,01,70,344		5,01,70,344	1,71,89,716	48,56,828	5,06,04,156		5,06,04,156	7,21,588	64,61,252	45,32,412
Works as now sanctioned—											
Main canals, irrigation ... ... Miles	188¾	31½	170¼	53	Nil	86¼	132½	218½	6½	Nil	Nil
Branch ,, ,, ... ,,	110½	6½	117½	19	Nil	Nil	148½	148½	12½	Nil	Nil
Distributaries, including village channels ... ,,	1,766¾	384	2,150¾	304·89	Nil	350½	879	1,229¼	Nil	Nil	Nil
Of above—											
Navigable channels ... ... Miles	202½	38	240½	72	29	86¼	132½	218¾	Nil	47†	102½
Works completed at end of 1898-99—											
Main canals, irrigation ... ... Miles	138¾	31½	170¼	53	Nil	86¼	132½	218½	6½	Nil	Nil
Branch ,, ,, ... ,,	103	6½	109½	19	Nil	Nil	148½	148½	12½	Nil	Nil
Distributaries, including village channels ... ,,	971¾	129½	1,101¼	283·97	Nil	350½	881	1,231¼	Nil	Nil	Nil
Of above—											
Navigable channels ... ... Miles	166¾	38	204¾	72	29	86¼	132½	218½	Nil	47†	102½

* This shows the cost of construction as now estimated as per Examiner's Administrative Accounts for 1898-99.

† This length is that of the Calcutta and new cut canals and Tolly's Nala, with 20 miles of Kaorapukur khal. The Eastern Canals are 316 miles in length, steamer route 350 miles, and bheel route between Kumar and Madhumati rivers connecting Khulna with Madaripur, 24 miles. Total length of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals System, 737 miles.

IB.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR, AND UP TO END OF, 1898-99.

Irrigation Works.		Direct Charges (Net Expenditure).						Indirect charges, exclusive of interest.	Total capital, excluding interest.	Simple interest.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense.	Loss by exchange.	Total.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major Irrigation Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Project ...	To end of previous year	1,87,36,536	46,51,649	20,42,349	22,026	2,68,070	(a)2,57,20,630	5,82,451	2,63,03,081	2,27,67,013
	During 1898-99 ...	72,229	16,495	1,034	—22,010	...	67,748	2,322	70,070	10,30,180
Midnapore Canal	To end of previous year	53,57,053	19,21,656	9,07,257	...	94,800	82,80,766	1,84,661	84,65,427	83,93,059
	During 1898-99 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,31,230
Hijili Tidal Canal	To end of previous year	18,04,139	5,83,411	1,41,389	...	22,790	25,51,729	63,513	26,15,242	21,39,517
	During 1898-99 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,069
Sone Project ...	To end of previous year	1,85,66,202	51,81,119	20,74,876	9	52,240	2,58,74,446	9,17,103	2,67,91,549	2,28,09,309
	During 1898-99 ...	9,522	2,809	—43,788	13	...	—31,444	393	—31,051	10,34,349
Total ...	To end of previous year	4,44,63,930	1,23,37,835	51,65,871	22,035	4,37,900	6,24,27,571	17,47,728	6,41,75,299	5,61,08,898
	During 1898-99 ...	81,751	19,304	— 42,754	—21,997	...	36,30	2,715	39,019	24,97,828
Minor Works and Navigation.										
Tirhut Project ...	To end of previous year	90,685	4,33,943	6,797	...	...	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	...
	During 1898-99 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damodar „ ...	To end of previous year	40,677	94,864	4,800	...	...	1,40,341	16,239	1,56,580	...
	During 1898-99 ...	— 1,200	...	...	...	...	—1,200	...	—1,200	...
Suran „ ...	To end of previous year	4,89,269	1,64,170	25,952	...	...	6,79,391	27,183	7,06,574	...
	During 1898-99 ...	11,640	92	3,268	1	...	15,001	13	15,014	...
Orissa Coast Canal	To end of previous year	33,80,397	7,55,587	2,32,987	41,987	...	44,10,958	1,06,518	45,17,476	...
	During 1898-99 ...	3,095	699	...	11,044	...	14,838	98	14,936	...
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	To end of previous year	(b)53,35,361	5,75,751	3,89,949	2,957	...	63,04,018	90,948	63,94,966	...
	During 1898-99 ..	52,140	9,234	...	3,619	...	64,993	1,293	66,286	...
Total ...	To end of previous year	93,26,389	20,24,315	6,60,485	44,944	...	1,20,66,133	3,15,538	1,23,81,671	...
	During 1898-99 ...	65,675	10,025	3,268	14,664	...	93,632	1,404	95,036	...
Grand Total ...	To end of previous year	5,38,00,8[illegible]	1,43,62,150	58,26,356	66,979	4,37,900	7,44,93,704	20,63,266	7,65,56,970	5,61,08,898
	During 1898-99 ...	1,47[illegible]	29,329	—39,486	—7,333	...	1,29,936	4,119	1,34,055	24,97,828

(a) Includes Rs. 940 standing at debit of suspense since 1872-73 under the head 49—Irrigation works on account of the Government of India, has been added to the head 43—Minor Works and Navigation—*Vide* Accountant-General, Public Works Department No. 3630 E. B and O. dated 20th June 1899.

(b) Includes Rs. 832 on account of Profit and Loss.

NOTE.

Receipts on Capital Account deducted from the following heads:—

		Works.	Establishment.	Tools.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Project ...	To end of previous year ...	45,215	13,300	28,280	86,795
	During 1898-99	...	...	...	...
Midnapore Canal ...	To end of previous year ...	12,668	7,300	11,590	31,558
	During 1898-99	...	...	...	...
Hijili Tidal Canal	To end of previous year ...	10	...	915	925
	During 1898-99	...	...	...	...
Sone Project ...	To end of previous year ...	2,29,213	32,711	1,52,226	4,14,150
	During 1898-99	3,000	...	...	3,000
Tirhut Project ...	To end of previous year ...	45	74	39	158
	During 1898-99	...	...	...	...
Damodar Project ...	To end of previous year ...	49,919	...	2,300	52,249
	During 1898-99	1,200	...	...	1,200
Saran Project ...	To end of previous year ...	498	...	...	498
	During 1898-99	...	...	...	...
Orissa Coast Canal	To end of previous year ...	3,028	260	5	3,293
	During 1898-99	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	To end of previous year ...	54,467	...	...	54,467
	During 1898-99	...	...	...	...

I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION

Realizations under main heads of

IRRIGATION WORKS.	REVENUE (ACTUAL RECEIPTS).											
	IRRIGATION.			Navigation.	Plantations and lands.	Water-power.	Miscellaneous	Total.	Refund of revenue.	Gross receipts (less refunds).	REVENUE	
	Water-rates directly paid.	Share of land revenue.	Total.								Establish	
											Direction.	Execution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Project	2,72,382	...	2,72,382	1,72,649	5,628	...	20,895	4,60,554	4,062	4,65,492	4,840	73,629
Midnapore Canal	1,07,554	...	1,07,554	1,03,681	103	...	22,454	2,33,772	5,040	2,28,732	4,358	11,383
Hijili Tidal Canal	...	...	...	73,759	22	...	1,505	75,286	980	74,306	642	6,514
Sone Project	9,29,016	...	9,29,016	1,06,564	2,883	1,031	36,771	10,75,265	3,853	10,71,412	4,135	99,734
	13,08,952	...	13,08,952	4,55,653	8,636	1,031	81,625	18,53,877	13,935	18,39,942	13,975	1,91,260
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.												
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.												
Saran Project	4,318	...	4,318	...	5	...	669	4,992	...	4,992	26	60
Orissa Coast Canal ...	...	...	...	72,954	...	...	2,082	75,036	1,942	73,094	1,211	7,739
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	...	...	...	3,77,692	...	...	32,082	4,09,774	493	4,09,281	3,699	25,134
Total ...	4,318	...	4,318	4,50,646	5	...	35,433	4,89,802	2,435	4,87,367	4,936	32,933
Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.												
Nadia Rivers	...	...	...	89,279	...	...	147	89,426	10	89,416	1,340	8,050
Gaighatta and Buxi Khal	...	...	...	4,500	...	...	...	4,500	36	4,464	7	45
Total ...	...	...	...	93,779	...	...	147	93,926	46	93,880	1,347	8,095
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.												
Eden Canal	28,333	...	28,333	...	...	...	592	28,925	200	28,725	...	...
Madhuban Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	...	120	...	...
Total ...	28,333	...	28,333	...	...	...	712	29,045	200	28,845	...	...
Total Minor Works and Navigation.	32,651	...	32,651	5,43,825	5	...	36,292	6,12,773	2,681	6,10,092	6,283	41,028
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,41,603	...	13,41,603	9,99,478	8,641	1,031	1,17,897	24,66,650	16,616	24,50,034	20,258	2,32,088

(a) Irrigation Revenue Officers specially

(b) Rupees 8,394 and Rs. 344, respectively, were expended during the year on account of salaries and travelling allowances of the temporary establishment

C.

WORKS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1899.

Revenue and Working Expenses.

WORKING EXPENSES.															
MANAGEMENT.			MAINTENANCE OF WORKS.												
ment.			Establishment.												
Navigation.	Civil officers.(a)	Total.	Direction.	Execution.	Medical.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Sundries (suspense accounts).	Tools and plant.	Plantations.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Grand total, working expenses.	Net revenue.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,195	66,114	1,61,778	4,840	73,630	...	78,470	14,300	1,77,926	...	27,659	1,403	4,61,536	33,677	4,95,213	—29,721
8,091	26,978	50,810	4,358	11,383	...	15,741	10,630	1,63,563	...	23,776	143	2,64,063	2,317	2,73,980	—45,248
3,763	...	10,719	642	6,314	...	6,956	4,116	21,517	...	4,190	37	47,535	2,474	50,029	24,277
15,410	1,52,692	2,71,971	4,136	99,733	...	1,03,869	8,230	1,51,848	14	14,363	5,332	5,55,627	32,618	6,08,245	4,63,167
44,459	2,45,784	4,95,278	13,976	1,91,060	...	2,05,036	37,276	5,14,854	14	69,988	6,935	13,29,381	98,086	14,27,467	5,12,475
...	...	86	27	59	...	86	...	1,061	...	...	...	1,233	24	1,257	3,735
6,821	...	15,781	1,221	7,740	...	8,961	16,338	32,510	...	5,234	...	78,824	3,464	82,288	—9,194
40,935	...	69,768	3,699	25,135	...	28,834	2,828	1,44,378	...	20,308	757	2,66,873	13,804	2,80,677	1,28,604
47,756	...	85,635	4,947	32,934	...	37,881	19,166	1,77,949	...	25,542	757	3,46,930	17,292	3,64,222	1,23,145
23,093	...	32,483	1,340	8,050	...	9,390	...	53,611	—2,968	1,044	...	93,560	5,862	99,422	—10,006
...	...	52	7	44	...	51	...	278	...	...	...	381	14	395	4,069
23,093	...	32,535	1,347	8,094	...	9,441	...	53,889	—2,968	1,044	...	93,941	5,876	99,817	—5,937
...	...(b)	...	9,495	...	...	9,495	8,102	21,386	...	397	...	39,380	...	39,380	—10,655
...	...	...	2,610	...	...	2,610	34	6,882	...	43	...	9,569	...	9,569	—2,449
...	...	...	12,105	...	...	12,105	8,136	28,268	...	440	...	48,949	...	48,949	—20,104
70,849	...	1,18,170	18,399	41,028	...	59,427	27,302	2,00,106	—2,968	27,026	757	4,89,820	23,168	5,12,988	97,104
1,15,308	2,45,784	6,13,448	32,375	2,32,088	...	2,64,463	64,578	7,74,960	—2,954	97,014	7,692	18,19,201	1,21,254	19,40,455	5,09,579

employed in collection of revenue.
consisting of zilladars, muharrirs and patrols, employed for the supervision and management of irrigation and collection of revenue from the Eden Canal.

IIC.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR 1898-99, BASED ON ACTUAL RECEIPTS.

Principal Results of Operations for the year ended 31st March 1899.

Irrigation Works.	Direct and indirect outlay to end of 1898-99.	Gross receipts, direct and indirect, from all sources.	Working expenses, direct and indirect.	Net revenue (excluding charges for interest).	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay to end of the year.	Interest at 4 per cent. on direct capital at commencement of year and 2 per cent. on outlay during the year.	Surplus Revenue after paying Interest on Direct Capital Outlay.		Excess Charges, including Interest on Direct Capital Outlay.	
							Amount.	Percentage on total sum at charge.	Amount.	Percentage on total amount charge.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Major Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
In operation.										
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	26,15,242	74,806	50,029	24,277	·93	1,02,069	...	...	77,792	2·97
In progress.										
Orissa Project ...	2,63,73,151	4,65,432	4,95,213	—29,721	deficit ·11	10,30,180	...	...	10,59,901	4·02
Midnapore Canal ...	84,65,427	2,28,732	2,73,980	—45,248	deficit ·53	3,31,230	...	...	3,76,478	4·45
Sone Project ...	2,67,60,498	10,71,412	6,08,245	4,63,167	1·73	10,34,349	...	...	5,71,182	2·13
Total ...	6,42,14,318	18,39,942	14,27,467	4,12,475	·64	24,97,828	...	...	20,85,353	3·25
Minor Works and Navigation.										
In operation.										
Saran Project ...	7,21,588	4,992	1,257	3,735	·52	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	64,81,252	4,09,281	2,80,677	1,28,604	1·99	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia Rivers ...	...	89,416	99,422	—10,006	...	...	...	...	...	...
In progress.										
Orissa Coast Canal ...	45,32,412	73,074	82,288	—9,194	deficit ·20	...	...	...	...	...
Geighatta and Buxi Khal.	...	4,464	395	4,069	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abandoned or held in abeyance.										
Tirhut Project ...	6,06,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damodar	1,55,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,24,76,707	5,81,247	4,64,039	1,17,208	...	...	...	...	...	...

IIIC.

DEMANDS AND REALIZATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1898-99.

1	Balance of demands unrealized at commencement of the year. 2	Demands of the year. 3	Total. 4	Deduct remissions not including cash refunds. 5	Net total. 6	Deduct amount unrealized at end of the year. 7	Actual receipts of the year. 8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works.							
Orissa Project	664	4,70,363	4,71,027	1,473	4,69,554	...	4,69,554
Midnapore Canal ...	3,518	2,38,559	2,42,077	2,587	2,39,490	5,718	2,33,772
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	...	75,286	75,286	...	75,286	...	75,286
Sone Project	1,475	10,76,753	10,78,228	2,963	10,75,265	...	10,75,265
Total ...	5,657	18,60,961	18,66,618	7,023	18,59,595	5,718	18,53,877
Minor Works and Navigation.							
Saran Project	6,786	(*a*)674	7,460	...	7,460	2,468	4,992
Orissa Coast Canal ...	...	75,036	75,036	...	75,036	...	75,036
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	...	4,09,774	4,09,774	...	4,09,774	...	4,09,774
Nadia Rivers	...	89,426	89,426	...	89,426	...	89,426
Kaighatta and Buxi Khal ...	...	4,500	4,500	...	4,500	...	4,500
Total ...	6,786	5,79,410	5,86,196	...	5,86,196	2,468	5,83,728
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,443	24,40,371	24,52,814	7,023	24,45,791	8,186	24,37,605

NOTE.—Refunds of revenue have not been deducted from the actual receipts of the year.
(*a*) Miscellaneous collections.—There was no assessment of water-rates during the year.

IV

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL

Principal results of operations for

Irrigation Works.	Capital outlay (direct and indirect) to end of the year.	REVENUE ASSESSED				
		Direct Assessed				
		Occupier's rate (water-rates).	Owner's rate.	Plantations.	Water-power.	Navigation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Project	2,63,73,151	2,70,272	...	3,628	...	1,67,807
Midnapore Canal	84,65,427	1,12,341	...	103	...	1,04,528
Hijili Tidal Canal	26,15,242	...	...	22	...	73,759
Sone Project	2,67,60,498	9,38,607	...	2,883	1,031	1,05,087
Total Major Irrigation Works ...	6,42,14,318	13,21,220	...	6,636	1,031	4,51,181
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.						
Saran Project	7,21,588		...	5	...	...
Orissa Coast Canal ...	45,32,412	...	...	...	...	72,954
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	64,61,252	...	...	...	...	3,77,092
Total ...	1,17,15,252		...	5	...	4,50,046
Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept.						
Nadia Rivers	...	...	...	...	...	89,279
Gaighatta and Buxi Khal ...	...	...		...	...	4,500
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	93,779
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.						
Eden Canal	...	33,876	...	...	...	...
Madhuban Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	33,876	...	...	...	...
Total Minor Works & Navigation		33,876	...	5	...	5,43,825

N.B.—The assessed revenue means the revenue assessed on the irrigation of the year independently of whether the demand statements were

(*a*) Exclusive of Rs. 4,318 on account of

C.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1898-99, BASED ON ASSESSMENTS OF THE YEAR.

he year ended 31st March 1899.

DURING THE YEAR.								
REVENUE.								
Miscellaneous.	Total.	Refunds of revenue.	Gross assessed revenue,—less refunds.	Indirect revenue —Land revenue due to operations of canals.	Grand total.	Working expenses, direct and indirect.	Net assessed revenue of the year.	Percentage on capital outlay to end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
20,895	4,62,602	4,062	4,58,540	...	4,58,540	4,95,213	(—)36,673	deficit. 0·13
22,434	2,39,406	5,040	2,34,366	...	2,34,366	2,73,980	(—)39,614	deficit. 0·46
1,505	75,286	980	74,306	...	74,306	50,029	(+)24,277	profit. 0·92
36,771	10,84,379	3,853	10,80,526	...	10,80,526	6,08,245	(+)4,72,281	profit. 1·76
81,605	18,61,673	13,935	18,47,738	...	18,47,738	14,27,467	4,20,271	profit. 0·65
669	(*a*)674	...	674	...	674	1,257	(—)583	deficit. 0·08
2,082	75,036	1,942	73,094	...	73,094	82,288	(—)9,194	deficit. 0·20
32,682	4,09,774	493	4,09,281	...	4,09,281	2,80,677	(+)1,28,604	profit. 1·99
35,433	4,85,484	2,435	4,83,049	...	4,83,049	3,64,222	1,18,827	profit. 1·01
147	89,426	10	89,416	...	89,416	99,422	(—)10,006	...
...	4,500	36	4,464	...	4,464	395	+4,069	...
147	93,926	46	93,880	...	93,880	99,817	(—)5,937	...
592	34,468	200	34,268	...	34,268	39,380	(—)5,112	...
120	120	...	120	...	120	9,569	(—)9,449	...
712	34,588	200	34,388	...	34,388	48,949	(—)14,561	...
36,292	6,13,998	2,681	6,11,317	...	6,11,317	5,12,988	98,329	...

collection of water-rates.
completed within the year or not. The actual amount of the demand statements issued during the year is given in column 3 of Table IIIC.

ID.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1898-99.

Particulars.	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Hijili Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	Orissa Coast Canal.	Total.	Nadia Rivers.	Gr To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Length of canal open for navigation ... ... Miles	204¾	72	29	218½	737	102½	1,363¾	470½	
Receipts.									
Tollage—Private boats ... Rs.	1,28,227	1,00,945	73,229	86,591	3,71,876	71,480	8,32,348	88,736	9,2
„ Government boats „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Rafts ... „	8,090	2,736	168	6,460	218	1,161	18,833	524	1
Carrying operations or transport services. } Government boats. „	36,332	...	...	12,512	...	...	48,844	...	4
Fines and sundries ... „	...	*7,278	362	...	4,998	313	12,951	19	1
Total receipts ...	1,72,649	1,10,959	73,759	1,05,563	3,77,092	72,954	9,12,976	89,279	10,0
Maintenance charges, including special navigation establishment ... „	28,360	16,242	51,009	36,864	2,81,170	84,230	4,97,875	99,432	5,9
Net revenue of year ...	1,44,289	94,717	22,750	68,699	95,922	(—)11,276	4,15,101	(—)10,153	4,0
Total number of boats plying cargo ... ... No.	13,357	15,268	10,056	5,940	74,466	6,717	125,804	16,672	14
Ditto ditto passenger „	1,664	12,733	1,329	707	6,568	2,651	25,642	19,047	4
Ditto ditto empty boats „	11,007	8,256	6,309	3,419	(a)32,362	6,625	67,978	(b)8,395	7
Total ...	26,028	36,257	17,694	10,066	113,386	15,993	219,424	44,114	26
Total registered tonnage of boats by canal measurement, cargo ... ... Tons	220,539	251,137	172,623	128,663	707,274	98,728	1,578,964	592,283	2,17
Ditto ditto passenger „	64,723	67,881	18,907	12,462	7,185	33,860	205,018	30,165	23
Ditto ditto empty boats „	71,919	56,861	37,776	22,741	218,702	34,757	443,756	64,535	50
Total ...	357,181	376,879	229,306	163,866	933,161	167,345	2,226,738	686,983	2,91
Ton-mileage—Up ... Tons	5,764,756	2,864,094	1,602,008	4,128,670	1,058,352	2,045,290	17,463,170	Nil	...
Ditto —Down ... „	5,908,262	3,526,705	2,713,866	3,814,850	7,159,085	2,594,862	25,717,630		
Total ... „	11,673,018	6,390,799	4,315,874	7,943,520	8,217,437	4,640,152	43,180,800	Nil	...
Estimated value of cargo—									
Up ... Rs.	54,90,168	61,19,709	20,52,112	31,13,557	46,77,334	14,23,472	2,28,76,352	62,69,063	2,91,45
Down ... „	42,35,879	49,29,272	32,48,352	42,33,993	4,44,19,221	17,96,074	6,28,62,791	1,00,97,809	7,29,60
Total ...	97,26,047	1,10,48,981	53,00,464	73,47,550	4,90,96,555	32,19,546	8,57,39,143	1,63,66,872	10,21,06
Number of passengers—Total No.	83,320	218,181	28,431	61,226	45,623	43,437	480,218	61,109	541
Rafts, feet × feet × feet—Up c. ft.	261,202	9,527	20,129	2,301	25,842	5,991	324,992	270	325
„ „ „ Down „	885,719	234,331	2,751	2,139,272	20,341	60,602	3,343,016	247,677	3,590
Total ... „	1,146,921	243,858	22,880	2,141,573	46,183	66,593	3,668,008	247,947	3,915
Estimated value of rafts—Total ... Rs.	3,57,867	1,24,794	12,826	2,23,265	78,125	52,916	8,49,793	62,588	9,12
Tollage on boats per ton per mile ... Pies	2·1	0·03	3·25	4 82 pies.	8·69	2·95	...	Nil	...
Tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ... Rs.	0·71	1·12	0·73	2·09 annas.	0·47	1·74	...	0·21	...

* Koyali rent. Examiner has included this amount with "Miscellaneous Receipts."
(a) Inclusive of 102 rafts.
(b) Ditto of 314 steamers, 97 flats and 270 rafts.

IID.

DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS, &c., CARRIED ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1898-99.

Description of Goods, &c.	Orissa Canals.						Midnapore Canal.						Hijili Tidal Canal.						Sone Canals.					
	Total.				Private.		Total.				Private.		Total.				Private.		Total.				Private.	
	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Boat Traffic.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Cotton, raw and manufactured.	978	71	1,049	6,07,030	1,049	6,07,030	1,044	55	1,099	19,32,220	1,099	19,32,220	432	...	432	5,13,600	432	5,13,600	1,014	44	1,058	11,13,770	1,058	11,13,770
Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8,000	1	8,000	16	60	76	62,470	76	62,470
Dyes and tans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	549	1,59,540	549	1,59,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,730	1	1,730
Rice or wheat	15,488	22,907	38,395	29,77,571	38,395	29,77,571	10	21,001	21,011	18,25,435	21,011	18,25,435	139	52,020	52,159	29,39,697	52,159	29,39,697	526	5,811	6,337	3,85,407	6,337	3,85,407
Other food-grains ...	7,004	630	7,634	4,52,424	7,634	4,52,424	16,839	16,245	33,144	21,80,428	33,144	21,80,428	313	...	313	41,910	313	41,910	36	7,423	7,459	4,67,712	7,459	4,67,712
Hides and skins ...	9	945	954	2,60,430	954	2,60,430	...	103	103	49,610	103	49,610	2	42	44	15,610	44	15,610	18	254	272	1,36,571	272	1,36,571
Liquors	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	17,750	8	17,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	539	456	995	1,48,604	995	1,48,604	480	261	741	3,51,119	741	3,51,119	63	1	64	10,560	64	10,560	291	16	307	7,53,293	271	7,50,393
Oils	3,268	36	3,304	4,18,825	3,304	4,18,825	2,466	...	2,466	2,89,289	2,466	2,89,289	2,852	...	2,852	2,52,328	2,852	2,52,328	293	22	315	37,249	315	37,249
Oil-seeds	1,406	2,784	4,190	4,77,049	4,190	4,77,049	1,029	1,713	2,744	3,66,668	2,744	3,66,668	478	...	478	55,725	478	55,725	121	12,994	13,115	11,77,186	13,115	11,77,186
Provisions	1	49	50	5,530	50	5,530	1,376	1,442	2,818	2,53,096	2,818	2,53,096	493	12	605	33,907	605	33,907	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	365	3,804	4,169	4,28,007	4,169	4,28,007	8,463	2	8,465	8,97,885	8,465	8,97,885	4,504	7	4,511	4,82,000	4,511	4,82,000	4,192	31	4,223	4,20,913	4,223	4,20,913
Spices	7,534	39	7,573	15,36,460	7,573	15,36,460	679	26	705	1,30,043	705	1,30,043	44	...	44	6,170	44	6,170	190	12	202	25,316	202	25,316
Sugar	225	1,509	1,734	3,48,662	1,734	3,48,662	835	876	1,711	2,81,667	1,711	2,81,667	2,215	15	2,230	2,63,156	2,230	2,63,156	186	1,238	1,424	1,39,414	1,424	1,39,414
Tobacco	7	98	105	17,460	105	17,460	443	13	456	87,462	456	87,462	2,394	...	2,394	3,19,860	2,394	3,19,860	1,269	57	1,326	1,69,381	1,266	1,69,381
Building materials ...	4,114	23,159	27,273	1,19,267	27,273	1,19,267	442	5,012	5,454	21,696	5,454	21,696	1,429	591	2,020	24,661	2,020	24,661	1,600	1,642	3,242	1,29,068	3,194	1,24,588
Miscellaneous	3,914	11,173	15,087	15,60,165	15,087	15,60,165	3,712	5,132	8,844	8,81,471	8,844	8,81,471	410	4,753	5,163	2,03,058	5,163	2,03,058	9,440	7,376	16,816	19,28,759	16,806	19,24,759
Timber	1,149	2,247	3,396	73,798	3,396	73,798	329	1,005	1,334	1,28,976	1,334	1,28,975	166	84	250	16,245	256	16,245	1,777	3	1,780	2,03,501	1,780	2,03,501
Firewood	264	1,563	1,829	8,992	1,829	8,992	44	334	378	1,889	378	1,889	86	...	86	318	86	318	91	1	92	2,218	92	2,218
Bamboos	19	88	107	818	107	818	...	1	1	87	1	87	1	8	9	455	9	455	2,043	14	2,057	18,333	2,057	18,333
Coal and coke	4,263	3,513	8,476	1,64,434	8,476	1,64,434	5,263	16	5,268	58,510	5,268	58,510	2,546	...	2,546	18,761	2,546	18,761	16,797	263	17,060	2,18,189	16,879	2,15,877
Jute	8	875	883	1,20,540	883	1,20,540	...	158	158	16,785	155	16,785	...	1,336	1,336	94,443	1,336	94,443	2	...	2	80	2	80
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	11,37,956	17	11,37,956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total boat traffic ...Tons	51,317	75,946	127,263	97,26,047	127,263	97,26,047	43,511	53,960	97,471	1,10,48,981	97,471	1,10,48,981	18,666	58,869	77,535	53,00,464	77,535	53,00,464	39,843	37,261	77,104	73,47,550	76,759	73,36,868
Raft Traffic.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.		C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.		C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.					Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Timber in logs ...	214,554	392,127	606,681	3,00,266	606,681	3,00,266	8,554	30,518	39,072	49,402	39,072	49,402	5,914	1,626	7,540	10,241	7,540	10,241	1	4	5	661	4	211
Square timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	254	3,302	254	3,302
Sleepers, broad gauge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	391	7,309	391	7,309
Sleepers, metre gauge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scantlings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	900	8,630	900	8,630
Poles	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	98,338	98,713	64,894	98,713	64,894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,434	6,434	47,426	6,434	47,426
Firewood	...	7,825	7,825	810	7,825	810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	942	942	3,010	942	3,010
Bamboos	46,648	485,767	532,415	56,791	532,415	56,791	598	105,475	106,073	10,498	106,073	10,498	14,215	1,125	15,340	2,585	15,340	2,585	15	9,792	9,807	1,53,527	9,807	153,527
Reeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total raft traffic. { Tons. / C. ft.	... / 261,202	... / 885,719	... / 1,146,921	3,57,867	... / 1,146,921	3,57,867	9,527	234,331	243,858	1,24,794	243,858	1,24,794	20,129	2,751	22,880	12,826	22,880	12,826	16	18,717	18,733	223,265	18,732	222,815
Grand Total { Tons / C. ft.	51,317 / 261,202	75,946 / 885,719	127,263 / 1,146,921	1,00,83,914	127,263 / 1,146,921	1,00,83,914	43,511 / 9,527	53,960 / 234,331	97,471 / 243,858	1,11,73,775	97,471 / 2,43,858	1,11,73,775	18,666 / 20,129	58,869 / 2,751	77,535 / 22,880	53,13,290	77,535 / 22,880	53,13,290	39,859	55,978	95,837	75,70,815	95,491	75,59,683

IID—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS, &c., CARRIED ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1898-99.

Description of Goods, &c.	Orissa Coast Canal.						Calcutta and Eastern Canals.						Nadia Rivers.					
	Total.				Private.		Total.				Private.		Total.				Private.	
	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Boat Traffic.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Cotton, raw and manufactured.	189	5	194	2,15,350	194	2,15,350	...	199	199	94,150	199	94,150	...	5	5	750	5	750
Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes and tans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	826	31	826
Rice	1,621	28,862	30,483	14,14,140	30,483	14,14,140	61	199,737	199,798	1,80,14,512	199,798	1,80,14,512	2,609	9,030	11,639	10,14,488	11,639	10,14,488
Other food-grains ...	206	73	279	32,189	279	32,189	12	6,780	6,792	4,81,716	6,792	4,81,716	9,402	25,861	35,323	20,92,270	35,323	20,92,270
Hides and skins ...	...	26	26	8,060	26	8,060	...	65	65	31,652	65	31,652	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,490	1	1,490
Metals	34	1	35	7,880	35	7,880	352	1,899	2,251	3,31,917	2,251	3,31,917	269	204	473	3,26,327	473	3,26,327
Oils	2,043	41	2,084	2,01,199	2,084	2,01,199	1,206	2,149	3,355	4,69,690	3,355	4,69,690	2,230	...	2,230	2,33,695	2,230	2,33,695
Oil-seeds	22	...	22	4,370	22	4,370	62	8,245	8,317	9,18,037	8,317	9,18,037	567	19,771	20,338	21,89,860	20,338	21,89,860
Provisions	320	136	456	24,085	320	24,085	2,807	7,247	10,054	12,03,749	10,054	12,03,749	1	2,683	2,684	92,667	2,684	92,667
Salt	3,176	142	3,318	3,40,692	3,318	3,40,692	30,225	17,457	53,682	52,69,415	53,682	52,69,415	9,886	36	9,922	9,08,378	9,922	9,08,378
Spices	123	6	129	19,795	129	19,795	1	3,742	3,743	7,60,225	3,743	7,60,225	...	110	110	12,584	110	12,584
Sugar	1,054	8	1,064	1,18,205	1,064	1,18,205	3	377	380	69,050	380	69,050	10	479	489	59,821	489	59,821
Tobacco	1,753	8	1,761	2,22,970	1,761	2,22,970	102	936	1,038	1,73,357	1,038	1,73,357	39	2,745	2,784	2,79,365	2,784	2,79,365
Building materials ...	694	181	875	12,301	875	12,301	1,505	76,755	78,260	7,73,963	78,260	7,73,963	2,541	544	3,085	31,292	3,085	31,292
Miscellaneous goods ...	2,488	1,091	3,579	2,38,851	3,579	2,38,851	4,851	73,236	78,087	77,71,467	78,087	77,71,467	14,889	30,018	44,907	76,16,846	44,907	76,16,846
Timber	11	230	241	11,982	241	11,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	29	50	2,896	50	2,896
Firewood	603	24	627	2,098	627	2,098	68	83,945	84,003	6,01,600	84,003	6,01,600	104	340	444	2,107	444	2,107
Bamboos	...	6	6	81	6	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal and coke	2,869	1	2,870	19,202	2,870	19,202	19,834	13,748	53,582	2,44,650	53,582	2,44,650	8,635	854	9,489	1,30,765	9,489	1,30,765
Jute	1	412	413	31,245	413	31,245	3	92,497	92,500	1,18,81,495	92,500	1,18,81,495	78	12,100	12,178	13,69,515	12,178	13,69,515
Treasure	...	4	4	3,00,000	4	3,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total boat traffic, Tons	17,029	31,251	48,280	32,19,546	48,280	32,19,546	67,032	588,974	656,006	4,90,96,555	656,006	4,90,96,555	51,342	104,800	156,142	1,63,66,872	156,142	1,63,66,872
Raft Traffic.																		
Timber in logs ... C. ft.	3,641	26,717	30,358	48,246	30,358	48,246	25,842	3,247	29,089	76,035	29,089	76,035	...	780	780	1,560	780	1,560
Square timber ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	18,715	18,985	38,210	18,985	38,210
Sleepers, broad gauge ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., metre gauge ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scantlings ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poles ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos ... ... ,,	2,350	33,885	36,235	4,670	36,235	4,670	...	17,094	17,094	2,090	17,094	2,090	...	228,182	228,182	22,818	228,182	22,818
Reeds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total raft traffic, C.ft.	5,991	60,602	66,593	52,916	66,593	52,916	25,842	20,341	46,183	78,125	46,183	78,125	270	247,677	247,947	62,588	247,947	62,588
Grand Total { Tons / C. ft.	17,029 / 5,991	31,251 / 60,602	48,280 / 66,593	32,72,462	48,280 / 66,593	32,72,462	67,032 / 25,842	588,974 / 20,341	656,006 / 46,183	4,91,74,680	656,006 / 46,183	4,91,74,680	51,342 / 270	104,800 / 247,677	156,142 / 247,947	1,64,29,460	156,142 / 247,947	1,64,29,460

IE.

STATEMENT OF AREAS IRRIGATED BY IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1898-99.

Name of Canal.	Areas irrigated in acres.							Average discharge, cubic feet per second.				Areas irrigated per cubic foot per second.			
						Double-cropped.		At head.		Utilized.		Discharge at head.		Utilized.	
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Flow.	Lift.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of total area.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Orissa Canals.															
...ndrapara Canal and its branches	73,750	631	74,371	74,371	...	...	...	1,117	479	1,031	342	66	...†	71	...†
...idanda ditto ditto ...	51,140	35	51,175	51,175	...	...	...	750	275	653	100	69	...	78	...
...gh Level Canal, Range I... ...	22,211	21	22,232	22,232	...	...	...	300	129	153	12	74	...	145	...
Total Mahanadi Series ...	147,101	677	147,778	147,778	...	...	...	2,176	883	1,837	454	68	...	81	...
...h Level Canal, Range II ...	2,905	186	3,181	3,181	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	86	...	86	...
...Ditto ditto III ...	29,038	210	29,248	29,248	...	...	...	238	14	238	14	122	...	122	...
...pur Canal	10,624	4,016	14,640	14,640	...	...	...	113	26	90	23	94	...	118	...
...tal Brahmini-Byturni Series...	42,567	4,412	47,069	47,069	...	...	...	386	40	363	37	110	...	118	...
Total Orissa Canals ...	189,758	5,089	194,847	194,847	...	...	...	2,562	923	2,200	491	74	...	86	...
Midnapore Canal.															
...er Midnapore Weir	62,950	...	62,950	62,950	...	...	...	144·96	84·38	115·01	56·145	424·25	...	547·34	...
...er Panskura Weir ...	6,304	4,160	10,554	10,554	...	...	...	23·34	44·07	17·71	21·785	273·95	94·39	361·04	190·95
...al Reaches, Ranges I and II ...	1,397	...	1,397	1,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Midnapore Canal ...	70,741	4,160	74,901	74,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...n Canal	29,018	739	29,757	...	...	...	...	348·90	112·23	198·81	27·53	83·16	6·58	145·95	26·84
Sone Canals.															
...ern Main Canal Series ...	75,490	11,526	87,016	85,969	1,047	...	...	1,216	965	829	237	62·08	11·94	91·06	48·63
...ern ditto	229,288	98,509	327,797	317,623	10,174	...	...	3,015	2,092	2,069	1,184	76·04	32·93	110·83	83·20
Total Sone Canals ...	304,778	110,035	414,813	403,592	11,221	...	...	4,231	3,057	2,898	1,421	72·03	27·80	105·17	77·44
...ai Canals	Canals were closed during the year.														

* Exclusive of 25,983 acres of hot-weather irrigation consisting of 25,127 acres *flow* irrigation and 859 acres *lift* irrigation.
† Not filled in by Superintending Engineer as the areas of *rabi* were very small.

IIE.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF WORKING EXPENSES AND ASSESSED WATER-RATES ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING 1898-99.

Name of Canal.	Average discharge of the year at canal head in cubic feet per second.	Water-rates assessed during 1898-99.					Gross assessed revenue from all sources.	Working expenses, direct and indirect.	Acres irrigated during the year.	Working Expenses.			Occupier's Rates, Water-rates.		Total Water Rates, Direct and Indirect.	
		Occupier's (water-rates).	Owner's rates.	Total direct.	Indirect.	Total of direct and indirect.				Per cent. on gross revenue.	Per acre irrigated.	Per cubic foot per second of discharge.	Per acre irrigated.	Per cubic foot per second of discharge.	Per acre irrigated.	Per cubic foot per second of discharge.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Major Irrigation Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.						
...ssa Canals																
...dnapore Canal	1,453	2,70,272	...	2,70,272	...	2,70,272	4,58,540	4,95,213	194,847	107·99	2·54	340·82	1·38	186·01	1·38	186·01
...gli Tidal Canal	90·21	1,12,341	...	1,12,341	...	1,12,341	2,34,366	2,73,980	74,901	116·90	3·65	3,037·13	1·50	1,245·33	1·50	1,245·33
...ne Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,306	50,029	...	67·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	3,506	9,38,607	...	9,38,607	...	9,38,607	10,80,526	6,08,245	440,796	56·29	1·38	202·34	2·13	312·24	2·13	312·24
Total ...	...	13,21,220	...	13,21,220	...	13,21,220	*18,47,738	14,27,467	710,544	77·25	1·94	...	1·85	...	1·85	...
Minor Works and Navigation.																
...ran Project	...	...	...	...	...	...	674	1,257	Nil	186·49	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
...am Coast Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,094	82,288	...	112·57	...	...	...	...	...	...
...lcutta and Eastern Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,09,281	2,80,677	...	68·57	...	...	...	...	...	...
...dia Rivers	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,416	99,422	...	111·19	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ughatta and Buxi Khal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,464	395	...	8·84	...	...	...	...	...	...
...den Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,268	39,380	29,757	114·91	1·32	217·48	1·14	187·08	1·14	187·08
...adhuban Canal	181·07	33,876	...	33,876	...	33,876	120	9,569	...	7,974·17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	33,876	...	33,876	...	33,876	6,11,317	5,12,988	29,757	83·91	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note A.—In this table the water-rates shown as assessed during the year are the amounts for which occupiers have rendered themselves liable in return for canal ...ter supplied during the year, and include some demands which were not legally recoverable, and others of which the assessment papers were not completed till after the ...se of the year.

Note B.—Refunds of revenue have been deducted from "Gross assessed revenue from all sources."

IIIE.

STATEMENT OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CROPS IRRIGATED IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1898-99.

Description.	Orissa Canals.		Midnapore Canal.		Eden Canal.		Sone Canals.		Saran Canals.		Total.	
	Area irrigated.	Estimated value.	Area irrigated.	Estimated value.	Area irrigated.	Estimated value.	Area irrigated.	Estimated value.	Area irrigated.	Estimated value.	Area irrigated.	Estimated value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Gardens and orchards ...	196	29,400	...	...	485*	69,375*	132	12,248			813	1,11,023
Sugarcane	624	93,600	...	...	143	21,450	61,597‡	16,96,596			62,364	18,11,646
Cereals ... Wheat ...	9	360	...	...	...	...	21,681	4,95,560			21,690	4,95,920
Barley ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	15,866	4,05,887			15,866	4,05,887
Rice ...	193,679	69,72,444	74,901	19,34,946	29,129	14,99,575†	293,953	91,03,129			591,662	1,95,10,094
Maize ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			...	.....
Juar ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			...	.....
Cheena ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	14	280			14	280
Miscellaneous	6	150	...	...	...	...	18,721	7,10,829			18,727	7,10,979
Pulses ... Gram ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	4,430	1,26,468			4,430	1,26,468
Peas ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	3,252	36,585			3,252	36,585
Miscellaneous	228	5,700	...	...	...	...	11,025	3,28,816			11,253	3,34,516
Fodder crops Grass, lucerne	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	49	555			49	555
Fibres ... Cotton, &c.	105	3,150	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			105	3,150
Dyes ... Indigo, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1,172	29,275			1,172	29,275
Turmeric, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			...	.....
Drugs ... Opium, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1,524	81,315			1,524	81,315
Opium seed	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	6,590			...	6,590
Tobacco, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			...	.....
Tea ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			...	.....
Oil-seeds ... Mustard ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	152	5,694			152	5,694
Castor ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			...	.....
Linseed, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	136	2,720			136	2,720
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	7,092	1,22,456			7,092	1,22,456
Total ...	194,847	71,04,804	74,901	19,34,946	29,757	15,90,400	440,796	1,31,65,003	.....	.....	740,301	2,37,95,153
Hot-weather irrigation ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Land surreptitiously irrigated	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Grand Total ...	194,847§	71,04,804	74,901§	19,34,946	29,757	15,90,400	440,796§	1,31,65,003	.....	.....	740,301	2,37,95,153

* 458 acres of potato and 27 acres of onion ; value Rs. 68,700 and Rs. 675, respectively.

† Includes price of straw at Rs. 5 per acre.

‡ The area given under "sugarcane" represents the total area irrigated in all three seasons, that is, it is the area irrigated in the kharif, *plus* the area irrigated in the rabi, *plus* the area irrigated in the hot-weather season, so that if a particular field has been irrigated in all three seasons, it appears three times in the total. In calculating the value of this crop the rate has been taken at one third of the full value of an acre of crop.

As sugarcane is the only crop for which canal water is taken during the hot-weather, the irrigation during that season may be accepted with accuracy as the area of sugarcane irrigated as one crop. The areas irrigated in the several Divisions are given below :—

	Acres.
Eastern Sone	3,462
Arrah	16,483
Buxar	6,638
Total ...	26,583

IVE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1898-99 AND 1897-98.

Civil District.	Of the Civil District.			Works supplying Irrigation.		Culturable area commanded by the irrigation works in column 6, in acres.	Area at present estimated as annually irrigable by the works specified in column 6.	Area irrigated in acres.						Rainfall, Inches.	
								1897-98.			1898-99				
	Total area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	No.	Name.			Kharif.	Rabi, inclusive of hot-weather.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi, inclusive of hot-weather.	Total.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ORISSA CIRCLE.					ORISSA CANALS.										
Cuttack ...	2,469,300		1,357,990	I	Taldanda Canal and branches.	172,335	73,810	50,256	48	50,304	51,140	35	51,175	53·66	53·73
				II	Kendrapara Canal and branches.	212,550	107,360	74,128	1,683	75,811	73,750	621	74,371	59·23	57·62
				III	High Level Canal, Range I	48,815	33,440	21,987	65	22,052	22,211	21	22,232	50·20	52·89
				IV	Ditto ditto II	10,000	10,000	2,996	247	3,243	2,995	186	3,181	49·73	59·97
				V	Jajpur Canal	70,000	38,500	10,067	4,932	14,999	10,624	4,016	14,640	...	...
Total Cuttack district	2,469,300	...	1,357,990			513,800	263,110	159,434	6,975	166,409	160,720	4,879	165,599	...	...
Balasore ...	1,200,000	...	566,000	VI	High Level Canal, Range III.	57,500	40,640	29,153	40	29,193	29,038	210	29,248	47·62	63·62
Total Orissa Circle ...	3,669,300	...	1,923,990			571,300	303,750	188,587	7,015	195,602	189,758	5,089	194,847	...	...
SONE CIRCLE.					SONE CANALS.										
Gaya	3,015,680	...	2,356,000	I	Patna Canal	170,857	166,405	37,485	6,988	44,473	39,125	6,894	46,019	53·49	54·59
Patna	1,328,640	...	1,038,000	II	Ditto	146,450	142,635	35,317	9,716	45,033	36,365	8,094	44,459	55·06	60·87
Shahabad ...	2,800,000	...	2,187,500	III	Arrah Canal	483,089	329,527	133,053	70,024	203,077	136,794	64,966	201,760	...	...
				IV	Buxar Canal	553,906	377,833	93,206	47,656	140,862	92,494	56,064	148,558	...	...
Total Shahabad district.	2,800,000	...	2,187,500			1,036,995	707,360	226,259	117,680	343,939	229,288	121,030	350,318	51·91	52·56
Total Sone Canals ...	7,144,320	...	5,581,500			1,354,302	1,016,400	299,061	134,384	433,445	304,778	136,018	440,796	...	...
Saran	1,697,920	...	1,326,500	V	Saran Canals	50,000	30,000	1,187	365	1,552	Canals were closed.			51·17	55·93
Total Sone Circle ...	8,842,240	...	6,908,000			1,404,302	1,046,400	300,248	134,749	434,997	304,778	136,018	440,796	...	...

IVE—*concluded.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1898-99 AND 1897-98—*concluded.*

Civil District.	Of the Civil District.			Works supplying Irrigation.		Culturable area commanded by the irrigation works in column 6, in acres.	Area at present estimated as annually irrigable by the works specified in column 6.	Area irrigated in acres.						Rainfall, Inches.	
								1897-98.			1898-99.				
	Total area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	No.	Name.			Kharif.	Rabi, inclusive of hot-weather.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi, inclusive of hot-weather.	Total.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.															
Midnapore ...	3,292,800	2,111,500	1,869,100	I	Under Midnapore Weir ...	98,000	65,000	64,002	...	64,002	62,950	...	62,950	55·32	59·18
				II	Under Panskura Weir ...	25,200	8,000	7,472	...	7,472	6,394	4,160	10,554	40·89	48·14
Total Midnapore district.	3,292,800	2,111,500	1,869,100			123,200	73,000	71,474	...	71,474	69,344	4,160	73,504	...	...
Hooghly ...	1,087,360	632,660	454,700	III	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II.	7,200	2,000	732	...	732	1,397	...	1,397	...	...
Total Midnapore Canal.	4,380,160	2,744,160	2,323,800			130,400	75,000	72,206	...	72,206	70,741	4,160	74,901	...	...
Burdwan ...	1,726,080	...	1,283,800	IV	Eden Canal	65,000	35,000	17,557	520	18,077	19,938	441	20,379	62·88	72·14
Hooghly ...	1,087,360	...	702,300	V	Ditto	35,000	25,000	6,083	327	6,410	9,080	298	9,378	53·53	48·64
Total Eden Canal ...	2,813,440	...	1,986,100			100,000	60,000	23,640	847	24,487	29,018	739	29,757	...	...
Total South-Western Circle.	7,193,600	...	4,309,900			230,400	135,000	95,846	847	96,693	99,759	4,899	104,658	...	...
Grand Total ...	19,705,140	...	13,141,890			2,206,002	1,485,150	584,081	142,611	727,292	594,295	146,006	740,301	...	...

No. IF.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WATER-RATES PER ACRE IN FORCE ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING 1898-99.

Canals.	Rates.	Different sorts of leases and crops on which the water-rates are charged.	Water-rates per *man*.	
			Flow.	Lift.
1	2	3	4	5
		Long Leases.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals	I	For water supplied on a long-term lease between the 16th June and 30th November ... ... For a term of 7 years for each season.	1 8 0	1 8 0
	II	For water supplied on a provisional license for which a permit for a term of years is not subsequently issued	3 0 0	3 0 0
	III	Provided that the rate for leases, whether new or renewals, required for shorter terms than seven years in order to develop the system of block, as per Rule 7 (III), shall be charged ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
	IV	*Beali* lands included in a long lease are not exempted from assessment, but no charge will be made for water supplied to them in the *rabi* season, that is, up to 25th March.		
	V	Low-lying lands included in leases for a term of years which require irrigation only in years of drought ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Season leases.		
Schedule ...	I	For water supplied for irrigation of rice between the 16th of June and 30th of November	3 0 0	3 0 0
	II	For water supplied for irrigation of *dalwa* rice	1 8 0	1 8 0
	III	For water supplied for irrigation of cotton, tobacco, *huldi*, ginger, wheat, vegetables, indigo and garden produce	1 8 0	1 8 0
	IV	For water supplied for irrigation of linseed, oil-seed and all pulses ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
	V	For water supplied for irrigation of sugarcane	5 0 0	5 0 0
	VI	For filling tank or for manufacturing purposes per 10,000 cubic feet of water-supply, also for filling tanks without authority or using water in an unauthorized manner	1 0 0	1 0 0
	VII	For water supplied for the irrigation of sugarcane between 1st April and 15th June	3 8 0	3 8 0
	VIII	When water can only be supplied for a part of the above season, for each watering	1 5 0	1 5 0

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

For the Rice Crop.

For water supplied between 16th June and 30th November—whether by flow or lift—

		Rs. A. P.	
Midnapore Canal.	For five-year leases	1 8 0	per acre for each season.
	For one-year lease or for water supplied on a provisional license for which a permit for a term of years is not subsequently issued	3 0 0	per acre.
	Provided that the leases, whether new or renewals, required for shorter terms than five years in order to develop the system of blocks, shall be charged	1 8 0	per acre.
	If water is available after the long leases have been irrigated, leases for a single watering may be given at	0 8 0	per acre, the rate being payable in advance.

For Winter Crops.

For supply of water, when available	2 8 0	per acre or per season.
For unauthorized use of canal water	5 0 0	per acre or such less rate as may be sanctioned by the Deputy Collector.

For supply of water for manufacturing or other purposes Re. 1 to be charged for each 10,000 cubic feet or part of 10,000 cubic feet supplied.

The same charge will be made if water is taken into a tank without authority, or used in an unauthorized manner.

Tanks may be filled with canal water without charge wherever water can be made available without injury to the cultivation dependent on a canal under certain conditions noted in Rule 31.

		Per bigha. Rs. A. P.	
Eden Canal.	I.—Long leases commencing from 1st June of the year in which they are executed and extending for seven years, per season	0 5 0	
	II.—Season leases, *kharif*, per season ...	0 8 0	
	III.—Single waterings outside the area commanded, each watering	0 4 0	
	IV.—Season leases, *rabi*, sugarcane and potatoes and other crops, per season ...	1 0 0	
	Boro rice, onions, brinjals and other country vegetables, per season ...	0 8 0	
	V.—Unauthorized irrigation—		
	Kharif season	1 0 0	or such lower rates as may be fixed by the canal officer.
	Rabi season	2 0 0	

For supply of water for manufacturing or other purposes Re. 1 to be charged for each 10,000 cubic feet or part of 10,000 cubic feet supplied.

The same rate will be made if water is taken into a tank without authority or used in an unauthorized manner.

SONE CIRCLE.

SONE CANALS.

The following schedules are in force with reference to all leases taken during the year 1896-97 and subsequently :—

SCHEDULE No. I.

Leases for a term of years.

For water supplied between the 25th of June of one year and the 25th March of the next.	Flow or Lift.	
	Rate per bigha.	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3
For leases for seven years, all crops ...	Rs. A. P. 1 9 0	Rs. A. P. 0 2 6

Leases having a currency of seven years will be granted at the rate defined in this schedule until and including the year 1903.

SCHEDULE No. II.

Season Leases (Kharif).

	Flow or Lift.	
	Rate per bigha.	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For water supplied between the 25th June and the 25th of October for all crops.	2 3 0	0 3 6

SCHEDULE No. III.

Season Leases (Rabi).

Time of Supply.	Locality.	Flow.		Lift.	
		Per bigha.	Per tenth of a bigha.	Per bigha.	Per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
15th October to 25th March.	Water supplied for all crops, including sugarcane from distributaries open for *kharif* irrigation.	1 4 0	0 2 0	0 15 0	0 1 6
25th October to 25th March.	Water supplied for all crops including sugarcane from distributaries or parts of distributaries from which *rabi* irrigation only is allowed.	0 15 0	0 1 6	0 10 0	0 1 0

SCHEDULE No. IV.

Season Leases (Hot-weather).

	Flow or Lift.	
	Per bigha	Per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For water supplied between the 25th March and the 25th June, or at the option of the applicant, between the 25th of February and the 25th of May, for all crops.	2 8 0	0 4 0
When water can only be supplied for a part of the season, for each watering.	0 15 0	0 1 6

In the case of charges under Schedules I to IV, any smaller area than one-tenth of a bigha will be charged as one-tenth. The bigha contains 27,225 square feet.

SCHEDULE No. V.

For water supplied by volume in the kharif season.

For water supplied between the 1st of September and the 31st of October, four rupees for a calculated discharge of one cubic foot per second for twelve hours. For less than a cubic foot per second or less than twelve hours, a proportionate charge shall be made, but a fraction of less than one-sixteenth shall be charged as one-sixteenth.

SCHEDULE No. VI.

For water supplied by volume to fill aharas.

For water supplied between the 1st November and the 25th of March, one rupee for a calculated discharge of one cubic foot per second for twelve hours. For less than a cubic foot per second or less than twelve hours, a proportionate charge shall be made, but a fraction of less than one-sixteenth shall be charged as one-sixteenth.

APPENDIX I.

Orissa Circle.

Statements showing the areas of Kharif irrigated on the Distributaries from the Orissa Canals with average discharge of season or of period of greatest demand and area per cubic foot per second on the same for the year 1898-99.

Taldanda Canal.

Distributary.	Area of *kharif*.	Average discharge of season.	Area per cubic foot per second on average of season.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	C. ft. per second.	Acers.	
No. 0	139	3·63	38	
No. 1	788	14·98	53	
No. 1½	431	10·63	41	
No. 2	692	11·93	58	
No. 3	999	14·00	71	
No. 4	730	5·47	133	
No. 5	646	12·03	54	
Sub-distributary at Sompur ...	146	2·18	67	
No. 6	1,608	12·73	127	
No. 7	603	6·65	91	
No. 8	1,771	15·10	117	
No. 9	898	13·92	65	
No. 10	488	6·25	78	
No. 11	1,071	10·37	103	
No. 12	5,321	48·33	110	
No. 13	1,447	13·32	109	
Total ...	17,778	201·52	88	

Machgong Canal.

	Acres.	C. ft. per second.	Acres.	
No. 1 Distributary with branches	588	5·74	102	
No. 2 ditto ditto ...	2,334	25·98	90	
No. 3 ditto ditto ...	478	3·90	122	
No. 4 ditto ditto ...	1,356	16·39	83	
No. 5 ditto ditto ...	1,131	13·64	83	
No. 6 ditto ditto ...	2,032	18·08	112	
No. 7 ditto ditto ...	2,886	23·90	121	
No. 8 ditto ditto ...	2,659	24·62	108	
No. 9 ditto ditto ...	1,298	9·80	132	
No. 10 ditto ditto ...	7,473	68·54	109	
No. 11 ditto ditto ...	747	10·91	69	
No. 12 ditto ditto ...	775	10·35	75	
No. 13 ditto ditto ...	4,311	32·28	134	
No. 19 ditto ditto ...	5,322	71·41	74	
Total ...	33,390	335·54	99	

KENDRAPARA CANAL.

DISTRIBUTARY.	Approximate area of *kharif* irrigated.	Average discharge of 15 days' period of greatest demand—1st to 15th September 1898.	Area per cubic foot per second on 15 days' period of greatest demand.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	C. ft. per second.	Acres.	
Main Canal	159	3·60	44	
No. 0 Distributary, and branches	755	15·73	48	
No. 1 ditto ditto ...	3,638	63·33	57	
No. 2 ditto ditto ...	539	14·26	39	On distributary No. 3½ the soil is very sandy, and there is great loss of water.
No. 3 ditto ditto ...	1,236	23·13	53	
No. 3½ ditto ditto ...	300	16·20	18	
No. 4 ditto ditto ...	4,608	82·13	56	
No. 4½ ditto ditto ...	308	6·40	48	
No. 5 ditto ditto ...	2,249	39·60	57	
No. 5½ ditto ditto ...	450	8·00	56	
No. 6 ditto ditto ...	7,846	106·93	73	
No. 6½ ditto ditto ...	88	1·73	51	
No. 7 ditto ditto ...	1,094	14·93	73	
No. 8 ditto ditto ...	14,745	244·60	60	
No. 9 ditto ditto ...	4,467	88·40	50	
No. 10 ditto ditto ...	695	13·60	44	
No. 11 ditto ditto ...	1,649	22·66	73	
No. 12 ditto ditto ...	1,063	22·93	46	
No. 13 ditto ditto ...	1,253	25·53	48	
No. 15 ditto ditto ...	1,846	22·40	82	Distributaries 15 to 18 are in lower levels, where a small supply is sufficient under normal conditions.
No. 16 ditto ditto ...	486	8·80	55	
No. 17 ditto ditto ...	611	4·26	143	
No. 18 ditto ditto ...	1,294	14·06	92	
Total ...	51,379	863·21	60	

GOBRI CANAL.

DISTRIBUTARY.	Area of *kharif* irrigated.	Average discharge of 15 days' period of greatest demand—25th September to 10th October 1898.	Area per cubic foot per second on 15 days' period of greatest demand.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	C. ft. per second.	Acres.	
Main Canal	1,070	14·12	76	The very low duties on Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 7 indicate the necessity for regulation of outlets.
No. 1 Distributary	396	6·40	60	
No. 2 ditto	544	12·88	42	
No. 3 ditto	238	4·89	49	
No. 4 ditto	121	6·18	20	
No. 5 ditto	142	6·15	23	
No. 7 ditto	333	7·22	46	
No. 6 ditto	636	9·00	70	
Total ...	3,475	66·84	52	

GOBRI EXTENSION CANAL.

DISTRIBUTARY.	Average discharge—25th September to 10th October 1898.	Area under lease.	Duty in acres during period of greatest demand, assuming whole area as irrigated.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	C. ft. per second.	Acres.		
Main Canal	8·14	700	86	In this country there is in normal years very little requirement for canal water.
No. 1 Distributary	3·56	411	117	
No. 2 ditto	6·65	922	139	
No. 3 ditto	6·38	1,587	249	

PATTAMUNDI CANAL.

	C. ft. per second.	Acres.		
No. 0 Distributary	40·00	1,807	45	The irrigation was assisted by rainfall.
No. 1 ditto	11·00	473	43	
No. 2 ditto	15·00	1,612	107	The duty will remain irregular till outlets are properly adjusted to areas leased.
No. 3 ditto	3·10	230	70	
No. 4 ditto	10·10	796	79	
No. 5 ditto	15·00	1,006	67	
No. 6 ditto	1·00	114	114	
No. 7 ditto	28·82	1,714	59	
No. 8 ditto	12·50	577	55	
No. 9 ditto	11·25	467	42	
No. 11 ditto	37·24	2,151	58	
No. 12 ditto	26·50	2,113	79	
No. 13 ditto	4·40	222	55	
No. 15 ditto	12·82	1,297	100	

HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE I.

DISTRIBUTARY.	Area of *kharif*.	Average discharge of period of greatest demand.	Area per cubic foot per second on period of greatest demand.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	C. ft. per second.	Acres.	
Main Canal outlets	1,681	15·00	112	Irrigation was assisted by rainfall. The results recorded are of little practical value, and indicate that more method is required in the regulation of the supply.
No. 1 Distributary	3,882	62·46	62	
No. 2 ditto	970	11·59	84	
No. 3 ditto	1,512	20·69	73	
No. 4 ditto	639	4·99	128	
No. 4½ ditto	1,171	15 62	75	
No. 5 ditto	1,507	11·52	131	
No. 5½ ditto	287	2·84	101	
No. 6 ditto	2,212	14·09	157	
No 7 ditto	377	6·91	54	
No. 7¼ ditto	1,750	19·62	89	
No. 7½ ditto	440	4·38	100	
No. 8 ditto	302	1·65	123	
No. 9 ditto	763	5·57	137	
No. 10 ditto	547	6·22	88	
No. 11 ditto	949	8·87	107	
No. 12 ditto	1,022	13·01	78	
No. 13 ditto	750	10·64	71	
No. 14 ditto	850	22·22	38	
No. 14½ ditto	44	1·64	27	
No. 15 ditto	47	0·72	65	
No. 16 ditto	140	1·61	87	
No. 17 ditto	351	8·81	194	
Total ...	22,193	263·67	84	

HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE II.

Main Canal outlets	2,996	33·30	90	This shows outlets well adjusted.
Total ...	2,996	33·30	90	

HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE III.

Main Canal outlets	7,070	107·36	66	The regulation appears to be better on this canal than on the others, though the duty from the main canal outlets is too low.
No. 2 Distributary	1,178	14·34	82	
No. 3 ditto	8,757	125·54	70	
No. 4 ditto	5,027	87·59	57	
No. 5 ditto	4,236	46·41	91	
No. 6 ditto	1,057	18·47	57	
No. 7 ditto	1,516	25·06	60	
Total ...	28,841	424·77	68	

JAJPUR CANAL.

DISTRIBUTARY.	Area of *kharif*.	Average discharge of 15 days' period of greatest demand 9th to 23rd July 1898.	Area per cubic foot per second on 15 days' period of greatest demand.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	C. ft. per second.	Acres.	
No. 1 Distributary	7,111	151	47	This shows bad regulation outlets and waste of water.
No. 2 ditto	3,643	75	48	
Total ...	10,754	226	47·5	

APPENDIX II.

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Working Statistics of Distributaries by Cana

EASTERN SO

CANAL OR BRANCH.	Serial number of distributaries.	NAME OF DISTRIBUTARY.	Length of distributary constructed in miles.		Estimated full capacity as designed.	LENGTH OF DISTRIBUTARIES OPEN, IN MILES DURING SEASON.						NUMBER OF DAYS DISTRIBUTARY WAS IN FLOW DURING SEASON.			AVERAGE DISCHARGE UTILISED.		
						Kharif.		Rabi.		Hot weather.		Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot
1		3	4		5	6		7		8		9	10	11	12	13	14
			M.	Ft.		M.	Ft.	M.	Ft.	M.	Ft.						DAUDNAG
Eastern Main Canal.	1	Eastern Main Canal ...	7	1,040	1,615	7	1,040	7	1,040	7	1,040	22	6	2	5·5	2	
	2	Manora Distributary ...	8	4,000	122	8	4,000	8	4,000	8	4,000	23	13	2	20·3	11·2	
		Total Eastern Main Canal	15	5,040								Total Eastern Main Canal					
												Mean duty, Eastern Main Canal					
Patna Canal ...	1	Tildiha Distributary ...	3	..	24	2	...	3	...	2	...	8	1	9	3·0	6	
	2	Right Parallel Channel (A)	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	63	9	18·5	9·2	
	3	Chanda Distributary ...	10	3,960	126	10	3,960	10	3,960	10	3,960	39	45	4	14·6	2·4	
	4	Tuturki	8	1,800	66	8	1,800	8	1,800	8	1,800	40	60	4	30·6	6·3	
	5	Right Parallel Channel (B)	7	..	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6	Tejpura Distributary ...	5	2,718	31	5	2,718	5	2,718	5	2,718	47	61	4	15·6	6·9	
	7	Mali ,, ...	26	400	141	22	...	26	400	22	...	49	66	5	89·0	27·7	
	8	Kojhassa ,, ...	27	1,400	156	14	...	27	1,400	14	...	38	73	...	75·3	12·0	
	9	Right Parallel Channel (C)	6	...	25	6	..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10	Emamganj Distributary ...	26	2,100	121	14	29	26	2,100	13	...	48	71	4	85·6	6·8	
	11	Right Parallel Channel (D)	4	...	5	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	12	Umra Distributary ...	8	2,700	126	8	2,700	8	2,700	8	2,700	49	79	7	45·0	8·0	
	13	Saidpur Sub ditto ...	8	200	44	5	2,640	8	200	8	200	49	43	...	21·6	4·4	
	14	Mahomedpur Sub ditto	1	2,950	3	1	2,950	1	2,950	1	2,950	49	24	7	7·0	1·9	
	15	Right Parallel Channel (E)	6	...	37	6	...	6	...	6	...	43	51	2	21·3	3·7	
	16	Rampore Chouran Distributary.	2	2,900	22	2	2,900	2	2,900	2	2,900	58	71	3	15·0	1·8	
	17	Right Parallel Channel (F)	5	...	21	5	...	5	...	5	...	58	71	3	17·0	4·0	
	18	Ayara Distributary	6	1,320	46	5	1,980	6	1,320	6	1,320	50	57	...	21·0	5·5	
	19	Patna Canal outlets ...	36	...	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	54	57	5	27·5	8·5	
			198	1,268								Total Patna Canal (Daudnagar subdivision)					
												Mean duty, Patna Canal (Daudnagar subdivi					
																	BIKR
Patna Canal ...	1	Murkha Distributary ...	17	2,695	78	13	...	17	2,000	5	2,640	92	84	6	4·8	13·0	
	2	Nagwa Sub-Distributary ...	4	2,400	26	4	2,400	4	2,400	4	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	
	3	Parallel Channel, No. I ...	...	1,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4	Paligunj Distributary ...	16	2,640	...	14	2,640	16	2,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	5	Chand-nose Sub-Distributary.	4	3,300	137	4	3,300	4	3,300	...	...	50	79	2	7·4	9	
	6	Bhuratpura	5	1,648	...	3	2,640	5	1,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	7	Durawan Distributary ...	4	4,000	92	4	4,000	4	4,000	4	4,000	56	70	12	6·2	10	
	8	Jabarpore Channel	4	1,200	45	4	1,200	4	1,200	4	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	
	9	Parallel Channel, No. IV	7	5,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10	Adampore Distributary ...	7	5,228	99	6	2,640	7	5,228	6	2,640	...	...	...	...	...	
	11	Tengraila ,, ...	3	1,000	32	2	2,640	3	1,000	...	...	59	69	13	4·4	10	
	12	Parallel Channel, No. V ...	3	3,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	13	Khajuri Distributary ...	2	3,200	32	2	3,200	2	3,200	2	3,200	57	21	2	8	3	
	14	Fatehpur ,, ...	11	3,978	215	11	3,978	11	3,978	6	3,300	...	...	...	...	...	
	15	Dariapur Sub-Distributary	6	2,847	81	6	2,847	6	2,847	...	...	56	57	10	6·8	13	
	16	Kurkuri Branch ,, ...	9	1,325	32	7	3,960	9	1,325	7	2,640	...	...	...	...	...	
	17	Patna Distributary	8	1,906	58	8	1,906	8	1,906	...	...	61	2	5	2·0	5	
	18	Dinapore ,, ...	6	253	40	6	253	6	253	6	253	55	6	9	1·7	4	
	19	Majhouli ,, ...	8	440	44	8	440	8	440	7	...	57	24	11	1·3	4·5	
	20	Manair ,, ...	23	106	324	20	2,640	23	106	16	...	75	71	12	8·1	...	
	21	Rewa Branch	10	...	131	10	...	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	22	Right Parallel Channel, No. II	6	3,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	68	5	2·7	6	
	23	Right Parallel Channel, No. III	5	1,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	50	8	3·4	5	
	24	Patna Canal outlet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	43	11	2·8	4	
	25	Left Parallel Channel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	28	7	4	2	
			177	4,880								Total Patna Canal (Bikrum subdivision) ...					
			...	...								Mean duty, Patna Canal (Bikrum subdivision)					
			376	868								Total Patna Canal					
												Mean duty, Patna Canal					

I.

IRCLE.

d Branches for the year 1898-99.

IVISION.

TOTAL AREAS IRRIGATED.			WORKING DUTY, IN ACRES, PER CUBIC FOOT OF WATER.			WORKING DUTY, IN ACRES, PER CUBIC FOOT OF DISCHARGE FOR PREVIOUS THREE YEARS.									Serial number of distributary.	REMARKS.
						1895-96.			1896-97.			1897-98.				
Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
UBDIVISION.																
657	50	23	114	25	12	105	13	Nil	70	37	1	132	27	9	1	
1,706	154	72	87·0	13·6	36	81	68	3	61	113	Nil	61	44	6	2	
2,363	204	95	201	39	48	186	81	30	131	150	1	193	71	15		
...	...	...	160	19	24	93	40	30	65	75	1	96	35	7		
																Soils.
108	21	13	56	4	4	51	5	19	54	43	15	54	14	5	1	Kewal.
1,747	231	80	94	26	4	60	42	16	55	60	31	78	30	11	2	Do.
1,874	261	84	108	184	17	91	84	23	88	119	20	131	66	7	3	Do.
1,137	221	39	77	35	7	82	31	28	88	56	14	74	45	10	4	Kewal and powra.
187	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
1,449	299	39	94	42	8	80	29	14	62	87	28	95	80	11	6	Kewal and sandy.
1,845	923	132	66	34	8	68	25	Nil	54	54	11	80	45	5	7	First quarter kewal and rest sandy.
1,845	848	...	69	78	8	61	33	Nil	45	35	20	82	67	4	8	Powra and sandy.
1,300	85	40	...												9	
4,739	264	52	60	...	5	84	33	13	45	76	2	74	46	7	10	First half sandy and powra, second half kewal and powra.
193	8	...	...	39	...										11	
1,166	548	65	58	69	13	57	21	16	43	37	17	82	71	5	12	Sandy.
1,131	316	...	53	72	...	63	62	9	40	127	90	56	77	...	13	Do.
453	245	15	59	128	5	...	19	4	37	61	10	58	141	...	14	Do.
1,863	123	67	87	33	17	73	27	42	63	32	8	66	20	11	15	Powra and kewal.
116	55	18	61	20	6	46	11	11	55	9	Nil	54	10	4	16	Sandy and powra.
1,337	313	6	74	78	2	59	79	32	58	52	25	54	52	26	17	Ditto.
1,128	143	...	81	26	..	69	6	19	65	50	16	97	25	16	18	Ditto.
3,060	611	125	111	72	25	90	42	32	81	69	22	96	66	18	19	
36,398	5,496	775	1,208	870	129	1,034	549	278	933	967	329	1,231	855	140		
...	...	...	75	54	9	69	34	20	58	60	22	77	53	10		
UBDIVISION.																
4,381	549	150	80	47	25	92	35	77	64	61	63	112	78	50	1	
854	60	54													2	
198	10	18													3	
3,715	409	84													4	
439	124	6	61	61	7	97	33	21	58	139	30	87	129	28	5	
209	20	15													6	
1,308	147	167													7	
999	149	107	78	72	42	117	45	50	78	80	122	109	42	32	8	
1,041	429	235													9	
1,469	140	...													10	
704	91	83	65	38	24	74	30	35	67	65	75	84	53	34	11	
1,131	145	200													12	
644	68	43	80	23	9	98	47	44	82	89	55	107	39	53	13	
2,681	431	251													14	
1,148	84	...	68	55	21	96	25	39	72	85	23	104	82	32	15	
997	198	176													16	
1,927	152	18	96	31	2	86	46	...	71	105	21	122	170	12	17	
1,310	98	67	77	24	34	88	75	68	65	72	28	106	101	33	18	
901	169	178	74	42	16	61	34	25	58	246	23	71	31	48	19	
3,100	981	156													20	
1,804	788	189	48	39	19	40	30	17	43	75	40	39	68	24	21	
1,762	227	105	65	38	18	66	46	50	63	34	2	69	96	32	22	
3,479	151	174	72	30	25	112	20	50	71	45	44	105	59	38	23	
1,444	183	116	51	45	39	88	44	59	75	27	71	65	38	49	24	
91	20	...	23	10	...	27	18	...	29	20	27	41	38	14	25	
36,871	5,823	2,592	938	555	281	1,162	528	535	896	1,143	684	1,220	964	499		
...	...	...	67	39	21	83	38	45	64	82	49	87	69	36		
73,269	11,319	3,367	2,146	1,425	410	2,196	1,077	813	1,829	2,110	1,013	2,451	1,819	639		
...	...	...	71	46	15	76	36	31	61	70	35	82	61	23		

Working statistics of Distributaries by Canals and Branches for the year 1898-99.

ARRAH DIVISION.

Canal or Branch.	Serial number of distributaries.	Name of distributary.	Length of distributary constructed in miles.	Estimated full capacity as designed.	Length of distributary open in miles during season.			Number of days distributary was in flow during season.			Average discharges utilized.			Total areas irrigated. Acres.			Working duty in acres per cubic foot of discharge.			Working duty in acres per cubic foot of discharge for previous three years.									Serial number of distributaries.	Remarks.
																				1895-96.			1896-97.			1897-98.				
					Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NASRIGANJ SUBDIVISION.																														
Arrah Canal	1	Raipur distributary ...	11½	166	11½	11½	11½	87	95	54	21·9	9·6	5·3	3,856	1,041	318	176	108	60	81	21	30	11	57	40	231	63	102	1	No record kept of the amount of water escaped at end of distributaries.
	2	Remani sub-distributary...	6½	56	6½	6½	6½	49	32	15	8·5	5·2	2·3	1,234	230	134	145	44	58	92	67	52	69	61	37	188	55	51	2	
	3	Mungralia ditto ...	2½	38	2½	2½	2½	57	57	6	7·4	5·2	2·0	780	196	37	105	38	19	23	33	61	40	35	21	127	32	16	3	
	4	Mauna distributary ...	7½	58	7½	7½	7½	74	72	34	30·3	11·6	6·7	3,583	830	279	118	71	41	83	61	61	82	66	74	77	71	56	4	
	5	Nasriganj ditto ...	4½	24	4½	4½	4½	68	83	24	10·3	5·2	4·4	644	507	48	63	62	11	28	33	..	32	38	16	67	47	17	5	
	6	Kaithi ditto ...	12½	90	8½	12½	12½	80	105	49	32·5	14·4	6·6	2,930	1,044	253	90	72	39	79	38	31	43	48	29	76	62	38	6	
	7	Sukla ditto ...	15½	174	14½	15½	15½	79	104	57	38·5	19·2	10·1	5,166	2,235	750	134	116	74	106	56	49	129	76	51	125	108	56	7	
	8	Amauna ditto ...	2½	31	2½	2½	2½	57	41	19	12·4	4·7	2·3	1,302	283	223	105	60	97	39	33	27	51	8	28	88	69	28	8	
	9	Left parallel channel, A	1½	11	1½	1½	1½	48	33	16	5·6	3·4	1·0	576	248	38	102	73	38	62	73	24	98	14	14	177	86	36	9	
	10	Ditto do., B	2½	11	2½	2½	2½	57	44	18	5·6	1·5	1·2	274	55	21	49	36	18	24	25	35	29	10	23	59	25	10	10	
	11	Ditto do., C	3½	31½	3½	3½	3½	63	58	39	23·6	10·2	5·2	1,187	577	125	59	36	24	27	30	20	33	63	11	38	46	18	11	
	12	Ditto do., D	3	18½	3	3	3	59	61	26	14·1	4·9	2·4	612	119	51	43	24	21	35	43	4	46	21	12	59	27	16	12	
	13	Ditto do., E	3	18½	3	3	3	47	39	8	8·2	3·9	1·3	955	317	134	116	82	90	41	40	43	28	23	30	71	105	29	13	
	14	Ditto do., F	6½	66	6½	6½	6½	93	93	14	16·2	8·8	2·9	1,234	329	228	76	45	78	21	8	13	41	15	16	126	47	30	14	
	15	Right parallel channel A	3	18½	3	3	3	60	55	29	22·0	10·2	5·1	1,162	336	130	53	33	39	69	47	42	36	47	47	67	40	34	15	
	16	Ditto do. B	3	18½	3	3	3	60	45	14	14·1	7·4	1·5	1,538	444	95	169	60	63	37	13	13	44	57	31	65	75	26	16	
	17	Arrah Canal	Outlets in all along the Canal 27 miles, discharges not available.											225	133	71	...	...	...	79	54	53	75	83	53	54	160	90	17	
			89½											Total Nasriganj Subdivision ...			1,534	958	770	917	676	670	926	723	592	1,695	1,118	714		
														Mean duty Nasriganj Subdivision ...			96	60	48	54	40	40	54	43	35	100	66	42		
AGEAON SUBDIVISION.																														
Arrah Canal	1	Panwari distributary ...	5½	40	5½	5½	5½	98	74	43	17·6	8·0	8·6	1,376	370	231	78	46	27	57	48	25	52	57	56	97	32	17	1	No record kept of the amount of water escaped at the end of distributaries.
	2	Dillia ditto ...	3½	56	3½	3½	3½	63	60	27	15·1	5·6	2·8	1,146	182	185	76	24	47	150	27	30	67	90	41	69	12	25	2	
	3	Jaitpur ditto ...	13	94	13	5½	5½	90	64	45	17·6	4·3	3·9	2,649	448	194	152	104	59	111	415	43	78	101	59	147	75	34	3	
	4	Koelwar ditto ...	23	174	15½	23	12½	101	134	67	61·6	28·6	15·8	5,640	1,086	560	91	48	52	53	141	17	45	83	138	82	36	16	4	
	5	Ekwaree sub-distributary	5½	...	5½	5½	5½	46	53	25	17·7	5·7	4·4	1,456	192	195	82	52	44	85	13	...	46	...	47	...	...	...	5	
	6	Afzulpur ditto ...	2½	98	2½	2½	...	45	1	...	3·0	2·0	...	115	7	...	38	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	84	...	6	
	7	Kori ditto ...	6	65	...	6	...	...	31	...	...	3·6	...	...	99	1	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	7	
	8	Right parallel channel, Belwar	1	...	1	1	1	39	3	5	1·6	1·0	1·0	174	15	...	109	15	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	131	...	...	8	
	9	Bichiaon distributary ...	4½	68	4½	4½	4½	67	30	22	20·5	8·4	8·3	2,065	307	291	161	37	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
	10	Belwar ditto ...	3½	46	4	3½	3½	68	33	15	19·3	6·9	3·9	1,541	167	143	80	28	36	...	38	...	66	38	25	109	109	27	10	
	11	Usni ditto ...	6½	62	6½	6½	...	74	24	...	17·4	2·6	...	2,195	193	...	126	74	...	71	144	3	78	157	2	108	58	5	11	
	12	Chursia sub-distributary	2½	33	2½	2½	...	39	7	...	9·6	2·6	...	1,230	108	...	127	41	...	85	73	...	85	13	...	Included with Usni.			12	
	13	Left parallel channel A...	4½	66	4½	4½	4½	67	52	31	11·9	3·4	3·3	979	177	140	82	49	43	124	44	68	76	37	34	123	98	70	13	
	14	Ditto B...	4½	65	4½	4½	4½	71	51	27	9·3	2·8	2·6	1,408	114	166	151	40	40	225	10	...	149	188	29	127	55	45	14	
	15	Ditto C...	8	66	8	5	8	46	16	15	6·1	1·1	2·3	817	79	59	134	72	22	170	90	21	196	167	12	168	168	23	15	
	16	Ditto D...	3½	40	3½	3½	...	46	15	13	16·4	3·7	0·3	637	59	24	39	14	80	37	8	...	34	2	2	40	4	3	16	
	17	Right parallel channel A...	4½	66	4½	4½	4½	61	44	25	8·5	4·3	4·3	1,274	146	162	143	34	34	248	38	49	132	73	34	180	97	81	17	
	18	Ditto B...	8	40	8	8	8	58	32	13	7·2	2·9	2·4	1,415	119	88	106	41	37	181	72	41	84	84	35	215	120	31	18	
	19	Ditto C...	7	60	7	7	...	40	17	...	13·3	5·2	....	1,538	293	...	117	56	...	103	178	...	93	129	...	154	187	...	19	
	20	Arrah Canal	Outlets in (along 28 miles of Canal) discharges not available.											428	142	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
			117											Total Ageaon Subdivision ...			1,928	807	525	1,716	1,484	306	1,309	1,272	314	2,264	1,160	403		
														Mean duty Ageaon Subdivision ...			107	42	40	123	99	34	76	86	40	133	68	31		
			206½											Total Arrah Canal...			3,462	1,765	1,295	2,633	2,160	976	2,226	1,995	1,106	3,959	2,278	1,117		
														Mean duty Arrah Canal ...			102	51	44	82	64	29	63	57	116	69	37			

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Working Statistics of Distributaries by

Canal or Branch.	Serial number of distributary.	Name of Distributary.	Length of distributary constructed in miles.		Estimated full capacity as designed.	Length of Distributary open, in miles, during season.						Number of days distributary was in flow during season.			Average discharge utilised	
						Kharif.		Rabi.		Hot weather.		Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4		5	6		7		8		9	10	11	12	13
			M.	Ft.		M.	Ft.	M.	Ft.	M.	Ft.					
Main Western Canal.	1	Suliya Distributary	3	1,200	32	3	1,200	3	1,200	3	1,200	50	43	...	11	
	2	Seanwank ditto	18	1,400	74	8	1,400	8	1,400	8	1,400	56	71	39	36	
	3	Outlets in Main Western Canal				In a length of 7 miles						45	75	21	18	
			21	2,600											Total Sikroul subdivision ..	
															Mean duty, Sikroul subdivision	
Ditto ...	4	Outlets in Main Western Canal				In a length of 33 miles 2,000 feet						52	88	16	2	
	5	Baraon Distributary	6	2,000	55	3	...	6	2,000	3	...	57	99	21	12	
			6	2,000											Total Jamorur subdivision ...	
															Mean duty, Jamrour subdivision ...	
Ditto ...	6	Outlets in Main Western Canal				In a length of 5 miles 1,500 feet						122	66	...	1	
	7	Balthari Distributary ...	16	...	187	8	...	16	...	3	...	122	156	...	3	
	8	Khurmabad ditto ...	10	3,450	121	10	3,450	10	3,450	...	...	122	156	...	15	
	9	Sasaram ditto ...	1	3,940	35	1	3,940	1	3,940	...	...	15	156	...	1	
			28	2,110											Total Basawan subdivision ...	
			56	1,430											Mean duty, Basawan subdivision ...	
															Total Main Western Canal ...	
															Mean duty, Main Western Canal ...	
	1	Buxar Canal outlets				In a lenght of 45 miles 1,750 feet						122	184	65	81	
	2	Jainagra Right Parallel Channel	2	2,640	34	2	2,640	2	2,640	2	2,640	38	40	8	7	
	3	Ditto Left ditto ...	2	780	32	2	780	2	780	2	780	37	45	12	9	
	4	Sisirta Left Parallel Channel ...	1	1,080	26	...	4,000	...	4,000	...	4,000	38	27	...	7	
	5	Sirkhinda Right Parallel Channel.	...	4,620	...	...	4,620	...	4,620	...	4,620	52	42	14	4	
	6	Pandaria Minor Channel	3	160	...	3	160	3	160	3	160	42	16	...	18	
	7	Bhojpur Distributary	41	4,400	295	41	4,400	41	4,400	37	3,800	109	129	55	123	
	8	Tittahand Link Line	3	2,000	...	3	2,000	3	2,000	3	2,000	80	100	36	36	
	9	Sanjhauli Sub-Distributary ...	5	...	110	5	...	5	...	...	...	27	53	...	17	
	10	Nenua Sub-Distributary	5	...	46	1	...	5	...	1	2,640	...	...	...	...	
	11	Sirkhinda Left Parallel Channel	1	100	13	1	100	1	100	...	...	49	10	...	4	
	12	Bhanus	7	2,540	126	...	...	7	2,540	...	1,500	...	15	...	...	
	13	Amaithi Right Parallel Channel	1	300	13	1	300	1	300	1	300	25	49	14	5	
	14	Sarna Distributary	8	...	79	8	...	8	...	8	...	48	82	...	36	
	15	Rampur Right Parallel Channel	3	1,760	22	3	1,760	3	1,760	3	1,760	27	67	16	34	
	16	Ditto Left ditto ...	2	3,100	22	2	3,100	2	3,100	2	3,100	36	38	5	10	
	17	Santh Distributary	18	4,000	536	18	4,000	18	4,000	10	...	70	122	33	37	
	18	Gurhia Sub-Distributary	9	2,000	236	9	2,000	9	2,000	3	...	48	44	...	15	
	19	Chamilla ditto	6	2,640	86	6	2,640	6	2,640	5	600	48	82	...	11	
	20	Amarpur ditto	5	...	73	5	...	5	...	2	...	29	47	...	19	
	21	Natwar Right Parallel Channel	3	...	34	3	...	3	...	3	...	46	86	6	8	
	22	Ditto Left ditto ...	3	...	34	3	...	3	...	3	...	49	15	3	14	
	23	Gunsati Right Parallel Channel	2	600	34	2	600	2	600	2	600	43	68	3	11	
	24	Ditto Left ditto ...	...	2,400	8	...	2,400	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	25	Charanty Right Parallel Channel	3	...	22	3	...	3	...	3	...	36	12	8	10	
	26	Basouli Distributary	7	...	72	7	...	7	...	7	...	75	80	31	19	
	27	Sikroul Right Parallel Channel ...	2	1,320	10	2	1,320	2	1,320	2	1,320	21	57	...	9	
	28	Ditto Left ditto ...	2	230	5	2	230	2	230	2	230	31	99	...	11	
	29	Bhukha Right Parallel Channel	2	1,750	34	2	1,750	2	1,750	2	1,750	54	26	12	6	
	30	Ditto Left ditto ..	1	700	...	1	700	1	700	1	700	22	19	...	4	
	31	Basudhar Distributary	3	3,150	41	3	3,150	3	3,150	3	3,150	46	77	12	10	
	32	Mahdah Right Parallel Channel	4	845	34	4	845	4	845	4	845	38	81	13	16	
	33	Itarhi Distributary	3	...	42	3	...	3	...	2	1,000	7	9	...	7	
	34	Mahadah ditto	7	3,138	83	7	3,138	7	3,138	1	...	37	54	11	22	
	35	Jail Channel	3	260	10	3	260	3	260	3	260	121	152	67	1	
	36	Saripur Parallel Channel	1	2,600	6	1	2,600	1	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			177	1,593											Total Buxar Canal ...	
															Mean duty, Buxar Canal	
Chowsa Branch.	1	Chowsa Branch Canal ...	39	2,124	623	39	2,124	39	2,124	32	...	112	151	72	65	
	2	Gauri Shanker Tola P. Channel.	...	3,268	5	...	3,268	...	3,268	...	3,268	48	27	16	2	
	3	Kochus Distributary	18	3,050	186	3	2,640	18	3,050	...	...	43	117	...	1	
	4	Indore ditto	10	...	110	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	
	5	Bhanpur ditto	2	4,000	29	2	4,000	2	4,000	2	4,000	31	20	15	2	
	6	Khiri ditto	14	...	160	14	...	14	...	...	...	102	34	...	15	
	7	Unnas ditto	11	1,320	133	11	1,320	11	1,320	...	...	69	101	...	9	
	8	Atrauna ditto	12	...	270	12	...	12	...	...	...	82	96	...	18	
	9	Sheradh Sub-Distributary ...	4	1,320	76	2	1,320	4	1,320	...	...	65	27	...	3	
	10	Hatwa Distributary	8	2,600	100	3	1,320	8	2,600	...	...	61	74	...	8	
	11	Rampur ditto	8	1,320	134	8	1,320	8	1,320	...	...	102	126	40	38	
	12	Nagour Sub-Distributary... ...	2	4,800	26	2	4,800	2	4,800	...	...	53	118	...	4	
	13	Sompa ditto	5	1,320	45	5	1,320	5	1,320	...	...	50	112	...	12	
	14	Hakimpur Distributary	3	800	47	...	...	3	800	...	...	...	22	...	...	
	15	Karahsi ditto	3	2,000	36	3	2,000	3	2,000	...	...	34	96	...	3	
			144	1,522											Total Chowsa Branch Canal	
															Mean duty, Chowsa Branch Canal	

and Branches for the year 1898-99.

DIVISION.

TOTAL AREAS IRRIGATED.			WORKING DUTY, IN ACRES, PER CUBIC FOOT OF DISCHARGE.			WORKING DUTY, IN ACRES, PER CUBIC FOOT OF DISCHARGE FOR PREVIOUS THREE YEARS.									Serial number of distributary.	REMARKS.
						1895-96.			1896-97.			1897-98.				
Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SUBDIVISION.																
709	506	...	64	84	...	72	9	...	98	52	...	68	58	...	1	
3,719	1,965	520	103	116	65	95	139	...	85	141	45	104	173	47	2	
1,097	406	109	73	29	36	101	55	48	86	76	42	87	99	30	3	
5,525	2,877	629	240	229	101	268	203	48	269	269	87	259	329	77		
...	...	...	80	76	50	89	68	48	90	90	43	86	110	38		
SUBDIVISION.																
332	380	28	166	190	28	74	107	...	144	107	...	170	173	27	4	
1,783	504	167	149	101	56	64	140	36	85	119	54	108	132	57	5	
2,115	884	195	315	291	84	138	256	36	229	226	54	278	305	84		
...	...	...	157	145	42	69	128	36	114	113	54	139	152	42		
SUBDIVISION.																
172	164	...	172	164	...	...	...	...	80	151	...	111	...	...	6	
586	1,156	52	195	193	...	...	...	...	70	164	33	191	202	61	7	
1,980	1,086	...	132	156	...	...	...	...	81	135	45	117	113	...	8	
23	10	...	23	3	...	...	...	...	68	350	...	...	...	...	9	
2,761	2,416	52	523	515	...	...	...	...	299	800	84	419	315	61		
...	...	...	130	129	...	...	...	...	75	200	42	140	157	61		
10,401	6,117	876	1,077	1,035	185	496	459	84	797	1,295	225	956	949	222		
...	...	...	122	117	46	81	92	42	89	144	45	120	136	44		
SUBDIVISION.																
5,736	2,602	591	71	20	10	81	15	23	42	54	239	36	31	21	1	
702	361	20	100	120	7	66	34	...	92	45	24	15	43	7	2	
572	100	86	64	25	28	57	25	9	84	53	31	82	80	34	3	
1,115	352	85	139	176	...	225	56	7	1,486	144	...	249	...	...	4	
89	14	46	22	7	23	21	7	...	16	3	28	14	7	47	5	
468	147	...	26	73	...	30	30	...	86	61	60	44	14	...	6	
12,351	7,089	1,812	102	81	33	66	89	22	72	97	33	90	81	48	7	
694	778	182	16	45	...	10	64	4	12	56	19	13	43	16	8	
1,510	636	...	88	71	...	177	82	...	66	112	...	103	88	...	9	
60	195	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
288	74	...	52	24	...	2	...	...	47	47	...	42	18	...	11	
...	163	...	...	54	...	...	132	...	...	248	...	...	13	...	12	
295	246	52	59	82	26	...	80	13	53	109	34	140	63	24	13	
1,105	590	...	30	98	...	365	69	7	60	141	...	58	47	31	14	
559	225	49	14	32	5	54	15	...	22	34	...	40	18	8	15	
388	74	36	37	15	12	60	16	9	34	27	...	53	30	2	16	
3,162	2,217	252	85	111	25	42	64	1	47	74	9	71	46	28	17	
1,867	1,096	62	100	78	...	7	68	...	65	99	71	65	...	65	18	
487	612	...	40	87	...	...	116	...	69	182	...	127	135	23	19	
1,225	746	52	64	93	...	55	79	...	63	126	...	96	62	34	20	
627	510	69	78	127	12	63	43	...	70	96	4	56	77	12	21	
457	263	46	32	87	8	53	23	14	50	58	11	66	69	27	22	
1,006	439	45	91	146	15	20	21	...	42	57	2	175	58	21	23	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
1,066	528	62	100	48	31	...	...	...	56	140	4	95	90	25	25	
2,302	956	263	116	159	33	78	72	18	86	145	23	109	94	34	26	
423	189	48	77	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	
625	234	23	67	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
511	224	77	85	112	26	32	20	...	58	23	7	68	23	40	29	
283	65	...	70	32	...	29	1	...	14	57	3	55	12	12	30	
556	355	37	55	118	9	18	32	...	54	73	5	34	80	8	31	
932	591	69	58	118	23	...	186	...	55	79	13	107	186	17	32	
505	353	...	72	39	...	16	...	...	...	121	...	379	75	...	33	
1,030	423	30	74	84	6	24	...	...	46	58	...	82	69	30	34	
...	136	32	...	136	11	...	9	2	...	90	5	...	30	21	35	
94	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	
46,396	23,684	4,180	2,094	2,574	343	1,651	1,448	129	2,807	2,708	625	2,744	1,632	685		
...	...	...	68	78	18	66	54	11	103	87	31	95	58	25		
SUBDIVISION.																
12,903	4,231	805	200	141	106	122	155	47	48	136	44	244	46	80	1	
231	20	19	115	20	19	...	...	...	65	29	...	77	21	18	2	
195	861	...	195	115	...	65	140	...	50	151	...	92	182	...	3	
...	295	...	...	147	...	...	104	...	...	189	...	...	80	...	4	
2,679	76	20	193	76	20	54	141	...	113	137	...	180	55	20	5	
1,904	1,359	...	174	174	...	87	83	...	129	143	...	236	126	...	6	
2,482	1,059	...	184	148	...	31	101	...	137	110	...	159	80	...	7	
494	967	...	138	96	...	80	77	...	116	181	...	123	52	...	8	
632	136	...	165	136	...	106	148	...	92	148	...	137	...	...	9	
5,346	388	...	81	97	...	...	41	...	136	191	...	81	17	...	10	
992	2,069	138	90	108	35	114	114	...	61	70	45	124	68	...	11	
1,963	650	...	173	216	...	51	112	...	70	144	...	143	199	...	12	
...	972	...	164	97	...	67	101	...	137	108	56	153	77	...	13	
160	139	...	...	134	...	...	...	...	21	75	...	...	...	...	14	
	131	...	70	66	...	21	51	...	150	70	...	28	4	...	15	
29,749	13,396	982	1,942	1,776	174	798	1,368	47	1,325	1,873	145	1,771	977	118		
...	...	...	149	118	43	73	105	47	95	125	48	136	75	30		

Working Statistics of Distributaries by Canals

Canal or Branch.	Serial number of distributary.	Name of Distributary.	Length of distributary constructed in miles.		Estimated full capacity as designed.	Length of distributaries open, in miles, during season.						Number of days distributary was in flow during season.			Average discharges utilised.		
						Kharif.		Rabi.		Hot weather.		Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather.
1	2	3	4		5	6		7		8		9	10	11	12	13	14
			M.	Ft.		M.	Ft.	M.	Ft.	M.	Ft.						
Garra Chaube Branch Canal.	1	Garra Chaube Branch Canal ...	38	...	644	38	...	38	...	...	...	122	156	...	47	16	...
	2	Khurghur Distributary ...	23	2,400	107	23	2,400	23	2,400	...	...	122	156	...	24	26	...
	3	Salthua Sub-distributary ...	12	800	97	12	800	12	800	...	...	122	156	...	13	15	...
	4	Dumduma ditto ...	4	4,000	23	4	4,000	4	4,000	...	...	86	156	...	5	4	...
	5	Loknathpur Distributary ...	6	...	56	6	...	6	...	...	...	122	156	...	5	5	...
	6	Kathrain ditto	5	...	72	5	...	5	...	...	...	86	156	...	1	2	...
	7	Panjraon ditto	4	600	31	4	600	4	600	...	...	117	156	...	4	3	...
			93	2,520													

Total Garra Chaube Branch Cana ...

Mean duty, Garra Chaube Branch Canal ...

BASAWAN

Branches for the year 1898-99.

TOTAL AREAS IRRIGATED.			WORKING DUTY, IN ACRES, PER CUBIC FOOT OF DISCHARGE.			WORKING DUTY, IN ACRES, PER CUBIC FOOT OF DISCHARGE FOR PREVIOUS THREE YEARS.									Serial number of distributary.	REMARKS.
						1895-96.			1896-97.			1897-98.				
Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot weather.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
DIVISION.																
[illegible]	2,702	...	60	169	...	No records.				31	103	52	76	...	1	
[illegible]	1,644	...	174	63	...					160	273	125	84	...	2	
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	51	75	...					80	256	139	102	...	3	
[illegible]	127	...	45	32	...					37	140	20	51	...	4	
[illegible]	387	...	86	77	...					74	189	153	93	...	5	
[illegible]	479	...	121	239	...					36	171	35	56	...	6	
[illegible]	412	...	133	137	...					72	76	139	58	...	7	
[illegible]	6,876	...	670	792	...	...	...	...	...	490	1,311	663	520	...		
[illegible]	...	...	96	113	...	...	...	...	...	70	173	95	74	...		

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Number of Days spent on Duty and on Tour by Superintending, Executive and Assistant Engineers and Upper Subordinates of the Irrigation Branch, during the year 1898-99.

Name.	Circle or Division.	Number of days—		Remarks.
		On duty.	On tour.	
1	2	3	4	5
Superintending Engineers.				
Mr. J. H. Toogood	Sone Circle	365	183	
,, D. B. Horn	South-Western Circle	94	42	Was on furlough till 4th December 1898 and took charge on the 5th. Was appointed Officiating Chief Engineer from 9th March 1899.
,, K. H. Stephen	Ditto ...	271	97	Officiated as Superintending Engineer (1) during the absence on furlough of Mr. Horn from 1st April to 4th December 1898, and (2) during the period Mr. Horn officiated as Chief Engineer from 9th March 1899.
,, W. A. Inglis	Orissa Circle	274	127	On privilege leave for three months, from 17th May to 15th August 1898.
,, A. S. Thomson	Ditto	91	25	Officiated during the absence on privilege leave of the permanent incumbent. For the rest of the year in the Roads and Buildings Branch.
Executive Engineers.				
Mr. C. H. DeMello	Arrah	274	103	On three months' privilege leave, from 26th April to 25th July 1898.
,, J. Zorab	Do.	106	28	Officiated as Executive Engineer during the absence of Mr. DeMello. Fifteen days spent in acquiring knowledge of divisional duties. For details, see under "Assistant Engineers."
Rai Annoda Prosad Sircar Sahib ...	Do.	13	...	Transferred to the 2nd Calcutta Division which he joined on 19th April 1898.
Mr. G. C. Maconchy	Buxar	315	122	On leave for 26 days. Transferred to the Balasore Division.
,, C. W. Sibold	Do.	50	...	For remarks, see under "Assistant Engineers."
,, G. L. Searight	Eastern Sone	277	139	On privilege leave for 88 days, from 7th April 1898.
,, T. Butler	Ditto	88	16	Held charge of the Division in addition to his duties as Inspector of Works, Bihar Division.
,, H. H. Green	Gandak	365	135	
,, B. Barlow	Cossye	11	3	On leave for six days, from 12th April 1898, preparatory to his proceeding on furlough for 8 months and 15 days, commencing from 18th idem, and on 11 days' subsidiary leave. Joined Brahmini-Byturni Division on 12th January 1899.
,, J. S. L. Long	Do.	365	232	Was in charge of the Division for 354 days only.
,, C. A. White	Balasore	365	152	
,, G. C. Maconchy	Do.	24	5	On transfer to take charge of the Division
,, O. S. Smith	Nadia Rivers	314	147	On privilege leave for 51 days, from 3rd May to 22nd June 1898.
,, K. H. Stephen	Northern Drainage and Embankment.	96	35	For remarks, see under "Superintending Engineers." For two days held charge of the Division in addition to South-Western Circle.
Rai Gopal Ch. Daw Sahib	Ditto ...	269	133	Officiated during the deputation of Mr. Stephen as Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle.
Mr. P. G. Jacobs	Circular and Eastern Canals.	268	71	On privilege leave for three months, from 27th July 1898. On preparatory and subsidiary leave for five days.
,, J. Zorab	Ditto ...	95	30	Officiating. For remarks, see under "Assistant Engineers."
,, J. W. Fox	Ditto ...	2	...	Officiating.
,, M. H. Arnott	Mahanadi	365	158	
,, R. E. Carter	Brahmini-Byturni ...	287	135	Transferred to the Northern Circle which he joined on 26th January 1899.
,, H. Barlow	Ditto ...	78	21	Joined the Division on the afternoon of 12th January 1899. For details, see remarks against Cossye Division.
,, J. C. Hewitt	Acquapada-Jajpur ...	365	189	
Assistant Engineers.				
Mr. E. Arundel Smith	Arrah	365	280	
Babu Saroda Sundar Pal	Do.	289	184	On privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days, from 18th April to 2nd July 1898.
,, Triloke Nath	Do.	14	4	On special duty.
Mr. C. W. Sibold	Buxar	315	194	Officiated as Executive Engineer for 50 days during the absence of Mr. G. C. Maconchy.
,, J. Zorab	Do.	9	7	
Babu Triloke Nath	Do.	38	18	
Rai Beni Madhab Mitter Sahib ...	Eastern Sone	316	241	
Mr. E. Blaber	Ditto	271	226	On privilege leave for three months, from 16th November 1898 to 15th February 1899. On joining leave for 2 days.
,, J. Zorab	Ditto	110	55	Officiated as Executive Engineer (1) of the Arrah Division (106 days), and (2) of the Circular and Eastern Canals Division (95 days). Was in the Buxar Division for 9 days. On privilege leave for 1 month and 14 days, from 19th February 1899; and on joining leave for 4 days.
Babu Triloke Nath	Ditto	185	33	
,, Amar Nath Das	Ditto	365	182	
Mr. G. T. Huntingford	Ditto	66	33	For remarks, please see below.
,, C. Addams-Williams	Ditto	6	...	Appointed from 20th March 1899 and held charge of No. 4 (Daudnagar) subdivision.
,, A. A. F. Cowley	Cossye	30	26	
,, R. C. Edge	Do.	365	175	Held charge of No. 4 subdivision for 335 days only.
,, A. A. F. Davis	Do.	34	11	Was attached to the Cossye Division.
,, G. T. Huntingford	Balasore	295	113	In charge of No. 4 (Contai) subdivision. On language leave for three months, from 6th October 1898 to 5th January 1899, both days inclusive. Transferred to the Eastern Sone Division with effect from 23rd January 1899.
,, Bishan Swarup	Mahanadi	24	9	Transferred from Central Provinces. Was attached to the Division for 20 days and in charge of Puri subdivision for 4 days; also *vide* remarks against Brahmini-Byturni Division.

Name.	Circle of Division.	Number of days—		Remarks.
		On duty.	On tour.	
1	2	3	4	5
Assistant Engineers—concld.				
Mr. W. S. Bremner	Brahmini-Byturni ...	365	233	In charge of Kendupatna subdivision.
Babu Madhu Sudan Sen Gupta ...	Ditto ...	219	106	In charge of Kendrapara sub division.
Mr. Bishan Swarup	Ditto ...	65	1	Employed in counting the stock of the Jobra Workshop, from 30th November 1898 to 2nd February 1899. On privilege leave for three months, from 3rd February 1899.
Babu Madhu Sudan Sen Gupta ...	Acquapada-Jajpur ...	89	...	On special duty in connection with the survey of the Dudhai Channel, from 10th August to 6th November 1898. On privilege leave for 1 month and 27 days, from 7th November 1898.
Sub-Engineers.				
Rai Satcowri Chatterjee Sahib ...	Eastern Sone	365	57	Honorary Assistant Engineer. Principal works lie at head-quarters.
Mr. I. J. Atkinson	Gandak	365	74	Principal works lie at head-quarters.
,, C. M. S. Rooke	Do.	323	12	Ditto ditto ditto. On leave for 42 days.
Babu Tarini Charan Sarcar	Arrah	365	237	
,, Jadu Nath Bose	Do.	107	62	
Mr. G. Caw	Do.	365	68	Temporary Sub-Engineer.
Babu Kanti Chunder Banerjee ...	Buxar	359	248	Joined 7th April 1898 and held charge of No. 4 (Monoharpur) subdivision.
,, Gopal Chunder Ghose	Cossye	365	146	In charge of No. 5 (Panskurah) subdivision.
Rai Rakhal Das Chatterjea Sahib ...	Nadia Rivers	365	110	Held charge of No. 2 subdivision.
Babu Rakhal Das Roy	Ditto	277	120	Honorary Assistant Engineer. In charge of No. 5 subdivision. Was on privilege leave from 18th July to 13th October 1898.
Mr. J. C. Coxe	Ditto	37	18	
Rai Bama Charan Pramanic Bahadur	Ditto	216	...	Honorary Assistant Engineer. In charge of toll-office at Jangipur. Retired on 3rd November 1898.
,, Durga Charan Chuckerbutty Sahib	Northern Drainage and Embankment.	365	299	In charge of the Edilpore subdivision.
,, Gopal Ch. Daw Sahib	Ditto	95	53	Honorary Assistant Engineer. Held charge of the Seijberiah subdivision for 91 days.
Mr. J. W. Fox	Circular and Eastern Canals.	365	180	Honorary Assistant Engineer. In charge of No. 2 subdivision.
Babu Dakshina Ranjan Mukerjee ...	Ditto	298	195	In charge of No. 3 (Bhangore) subdivision.
Mr. C. Hynes	Ditto	365	156	Supervisor of dredging plants, &c.
Rai Prasanna Coomar Pal Sahib ...	Acquapada-Jajpur	365	210	In charge of the Janapur subdivision.
Supervisors.				
Mr. A. E. James	Gandak	365	82	
Babu Rajendra Lal Sircar	Ditto	365	320	
,, Mahendra Nath Sircar	Buxar	9	...	On furlough for 1 year, from 10th April 1898.
,, Roma Nath Sircar	Cossye	365	113	In charge of No. 6 (Gadghat) subdivision.
Mr. A. E. Hefferman	Balasore	339	234	Held charge of No. 4 (Contai) subdivision for 160 days only.
Babu Suresh Chunder Ganguli ...	Ditto ...	365	145	In charge of No. 2 subdivision and workshop station building.
,, Mohini Mohan Lahiri	Ditto	365	128	Held charge of No. 3 subdivision for 122 days and Chandipore subdivision for 243 days.
,, Rajendra Nath Mukerjee ...	Ditto	77	56	On three months' privilege leave, from 18th June to 17th September 1898; and on joining and subsidiary leave for 2 weeks. Was in the Circular and Eastern Canals Division as Overseer, 1st grade, for 34 days, and transferred to the Nadia Rivers Division, from 3rd November 1898.
,, Akshoya Krishna Bose	Nadia Rivers ...	365	126	In charge of No. 3 subdivision.
,, Rajendra Nath Mukerjee ...	Ditto	149	...	In charge of the Jangipur toll-office, from 3rd November 1898.
Mr. A. E. Hefferman	Circular and Eastern Canals.	25	5	Was in the Balasore Division for 339 days; and on joining, leave for 1 day.
,, W. R. Cooksey	Ditto	365	365	
Babu Bankim Krishna Ghose ...	Mahanadi ...	365	107	In charge of the Cuttack subdivision.
,, Sashi Bhusan Mazumdar ...	Ditto	365	287	In charge of the Jagatsingpore subdivision.
,, Upendra Nath Mukerjee ...	Ditto	365	302	In charge of the Munijunga subdivision.
,, Surendra Nath Barat ...	Ditto	365	326	Held charge of the Pipli subdivision for 361 days.
,, Hari Charan Mukherjee ...	Brahmini-Byturni ...	106	67	On furlough for one year, from 16th December 1897 to 15th December 1898. On subsidiary leave for one day. Held charge of the Kendrapara subdivision for 99 days.
Mr. C. A. Marchant	Ditto	354	56	In charge of the Jobra Workshops subdivision. On leave for 11 days.
Babu Pran Krishna Sen	Acquapada-Jajpur ...	295	182	In charge of the Akhoyapada subdivision.
,, Krishnadhan Banerjee ...	Ditto	365	256	In charge of the Jajpur subdivision.
Overseers.				
Babu Jagat Narain	Gandak	365	220	In charge of No. 4 (Basantpur) subdivision.
,, Phani Lal Mullick	Do.	365	63	In charge of No. 2 (Muzaffarpur) subdivision.
,, Satya Ranjan Khastgir ...	Buxar	356	268	In charge of No. 5 (Basawan) subdivision. On leave for 9 days.
,, Jadu Nath Dass	Cossye	365	112	Sectional Officer.
,, Surendra Nath Bhattacharya ...	Do.	365	137	Ditto.
,, Mahit Kumar Chatterjee ...	Do.	365	94	Ditto.
,, Kedar Nath Mazumdar ...	Balasore	365	207	Held charge of No. 3 subdivision for 243 days.
,, Mahendra Chandra Banerjee ...	Ditto	365	275	In charge of No. 5 (Etamagra) subdivision.
,, Sarat Chandra Sur	Nadia Rivers ...	365	118	In charge of No. 6 (Katwa) subdivision.
,, Hari Mohan Bhaduri	Ditto	365	71	Not in charge of any subdivision.
,, Upendra Nath Dutt	Ditto	365	65	
,, Hari Das Bhaduri	Northern Drainage and Embankment	365	269	In charge of No. 2 (Surjipore) subdivision.
,, Aughore Chandra Chatterjee ...	Ditto	337	126	Not in charge of any subdivision.
,, Rajendra Nath Mukerjee ...	Circular and Eastern Canals.	1	...	In charge of No. 4 (Assassuni) subdivision.
,, Jogendra Nath Sen	Ditto	339	115	Ditto ditto ditto. Took charge on the afternoon of 26th April 1898.
,, Kshetra Nath Palit	Ditto	365	120	In charge of No. 5 (Pirojpur) subdivision.
,, Rajendra Nath Mukerjee ...	Ditto	33	19	Not in charge of any subdivision.
,, Aughore Chandra Chatterjee ...	Ditto	8	...	
,, Hira Lal Sen	Mahanadi	304	279	Ditto ditto.
,, Kalidhan Bhattacharya ...	Brahmini-Byturni ...	274	144	Held charge of No. 3 (Kendrapara) subd vision for 47 days. Was on leave.
,, Bijoy Krishna Dey	Ditto	274	86	Not in charge of any subdivision.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing Inspections of Offices by Superintending and Executive Engineers during the year 1898-99.

Name of Officer.	Divisional Offices.		Subdivisional Offices.		Remarks.
	Number in circle.	Number inspected during the year.	Number in circle.	Number inspected during the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending Engineers.					
Mr. J. H. Toogood, Sone Circle	5*	3†	23	3	* Inclusive of Revenue Division.
„ D. B. Horn, „ K. H. Stephen, } South-Western Circle	6*	3†	26	...	† The officers of the Arrah and Sone Canals Revenue Division and those of the Orissa and Balasore Divisions were not inspected by the Superintending Engineers during the year.
„ W. A. Inglis, „ A. S. Thomson, } Orissa Circle	4*	4	13	5	Besides these the Superintending Engineer inspected the offices of the 2 District Engineers, Angul and Puri, 6 talukdars, and 4 zilladars.
Executive Engineers.					
Mr. C. H. DeMello, J. Zorab, } Arrah Division ...	...	...	7	5	Besides these the Executive Engineers inspected 3 toll offices.
„ G. C. Maconchy, „ C. W. Sibold, } Buxar Division ...	...	...	5	3	Ditto 2 toll offices.
„ G. L. Searight, „ T. Butler, } Eastern Sone Division	...	...	6	2	Ditto 4 toll offices.
„ H. H. Green, Gandak Division	...	...	5	...	
„ H. Barlow, „ J. Lane Long } Cossye Division ...	...	...	6	4	Ditto 8 toll offices.
„ C. A. White, Balasore Division	...	...	5	5	Ditto 9 toll offices.
„ O. S. Smith, Nadia Rivers Division ...	...	...	6	6	Ditto 3 toll offices.
„ K. H. Stephen, Rai Sahib Gopal Chandra Daw. } Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.	...	...	4	4	Nil.
Mr. P. G. Jacobs, „ J. W. Fox, „ J. Zorab, } Circular and Eastern Canals Division.	...	...	5	4	Besides these the Executive Engineer inspected 2 toll offices at Dhappa and Chitpur.
„ M. H. Arnott, Mahanadi Division ...	...	...	5	4	Ditto 3 toll offices.
„ R. E. Carter, „ H. Barlow, } Brahmini-Byturni Division	...	...	4	2	Ditto 7 toll offices.
„ J. C. Hewitt, Acquapada-Jajpur Division	...	...	4	3	Ditto 3 toll offices.

APPENDIX V.

List of Officers in charge of Irrigation Circles and Divisions during the year 1898-99.

Circle or Division.	Name of Officer.	Period of charge.
1	2	3
SECRETARIAT.		
Secretary, Irrigation Department.	Col. A. D. McArthur, R.E. ...	From 1st April 1898 to 8th March 1899. (On privilege leave from 9th March to 1st April 1899.)
	Mr. D. B. Horn	Offg. from 9th March to 31st March 1899.
Under-Secretary, Irrigation Department.	„ T. H. Clowes* ...	From 1st April to 20th October 1898.
Ditto ditto ...	„ A. H. C. MacCarthy ...	„ afternoon of 20th October 1898 to 31st March 1899.
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS IN CHARGE OF CIRCLES.		
South-Western Circle ...	Mr. K. H. Stephen ...	From 1st April 1898 to 4th December 1898, and from 9th March to 31st March 1899.
Ditto ...	„ D. B. Horn ...	„ 5th December 1898 to 8th March 1899.
Sone Circle	„ J. H. Toogood ...	„ 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.
Orissa Circle	„ W. A. Inglis ...	„ 1st April to 16th May 1898 and 16th August 1898 to 31st March 1899.
Ditto	„ A. S. Thomson ...	„ 17th May to 15th August 1898.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS IN CHARGE OF DIVISIONS.		
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.		
Nadia Rivers Division ...	Mr. O S. Smith ...	From 1st April 1898 to 2nd May 5th 1898, and 22nd June 1898 to 31st March 1899.
Ditto ...	Babu Rakhaldas Roy ...	„ 3rd May 1898 to 21st June 1898.
Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.	Rai Sahib Gopal Ch. Daw ...	„ 1st April 1898 to 4th December 1898, and from 11th March to 31st March 1899.
Ditto ...	Mr. K. H. Stephen ...	„ 5th December 1898 to 10th March 1899.
Circular and Eastern Canals Division.	„ P. G. Jacobs ...	„ 1st April 1898 to 26th July 1898, and 1st November 1898 to 31st March 1899.
Ditto ...	„ J. W. Fox ...	„ 27th and 28th July 1898.
Ditto ...	„ J. Zorab ...	„ 29th July 1898 to 31st October 1898.
Cossye Division ...	„ J. S. Lane Long ...	„ 12th April 1898 to 31st March 1899.
Ditto ...	„ H. Barlow ...	„ 1st to 11th April 1898.
Balasore Division ...	„ C. A. White ...	„ 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.
ORISSA CIRCLE.		
Mahanadi Division ...	Mr. M. H. Arnott ...	From 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.
Acquapada-Jajpur Division ...	„ J. C. Hewitt ...	„ 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.
Brahmani-Baitarni Division ...	„ R. E. Carter ...	„ 1st April 1898 to 12th January 1899.
Ditto ditto ...	„ H. Barlow ...	„ 13th January 1899 to 31st March 1899.

* Placed in charge of the current duties of Chief Engineer and Secretary during the absence on privilege leave of Col. A. D. McArthur, R.E., from 1st to 8th April 1898.

List of Officers in charge of Irrigation Circles and Divisions during the year 1898-99—concld.

SONE CIRCLE.

Circle or Division.	Name of Officer.	Period of charge.
1	2	3
Arrah Division ...	Mr. C. H. DeMello ...	From 1st April 1898 to 25th April 1898, and from 26th July 1898 to 31st March 1899.
Ditto ...	„ J. Zorab ...	„ 26th April 1898 to 25th July 1898.
Buxar Division ...	„ G. C. Maconchy ...	„ 1st April 1898 to 25th November 1898, and 22nd December 1898 to 7th March 1899.
Ditto ...	„ C. W. Sibold ...	„ 26th November 1898 to 21st December 1898, and 8th to 31st March 1899.
Eastern Sone Division ...	„ G. L. Searight ...	„ 1st April 1898 to 6th April 1898, and from 4th July 1898 to 31st March 1899.
Ditto ...	„ T. Butler ...	„ 7th April 1898 to 3rd July 1898.
Gandak Division ...	„ H. H. Green ...	„ 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.

CANAL REVENUE OFFICERS.

Deputy Collector, Revenue Division, Orissa Canals.	Babu Madhab Lal ...	From 1st April 1898 to 8th October 1898, and 21st November 1898 to 31st March 1899.
Ditto ditto ...	„ Roy Debi Lall ...	„ 9th October 1898 to 20th November 1898.
Deputy Collector, Revenue Division, Midnapore Canals.	„ Ram Sadan Bhattacharji.	„ 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.
Deputy Collector, Revenue Division, Sone Canals.	Maulvi S. M. Nasiruddin ...	„ 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.
Supervisor, Calcutta Canals ...	Mr. W. R. Cooksey ...	„ 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—(MISCELLANEOUS).

Darjeeling, the 14th November 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 666T.—G.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Presidency Division for the year 1898-99.

Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.I.E., was in charge of the Presidency Division throughout the year.

2. *Tours and inspections.*—The Commissioner was on tour for 103 days mostly in the rains, and inspected almost every office and institution of importance in his Division. The Collectors spent an adequate number of days on tour, and none of the Subdivisional Officers devoted less than 90 days to that work. The Collectorate and subdivisional head-quarter offices are reported to have been thoroughly inspected in all cases, except in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad, in which districts it does not appear that the Subdivisional Officers made formal inspections.

3. *Weather and crops: Material condition of the people: Prices and wages: Public health.*—The rainfall was full and well distributed. Consequently the crops were better than in the previous year. From Khulna a bumper crop of *aman* was reported, a normal one in the 24-Parganas and Jessore, and a fair one in the other two districts; and the divisional average of the other crops was better than those of the two preceding years. Consequently the prices of rice and other grains decreased; and as wages remained unaltered, the classes paid by wages were better off than before. The respectable middle classes, or *bhadra lok*, are reported to have shared but slightly in the general prosperity, as they spend more on living and are more extravagant on marriage ceremonies. The information is hardly consistent with other allegations that have been made as to the deterioration in the fortunes of this branch of the community. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot question the correctness of the Commissioner's observations, and so far as the Presidency Division is concerned, he does not doubt that people so enlightened will, if and when necessary, combine to retrieve their affairs by greater economy in their marriages. But, as he has before remarked, the real cure for the stagnation into which the class is falling, elsewhere at least, lies in the pursuit of other than clerical occupations. The agricultural class generally has fared well, and the *utbandi asamis* of Nadia are reported to have attained to as much prosperity as is possible for them. The large number of coolies employed in the various mills of the Division readily found employment; and as their numbers were to some extent kept down by the plague scare of the year, they were in a position to select their employers with a degree of freedom which was more suited to promote their personal convenience than to enhance the discipline of the mills.

The year was notable for the almost complete absence of epidemic disease; and though the registration of vital statistics is with reason believed to be incomplete, yet the view of the Commissioner appears to be correct that the lower registered death-rate represents a real decrease in the mortality in comparison with previous years.

4. *Manufactures: Trade and Commerce.*—The jute industry appears to have been fairly profitable in the last year; but the cotton mills endured a period of stagnation which has not yet expired. The two paper mills of Titaghar and Kankinara still further increased their product. The value of the silk produce decreased from 31½ lakhs to 28 lakhs; but there is good ground for hoping that the measures now being taken to improve the rearing of silk-worms will check this decline. The report on the produce of sugar shows how seriously the increasing import of refined sugar had affected the factories of Jessore. Indigo will soon cease to be one of the important products of the Division.

The total number of factories is reported to have been 63; while the employés were 80,879 as compared with 80,983. Thus the absolute decrease was small; but the requirements of the year were greater; hence there was a real deficiency of labour due to a dread of plague.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes with regret that the manager of the sugar mill at Cossipore refused to furnish to the Commissioner the usual information about his factory. Several instances of this attitude on the part of manufacturers have recently been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, who cannot but think that they must be due to some misunderstanding readily capable of removal if only set forth. These statistics are of the utmost importance to the community generally, forming the basis of the commercial legislation of the Imperial Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that, in the absence of very powerful special reasons to the contrary, which could be communicated confidentially to the local authority, the information might always be given.

5. *Civil Justice.*—The number of civil suits instituted rose from 113,685 to 116,171, of which 53,071 and 55,773 respectively were rent suits. The increase was therefore almost entirely confined to that class of cases; and the Commissioner's explanation that it was due to the recovery of the loans advanced in the scarcity appears to be scarcely correct.

The number of cases disposed of rose from 116,256 to 119,987. The proportion of contested cases fell slightly to 17·3 per cent.

6. *Crime: Criminal Justice: Police.*—The number of cognizable cases fell from 22,734 to 20,833; but, as the Commissioner points out, the figures are still greatly in excess of those for 1895 and 1896, and the explanations of the District Magistrates should have been directed to the persistence of the increase over those years rather than the partial decrease. Of these 665 were declared to be false; prosecutions were instituted in 78 cases, and conviction followed in 31. These results may on the whole be considered fairly good, looking to the well-known difficulty of bringing home a charge under section 211, Indian Penal Code. Compensation was awarded under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in 144 cases as compared with 142 in the previous year. The proportion of cases in which inquiry into a complaint was refused by the police again fell considerably.

The number of persons sent up for trial was 15,250, of whom 10,363 were convicted. There were 43 murders, in 13 of which convictions were obtained; and the number of dacoities similarly fell from 49 to 36, out of which 22 were in the 24-Parganas. In 14 cases convictions were obtained, 10 being in the 24-Parganas. The cases of rioting decreased from 542 to 502, in 17 of which there was loss of life. The number of bad livelihood cases increased from 548 to 662, but it does not appear how many of these were tried locally. This should be stated in future reports.

The number of non-cognizable offences rose from 18,596 to 19,978, an increase due partly, so it is said, to the increased prosperity of the people and partly to the fact that in the district of Khulna a large number of persons were prosecuted for disobeying summonse. As it appears that of 25,910 persons summoned only 16,809 appeared before the Magistrate, it would seem that much remains to be done to impress on people the necessity of complying with such calls.

There were 203 cases tried by the Courts of Sessions, in 64 per cent. of which convictions resulted. There were 60 stipendiary and 42 honorary subordinate courts. The Honorary Magistrates empowered to sit alone are reported to have attended regularly; but such unfortunately cannot be said with regard to the others. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe from the detailed statement appended that the Commissioner has already given much attention to this matter. The Honorary Magistrates decided 8,503 cases and the Stipendiary Magistrates 22,515. The detention of witnesses more than two days increased, and is reported to be a serious evil in the Courts of the Honorary Magistrates. Fines as punishments appear to have been imposed with due reference to the means of the convicts.

In the police the process of replacing Head-Constables by Sub-Inspectors was continued. No very decided opinions are offered by the District

Magistrates on their conduct, but it is noted that the number of those dismissed appreciably increased, while the number of those punished departmentally rose from 246 to 669. Judicial punishments fell from 50 to 45. Resignations, it is observed, rose from 86 to 115. Less than 20 per cent. of the nominal stolen property was recovered by the police.

In chaukidari matters progress was made in substituting paid men for those remunerated by service tenures, in the organisation of the *daffadari* system, and in the introduction of higher castes. It is observed that the amount of rewards paid to chaukidars was double that of previous years. It is stated that in the 24-Parganas an attempt is now being made to secure regular attendance at parades by rewarding punctual men rather than by constantly fining the unpunctual. This is a plan which will require to be worked very carefully if it is to succeed. There is a certain minimum of duties which a chaukidar must do, and in that minimum the first duty is the weekly attendance at the parade. His merits should be weighed in a liberal scale, but the distinction between merit and duty should be retained.

7. *Land Revenue and Cesses.*—The total demand of land revenue was Rs. 53,41,233 and the total collections Rs. 51,93,060, or 97·2 per cent. The collections were slightly better than last year, and the outstanding balance at the end of the year was less. The collections of the various districts, exhibited in percentages, are as follow:—

	Permanently-settled estates.		Temporarily-settled estates.		Directly managed estates.	
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Standard percentage	99	100	95	.....	90	.....
24-Parganas ..	98·9	93·9	94	80·2	85·2	66·7
Nadia ...	99·5	99·99	97·9	99·8	95	87·5
Murshidabad ...	99·8	95	97·6	72·1	70·9	81·1
Jessore ...	97·7	100	88	84·1	94·4	78
Khulna ...	99·5	98·5	84·2	98·7	94·6	99·2
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	99·9	71·4
Division ...	99·1	97·7	90·7	94·6	86	74

The divisional percentage of collections of the current demand was above the standard, and the only districts in which it was short were Jessore and the 24-Parganas, in the latter of which however it only just failed to reach the standard. In the first district, however, the arrear collections were complete. It would appear that a large proportion of the arrears in Jessore are due from the deeply embarrassed Sridharpur estate, under the Court of Wards. The collections in temporarily-settled estates were poor, as regards current demands in Khulna, and as regards arrears in Jessore, Murshidabad, and the 24-Parganas. Explanation should have been given in all the above cases if any were forthcoming. In estates held direct by Government in the 24-Parganas, the collections both current and arrear were bad, and in Murshidabad they were not good. The arrear collections in Jessore were poor. It is understood that a change has been made in the method of collection in the Government khas mahals of Mursidabad and the 24-Parganas, and it is desired that the Commissioner will carefully watch the working of the new arrangements. Divisional averages of 86 and 74 per cent. for current and arrear collections in the khas mahals are not satisfactory in a year of admitted prosperity. The sums allotted for the improvement of Government estates in sanitation roads and education were spent save in Murshidabad, the principal work undertaken being the construction of the Orphanganj Market in the 24-Parganas. The raiyats of the khas mahals, with few exceptions, enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. In the

permanently-settled mahals relations between landlord and tenant were for the most part satisfactory. In the Sundarbans, however, it is reported that the lessees of waste lands, who pay 4 annas a bigha to Government, have so delegated their proprietary rights to a chain of under-tenants, that the actual cultivators, who are also the actual clearers, have to pay as much as Rs. 8 a bigha; and consequently the Board of Revenue has decided, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, to have a survey and settlement, with a record-of-rights, in those lots in which the evil has led to crime.

Of Rs. 8,986 received from raiyats as landlords' fees, only Rs. 410 were accepted by the landlords, probably owing to their reluctance to acknowledge the custom of unrestricted transfer.

The current demand for the road and public works cesses is over 9 lakhs, the collections 9½ lakhs, and the arrears Rs. 133,000, or 14·7 per cent. The collections were good in Nadia, and poor in the 24-Parganas and Jessore. The poor arrear collections in Murshidabad should also receive the attention of the Collector. The appendix on the working of the Certificate Act has not been analysed by the Commissioner, though it is a branch of collectorate work to which great importance is attached. The number of cases for disposal in the year increased, in the 24-Parganas to 8,855, in Nadia to 2,559, in Jessore to 3,610, and in Khulna to 2,470 whilst they fell to 4,578 in Murshidabad In the 24-Parganas there were 3,160 pending at the close of the year. It is to be feared that the defaulters of the 24-Parganas are less unsophisticated than those of the other districts, as they waited much longer before paying. The best results were obtained in Murshidabad and Khulna, where the Act appears to have been vigorously enforced.

8. *Wards and Trust Estates.*—The release of the Bhawanipur estate in a good financial condition in February 1899 reduced the number of estates under the Court of Wards to two. The Syedpur estate, which supports the Mohsin Endowment Fund, is also managed by Government. The current demand of the whole of the estates was Rs. 5,83,609 and total collections Rs. 5,99,824, while remissions amounted to Rs. 3,15,050, of which nearly five-sixths related to the Sridharpur estate. The balance at the close of the year stood at 9 lakhs as compared with the previous year's balance of Rs. 12,34,000. The surplus on the year's working was Rs. 58,595, and debts to the amount of Rs. 66,027 were paid off.

The Sridharpur estate appears to be in a bad condition; the collections decreased, and in consequence the Government revenue could not be paid. It appears, however, that since the close of the year radical measures have been taken to improve matters. Collections were much better in the Syedpur estate, and all the customary demands were easily met. Progress was also made in clearing off the debts of the Satkhira estate.

9. *Excise, Stamps, and Income tax.*—In the revenue obtained from excise the ground lost in the previous year was, owing chiefly to the good harvests, more than regained, and the total revenue was over 39 lakhs. The only important decrease was under the head of rum and imported spirits, a great falling off having occurred in Calcutta, for which no confident explanation has been offered. It is desired that this trade may be carefully watched. The greatly increased consumption of country spirits is attributed to the return of prosperity. There was a large increase in the consumption of salt in the protected area, due partly to the vigilance of the staff, but chiefly to the prosperity of the people. A great decrease occurred in the sale of stamps, slight in Murshidabad, but amounting to Rs. 2,84,716 in Calcutta. The sale of non-judicial stamps decreased in all districts, which may be taken to mean that fewer mortgages were executed owing to the return of good crops. The falling off in Calcutta is attributed to the comparative dislocation of business which attended the plague scare. The number of prosecutions for breaches of the stamp laws fell off, but the number of cases in which insufficiently stamped documents were seized greatly increased, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that greater care is being exercised by Judicial officers in the examination of the documents filed before them. The amount of income tax collected was Rs. 24,73,760—an increase of 2·4 per cent. on the previous year. The gross demand increased by 3 per cent., of which almost all occurred in Calcutta. One lakh was not collected, but

in Murshidabad there were no arrears, and Nadia did well. Collections were worst in Calcutta.

10. *Communications and Public Works.*—The District Boards maintained the existing roads, and also spent more money than in previous years on arboriculture. No new railways were made during the year; but the Ranaghat-Krishnagar light railway was completed, though it was opened after the close of the year. A retired embankment is being constructed at Bhagwangola in Murshidabad, and will be completed this year.

11. *Education.*—The total number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year was 201,828 (or, according to the returns in the appendix, 201,209) as compared with 201,177 in the previous year. The percentage of boys of a school-going age who were at school was 31·6. Little alteration occurred in their distribution between English, vernacular and classical schools. The most notable increase was in the number of pupils attending high English schools. There was a small decrease in the number of girl-pupils; and the vernacular schools also lost ground. The Koran schools apparently decreased by half, and lost the same proportion of scholars; while an alteration in the system of classification conceals the progress of the Sanskrit tols. The Muhammadan pupils achieved a greater measure of success in the public examinations, and their relative numbers did not decrease. The total expenditure aggregated over 11 lakhs.

12. *Dispensaries and Hospitals.*—The total number of these institutions which were open during the year was 69, though returns have been submitted of 66 only The total income was Rs. 1,16,863, and the total number of patients treated was 333,673. The corresponding figures for last year were Rs. 1,43,933 and Rs. 3,48,792. There was thus a falling off in each respect, which the Commissioner attributes in part to the plague scares. No notable advance appears to have been made during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor would commend to the notice of the Municipalities and District Boards the action of the Mymensingh and other District Boards in appointing trained female medical officers for each subdivision, which he considers to be an excellent policy.

13. *Local Self-Government.*—Little that is new is to be said about the working of the various Boards. Judging from the attendance of members, it would seem that in several instances less interest was taken in the proceedings than in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to see that the municipalities have made vigorous efforts to collect their taxes, and achieved much success, due to a great extent to the careful supervision of the Commissioner, which will, he knows, not be relaxed. Mr. Buckland has added little to the comprehensive general remarks on the Local Self-Government bodies contained in his report last year, and has seen no reason to modify the conclusions he then set forth.

14. *Employment of Muhammadans.*—The number holding ministerial appointments in the Division decreased by 4. There was an increase of 2 in the 24-Parganas, and a decrease of 1, 2 and 3, respectively, in Jessore, Khulna, and Nadia. In the two last-named districts the number has been lowered to less than 10 per cent., and is unduly small, and the same is still more the case in the 24-Parganas. The District Officers are requested to bear in mind the importance of encouraging Muhammadans, so far as regard to the efficiency of their staff will permit.

15. *Conduct of Zamindars.*—Though the great majority of the zamindars of the Presidency Division are non-resident, and though several, by the inadequate remuneration which they give to their servants, tacitly connive at the acts of oppression of which the latter are frequently guilty, yet the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to see the names of so many gentlemen in the list of those who, by their just treatment of the raiyats on their estates and their liberality in all public affairs, have augmented the esteem in which they were previously held. The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad has long been conspicuous in the Province for those qualities; and the Maharaja of Kasimbazar is worthily following in the footsteps of his predecessor. The Dhankuria zamindars of Basirhat, the Mandals of Baruipur, Rai Hari Charan Chaudhuri of Nakipur, the Raja of Naldanga and others are said to have watched well over the interests of their tenants; and the Maharaja Bahadur of Nadia is reported to be a liberal landlord.

Those zamindars who are reported to be directly, or through their agents, oppressive and unjust, thereby forfeit, in the eyes of Government, that title to consideration which they would otherwise enjoy.

The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Mr. Buckland for the carefulness with which he has watched over the interests of the Division during the year, and for the complete report which he has presented, extracts from which are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Presidency Division for 1898-99.

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III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

13. The average rainfall in the Division was greater than in either of the two preceding years, being 65·3 inches against 61·4 inches in 1897-98 and 46·3 inches in 1896-97. The heaviest rainfall (97·04 inches) was at Mollahat in the Bagerhat subdivision of the district of Khulna, and the smallest (about 51 inches) at Barasat and Barrackpore in the 24-Parganas and Kushtia in Nadia. It was, on the whole, more favourable to the crops grown than in the two preceding years. In the 24-Parganas the average rainfall was less than in the previous year, being 56·7 inches against 59·8. The rainfall was evenly distributed throughout the district with the exception of the Diamond Harbour subdivision, where it was deficient in April and May, and also in September and October; otherwise the rainfall was sufficient during the ploughing and sowing seasons. The average rainfall recorded in Nadia was almost the same as in the previous year, viz., about 59 inches. It was seasonable and sufficient, except in August, when heavy showers caused the rivers to inundate considerable areas, and thus damage to a certain extent the *bhadoi* rice in thanas Gangni and Tehatta and the jute crop in the Ranaghat subdivision. In Murshidabad the rainfall was much greater than in the preceding year, being 72·5 inches against 51·1. There was a large flood which damaged the *aus* crops in the *Bagri*, though it increased the subsequent outturn of the *rabi* crops by fertilizing the land. In Jessore, 65·1 inches of rain fell during the year against 62·8 inches in 1897-98. The rainfall was largest in June, July, and August, and was generally favourable to the crops grown in the district. The average rainfall in Khulna was a little less than in the previous year, being 73·3 inches against 75. It was, however, equally distributed, and was favourable to the cultivation of *aus* and *aman* paddy.

Under the instructions conveyed in Government Orders No. 1T.-R., dated the 10th June 1898, the outturns of the different crops are shown in percentages for the past three years, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop, and the outturn for each year being stated as a percentage of that crop. The average outturn of *aman*, which is the staple food in the Division, was 101 per cent., against 100 in 1897-98 and 43 in 1896-97. The *bhadoi* or *aus* crop yielded an average outturn of 93 per cent., or 7 per cent. more than in 1897-98 and 38 more than in 1896-97. The jute crop was 87 per cent., against 84 in 1897-98 and 76 in 1896-97, and the *rabi* crops 90 per cent., against 84 in 1897-98 and 48 in 1896-97. The other crops grown in the Division are of minor importance. Indigo is grown in Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore only. As compared with the previous year, the outturn of *aman* increased in Nadia and Khulna by 2 and 16 per cent., respectively, while in Murshidabad and Jessore it decreased by 3 and 12 per cent., respectively. In the 24-Parganas the outturn remained stationary. The outturn of *aus* was greater in all the districts except Murshidabad, where it fell off slightly.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

14. The following statement compares the recorded mortality in the districts of this Division during the past three years:—

District.	Number of deaths from fever.			Number of deaths from cholera.			Number of deaths from other causes.			Total number of deaths from all causes.			Average of the past two years 1896 and 1897.
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24-Parganas	37,919	34,957	33,404	11,043	3,974	1,626	6,920	7,281	7,196	55,882	46,212	42,126	51,047
Nadia	41,802	31,536	28,059	10,726	3,570	499	6,930	7,824	7,740	59,458	42,919	36,304	51,188
Murshidabad	30,441	27,909	24,899	4,959	2,222	185	5,539	5,875	5,780	40,939	35,006	30,824	38,273
Jessore	58,173	51,253	50,463	8,199	5,067	779	4,348	5,783	6,376	70,720	65,013	57,617	66,866
Khulna	27,951	27,043	24,888	6,746	5,750	669	7,467	7,515	8,654	42,164	40,308	34,211	41,236
Total ...	196,286	172,287	161,673	41,673	21,483	3,758	31,204	34,288	35,061	269,163	228,058	201,092	248,610
Ratio of deaths per mille of population	24·9	21·9	20·5	5·3	2·7	·4	3·9	4·3	4·5	34·2	29·03	25·8	31·7

The general health of the Division was distinctly better than that of the two preceding years. The total number of deaths recorded was 201,092 or 25·8 per mille of population, against 228,058 or 29·03 per mille in 1897 and 269,163 or 34·2 per mille in 1896. The number of deaths from fever was 161,672; from cholera 3,758, and from other causes 35,661, against 172,287; 21,483; and 34,288, respectively, in 1897. The decrease in mortality from fever and cholera is chiefly due to the absence of any of these diseases in a widely epidemic form.

In the 24-Parganas the total number of deaths was 42,136, against 46,212 of the preceding year, showing a decrease of 4,076. Fever accounted for 33,404 deaths, against 34,957. As usual, the Diamond Harbour subdivision shows the lowest mortality from fever and Barasat the highest. The autumn and cold weather are the deadly seasons, December being the worst month of all. Efforts are being made to improve the drainage of Barasat, which has an evil notoriety for fever at present. The decrease in mortality from cholera was very marked, being 1,626, against 3,974 in 1897, or 59·08 per cent. lower than the mortality of the previous year. The subdivisions of Barasat and Diamond Harbour suffered most from this disease, which, however, nowhere assumed an epidemic form. Small-pox accounted for 100 deaths against 151 in 1897, and bowel-complaints 1,137 against 1,286. The mortality from other causes was 5,869, against 5,844 in the previous year. The number of cases vaccinated was 43,462, of which no less than 43,068 were successful.

The general health of the district of Nadia was exceptionally good, the total number of deaths being 36,304, against 42,919 in 1897. The mortality from fever fell from 31,525 to 28,059. The urban areas suffered more than the rural. There was, however, a virulent outbreak of malarial fever in some villages in the Khoksa outpost in the Kushtia subdivision after the subsidence of the floods, the death-rate in at least four of them being 100 per mille of the population. The months of March, April and November contributed most to the death-rate from fever. The decrease in mortality from cholera was remarkable, being 499, against 3,570 in 1897. The disease was present from the beginning of the year and reached its highest point in May. It then fell suddenly in June, and began to rise again in November. Small-pox was much more prevalent during the year, causing 277 deaths, against 87 in 1897. Deaths from this disease occurred most in March.

In Murshidabad the total number of deaths was 30,824, or 4,782 less than in the previous year. Fever caused 24,859 deaths, against 27,509 in 1897, and cholera 185, against 2,222. Deaths from fever occurred most in the months from September to December. The comparative freedom from cholera is said to be due to the fact that rain fell nearly every month. The villages suffered more than the towns, where two cases of deaths only were recorded. The total number of deaths from small-pox was 118, against 167 of the previous year.

The total number of deaths recorded in Jessore was 57,617, against 63,013 in 1897, of which fever contributed 50,463 deaths, against 51,253 in the preceding year. The largest number of deaths from this cause occurred from September to December. The subdivision of Magura suffered most and that of Bangaon least. Cholera accounted for 379 deaths, against 5,967 in 1897, and small-pox 57, against 70. The total number of deaths from bowel-complaints was 51 only, against 113 in the previous year. The mortality from all causes registered in Khulna was 34,211, against 40,308 in 1897. Fever accounted for 24,888 deaths, or 2,155 less than in the previous year. The mortality from cholera was remarkably low, being 669, against 5,750 in 1897. There was no epidemic of any description during the year. The number of deaths from other causes slightly increased, being 8,654, against 7,515 in the previous year.

15. Registration is worst in the municipal areas, where it is in the hands of the police. In these areas the reporting of births and deaths is legally incumbent on parents and friends under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, and an endeavour is being made in the 24-Parganas to enforce the legal penalties, and thus induce an improvement. In rural areas the present arrangement is that village chaukiders keep a register of deaths and births, which is supposed to be tested by the police and the Vaccination Department. All that can be done is to reward or punish

chaukidars in order to encourage or compel them to report. The police have little time for these duties, and the registers of the chaukidars practically remain unchecked. In Murshidabad Mr. Egerton has made it one of the duties of the dafadars recently appointed in the district to check all death and birth entries in their respective unions, and this, it is believed, will have a very good result on the registration of vital statistics so far as the rural areas are concerned.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

16. The condition of the people during the past year showed an improvement over the year preceding. The crops were good, and the prices of food-grains ruled lower than they had done for some time. In the 24-Parganas there was ample employment for the labouring classes in the fields, on the roads under the District Board, and in the mills. The general prosperity was not, however, shared by the middle or *bhadrolog* class, whose incomes are stationary, while their style of living seems to be improving and their expenditure on marriages to be becoming more extravagant. This is of course largely owing to their own folly. The people in Nadia had already recovered from the effects of the famine before the close of the year 1897-98. During the year under review, their position has been further improved by excellent crops of all descriptions. Mr. Gait reports "the people are now as well off as they are ever likely to be so long as the *utbandi* system prevails and their present improvident habits continue." In Murshidabad owing to plenteous crops, low prices of food-grains, and the non-appearance of any disease of a virulent type, both the labouring and the agriculturist classes, which form the bulk of the population, passed the year in ease and comfort. Towards the middle of the year the people of parts of the district suffered from floods, and agricultural loans to a limited scale had to be advanced, but the injury done to the crops was soon after compensated by the abundant produce of the *rabi* crops on the lands inundated. The bulk of the population of Jessore are agriculturists, and their prosperity depends upon the outturn of the crops grown. The principal agricultural products of the district are *aman*, *aus*, jute, indigo, oilseeds, pulses, millets and tobacco. Sugar manufacture also plays an important part in the economic conditions of the district. It keeps about 50 per cent. of the population engaged from the middle of October to the middle of March. The Subdivisional Officer of Jhenida writes that the creation by the zamindars of numerous *gantis* and other undertenures is gradually reducing the prospects of actual cultivators, driving them to expensive litigation with the tenure-holders, who try by every means to enhance the rents of raiyats' holdings. There is some force in these remarks, but the raiyats of this district generally know their status according to the Tenancy Act, and contest, very often successfully, all attempts to enhance their rents. The Subdivisional Officer of Narail mentions in proof of the improved condition of the people the fact that the agricultural loans granted by Government in the previous year were fully recovered during the year. The import during the year of a large quantity of European piece goods (valued at about 2½ *lakhs* of rupees, against ½ *lakh* of 1897-98) also affords an unmistakeable evidence of the fact that the people had money to spend on luxuries. The people of Khulna are, on the whole, better off than those living in districts further west or north. Labour is dearer, and signs of luxury are to be seen here and there. The district has wonderful recuperative powers. The people are, however, lazy and short-sighted: they will not do any disagreeable work (such as harvesting of paddy, etc.) themselves, and annually there is a large incursion of labourers from outside at the time of sowing and reaping. The fishermen form a large class in this district, and are well off. Goldsmiths and silversmiths appear to be prospering, but, on the other hand, weavers as well as indigenous manufacturers are fast disappearing. Date sugar is manufactured in thanas Magura and Kalaroa, but it is steadily declining, owing to the importation of bounty-fed sugar.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

17. The number of emigrants registered in the district of the 24-Parganas during the year was 2,389, as compared with 3,709 in the year preceding. Of these, 507 were for the Colonies and 1,882 for the labour districts of Assam,

Cachar and Sylhet, as compared with 806 and 2,903 respectively in the year 1897-98. Of the total number of persons who emigrated during the year, only 4 belonged to this district and the rest to other districts. Besides these, it is stated that 24,913 coolies, as against 94,772 of the previous year, passed through the Barasat subdivision of this district on their way to Assam, Cachar and Sylhet, halting for a short time at the rest-houses at Naihati. This abnormal decrease is attributed to the better outturn of food-grains and the consequent reduction in the prices thereof.

During the year there were five rest-houses, of which one was burnt down. The remaining houses were provided with sleeping accommodation and separate cook-sheds, with an adequate number of latrines. The coolies during their stay in these rest-houses use the water of the river Hooghly for drinking and of tanks and wells for culinary and other purposes. The mehtars of the Naihati Municipality remove the nightsoil as before. There was a cooly cholera hospital in charge of the Civil Hospital Assistant throughout the year, who in addition to his other duties in connection with emigration treated the cooly-patients. There were only ten cases of cholera, all of which recovered, and two cases of small-pox, both of which ended fatally. There was no outbreak of cholera, small pox, or fever in an epidemic form in any of these houses.

As usual up-country men and *dhangars* come to the subdivision of Barasat in large numbers for employment in mills, municipalities, or rural tracts. A considerable number of Cabulis also go there to sell warm clothing and hill fruits, and many of these people have settled down in the vicinity of the mills, where they engage in money-lending. During the transplantation season, coolies from Midnapore and Orissa come to Diamond Harbour for employment, returning home after the harvest. It is reported that a number of *Bunas* from Chota Nagpur and its neighbourhood have settled down in the *abads* of the Diamond Harbour subdivision.

As regards the other districts, there was no emigration or immigration properly so-called. As usual, during harvest time, the labourers from Nadia and Jessore left their districts for the Sundarbans and other Eastern Bengal districts, including Khulna, for work, but they returned as soon as their work was over. In Jessore some professional earth diggers came from Kushtia and Chuadanga subdivisions of the Nadia district for work, but their number was not large, presumably because they had sufficient work, on account of good crops in their own neighbourhood. Besides these Cabulis and other upcountry hawkers came to these districts as usual.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

18. Common rice is the staple food of the majority in this Division. The price of this rice, in the 24-Parganas at the beginning of the year, was 10 to 13 seers per rupee, and it fell but little until the new harvest was reaped. Towards the close of the year the price was from 12 to 16 seers, per rupee, against 13 to $13\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee of the previous year. This is due to the full harvest reaped during the year under report. Although there had been a fall in the price of common rice, as well as of other grains, in the district of Nadia, during the previous year, prices were still high at the beginning of the year under report, when the price of common rice was 12 seers 13 chitaks and gram 16 seers per rupee. In September, when a good *bhadoi* crop was harvested, the price of common rice came down to over 13 seers It fell still lower when the *aman* crop was reaped in November; and the prices of wheat and gram also went down with that of common rice. In Murshidabad the price of wheat, common rice, and gram fell considerably during the year under report, as compared with either of the two preceding years. This is due chiefly to the good harvests of the year 1897-98, and partly to the good crops of the year 1898-99 which had been in the market for a few months only of the year under report. The average price of common rice in Jessore fell to $18\frac{4}{5}$ seers per rupee, from 12 seers in 1897-98 and $9\frac{3}{4}$ seers in 1896-97. The prices of other food-grains were also easier. In Khulna the price of common rice was very low after the gathering of the new *aman* crop, being 17 seers per rupee, against 13 seers 8 chitaks in 1897-98 and 10 seers $2\frac{2}{3}$ chitaks in 1896-97. This fall in price resulted from the plentiful harvests of rice crops in 1897-98 and 1898-99. Salt was sold somewhat

cheaper in Khulna and Satkhira during the year than in the two preceding years. At Bagerhat the price remained stationary.

The wages of labour, both superior and common, in Nadia, Murshidabad, and Khulna remained almost the same as those of the preceding year. In the 24-Parganas the wages of superior and common masons and of superior carpenters and blacksmiths fell, while in Jessore the wages of superior and common carpenters and of superior blacksmiths rose. It is difficult to explain these fluctuations in the wages of labourers in the different districts of this Division. I think Mr. Hallifax is right when he says that these wages are governed more by custom than by the principle of demand and supply.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

19. The principal articles of manufacture in this Division are cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, paper, ice, shellac and lac-dye, indigo, silk, sugar and molasses. Of these, cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, paper, ice, shellac and lac-dye were manufactured only in the district of the 24-Parganas, where there were 63 factories at work during the year. In 42 factories work was carried on by shifts and sets, and in 20 by midday stoppages, while one worked at contract rates, as reported last year. Three factories, namely, (1) Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company's bulk-oil depôt at Budge-Budge, (2) the Chitpur Hydraulic Press, and (3) the Indian Patent Stone Works at Sealdah, were brought under the operation of the India Factories Act, XV of 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, and the revised rules made thereunder. Of these three mills, the bulk-oil depôt at Budge Budge was registered on the 23rd March 1898, and the last two, which were removed from the list some years ago, were re-entered in April and October 1898 respectively. The total number of operatives employed in the 63 working factories during the year under report was 80,879, against 80,983 in the previous year. The slight decrease is attributed to the plague scare, which considerably affected the working of the factories in the early part of the year. There was no material change in the rates of wages paid to the operatives employed in factories during the year under report.

20. The following table shows the value of the outturn as returned by the owners of the several mills and factories:—

Articles.	Outturn.			Remarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	2,28,71,075	3,24,95,983	3,03,82,729	* The figures for these are for calendar years.
Cotton twist and yarn ...	77,91,269	80,32,942	62,96,079	
Paper*	22,25,116	24,26,119	25,54,405	
Lac*	17,85,720	13,57,178	10,85,601	
Leather*	14,800	17,550	18,589	
Silk*	55,341	1,91,806	1,66,175	

* * * * * * *

Indigo.

25. Indigo is largely manufactured in the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad and Jessore. The table below shows the state of this industry during the year under report as compared with the two preceding years:—

District.	Number of factories.			Produce.			Value.			Remarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Nadia ...	42	51	47	2,797	2,433	1,899	5,38,364	3,31,686	2,42,740	
Murshidabad ...	24	22*	22	1,026	2,026*	1,729	3,97,327	3,68,418*	2,61,004	
Jessore ...	15	18	11	1,256	1,793	872	2,03,937	2,35,422	1,13,157	
Total ...	81	91	80	5,079	6,251	4,500	11,39,628	9,35,526	6,17,501	

* The discrepancy between these figures and those shown in paragraph 17 of last year's report is due to the fact that some of the factories sent their statistics after the submission of last year's report.

There has been a considerable decrease during the year under report not only in the number of factories, but also in the gross outturn and value. The industry has of late been declining, the cause of depression being its competition with foreign chemical dye, which is steadily making progress.

Silk.

26. The silk industry is chiefly carried on in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad. The following table compares the state of this industry during the last three years:—

Districts.	Number of factories.			Produce.			Value.			Remarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas ...	Information not available.						58,341	1,91,806	1,66,175	The figures are for the calend a r year.
Murshidabad...	55	48	47	563,909	538,175	406,058	32,99,231	29,73,715	26,19,207	

As noticed in the previous year's report, the manufacture of silk cloth at Mirzapur, in the district of Murshidabad, is gradually on the decline. The number of pieces of silk cloth manufactured during the year under report was 5,032, valued at Rs. 44,916, against 6,052 pieces, valued at Rs. 45,396 of the preceding year.

Sugar.

27. The table below compares the state of the sugar industry during the last three years:—

District.	Number of factories.			Outturn.			Value.			Remarks.
	1896-97	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas ...	126	99	113	42,664	72,475	43,240	3,56,763	5,24,175	2,76,437	
Nadia	Statistics not available.									
Jessore ...	144	134	121	2,36,150	2,11,422	1,76,068	15,70,089	14,82,323	12,32,476	
Khulna ...	Not available.			25,700	25,346	23,721	1,70,550	2,04,220	1,47,256	

As in the previous year, the Manager of the sugar mill at Cossipore has declined to furnish the necessary statistics. Sugar is still manufactured from sugarcane and date-juice by primitive native process in the sub-divisions of Basirhat and Barasat in the district of the 24-Parganas. In Nadia, sugarcane is largely cultivated in the Kushtia subdivision and in part of Chuadanga. In the Kushtia subdivision the sugarcane-crushing mill factory worked throughout the year, but information regarding this is not available. It is, however, known that the machines are distributed to local agents, who let them out on hire at a rupee or so a day. The principal centres of the date sugar industry in this district are Santipur, Chakdaha, Kishanganj, Daulatganj, Alamdanga, and Moheshganj, but no statistics are available. The refined sugar manufactories in the district of Jessore did not work during the year under report. This industry has been steadily declining owing to the fall of market caused by the importation of foreign sugar. But it is hoped that the new countervailing duties imposed on bounty-fed sugar imported into the country will facilitate the production of home-made sugar. The brass foundry at Moheshganj in the district of Nadia manufactured iron screws and other requisites for the indigo factories. Brass and bell-metal utensils are manufactured in Nadia and Murshidabad. These articles are sold in the local markets, as well as sent to Calcutta, Rajshahi, and other places. Locks and keys in imitation of Chubb's locks and of really good quality are made at Natagore in the Barasat subdivision of the 24-Parganas and at Jangipur in Murshidabad. Cotton cloth is manufactured in several places in the Division, but the industry is gradually falling off in consequence of the weavers being unable to compete against European imports. The manufacture of blankets is carried on in several places in the district of Murshidabad. Those manufactured at Aurangabad, a village in the Jangipur subdivision, are of superior quality, each piece

being worth Rs. 7 to 8. The clay figures of Ghurni, a part of the Krishnagar town in the district of Nadia, are very much appreciated both here and abroad; they possess no little artistic merit, and are generally considered to be superior to those produced elsewhere in India. Earthen pots of Kaliganj thana, in the Satkhira subdivision of the district of Khulna, are noted for their black glaze, but their manufacture is decaying for want of sufficient encouragement. The other and minor manufactures of this Division are tobacco, mats, cutlery, boats, cart-wheels, ivory works, shell bracelets, pottery, ploughs and other ordinary wood-work. There are no mines in any of the districts of this Division.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

28. In compiling the statistics of trade in this Division the instructions contained in the Government circulars No. 785, dated the 12th November 1898, and No. 1, dated the 12th January 1899, have been strictly followed. In this Division the traffic is carried on by rail, the Nadia rivers, and the Calcutta canals. The statistics of traffic carried by different means in each district have been shown in separate statements. Four other statements also are submitted showing the import and export traffic of the Division (excluding local traffic) and those to and from Calcutta These statements are submitted as appendices to this report. An amalgamated statement showing the traffic in this Division, excluding local traffic, is given below :—

Number.	Articles.	Imports.					Exports.				
		By rail.	By Nadia Rivers.	By Canal.	Total.	Corresponding total for 1897-98.	By rail.	By Nadia Rivers.	By Canal.	Total.	Corresponding total for 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1	Rice	1,50,237	75,916	50	2,25,303	4,82,499	8,26,585	4,096	3,60,129	11,90,810	8,22,518
2	Paddy	5,02,402	26,068	13,990	5,42,460	6,64,023	13,593	2,057	5,41,331	5,56,981	2,31,879
3	Wheat	4,405	1,318	...	5,723	9,937	49,056	10,490	...	59,546	3,572
4	Gram and pulse	20,322	526	517	21,365	76,356	9,38,546	1,87,166	6,225	11,31,937	9,30,746
5	Other food-grains	7,149	1,989	..	9,138	9,502	52,837	4,045	...	56,882	14,623
6	Jute, raw...	6,96,486	3,465	92,580	9,92,531	13,78,832	6,24,273	55,707	1,93,390	8,73,370	22,29,292
7	Gunny-bags	51,090	820	...	51,910	34,502	1,93,439	15	...	1,93,454	69,839
8	Linseed	69,650	888	...	70,538	48,657	3,23,734	59,742	3,370	3,86,826	1,49,135
9	Mustard seed	48,387	23,502	2,375	74,264	93,535	25,840	1,093	3,200	30,133	59,000
10	Tea, Indian	199	...	...	199	1,27,133	1	...	...	1	286
11	Cotton, raw	94,674	...	...	94,674	68,729	3,226	...	1,250	4,476	6,753
12	Silk, raw	2,468	440	...	2,908	3,736	6,634	...	...	6,634	6,449
13	Sugar, refined	17,220	408	...	17,628	16,502	2,054	270	7,000	9,324	15,022
14	Do., unrefined	53,825	9,542	970	64,337	51,369	2,85,304	4,052	1,37,232	4,26,588	5,65,889
15	Tobacco, manufactured ...	1,144	...	..	1,144	506	5	...	...	5	90
16	Do., unmanufactured ...	29,976	6,129	3,945	40,050	55,341	24,649	175	960	25,784	24,788
17	Indigo	61	...	...	61	28	4,069	...	...	4,069	5,349
18	Cotton piece-goods, European, in bales	1,14,052	...	653	1,14,705	1,08,226	358	10	...	368	400
19	Ditto ... in boxes	892	...	...	892	1,334	...	...	...	...	6
20	Cotton piece-goods, Indian, in bales	1,053	...	...	1,053	1,210	4,592	6	...	4,598	4,494
21	Ditto ... in boxes	25	...	...	25	10	15	...	...	15	7
22	Cotton twist and yarn, European.	25,463	...	...	25,463	20,734	47	...	...	47	25
23	Ditto, Indian	13,317	...	...	13,317	18,651	55,982	...	...	55,982	44,679
24	Salt	4,01,377	49,109	84,404	5,34,890	5,91,118	2,057	45	...	2,102	3,484
25	Kerosine oil	18,447	1,087	19,290	38,824	88,112	15,77,893	195	34,550	16,12,638	17,40,730
26	Coal and coke	1,91,88,045	35,982	54,484	1,92,78,511	1,70,45,403	57,459	76,116	...	1,33,575	1,05,358
	Total ...	2,17,12,356	2,36,229	2,73,258	2,22,21,843	2,09,90,975	50,72,248	4,05,370	12,88,467	67,66,085	77,27,603

29. There was an increase in the import of linseed, cotton (raw), sugar (refined and unrefined), tobacco manufactured, indigo, cotton piece-goods, European (in bales), Indian cotton piece-goods (in boxes), European cotton twist and yarn, and coal and coke, while there was a decrease in the import of all other articles. As regards exports, there was a decrease in jute (raw), mustard seed, tea, Indian, cotton (raw), sugar (refined and unrefined), tobacco (manufactured), indigo, European cotton piece-goods (in bales and boxes), salt, and kerosine oil, while there was an increase in all the other articles. The decrease in the import traffic of rice, paddy, wheat, gram and pulse, and other food-grains, with a corresponding increase in export, may be attributed to the plentiful harvests of the year under report. In the two preceding years scarcity prevailed more or less throughout the Division, and it became necessary to import articles of food to meet the wants of the people. The decrease in the jute traffic may be explained as being due to the fact that after the famine, which preceded the year under review, the people sowed with food crops a larger area of land and set apart a comparatively smaller area to the cultivation and growth of jute. The outturn was therefore less,

and consequently there was a decrease in the trade. In sugar, both refined and unrefined, there was an increase in the import and a decrease in the export during the year, owing probably to the gradual displacement of the country-made sugar by foreign bounty-fed sugar. The decrease in the export of indigo year after year shows that the production of this valuable commodity in some of the districts of this Division is steadily declining. The increase in the import of European cotton piece-goods may be ascribed to the better condition of the people during the year. The decrease in the import of salt may be partly due to the establishment of a salt warehouse in the district of Backergunge, which formerly received its supply from Khulna, but now receives it direct. The large increase in the coal and coke traffic was due to the greater demand for these articles for steamer, railway, brick manufacturing and cooking purposes. The fluctuations in the export and import of other articles do not call for any special remarks.

30. The Collector of the 24-Parganas reports that, besides the 24 staples enumerated in the statements prescribed by Government, there are other articles, some of them important, in which traffic is carried on between his district and Calcutta along the undermentioned eleven main routes of the district, viz., (1) Kamardanga, (2) Behala, (3) Kowrapookur khal, (4) Kowrapookur road, (5) Garia, (6) Bon Hooghly, (7) Moti jhil, (8) Jingerpole, (9) Matiabrooz ghat, (10) Matiabrooz road, and (11) Nemak Mahal ghat. Of these the principal articles are (1) lime and limestone, (2) fresh fruits, other than cocoanuts and betelnuts, (3) iron, (4) firewood, (5) bricks and tiles, (6) hides, and (7) spirits. The following table shows the imports and exports of these articles as registered along the abovementioned routes during the past two years :—

Articles.	Import from Calcutta.		Export to Calcutta.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Lime and limestone ...	1,55,246	1,85,750	50,147	16,426
2. Fresh fruits other than cocoanuts and betelnuts ...	1,77,175	2,04,138	6,85,511	7,72,860
3. Iron	36,934	43,494	21,855	4,617
4. Firewood	84,343	95,883	4,41,541	3,58,824
	No.	No.	No.	No.
5. Bricks and tiles ...	1,781,407	869,718	11,243,425	13,201,975
6. Hides	1,972	1,847	90,254	148,544
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7. Spirits	28,596	39,629	56,371	46,627

The Collector of Murshidabad states that the river traffic of his district was confined, as a rule, to a few months of the year during the rainy season. The figures given by him and incorporated in the divisional amalgamated statement, do not include the large import of rice, paddy and the *rabi* crops, such as wheat, gram, linseed and mustard seed, which are annually carried on by carts.

The Collector of Jessore has again invited attention to the necessity of opening out Muchikhali channel, which connects the Madhumati with the Navaganga. This channel remains silted up during the dry season greatly to the injury of the local trade.

The Collector of Khulna reports that a good deal of import and export traffic of the district is carried on by country boats, but no statistics are procurable for want of registering stations. Fish, betelnuts and molasses are largely exported from this district in addition to the articles shown in the statements.

A divisional summary is given in the following table showing the export from the districts of the Presidency Division to Calcutta during the years 1897-98 and 1898-89 :—

Number.	Articles.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		Mds.	Mds.	
1	Rice	31,14,054	36,92,796	
2	Paddy	3,73,263	7,63,536	
3	Wheat	23,068	1,37,064	
4	Gram and pulse ...	13,04,727	15,58,435	
5	Other food-grains ...	11,146	63,327	
6	Jute, raw	38,66,985	19,02,727	
		No.	No.	
7	Gunny-bags	6,649,989	10,092,134	
		Mds.	Mds.	
8	Linseed	311,998	6,58,923	
9	Mustard seed ...	81,106	73,181	
10	Tea, Indian	85	1	
11	Cotton, raw	29,688	20,784	
12	Silk, raw	7,363	14,653	
13	Sugar, refined ...	75,681	61,020	
14	Do, unrefined ...	5,31,528	5,03,995	
15	Tobacco, manufactured ...	84,149	93,748	
16	Do., unmanufactured ...	71,118	7,821	
17	Coal and coke ...	1,10,110	1,02,007	
18	Indigo	1,258	4,318	

31. The imports of various articles in the Presidency Division from Calcutta is shown in the following table for the two years 1897-98 and 1898-99 :—

Number.	Articles.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Cotton piece-goods, European ...	84,49,297	91,32,052	
2	Ditto, Indian ...	58,157	55,877	
		Mds.	Mds.	
3	Cotton twist, European ...	30,623	37,233	
4	Ditto, Indian ...	31,598	13,253	
5	Salt	8,00,300	8,43,266	
6	Kerosine oil	11,02,278	11,23,233	
		No.	No.	
7	Gunny-bags	1,094,112	1,783,107	

As Calcutta is the centre of trade, the explanation of fluctuations of the divisional trade, given in paragraph 29 of the report, applies to the Calcutta trade also.

* * * * * * *

XIII.—CRIME.

39. The number of cognizable offences reported in this Division during the year was 20,833, against 22,734 in 1897, showing a decrease of 1,901 cases. The decrease occurred in all the districts, and chiefly in burglary and theft cases. The Magistrates of the 24-Parganas and Khulna ascribe the decrease to better supervision over bad characters during the year, but it seems to me that the real explanation lies in the fact that the increase in the number of cases

in 1897 was abnormal and due to the distress that prevailed in that year, the number of cases for 1895 and 1896 being 16,758 and 17,363 respectively. The number of cases declared false in this Division was 665, as compared with 780 in the year preceding. Of these, 133 were in the 24-Parganas, 150 in Nadia, 98 in Murshidabad, 190 in Jessore, and 94 in Khulna, as compared with 158, 270, 106, 153 and 93, respectively, in the previous year. The Magistrate of Nadia reports that he has impressed upon all subordinate Magistrates the necessity of carefully satisfying themselves that the cases are really false before ordering them to be recorded as such. Prosecutions were instituted in 78 cases, or 11·7 per cent, against 5·1 per cent. in 1897. Of these, 11 were in the 24-Parganas, 22 in Nadia, 9 in Murshidabad, 14 in Jessore, and 22 in Khulna, as compared with 3, 8, 11, 6 and 12, respectively, in the year preceding. The number of cases in which convictions were obtained was 3 in the 24-Parganas, 8 in Nadia, 3 in Murshidabad, 7 in Jessore and 10 in Khulna, against 1, 4, 2, 3 and 4, respectively, in 1897. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of prosecutions in false cases increased from 5·1 to 11·7, but still I do not think that full use was made of the provisions of section 211 of the Indian Penal Code. Compensation under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was given in 55 cases in the 24-Parganas, 37 in Nadia, 9 in Murshidabad, 26 in Jessore, and 17 in Khulna, against 48, 26, 24, 32 and 12 respectively, in the year preceding. With the exception of Jessore there was an increase in all the other districts. The provisions of this section should, I think, have been more freely used. The Magistrate of Khulna reports that he has drawn the attention of all his subordinate Magistrates to this matter, and he hopes that better results will be obtained in the current year. The total number of cases in which the police abstained from making enquiry was 794, or 3·8 per cent., against 1,367, or 6·0 per cent., in 1897, showing a decrease of 573 cases. Of the total number of cases, 151 were in the 24-Parganas, 251 in Nadia, 99 in Murshidabad, 152 in Jessore and 141 in Khulna, against 327, 459, 235, 153 and 193, respectively, in the year preceding, showing a decrease in all the districts. The decrease may be due to a check placed on refusals to enquire in burglary cases. No case of abuse of the power under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, came to light. The number of persons arrested during the year was 16,037, as compared with 16,017 in 1897. Of these, 15,250 were sent up for trial, against 14,933 and 10,368 were convicted, against 10,201 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions being 67·9, against 63·6 in the year preceding. Taking the districts separately, the percentage was 72·8 in the 24-Parganas, 67·3 in Nadia, 79·6 in Murshidabad, 56·6 in Jessore and 56·3 in Khulna, against 70·6, 68·5, 82·8, 55·5 and 59·9, respectively. The total number of true cases of murder reported in this Division was 43, against 60 in 1897. Of these, 10 were in the 24-Parganas, 5 in Nadia, 8 in Murshidabad, 8 in Jessore and 12 in Khulna, as compared with 14, 3, 15, 11 and 17, respectively. The number in which convictions were obtained was 2 in the 24-Parganas, 2 in Nadia, 1 in Murshidabad, 1 in Jessore and 7 in Khulna. The number of true cases of dacoity reported in this Division was 36, against 49 in 1897. Of these, 22 were in the 24-Parganas, 6 in Nadia, 4 in Murshidabad, 4 in Jessore and nil in Khulna, against 15, 6, 3, 18, and 7, respectively, in the preceding year, showing an increase in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad, and a considerable decrease in Jessore and Khulna; the number of cases in Nadia remained constant. Out of 36 cases, convictions were obtained in 14 cases, against the same number in 1897. Of these, 10 were in the 24-Parganas, 1 in Nadia, 1 in Murshidabad and 2 in Jessore. The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas reports that, in spite of the conviction of a large number of offenders who were sentenced to transportation or to long terms of imprisonment, the number of dacoities in his district has increased. He observes that the neighbourhood of Calcutta, with its separate police administration, the large number of up-country men employed in the districts (many of them of the worst character and fugitives from justice in their native districts), and the facilities of communication by rail and river, all combine to make the offence easy to perpetrate and difficult to detect. The number of cases of rioting in this Division was 502, as compared with 542 in the year preceding, showing a decrease of 40 cases. Of the 502 cases, 92 were in the 24-Parganas, 120 in Nadia, 40 in Murshidabad,

140 in Jessore and 110 in Khulna, against 111, 68, 49, 154 and 160, respectively, in the previous year, showing an increase in the district of Nadia and a decrease in all the other districts; the largest number of cases occurring in the district of Jessore. No explanation as to the increase in the number of rioting cases has been given by the Magistrate of Nadia. The decrease in the other districts may be attributed to vigorous precautions having been taken under sections 107 and 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of the rioting cases, 2 in the 24-Parganas, 2 in Nadia, 7 in Jessore and 6 in Khulna ended in loss of life. There were no caste or religious disputes in any of the districts during the year. The number of cases instituted during the year, under sections 106 and 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, was 527, against 467 in 1897, and the number of persons bound down was 1,917, against 1,362 in the year preceding, showing an increase of 555 persons. The number of cases of bad livelihood instituted during the year was 662, as compared with 548 in 1897. The number of cases in which conviction followed was 471, against 387 in the year preceding, the percentage being 71·1, against 66·2 of the previous year.

40. The number of non-cognizable offences reported in this Division during the year was 19,978, as compared with 18,586 in the previous year, showing an increase of 1,392 cases, which occurred in all the districts except Jessore, but chiefly in the 24-Parganas, where it is said to be due to the increased number of cases instituted under the municipal laws. The Magistrate of Nadia ascribes the increase to the improved condition of the people, as in the previous year they had neither time nor the money to prosecute petty quarrels in the Courts. The increase in Khulna is reported to be due to a greater number of prosecutions for disobeying summons and to a large increase in the number of proceedings, under sections 107 and 145, Criminal Procedure Code. The other Magistrates have not submitted any explanation of the fluctuation. The number of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiries was 1,139, or 5·7 per cent., as compared with 798, or 4·2 per cent., in the preceding year. Of the 1,139 cases, 354 were in the 24-Parganas, 55 in Nadia, 4 in Murshidabad, 202 in Jessore and 524 in Khulna. The Magistrates of Jessore and Khulna report that the increase was due to a very large number of petitions to bind down persons to keep the peace and regarding disputes about immoveable property having been referred to the police for enquiry. Processes were issued against 25,910 persons, as compared with 20,369 in the previous year, and 16,809 persons actually appeared before Magistrates, against 14,877 in 1897. The increase may be attributed to the increase in the number of cases. The number of persons convicted was 8,647, or 51·4 per cent., as compared with 7,989, or 53·7 per cent. in the previous year.

XIV.—POLICE.

41. The table below shows the strength of the Police force in the several districts of thia Division:—

District.	District Superintendent of Police.	Assistant Superintendent of Police.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	European constables.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Town chaukidars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24-Parganas ...	1	1	6	62	1	123	1,003	132
Nadia ...	1	...	5	44	...	49	524	109
Murshidabad ...	1	...	4	40	...	58	589	97
Jessore ...	1	...	5	41	...	37	394	29
Khulna ...	1	...	3	30	...	37	288	49
Total ...	5	1	23	217	1	304	2,798	416
Total for 1897	5	1	23	206	2	311	2,758	416

In the 24-Parganas there was an increase of 1 Sub-Inspector and a decrease of 1 European constable, under Government order No. 1640J., dated

the 18th March 1898. In Nadia there was an increase of 4 Sub-Inspectors and 10 constables, while there was a decrease of 3 head-constables only. The force in Murshidabad was increased by 3 Sub-Inspectors and 20 constables and reduced by 2 head-constables. In Jessore there was an increase of 1 Sub-Inspector and 10 constables. No explanation has been furnished by the District Officers concerned regarding these changes. In Khulna there was an increase of 2 Sub-Inspectors and a decrease of 2 head-constables, according to the recommendation of the Redistribution Committee. Besides the above, 1 Sub-Inspector and 3 constables were sanctioned for the Alaipur floating out-post in Khulna.

42. The following table shows the particulars of punishment of men and officers by dismissal or otherwise, as compared with those of the preceding year:—

	Number dismissed.		Number punished.			
			Departmentally.		Judicially.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Officers ...	2	3	64	282	1	...
Men ...	69	90	182	387	49	45
Total ...	71	93	246	669	50	45

It will appear that there was a considerable increase in the number of dismissals and of men departmentally punished during the year, while there was a decrease in the number punished judicially.

43. The following table shows the number rewarded during the year as compared with 1897:—

	1897.	1898.
By promotion	2	5
By money rewards, good-conduct stripes, &c. ...	444	215
Total ...	446	220

It is very unsatisfactory to notice that there was a large decrease in the number rewarded during the year. In the 24-Parganas 3 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 7 head-constables and 25 constables received rewards for good service in various cases. In Nadia, Babus Dina Nath Ghosh, Inspector, and Janoki Nath Bose, Sub-Inspector, were specially rewarded Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, for successfully working up the Malipota currency note forgery case and securing the conviction of most of the accused. They also received Rs. 32-0-6 and Rs. 12-13-0, respectively, from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, as rewards in connection with that case. In Murshidabad 6 Sub-Inspectors, 7 head-constables and 17 constables received special money rewards. The Magistrate of Jessore does not report on this head. In Khulna 4th grade Inspector, Babu Keshab Lal Guha, was awarded a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 323, for good service rendered in a case of robbery with double murder.

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45. The following statement shows the number of rural police in the several districts of this Division, the number punished and the number rewarded:—

District.	Number of rural police.	Number punished.	Number rewarded.	Amount of reward.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs.
24-Parganas	3,359	1,241	139	497
Nadia	3,503	1,341	986	2,481
Murshidabad	3,441	540	51	246
Jessore	3,704	1,159	501	3,367
Khulna	2,390	1,219	280	2,561
Total ...	16,397	5,500	1,957	9,152
Total for 1897 ...	16,692	4,731	752	4,176

There was a decrease in the total number of chaukidars as compared with 1897. The decrease occurred in all the districts, except Nadia and Khulna, but chiefly in Murshidabad. In this district there were 3,441 chaukidars, of whom 2,670 were under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, and the rest held *chakran* lands. Active steps have been and are still being taken to replace *chakran* chaukidars in the Kandi subdivision by chaukidars under the Act. The progress made in this direction is as rapid as can be expected or is desirable, and Government do not think it expedient to hurry on the changes too violently.

46. During the year under report there was an increase in the number of men punished, as compared with the year preceding, in all the districts except Nadia. The Magistrates of the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Khulna are against the imposition of unnecessary fines on these poorly paid officers. Mr. Allen has directed the attention of the District Superintendent of Police to the bad effect upon the *morale* of the force of so many punishments for trivial offences. It is stated that an attempt is now being made to secure regular attendance at parades by rewarding punctual men rather than by constantly fining the unpunctual.

47. It is satisfactory to notice that the number of men rewarded increased during the year. In the 24-Parganas 72 chaukidars were paid money rewards, chiefly for regular attendance, and 67 were rewarded by judicial officers chiefly for good services in criminal, excise and salt cases. It is reported that more attention is now paid to this method of encouraging good work among the rural police. In Nadia 868 chaukidars were given Rs. 2 each for regular attendance. Both the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police attended muster parades and encouraged chaukidars by offering rewards for good work of any kind. In Jessore the system of good conduct stripes started by Mr. Kilby, formerly District Superintendent of Police, has been kept up, and 27 chaukidars now draw good conduct allowance of Re. 1 each a month on this system. The Magistrate of Khulna considers that too much liberality was shown in granting rewards, as Rs. 2,561, against Rs. 1,310 and Rs. 553 in the preceding two years were paid during the year under report.

48. The attempt to enlist men of better castes for chaukidars was maintained in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Jessore. In Nadia and Jessore 151 and 22 men of good castes were enlisted during the year. The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas has forbidden the enlistment of men of the lowest castes, viz., *Kaoras* and *Muchis*, as chaukidars, and is trying to improve the status by raising the pay to a minimum rate of Rs. 4 per mensem. None of the other district officers have made any remarks on this subject.

49. *Dafadars* have been appointed in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Jessore and Khulna. The District Officer of Nadia makes no mention in his report as to whether this system is in force in his district, but from a subsequent communication received from him, it appears that the system is not in force in Nadia. I have desired the Magistrate to give his personal attention to its introduction forthwith. In the 24-Parganas the system has been introduced throughout the district with the exception of some sparsely inhabited villages in the Sundarbans. Unions comprising the beats of about 10 chaukidars have been formed, and a *dafadar* has been appointed in each union at Rs. 6 per mensem. In Murshidabad 189 *dafadars* have been appointed on a pay of Rs. 6 per mensem. It is reported that nearly the whole of the district has now been divided into unions with suitable collecting panchayats and with one *dafadar* literate and of good caste for each union. The *dafadars* are already beginning to make themselves useful in various ways, and Mr. Egerton hopes for much better results in future He has asked the District Superintendent of Police to draw up a list of duties for *dafaaars*, who should be relieved of the duties of watch and ward. All the work of making up unions, selecting collecting panchayats, and appointing *dafadars* having been done personally by the District Magistrate, Mr. Egerton thinks it desirable that according to the present practice the dismissal as well as appointment of *aafadars* should rest ultimately with the District Magistrate, at least for the present. *Dafadars* ought to be made to feel that they have some status, and not to be summarily dismissed on the mere report of the Police, and it is, therefore, better for their dismissal to rest with the District Magistrate, who would of course as a general rule be guided by the recommendation of the District Superintendent of Police in each case. It is stated that the chaukidars and villagers seem to understand the system of unions; the chaukidars are certainly far more regularly paid than before, and the *dafadars* by checking birth and death statistics, breaches of the Arms Act, etc., are of material assistance to the police. The Magistrate does not see why *dafadars* of high caste, who are in fact of the social position of literate and writer-constables, should not be able to assist in the working of the beat system within their own union, as was proposed by Mr. Henry, the Inspector-General of Police. The *dafadars* have been supplied with uniforms, they always attend parades, and they are content with their pay of Rs. 6 per mensem. The chief feature of the reform, it is stated, is that it has been introduced without extra taxation, and on the whole taxation has been reduced. This is due to the judicious grouping of villages together. From constant local inspection the Magistrate is statisfied that the chaukidari tax is now more equitably imposed and more poor people exempted than formerly. The Magistrate has also had chaukidars exempted from taxation altogether in thanas where he found that they were taxed. This privilege, the Magistrate thinks, is much appreciated by the chaukidars, and will tend to raise their status as Government servants. Chaukidars ought not to be made to contribute towards their own pay, and it is not intended by Government that they should do so. The Magistrate of Khulna observes that the status of the rural police is improving, and already there are some men of the better classes serving as *dafadars*, and he considers that now the service is sufficiently attractive.

50. No instance of any chaukidar having been employed on menial duties in any of the districts came to notice during the year. There has been a considerable improvement in the system of payment of their wages. In the 24-Parganas there were 64 chaukidars in arrears of pay for six months and 96 for three months during the year, as against 70 and 412, respectively, in the preceding year. In Nadia one man was in arrear of pay for a period exceeding three months, when the year closed. In Jessore there were only 20 chaukidars, as against 447 in 1897, whose pay was in arrear at the end of the year. The Magistrates of Murshidabad and Khulna have made no remarks on this head.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

51. Criminal justice is administered by the Courts of Sessions, Stipendiary Magistrates, Benches of Honorary Magistrates, and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. The total number of cases tried by Courts of Sessions during

the year 1898 was 203, as compared with 259 in the year preceding. Of these, 130, or 64·03 per cent., ended in conviction, against 69·1 per cent. in 1897. Taking the districts separately, Nadia shows the highest percentage of convictions, being 70·3, and Jessore the lowest, being 58·4. As regards the other districts, the percentage was 67·1 in the 24-Parganas, 62·5 in Murshidabad, and 64·03 in Khulna, against 71·7, 76·0, and 69·1, respectively, in the previous year. Excepting Nadia, where the percentage of convictions was 62·8 last year, all the other districts show a deterioration in this respect. The total number of subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates in this Division at the close of the calendar year was 60, against 59 in the year preceding. Of these, 37 exercised first class, 17 second class, and 6 third class powers. The number of benches was 42, against 43 in the previous year. They were composed of 327 Honorary Magistrates, who were distributed as follows:—

District.	Number of benches.	Number of Honorary Magistrates.
24-Parganas	18	133
Nadia	10	81
Murshidabad	4	32
Jessore	7	45
Khulna	3	36
Total ...	42	327
Total for 1897 ...	43	400

52. During the year the number of benches decreased by one. This decrease was due to the abolition of the Diamond Harbour Independent Bench in the district of the 24-Parganas. Of these benches, 21 exercised 2nd class powers and the same number 3rd class powers. There was also a decrease during the year in the number of Honorary Magistrates. This decrease may be attributed to the fact that the vacancies caused by the resignation and removal from the list of the names of several practising pleaders who became disqualified under the provisions of section 557 of the new Criminal Procedure Code, were not all filled up. Besides the Bench Magistrates there were 36 Honorary Magistrates who were authorized to sit singly, viz., 10 in the 24-Parganas, 10 in Nadia, 11 in Murshidabad, and 5 in Jessore. Of the Honorary Magistrates authorized to sit singly, 2 exercised 1st class powers, 30 2nd class powers, and 4 3rd class powers. As reported last year, the attendance of the Honorary Magistrates authorized to sit singly was generally satisfactory, but those not so authorized were, with a few exceptions, unsatisfactory in this respect. The number of Honorary Magistrates who were warned to be more regular or who were called on to explain their irregularity, came to 10 in the 24-Parganas, 17 in Nadia, 6 in Murshidabad, 7 in Jessore, and 15 in Khulna. Of the Honorary Magistrates in this Division, the following have been specially mentioned by the several Magistrates for their good work. Babu Ramoni Mohan Mullick of Meherpore in the district of Nadia, Babu Radhika Charan Sen and the late Babu Mukunda Lal Barman Bahadur of Berhampore, Babu Monmohan Singh of Jangipur, Babu Akhay Kumar Pain of Kandi, Rai Sitab Chand Nahor Bahadur, Rai Moni Lal Nahar Bahadur, Nawab Syad Zainulabdin Khan Bahadur and Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Singh Bahadur of Lalbagh, Kazi Serajul Huq, Babu Pran Krishna Chatterji, Babu Bisseswar Chakravarti, and Babu Umesh Chandra Das of Khulna. The Magistrates of the 4-Parganas and Jessore do not report on this head.

53. The following table shows the number of cases tried by Stipendiary Magistrates as well as by the several benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly:—

District.	Decided by Stipendiary Magistrates.		Decided by Honorary Magistrates.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
24-Parganas	13,848	13,462	4,106	3,867
Nadia	2,543	2,497	1,959	2,036
Murshidabad	1,414	1,735	1,413	1,304
Jessore	3,226	2,791	1,402	895
Khulna	1,941	2,030	463	441
Total ...	22,972	22,515	9,343	8,503

54. There was a decrease in the number of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Jessore, while there was an increase in Murshidabad and Khulna, resulting in a decrease in the divisional total of 457 cases. There was also a falling off in the number of cases decided by Honorary Magistrates in all the districts except Nadia, where there was a slight increase The Magistrate of Jessore, where the decrease was most marked under both the heads, explains that this was due to the absence of famine, to good harvests and to successful prosecutions of some bad characters during the year. The Magistrate of Khulna writes that he made over during the year under report a smaller number of cases to the Honorary Magistrates, as the cases tried by them are often unduly protracted.

55. The following table shows the results of trials as regards persons:—

District.	Persons put on trial.		Convicted.		Percentage of convictions.		Remarks.
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24-Parganas ...	21,207	21,094	15,977	16,050	73·3	76·08	
Nadia ...	5,869	5,946	3,577	3,602	60·9	60·5	
Murshidabad ...	3,512	3,905	2,467	2,490	70·2	63·7	
Jessore ...	7,680	5,278	4,232	2,741	56·1	51·9	
Khulna ...	4,004	4,730	2,390	3,031	59·7	64·08	
Total ...	42,272	40,953	28,643	27,914	67·6	68·1	

It will appear from the above statement that there was an improvement in the percentage of convictions in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Khulna, while there was a falling off in all the other districts. It is noticeable that the percentage of convictions is gradually deteriorating in Jessore. It was 60·8 in 1896 and 56·1 in 1897, while it was only 51·9 in the year under report.

56. The table below shows the number of witnesses examined and detained for more than two days during the year as compared with the year preceding:—

District.	Number of witnesses examined.		Number detained for more than two days.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5
24-Parganas	24,553	27,686	2,484	3,573
Nadia	12,199	12,558	1,515	1,263
Murshidabad	9,980	9,472	660	789
Jessore	16,566	14,416	703	478
Khulna	13,209	13,883	587	673
Total ...	76,507	78,015	5,949	6,776

During the year the number of witnesses detained over two days shows an increase in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, and Khulna, while in the other two districts it shows a decrease, the result being that the Divisional percentage increased from 7·7 during 1897 to 8·6 in the year under report. The percentage of such detentions in stipendiary courts decreased from 6·3 in 1897 to 5·8, but before Honorary Magistrates it increased from 13·2 to 21·5. The results were worst in the case of Stipendiary Magistrates

at Basirhat, Babu Mahendra Nath Mukerji (87·2), Babus Dhonesh Chander Rai (22·1), and Hari Chaitanya Ghosh (33·2) at Sadar, Babu Haripada Ghosh (21·9) at Diamond Harbour, Captain Walker (26·6 and 25) at Dum-Dum and Barrackpore, Babu Shyama Charan Dutt (16·4) and Babu Jotindra Nath Gupta (24·1), in the district of the 24-Parganas; Babu Ashutosh Chatterjee at Kushtia (21·5), in the district of Nadia; Babu Jagadis Chandra Sen (29·1) and Mr. B. Allen (16·9) at Jhenida in Jessore, and Babu Sarat Chander Sen Gupta (31·48) at Bagerhat in Khulna. The figures show deterioration in the administration of criminal justice in this Division, as remarked last year, specially in the 24-Parganas, so far as the individual Magistrates named above are concerned; but, as has been remarked before, the divisional percentage has come down from 6·3 in 1897 to 5·8 in the year under report. The high percentage shown against Babu Mahendra Nath Mukerji, Subdivisional Officer of Basirhat, has not been particularly explained by the Collector, but it seems probable that this was owing to the Deputy Magistrate's having joined the subdivision in the last quarter of the year and having had to try cases *de novo* left unfinished by his predecessor. The Magistrate of Nadia does not think that the Magistrates were much to blame for the delays in the disposal of witnesses, as they were mostly cited in highly contested cases. The excellent results achieved by Babu Amrita Lal Mukherjee (1·6) at Barasat, Babu Chandra Nath Ghosh (1·4) at Jangipur, Babu Gati Krishna Neogi (nil) at Magura, Babu Jagat Bandhu Bhattacherjee (1·1) at Bongong, and Babu Krishna Doyal Pramanick (·2) at Satkhira, where the criminal work was considerable, show what can be done by good management. As regards Honorary Magistrates, the following instances were especially unsatisfactory, the more so as the total number of witnesses examined was in several cases very small: 24-Parganas Sadar (46·3), Basirhat (34·4), Diamond Harbour (34·7), Barasat (20·6), Sealdah (28·7), Nadia Sadar (21·1), Meherpore (18·37), Kushtia (38·4), Kandi (27·2), and Jangipur (48·4). The Magistrate of Nadia reports that the detentions before Honorary Magistrates were greatest in the Kushtia subdivision, which he attributes partly to the failure on the part of Maulvi Muhammad Abdulla, the late Subdivisional Officer, to exercise proper supervision over the working of his subordinate Magistrates and partly to his having made over to them for trial cases of too complicated a nature. There was, it is said, a great improvement towards the close of the year, when Mr. Gruning was in charge of the Kushtia subdivision, and it is expected that far better results will be noticed during the current year. The other Magistrates have not explained the unsatisfactory state of things noticed.

57. The following statement shows the number of remands in A form cases during the year under review :—

District.	Number disposed of on first day.	Number postponed—							Number pending at the close of the year
		Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.	Over six times.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas	640	338	183	143	89	47	36	79	78
Nadia	395	215	147	87	63	39	28	39	39
Murshidabad	109	151	120	100	62	35	28	33	20
Jessore	269	183	139	101	53	39	17	22	...
Khulna	257	180	135	92	53	38	21	22	21
Total ...	1,709	1,067	731	523	320	198	130	195	158
Total for 1897 ...	1,761	1,101	848	604	361	215	144	187	243

The percentage of police cases remanded six times and over to the total number of cases disposed of rose from 6·3 to 6·6. Taking district by district, the percentage comes to 7·3 in the 24-Parganas, 6·6 in Nadia, 8·7 in Murshidabad, 4·5 in Jessore, and 5·4 in Khulna. It is very unsatisfactory to observe that while the percentage at Jessore came to 4·5, it was nearly double at Murshidabad (8·7). I think it most probable that in many of these cases a good many of the remands might, with better management, have been avoided.

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59. The table below shows the amount of criminal fines imposed and realized during the year as compared with 1897 :—

District.	Imposed.		Realized.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	74,148	61,952	63,654	56,808
Nadia ...	16,858	21,488	14,913	20,193
Murshidabad ...	8,960	16,128	7,815	13,579
Jessore ...	16,411	14,770	14,483	13,383
Khulna ...	21,128	22,342	16,454	20,201
Total ...	1,37,505	1,36,680	1,17,319	1,24,164

Except in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Jessore, there was an increase in the amount of fines imposed and realized during the year. Taking the Division as a whole, it appears that of the fines imposed 90·8 per cent. were realized, against 85·3 per cent. in the previous year. The improvement has been shared by all the districts except Murshidabad, where the percentage decreased from 87·2 to 84·1, the largest share (93·9 per cent.) being contributed by the district of Nadia. The Magistrate of Nadia states that the fines were generally imposed with due regard to the circumstances of the accused persons.

60. The following statement shows the number of cases and the amount of compensation paid under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in the several districts of this Division during the year as compared with those of the year preceding :—

District.	Number of cases.		Amount of compensation.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
			Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	48	55	687	1,016
Nadia ...	26	37	463	604
Murshidabad ...	24	9	412	135
Jessore ...	32	26	2,102	1,614
Khulna ...	12	17	180	85
	142	144	3,844	2,454

The conclusion is forced on me that sufficient attention is not paid by the Magistrates to the provisions of this section of the Criminal Procedure Code.

61. The table below shows the number of cases in which whipping was awarded during the year as compared with the previous year:—

District.	1897.	1898.
24-Parganas ...	136	105
Nadia ...	127	72
Murshidabad ...	53	55
Jessore ...	44	36
Khulna ...	47	47
Total ...	407	315

There was a decrease in the number of cases in which whipping was awarded during the year, which is shared by all the districts except Jessore and

Khulna. The Magistrate of Nadia ascribes the decrease to the fact that owing to the famine there was an exceptionally large number of petty thefts in 1897, for which whipping was an appropriate punishment. The number of European British subjects brought to trial during the year was 13, against 16 in the previous year. Of these, 12 were in the 24-Parganas and 1 in Murshidabad. There was no case under the Age of Consent Act in any of the districts in this Division.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

62. The statement below shows the administration of the Registration Department in this Division during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 :—

District.	Number of documents registered in—		Receipts in—		Expenditure in—	
	1897-98	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
24-Parganas ...	84,304	74,590	84,532 9 0	76,973 2 0	44,210 15 5	42,730 9 2
Nadia ...	25,781	23,740	27,549 0 0	26,663 0 0	18,254 0 0	18,311 0 0
Murshidabad ...	18,555	16,063	22,501 0 0	19,345 6 0	13 069 0 0	12,209 15 6
Jessore ...	106,296	87,846	72,077 2 0	65,844 5 0	53,860 5 9	46,948 3 8
Khulna ...	51,020	47,165	42,831 0 0	42,060 0 0	28,398 0 0	27,581 0 0
Total ...	283,956	249,404	2,49,490 11 0	2,30,885 13 0	1,57,792 5 2	1,50,780 12 4

The total number of documents registered in this Division during the year was 249,404, against 283,956 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 34,552 documents. The total receipts and expenditure fell off from Rs. 2,49,490-11 and Rs. 1,57,792-5-2 in 1897-98 to Rs. 2,30,885-13 and Rs. 1,50,780-12-4, respectively, in the year under report. This decrease in the number of documents registered, and consequently in receipts and expenditure, is shared by all the districts of this Division excepting Nadia, where there was a slight increase under head expenditure. In 1896-97 and 1897-98 scarcity prevailed more or less in all the districts of this Division, and the people mortgaged or sold their property for a living. The circumstances of those years were exceptional, and consequently the figures showing the particulars of registration for those years were abnormal, as will appear from the table given below:—

	Number of documents registered.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1895-96	223,819	2,08,886 0 0	1,36,695 0 0
1896-97	260,217	2,34,382 0 0	1,47,840 0 0
1897-98	283,956	2,49,490 11 0	1,57,792 5 2
1898-99	249,404	2,30,885 13 0	1,50,780 12 4

The figures for the year under report when compared with those for 1895-96 show an improvement, both in the number of documents registered as well as in receipts and expenditure, but that appears to be due more to the general progress of the times than to any particular cause.

As remarked above, there was a decrease in the total number of documents registered and in receipts and expenditure. This decrease (excepting in Murshidabad, for which figures have not been furnished) occurred generally under all the heads of registration in all the districts, excepting a few noticed later on.

There was a noticeable increase in the number of perpetual leases in the 24-Parganas and Nadia; under head "Instruments of sale, etc., of moveable property of value less than Rs. 100" in Jessore and under head "Other leases" in Nadia. The increase in the number of perpetual leases in the 24-Parganas is reported to be due to settlements and resettlements in the Sundarbans; that in the number of perpetual and other leases in Nadia, to the extension of the system of subinfeudation, to settlements made by certain landlords, to renewal of several term leases, and to the better prospects of the crops which induced the peasantry to enter into new settlements. The increase of 1,342 instruments under head "Sale of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100" in Jessore is explained by the Collector to be due to the good harvest of the year, which induced the raiyats to sell their holdings to get ready money for spending on marriage and other ceremonies.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

63. The number of estates of each class borne on the revenue-roll of the several districts during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 is shown below:—

Year.	Class I—Permanently-settled estates.	Class II—Temporarily-settled estates.	Class III—Estates held direct by Government.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1897-98 ...	9,394	731	252	10,377
1898-99 ...	9,398	726	255	10,379
Difference ...	+4	—5	+3	+2

64. There was no change in the total number of estates in any of the districts of this Division except the 24-Parganas, where two new estates were formed by partition. Transfers from one class to another took place in every district in consequence of the sale of permanently-settled estates for arrears of revenue and their purchase by Government for want of bidders, as also on account of settlement of khas mahals for definite periods and of sales of petty Government estates to private individuals with revenue fixed in perpetuity. The changes in Nadia were due also to the transfer of one estate to the district of Pabna and to the addition to the roll as a new estate, of one missing estate which had been removed from it.

65. The following table shows the demand, collections, remissions and balances of land revenue during the past two years, 1897-98 and 1898-99:—

Year.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Total demand.	Arrear collections.	Current collections.	Total collections.	Remissions.	Balance.	Percentage of collections on demand (col. 7 on col. 4.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1897-98 ...	1,71,825	51,29,779	53,01,604	1,42,203	49,67,529	51,09,732	6,712	1,85,160	96·3
1898-99 ...	1,92,024	51,49,209	53,41,233	1,66,558	50,26,502	51,93,060	4,265	1,43,908	97·2

Compared with the figures of the preceding year, the demands, collections and the percentage of collections on demand show an increase. The remissions and balances, however, fell from Rs. 6,712 and Rs. 1,85,160 to Rs. 4,265

and Rs. 1,43,908, respectively, the result as a whole testifying to the punctuality with which the land revenue is collected in the Division. The percentage of collections in each class is exhibited in the following statement:—

Class of Estates.	1897-98.						1898-99.					
	Arrear demand.	Arrear collection.	Percentage of collection (col. 3 on col. 2).	Current demand.	Current collection.	Percentage of collection (col. 6 on col. 5).	Arrear demand.	Arrear collection.	Percentage of collection (col. 9 on col. 8).	Current demand.	Current collection.	Percentage of collection (col. 12 on col. 11).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Permanently-settled estates.	38,098	37,395	98·15	44,42,414	43,83,593	98·67	39,641	38,504	97·7	44,42,643	44,02,804	99·1
II.—Temporarily-settled estates.	48,551	44,050	90·72	3,31,450	2,86,950	86·57	49,024	46,954	94·6	3,36,918	3,05,708	90·7
III.—Estates held direct by Government.	85,176	60,758	71·33	3,55,935	2,96,986	83·43	82,759	61,300	74·07	3,69,648	3,17,930	86·05
Total ...	1,71,825	1,42,203	82·76	51,29,779	49,67,529	96·90	1,92,024	1,66,558	86·7	51,49,209	50,26,502	97·6

Except in the case of class I estates, where there was a slight fall, the percentage of collections of arrear demands improved in the other two classes (II and III), though it was below the prescribed standard of cent per cent. The results in Nadia, Jessore and Khulna, where the percentage was above 95, may be accepted as fair. The collections were not satisfactory in the 24-Parganas or in Murshidabad. The current collections improved in all the three classes of estates. The percentage of total collections, *i.e*, both arrear and current, is as follows:—

Calcutta	...	...	...	...	99·90
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	95·40
Nadia	...	...	...	...	99·28
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	98·59
Jessore	...	...	...	...	97·67
Khulna	...	...	...	...	96·19
			Total	...	97·20

66. The statement below shows the collections in estates under direct management in each district of the Division:—

District.	Number of estates.	Current demand.	Arrear demand.	Total demand.	Current collection.	Arrear collection.	Total collection.	Percentage of—			
								Current collection on current demand.	Arrear collection on arrear demand.	Total collections on total demand.	Current collections on current demand in 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Calcutta	1	18,387	21	18,408	18,375	15	18,390	97·23	71·42	99·9	99·88
24-Parganas	34	2,82,372	47,939	3,30,311	2,40,604	32,001	2,72,605	85·24	66·75	82·55	80·77
Nadia	34	21,441	4,295	25,736	20,377	3,760	24,137	95·03	87·54	93·78	76·64
Murshidabad	74	27,052	24,046	51,098	19,200	19,502	38,702	70·97	81·1	75·74	51·03
Jessore	82	4,313	1,821	6,134	4,071	1,423	5,493	94·38	78·08	89·55	69·60
Khulna	30	16,083	4,637	20,720	15,213	4,600	19,813	94·59	99·20	95·62	72·44
Total ...	255	3,69,648	82,759	4,52,407	3,17,930	61,300	3,79,230	86·05	74·07	83·8	...
Total for 1897-98 ...	252	3,55,935	85,176	4,41,111	2,96,986	60,758	3,57,744	83·43	71·3	81·1	83·43

The number of estates under direct management was 255, against 252 in the preceding year. There was no change in Calcutta, the 24-Parganas, or in Khulna. The number increased in Nadia from 32 to 34, and in Murshidabad, from 72 to 74, while in Jessore it decreased from 83 to 82. The increase in Nadia is due to the transfer of four temporarily-settled estates to this class on the expiry of their settlements and to the transfer of two estates to class II on resettlement. The increase in Murshidabad is due to the cancelment of leases of two resumed estates under class II for repeated default and their transfer to

class III. The decrease in Jessore is ascribed to the fact that one estate, the property of Government, was under the orders of the Board of Revenue struck off the roll in consequence of its lands having merged into an estate lost by Government in a civil suit. The result of the year, so far as the divisional totals are concerned, was a decided improvement over that of the preceding year, there being an appreciable increase under all the heads. In the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Murshidabad, there was an increase in the current demand, while in the remaining districts there was a decrease The increase is ascribed chiefly to resettlement of certain estates in the 24-Parganas, to *utbandi* settlements in Nadia, and to transfer of two estates to class III in Murshidabad. The decrease in Calcutta is as usual due to the redemption of land tax. In Jessore it was the result of transfer and retransfer of estates from one class to another. In Khulna the fluctuation is too insignificant to call for notice. Compared with the preceding year, the percentage of current collections on current demand improved in all the districts of this Division except Calcutta and the 24-Parganas. The increase was due chiefly to a better harvest. In Murshidabad, it was due partly to the entertainment of salaried tahsildars and *halsannahs*. The decrease in Calcutta was too slight to call for notice. In the 24-Parganas it was due to the partial failure of the crops in portions of the Diamond Harbour subdivision and Port Canning, and also to the bad system of collection of khas mahal rents by tahsildars paid by commission, which has since been replaced by salaried ones. Except in the 24-Parganas and Jessore, where there was a slight fall, the arrear collections improved decidedly in all the other districts, although the prescribed standard of cent per cent was nowhere attained, the bad state of collections being attributed chiefly to accumulation of heavy arrears in the beginning of the year due to successive failure of crops in preceding years.

67. The remissions granted during the year are classified below :—

			1897-98.	1898-99.
			Rs.	Rs.
Nominal remissions	...	...	3,984	341
Remissions of grace	...	...	2,495	3,023
Ditto of right	...	...	233	901
	Total	...	6,712	4,265

Compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease in the remissions, due to decrease in the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Khulna, in spite of an increase of over Rs. 1,000 in Murshidabad. The nominal remissions represent fictitious demands of some estates bought in by Government for want of bidders, as also the arrear demand of a Government estate in the district of Khulna, sold to a private individual. The largest remissions of grace were granted to tenants of some of the Government estates, in the districts of the 24 Parganas and Murshidabad, owing to failure of crops and scantiness of water in a jhil, a small portion representing a remission of grace granted to the auction purchasers of thatching grass in the khas mahals of the Meherpore subdivision, in the district of Nadia, on account of loss by fire. The remissions of right were granted on account of acquisition of lands for public purposes, and irrecoverable rents of estates washed away by fluvial action. Except in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad, there has been no material change during the year, either in the agency or in the mode of management of estates under direct management. In the 24-Parganas, a regular establishment of six tahsildars and six peons was sanctioned by the Board to replace the collecting *gumashtas* on commission system employed in the Government estates in the Diamond Harbour subdivision. The Board's sanction having been received at the end of December 1898, when the collections had commenced, the old establishment was allowed to continue till the end of the collection season in March last, after which the new establishment was entertained. In Murshidabad the system of collection by tahsildars, paid by commission, having proved a failure, a salaried establishment of tahsildars and *halsanuahs* was entertained from the 1st August 1898. The paid system is reported to have proved a change for the better.

68. The statement below shows the allotment made and the expenditure incurred for the management of, and improvements in, khas mahals and those on education:—

Division.	District.	Amount allotted from—				Expenditure on—				Education.	
		7½ per cent.		Two per cent. for sanitary improvements.	Total.	Management proper, including contingencies.	Miscellaneous and agricultural improvements, &c.	Sanitary improvements.	Total.	Grant.	Expenditure.
		Management proper, including contingencies.	Miscellaneous and agricultural improvements, &c.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ency	24-Parganas—										
	District	14,580	4,859	11,019	30,458	14,416	4,632	11,019	30,067	3,535	3,535
	Orphanganj market ...	16,942	29,963	.....	46,905	16,412	28,833	.....	45,245	.....	.....
	Total ...	31,522	34,822	11,019	77,363	30,828	33,465	11,019	75,312	3,535	3,535
	Nadia	2,036	370	.....	2,406	1,814	370	.....	2,184	418	418
	Murshidabad	1,899	1,678	42	3,619	1,809	428	42	2,279	413	413
	Jessore	3	391	700	1,094	.....	391	700	1,091	.....	.....
	Khulna	757	1,097	.....	1,854	595	1,097	.....	1,692	1,146	1,146
	Grand Total ...	36,268	38,358	11,761	86,387	35,046	35,751	11,761	82,558	5,512	5,512

69 A sum of Rs. 77,363 was allotted for the management of, and miscellaneous and sanitary improvements in, the Government estates, in the district of the 24-Parganas, of which the sum of Rs. 46,905 was sanctioned for the Orphanganj market. The allotment for miscellaneous and agricultural improvements amounted to Rs. 34,822, of which a sum of Rs. 29,963 was for the Orphanganj Market, and the remainder Rs. 4,859 was for the other Government estates in the district. The amount spent on miscellaneous and agricultural improvements was Rs. 33,465, of which Rs. 28,833 were spent in the Orphanganj market in the construction of new godowns, and in the repairs of existing buildings, sheds, &c., and the remainder (Rs. 4,632) was expended in repairing tahsil cutcherries, embankments and sluices, and constructing culverts in some Government estates. The unexpended balance was Rs. 1,357, which could not be utilised within the year, as the works for which the amount was sanctioned could not be completed within that period. The entire amount of Rs. 11,019, allotted for sanitary improvements, was utilized during the year and spent in filling up certain unhealthy tanks in the Government estate Panchannogram, and in raising the sites of certain other filled-up tanks and in constructing latrines.

In Nadia the whole of Rs. 370 allotted for miscellaneous improvements was spent in erecting sheds and repairing cutcherry houses in some Government estates. In Murshidabad a sum of Rs. 1,720 was allotted for miscellaneous and sanitary improvements, out of which Rs. 470 only were spent, and the balance (Rs. 1,250) lapsed to Government. This amount was sanctioned for the re-excavation of a tank and of a ditch in the Government estate, Gar Berhampore. The tank was rendered unnecessary by the placing of a hydrant of the Berhampore Water-Works near the tank. The early and excessive rains of the year under report, which kept the ditch almost full of water throughout the year stood in the way of re-excavation of the other. In Jessore the whole of the allotment of Rs. 1,091 made for miscellaneous and sanitary improvements was spent during the year in constructing and repairing certain cutcherry houses, raising the old Collectorate compound, re-excavating a tank at char Chatian, and in improving the drainage of the Narail subdivisional cutcherry compound.

In Khulna the allotment sanctioned for works of miscellaneous and agricultural improvements was Rs. 1,097. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 1,300 was contributed by the khas mahal tenants of Chandkhali, Muhammadabad, etc., towards the construction of a substantial bridge over a khal in the estate. This amount, together with the whole of the Government grant, was spent during the year on miscellaneous and agricultural improvements. Besides the above a sum of Rs. 1,458 was spent on roads in Government estates by the District Boards of this Division, of which Rs. 1,200 were spent by the

District Board of the 24-Parganas, Rs. 117 by the District Board of Nadia, and Rs. 141 by the District Board of Murshidabad. No new staples were introduced, and no new agricultural implements were brought into use or improvements made in agricultural machinery during the year under report. In Jessore an experimental cultivation of sugarcane was tried in khas mahal char Barni in the Magura subdivision, but as the planting was done only a few days before the close of the year, the result is not known. In the 24-Parganas Rs. 3,535 were spent in the maintenance of 81 schools in Government estates. In Nadia 9 schools with 281 pupils were maintained by Government in khas mahals at a cost of Rs. 418. In Murshidabad 8 primary schools with 276 pupils were maintained in the Government estates at a cost of Rs. 413. In Jessore no grant towards education in khas mahals is given by Government, none being necessary, as the estates are generally scattered plots in villages where schools and pathsalas maintained by the District Board are in existence. In Khulna 23 schools with 820 pupils were maintained in the Government estates at a cost of Rs. 2,476, out of which Rs. 1,146 were contributed by Government. The condition of the raiyats of the Government estates in this Division was generally good during the year. The year's harvest was plentiful almost everywhere except in certain estates in Murshidabad, where the crops were partly damaged by floods. The registers and accounts of the several Government estates in this Division were duly examined by the inspecting officers. No material irregularities or discrepancies were brought to notice in any of the districts of this Division except in the 24-Parganas. The system of accounts of the Government estate Panchannogram in the 24-Parganas has been found to be defective. The raiyats' ledger is kept in an old and obsolete form. This was brought to the notice of the Board, who have directed the re-writing of the ledger in the Board's form No. II. It is now being re-written in this form. The improvement of the system of accounts is under consideration. In Murshidabad a tahsildar was dismissed during the year for misconduct, he being suspected of taking *salami* in making settlements with raiyats. No complaints were received against any other tahsildar or subordinate. Out of 1,216 estates or shares of estates with land revenue amounting to Rs. 2,54,052 which became liable to sale, only 86, or 7·14 per cent., were actually sold, against 7·5 per cent. of the preceding year and 8·2 per cent. of the year 1896-97. The sale law was worked with leniency in all the districts of this Division, and defaulting proprietors were allowed every facility for paying their dues and saving their estates or shares from sale. The law was, however, strictly followed in respect of habitual defaulters and their estates or shares were sold on the dates fixed for their sale.

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71. In submitting the Report on the Administration of Land Revenue from the Commissioner in the Sundarbans for the year 1897-98, and subsequently in a separate letter, dated the 11th October 1898, I brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue that in the Khulna Sundarbans, the settlement-holders were in the habit of creating *gantidari* tenures with titles of *Asat* talukdars, that the latter in turn created *Nimasat* talukdars, and so forth, until there were four or five tenures between the settlement-holder and the cultivating raiyat, the result being that the last intermediate tenure-holder exacted as much as Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 for a bigha of land for which the settlement-holder paid four annas to Government. I further reported that there was no security of the tenants' rights, and that there was risk of extortion being practised upon the cultivating raiyats under the above system, and I gave it as my opinion that the evil would remain unchecked until all the Sundarbans mahals were surveyed and settled under the Bengal Tenancy Act. The Board of Revenue were at first under the impression that these middlemen exercised important functions towards the reclamation of the lands and contributed to the welfare of the cultivators, and therefore they did not find anything wrong or reprehensible in the system. They observed that the time for Government to reap the profits and to settle the estates would be when the present leases expired. I, however, pointed out that most of these middlemen were interlopers; that they had nothing to do with reclamation; that they came upon the scene when the

raiyats had cleared the land with great labour and trouble, and demanded any rate of rent they chose. It was further pointed out to the Board of Revenue that the oldest of the settlements under the Waste Lands Rules would not lapse earlier than the year 1919, and that the earliest date on which any of the leases other than those granted under the Waste Lands Rules would expire, was 1903-4. Considering the length of time that must elapse before the term of the current settlements would expire, I supported the suggestion made by Mr. Ross that survey and settlement operations under the Bengal Tenancy Act should be carried on in any case in which it was found that subinfeudation by the introduction of middlemen was giving rise to disputes, looting of crops, riots, etc. The Board of Revenue have now recognised that the system is bad, and have accepted the suggestion that the only remedy in specific cases is recourse to the provisions of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act. They have likewise agreed to consider any case that may be reported to them, in which action under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act is desirable.

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74. *Road and Public Works Cess.*—The subjoined table shows the collections of road and Public Works cesses during the year:—

District.	Demands.			Collections.				Balances.			Deduct remissions.	Net arrear.	Percentage of net balance on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current, including previously paid in advance.	Arrear.	Advance for future years.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas—													
Road cess	1,18,868	23,095	1,41,963	99,749	20,389	5,101	1,25,239	19,119	2,706	21,825	4	21,821	15·3
Public Works cess	1,18,868	23,095	1,41,963	99,749	20,388	5,101	1,25,238	19,119	2,707	21,826	4	21,822	15·3
Total ...	2,37,736	46,190	2,83,926	1,99,498	40,777	10,202	2,50,477	38,238	5,413	43,651	8	43,643	15·3
Nadia—													
Road cess	77,514	12,197	89,711	72,554	12,084	2,995	87,633	4,960	113	5,073	26	5,047	5·6
Public Works cess	77,514	12,197	89,711	72,553	12,085	2,995	87,633	4,961	112	5,073	26	5,047	5·6
Total ..	1,55,028	24,394	1,79,422	1,45,107	24,169	5,990	1,75,266	9,921	225	10,146	52	10,094	5·6
Murshidabad—													
Road cess	72,395	12,790	85,185	66,072	7,762	4,175	78,009	6,323	5,028	11,351	14	11,337	13·3
Public Works cess	72,395	12,791	85,186	66,072	7,763	4,175	78,010	6,323	5,028	11,351	13	11,338	13·3
Total ...	1,44,790	25,581	1,70,371	1,32,144	15,525	8,350	1,56,019	12,646	10,056	22,702	27	22,675	13·3
Jessore—													
Road cess	1,01,251	18,763	1,20,014	82,612	17,908	3,793	1,04,313	18,639	855	19,494	.....	19,494	16·2
Public Works cess	1,01,252	18,762	1,20,014	82,613	17,908	3,793	1,04,314	18,639	854	19,493	.....	19,493	16·2
Total ...	2,02,503	37,525	2,40,028	1,65,225	35,816	7,586	2,08,627	37,278	1,709	38,987	.....	38,987	16·2
Khulna—													
Road cess	80,561	9,758	90,319	72,113	9,005	2,667	83,785	8,448	753	9,202	49	9,153	18·13
Public Works cess	80,561	9,759	90,320	72,113	9,005	2,667	83,785	8,448	754	9,202	49	9,153	18·13
Total ...	1,61,122	19,517	1,80,639	1,44,225	18,010	5,334	1,67,569	16,897	1,507	18,404	98	18,306	18·13
Grand Total—													
Road cess	4,50,589	76,603	5,27,192	3,93,099	67,148	18,731	4,78,978	57,490	9,455	66,945	93	66,852	12·6
Public Works cess	4,50,590	76,604	5,27,194	3,93,100	67,149	18,731	4,78,980	57,490	9,455	66,945	92	66,853	12·6
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE DIVISION.	9,01,179	1,53,207	10,54,386	7,86,199	1,34,297	37,462	9,57,958	1,14,980	18,910	1,33,890	185	1,33,705	12·6

75. There has been a decrease in the demand of cesses as compared with that of the preceding year. The decrease is shared by the districts of Jessore and Khulna, while the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Murshidabad show a slight increase. The decrease in Jessore is due to correction of certain mistakes made in the Revaluation Department. The decrease in Khulna is nominal, inasmuch as the demand due from estate No. 780, amounting to Rs. 1,490, of which abatement was afterwards sanctioned, was included in the current demand of the previous year. The collections, both arrear and current, improved in Nadia and Khulna, while in the 24-Parganas and Jessore the current collections fell off, but those of arrears improved, and in Murshidabad the current collections improved, but those of arrears fell off. The result is, on the whole, satisfactory, 90·6 per cent. of the total demand having been collected during the year, against 88·1 per cent. in the preceding year. General revaluation is in progress in the

24-Parganas. Partial revaluations took place in Nadia, Murshidabad and Khulna during the year. It has been proposed to make a general revaluation of the latter district. The proposal is now under the consideration of the Board of Revenue.

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING THOSE MANAGED BY THE COURT OF WARDS.

76. The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards was four (as noted below), against five in the preceding year, the Kasimbazar estate in Murshidabad having been released in September 1897 :—

District.	Ward's estate.	Trust estate.
24-Parganas ...	Bhawanipur ...	...
Jessore ...	Sridharpur ...	...
Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	Syudpur.

In addition to the above the Chanchra road estate in Jessore, referred to in paragraph 54 of the previous year's report, continued to be managed during the year by the Collector of the district.

77. The Bhawanipur estate in the 24-Parganas, which was the most important estate in the Division, was released on the 16th February 1899. The ward attained his majority in August 1898; but, at his own request, the Government of Bengal was pleased to direct the Court of Wards to retain charge of his estate for a further period of two years. In November 1898, however, the ward applied for the release of his estate, and accordingly it was made over to him on the aforesaid date, after management by the Court for a period of twelve years and some months. The gross rental at the date of assumption of charge was Rs. 1,44,584, while at the date of release it was Rs. 1,57,110, showing an increase of Rs. 12,726, which was chiefly due to the reclamation of Sundarbans jungle lands and to settlement and re-settlement of raiyati holdings, etc. The total demand of the estate during the period under report was Rs. 2,66,328, inclusive of an arrear demand of Rs. 1,29,116, of which Rs. 1,11,741, or 81·4 per cent. of the current demand, and 41·9 per cent. of the total demand, were realised, against 111·2 per cent. and 56·9 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The amount written off under proper sanction, as bad and irrecoverable, was Rs. 6,003, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,48,584, against Rs. 1,25,453 in the previous year. The decrease in the percentage of collections is due to the fact that the estate was released at the commencement of the best collection season. Rupees 2,147 were spent on the construction and repair of buildings and Rs. 10,049 on excavation and re-excavation of tanks, construction and repair of village roads, bridges and culverts, raising and repairing embankments, and damming and deepening khals. The total outlay (Rs. 12,196) on works of improvement was less than that in the previous year, because the estate passed out of the hands of the Court at a time when such works are carried out. The amount spent under this head during the entire period of management was Rs. 1,90,916, of which Rs. 47,529 represent the expenditure on construction and repairs of houses and the balance on the reclamation of about 15,000 bighas of jungle lands, maintenance of embankments, dams and háts, excavation and re-excavation of 22 tanks, construction and repairs of four bridges and a large number of village roads, deepening three khals, and introducing the cultivation of potato in the Sundarbans portion of the estate. The expenditure on schools and dispensaries during the period under report was Rs. 500 and Rs. 693, respectively, against Rs. 601 and Rs. 823 in the previous year. The total outlay under these heads during the whole period of management amounted to Rs. 2,905 and Rs. 5,069, respectively. The estate maintained 15 schools and pathsalas and five dispensaries, two of which were established during the period of the Court's management. The health and general condition of the raiyats were good during the year under report. The condition of the tenants of the Jamira circle, who suffered badly from the scarcity of 1896-97, is reported to be improving, and it is expected that another year's good crop will enable them to recover their former position. The financial results of the Courts' management appear, on the whole, to be satisfactory. After paying off liabilities to the extent of Rs. 46,151 due at the commencement of the Courts'

management and providing for the expenses of the marriage of the ward, the *sradh* of his grandmother, and of the *annaprasan* ceremonies of the son and daughter of the ward, amounting to Rs. 35,000 in all, Rs. 1,78,694 were invested in Government promissory notes and lands, Rs. 7,215 were paid to the ward on the release of the estate, and there was a cash balance of Rs. 4,121 to the credit of the estate in the Treasury on the 31st March 1899. The ward enjoyed good health during the year. He continued his studies with his tutor, and is said to have made fair progress in English. Also he received a course of training in zamindari management. At first the management of the estate was not very successful, but since the appointment of the present manager, Babu Durga Das Bose, it has gradually improved. He is an experienced and careful officer, and managed the estate with great energy and efficiency.

78. The total demand of the Sridharpur estate in Jessore was Rs. 8,69,769, of which Rs. 7,57,827 represent the arrear balances due at the commencement of the year. The increase in the arrear demand is due to the fact that a large amount of arrears was first ascertained during the year from papers obtained from certain dismissed and absconding naibs, after taking legal steps against them. Rupees 86,956, or 77·6 per cent. of the current demand, were realised during the year, against 82·8 per cent. in the previous year, and Rs. 2,56,304 were remitted, under proper sanction, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,32,626 outstanding at its close.

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XIX.—EXCISE.

80. The following statement shows the excise revenue realized in the Division during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 :—

District.	Number of Licenses.		Increase.	Decrease.	Revenue.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1897-98.	1898-99.			1897-98.	1898-99.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas	1,009	1,272	263	...	5,04,078	5,32,961	28,883	...
Calcutta	792	823	31	...	28,49,521	29,15,550	66,029	...
Nadia	239	248	9	...	1,24,448	1,28,247	3,799	...
Murshidabad	304	370	66	...	1,40,997	1,50,425	9,428	...
Jessore	251	226	...	25	84,636	92,341	7,705	...
Khulna	185	184	...	1	73,027	83,041	10,014	...
Total ...	2,771	3,113	368	26	37,76,707	39,02,545	1,25,858	...
	Net increase ...		342		Net increase ...		1,25,858	

There was a net increase of 342 licenses, with a corresponding increase in the revenue, amounting to Rs. 1,25,838, due to increased consumption of exciseable articles and favourable settlement of shops, indicating that the country has recovered from the effects of the famine of the preceding year, in which the revenue declined to the extent of Rs. 1,01,668.

81. The table below shows the revenue derived from each exciseable article during the past two years :—

Excisable articles.	Number of Licenses.		Increase.	Decrease.	Revenue.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1897-98.	1898-99.			1897-98.	1898-99.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Country spirits	371	369	...	2	16,83,641	18,02,935	2,19,294	...
2. Rum, imported spirits, &c.	323	319	...	4	5,67,106	4,75,413	...	91,693
3. Tari	620	883	263	...	1,72,648	1,65,130	...	7,518
4. Pachwai	383	386	3	...	23,258	26,579	3,321	...
5. Charas, majum and chandu.	19	19	...	...	17,482	18,894	1,405	...
6. Ganja and siddhi	464	463	...	1	5,40,073	5,48,204	...	869
7. Opium	591	625	34	...	7,60,398	7,63,237	2,841	...
8. Sprits used for arts ...	...	49	49	...	126	320	194	...
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	2,970	1,833	...	1,137
Total ...	2,771	3,113	349	7	37,76,707	39,02,545	2,27,055	1,01,217
	Net increase ...		342		Net increase ...		1,25,838	

There was an improvement in the revenue from country spirits in every district of the Division, owing to increased consumption. The better condition of the people on account of good harvest and better supervision against illicit production brought about this result.

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83. *Salt.*—There was no change in the protected area in the two saliferous districts in the Division, viz., the 24-Parganas and Khulna, nor was their any incident requiring special notice.

The table below compares the consumption of salt in the two districts during the past two years:—

District.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
24-Parganas ...	1,51,468	1,78,092	26,624	...	
Khulna ...	1,12,908	1,24,807	11,899	...	
Total ...	2,64,376	3,02,899	38,523	...	

There was an increase in the quantity of salt sold in both the districts. The Collector of the 24-Parganas reports that the increase was mostly contributed by certain thanas of the Sadar and Diamond Harbour subdivisions, where the salt preventive staff did good work by keeping an efficient check upon illicit manufacture, and that it was also partly due to the successful vigilance kept over the local illicit manufacture of salt, and partly to the improved condition of the people owing to a good harvest. The increase in Khulna is reported to be due to good harvests, and to careful vigilance on the part of the police.

84. The table below shows the quantity of salt confiscated and the fines and forfeitures realized, and the rewards granted in each of the two districts:—

District.	Quantity of salt confiscated—		Fines and forfeitures realized—		Rewards paid—		Remarks.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas ...	31 32 13	167 0 8¼	888	3,949	464	750	
Khulna ...	5 20 1	5 32 10	133	82	101	25	
Total ...	37 12 14	172 33 2½	1,021	4,031	565	775	

There was a large increase in the quantity of salt confiscated in the 24-Parganas, attributable to the detection of a large number of cases by the salt revenue officers. The variation in the quantity of salt confiscated in Khulna is slight. It is reported that the rewards in the cases brought up by the salt revenue officers will be adjusted by the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue, and have not been paid from the district of the 24-Parganas. In Khulna Rs. 25 were disbursed to informers, &c., as rewards, against Rs. 101 paid in the preceding year. The falling off is explained by the fact that no reward was granted for detection of cases of illicit manufacture of salt, as no such case occurred during the year.

85. The number of cases instituted for offences against the salt laws is shown below:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
24-Parganas	178	329
Khulna	15	20
	193	349

The institutions increased in both the districts. The salt revenue officers were given powers to arrest offenders in the year under report, hence the increase ih the 24-Parganas. The increase in Khulna is the result of careful vigilance of the police. The rowana system is reported to work satisfactorily in both the districts.

XX.—STAMPS.

86. The following table shows the statistics of the stamp revenue in this Division during the year under report, as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Year.	Receipts.				Charges.			Remarks.
	Sale of Court-fee stamps, stamps for copies &c.	Sale of non-judicial stamps.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Refunds.	Other charges.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1897-98	30,45,345	18,56,147	59,771	49,61,263	83,415	72,431	1,55,846	
1898-99	30,48,169	15,94,253	30,681	46,73,103	81,558	49,629	1,31,187	
Increase ...	2,824	...	...	2,88,160	1,857	22,802	24,659	
Decrease ...	...	2,61,894	29,090					

The sales of stamps in each district are shown below :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	27,16,726	24,32,010
24-Parganas ...	7,53,123	7,61,577
Nadia	3,46,887	3,64,925
Murshidabad ...	3,04,844	2,77,256
Jessore	4,35,754	4,50,353
Khulna	3,44,158	3,56,301
Total ...	49,01,492	46,42,422

There was an increase in the revenue from Court-fee stamps in every district except Calcutta and Murshidabad. The increase is due to the institution of a larger number of civil suits of high value, owing to the good harvests of the year. Also, in the period following the famine, people had recourse to Civil Courts for the realization of their money : hence the increase in civil litigation. The decrease in Calcutta is due to a falling off in the amount of Probate and Administration duty, also to the fact that the sales were affected by the exodus in 1898-99 in consequence of the plague scare. The decline in Murshidabad may be attributed to the fact that in the preceding year some stamps of high value were sold for the institution of civil suits for large sums. The sale of non-judicial stamps decreased in all districts. In consequence of the good harvests of the year under report the people had less necessity to borrow money on deeds, mortgages, etc. The Collector of Calcutta reports that owing to the famine and plague scare, the business in Calcutta in all its branches suffered considerably with the result that the sales of these stamps were affected.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

88. The following table shows the demand, collection and balance of income-tax in the several districts of this Division, including Calcutta, during the year 1898-99 :—

District.	Gross demand.	Remission.	Net demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collection in the year 1897-98.	Difference between columns 5 and 7.				Remarks.
							Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
24-Parganas ...	78,952	1,964	76,988	74,636	2,292	74,442	254	...	0·3	...	
Calcutta ...	23,53,990	65,805	22,88,185	21,91,949	96,236	21,22,938	69,011	...	3·3	...	
Nadia ...	61,830	1,070	60,760	60,469	291	57,304	3,165	...	5·5	...	
Murshidabad ...	68,858	2,748	66,110	...	853	63,017	3,093	...	4·9	...	
Jessore ...	46,919	1,070	45,849	44,286	...	44,949	...	663	...	1·3	
Khulna ...	38,189	849	37,340	36,140	1,200	33,485	2,655	...	7·9	...	
Total ...	26,48,738	74,106	25,74,632	24,73,760	1,00,872	23,96,145	77,615	...	2·4	...	

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93. The average incidence of the tax, excluding Calcutta, was one rupee to 27 persons as compared with 28 persons in the preceding year. In Calcutta the incidence was one rupee to every 4 persons or the same as in the previous year. The tax continues to be as unpopular as ever. But the people, aware of the impossibility of getting any relief, are becoming more and more accustomed to it, and there was no open indication of discontent.

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XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

98. *Railways.*—In the 24-Parganas, 109·6 miles of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and 32 miles of the Bengal Central Railway were open for traffic during the year. The proposal to construct a light feeder railway from Chandipur to Taki *viâ* Basirhat was considered by Messrs. Barry and Company, and they now contemplate the construction of a broad gauge line. The alignment is to pass from Chandipur *viâ* Daskhinhat, Changdana, Itadipur, Joypur, Soladanga and other villages to Taki. The Ranaghat-Krishnagar light railway in Nadia was opened on the 4th April 1899. The Azimganj-Nalhati branch of the East Indian Railway is the only line open in the district of Murshidabad. The extension of the riverside sidings of this line has been completed. Survey is now being made for the construction of a new line named the Ranaghat-Ganges-Katihar Railway, which is to pass through Nadia and Murshidabad. No new railways were constructed in Jessore or Khulna. As reported last year, a survey for a line from Kishanganj to Magura *viâ* Kotchandpur was made, and another survey was completed during the year from Bongaon to Chanchpur, but nothing (apart from correspondence) has since been done to carry out either project.

99. *Embankments, drainages, sluices, &c.*—In the 24-Parganas, a sum of Rs. 26,430 was spent in maintaining 216¾ miles of schedule D embankments against Rs. 18,914 in the previous year. There are 71 drainage and irrigation sluices, of which 48 are maintained by Government, 4 by the Calcutta Corporation, and 19 by the zamindars. Two retired lines of embankment have been sanctioned during the year under report, viz., one at Jahanabad and the other at Doorbaberia. Two single vented irrigation sluices, one at Ahmedpur and the other on the Kawratolla khal were taken in hand during the year. Nine cuts were allowed in embankments for drainage and eight for irrigation. Besides these, three cuts were made surreptitiously. In Murshidabad the Bhagirathi embankment was maintained in proper order. A sum of Rs 62,883 was expended towards the construction of a retired line of embankment at Bhagwangola. The work was commenced in 1897-98, and is expected to be completed during the current year. In Jessore some petty repairs were made by the Local Board of Magura to the embankment which exists along the bank

of the Navaganga to protect the town from flood. A small embankment was constructed by Government in khas mahal Protapkati, in the district of Khulna, for the protection of paddy from the encroachment of salt-water.

100. *Buildings.*—No buildings of any importance were constructed during the year in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, or Murshidabad. In Jessore a *pucka* building was constructed by Government for the subdivisional office and Court at Narail at a cost of about Rs. 14,000. A dispensary building was constructed at Mollahat in Khulna at a cost of Rs. 638. The Government buildings at Berhampore and Jessore were repaired during the year.

101. *Sanitation, water-supply and miscellaneous public improvements.*—The District Board of the 24-Parganas expended Rs. 2,784, against Rs. 6,693 in the previous year, on water-supply. Of this sum, Rs. 2,356 were spent in the excavation or re-excavation of tanks at Rahuta, Dattapukur, Srikrishnapur and Bankipur, and Rs. 116 in sinking wells at Gauripur and Deyganga. A sum of Rs. 2,779 was spent in making sanitary arrangements for the Saugore and Harwa *melas*. The District Board of Nadia expended Rs. 1,728 in the construction and repair of wells. An expenditure of Rs. 1,613 was incurred in Murshidabad in re-excavating three tanks and sinking nine wells. In Jessore Rs. 719 were spent in sinking or repairing wells and making other sanitary improvements. The District Board of Khulna spent Rs. 1,699 for the excavation of three tanks and undertook the completion and fencing of a number of tanks excavated at the time of the scarcity in the Satkhira subdivision at a cost of Rs. 4,099, but the whole work was not completed within the year. A further sum of Rs. 282 was spent by that body for the maintenance of the existing tanks.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

102. *Roads.*—Provincial roads to the length of 85½ miles were maintained by the District Board of the 24-Parganas at a cost of Rs. 72,398, the average expenditure per mile being Rs. 848, against Rs. 751 of the preceding year. The condition of these roads is satisfactory. The maintenance of 150 miles of district roads, metalled and bridged, cost the Board Rs. 59,393, or Rs. 395 per mile, against Rs. 354 in the previous year. These roads are generally in fair order. A sum of Rs. 13,872 was spent in maintaining 307½ miles of unmetalled roads, wholly or partially bridged, the average rate being Rs. 53 per mile against Rs. 37 in the previous year. There were also 992½ miles of village roads maintained at a cost of Rs. 13,321. The unmetalled and village roads are generally in passable order. A sum of Rs. 13,481 was spent by the District Board on original works against Rs. 5,267 in 1897-98, and Rs. 1,187 in repairing platforms of some ferry ghats. In Nadia the Board's expenditure on original works was Rs. 3,481, or Rs. 7,608 less than in the preceding year. The expenditure incurred in maintaining the different classes of district roads was Rs. 39,962, against Rs. 43,752, and of village roads Rs. 3,816, against Rs. 4,695 in 1897-98. The flood, which occurred during the year, did great damage to some of the metalled roads and to all unmetalled roads. A sum of Rs. 3,755 was spent by the District Board of Murshidabad on original works against Rs. 2,605 in 1897-98. Of the 1,695½ miles of roads in the district, the maintenance of 24 miles of metalled and bridged roads cost the Board Rs. 9,709; 169½ miles of unmetalled but bridged roads, Rs. 10,411; 350 miles of unmetalled roads partially bridged and drained, Rs. 12,414; and 398 miles of village roads, Rs. 6,259. In Jessore a sum of Rs. 9,434 was spent in repairing 42 miles of Provincial roads, including inspection and dák bungalows, bridges, &c., with their establishment; Rs. 34,576 on 110 miles of metalled district roads; Rs. 14,277 on 366½ miles of unmetalled district roads, and Rs. 8,164 on 296 miles of village roads. A sum of Rs. 2,765 was spent on original works. In Khulna there were 486½ miles of district roads and 562 miles of village roads. The district roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 17,418, and the village roads, of Rs. 12,539. A sum of Rs. 15,140 was spent in bridging and Rs. 2,755, in constructing roads. The District Board also expended Rs. 3,575 in providing landing stages to ferry ghats.

103. *Arboriculture.*—In the 24-Parganas 100 new trees were planted along the different roads during the year and the existing trees were maintained at a

total cost of Rs. 1,447, against Rs. 838 in the previous year. There were about 16,100 trees along Provincial and district roads. A sum of Rs. 764 was spent in Nadia on roadside trees, against Rs. 501 in 1897-98. Among the trees planted, 1,000 were *mahogany* brought from the Botanical Gardens at Sibpur. In Murshidabad Rs. 522, and in Khulna Rs. 221, were spent in planting and rearing trees on roadsides, against Rs. 145 and Rs. 275, respectively, in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,238 was spent in Jessore in planting 1,200 trees on roadsides and maintaining the existing trees, against Rs. 639 in the previous year.

104. *Communication by water.*—In the 24 Parganas the Circular Canals (10 miles in length) and Tolly's *Nala*, including Kawrapukur khal (37 miles) were maintained at a cost of Rs. 45,611, against Rs. 39,748 in 1897-98, while the gross revenue from tolls on these two canals was Rs. 3,68,354, against Rs. 4,08,017 in the previous year. Two thousand six-hundred and seventy-two steamers passed through the Sundarbans channel, against 2,497 in 1897-98, yielding a gross revenue of Rs. 13,360 in tolls, against Rs. 12,485 in the previous year. The Bhangore khal, which was completed last year, is now in working order. For a few months during the year a ferry steamer of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company plied regularly twice daily between Azimganj and Berhampore in Murshidabad, but owing to the want of sufficient water in the river, the service had to be stopped, as in the previous year, in October; and the steamer now runs between Lalbagh and Azimganj. Another steamer of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company plied twice a week for some months between Azimganj and Dhuliyan. A third steamer belonging to the same Company carried passengers and goods between Calcutta and Jangipur during a part of the year. In Jessore and Khulna a steamer used to ply between Jhinkargatcha and Kapilmani. A launch service was started by Babu Satindra Nath Rai Chowdry, Zamindar of Satkhira, between Jadubpur and Satkhira, but the project fell through, as the river Betna, by which the route lay, was not passable at places. There were two daily steamer services, one between Khulna and Barisal, and another between Calcutta and Morrellganj. Another steamer service runs between Khulna and Narail. Since the close of the year a new steamer service has been started between Khulna and Barisal by the Atharabanki river, the route by the Alaipur khal, Bagerhat and Pirojpur being given up.

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XXVI.—EDUCATION.

106. *General.*—The following table compares the statistics of educational institutions of all classes for the past two years:—

Class of Institutions.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public Institutions—				
Secondary ... High English ...	81	13,984	86	15,446
Secondary ... Middle „ ...	172	13,452	168	12,809
Secondary ... „ Vernacular ...	220	13,578	214	12,722
Primary ... Upper ...	509	22,552	519	23,737
Primary ... Lower ...	3,972	126,438	3,851	125,755
Special	9	275	62	856
Female	403	9,711	410	9,883
Total of Public Institutions ...	5,366	199,990	5,310	201,209
Private Institutions—				
Advanced, teaching Arabic ...	3	83	3	88
Advanced, teaching Sanskrit ...	90	816	39	286
Elementary, teaching vernacular only or mainly	5	39	13	127
Teaching the Koran only	12	249	6	118
Total Private Institutions ...	110	1,187	61	619
Grand Total ...	5,476	201,177	5,371	201,828

The total number of institutions, public and private, decreased by 105, but the pupils attending them increased by 651. The public institutions fell off from 5,366 to 5,310, though the pupils attending them rose from 199,990 to 201,209. The schools which gained both in number and pupils were the

high English, upper primary, special and female, while both the classes of middle schools as well as the lower primary schools slightly decreased. The private institutions decreased from 110 with 1,187 pupils to 61 with 619 pupils. The decrease is mainly noticeable in advanced Sanskrit teaching.

107. The statement below compares the expenditure on education during the past two years :—

Heads of Charges.	1897-98.					1898-99.				
	Government.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Private sources.	Total.	Government.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Private sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary education ...	81,310	38,867	2,635	3,73,850	4,96,662	76,839	39,706	1,322	3,87,578	5,05,445
Primary ditto ...	9,511	62,104	12,050	2,25,107	3,08,772	9,770	64,475	11,264	2,39,347	3,24,756
Female ditto ...	12,861	4,569	2,270	42,413	62,313	12,624	5,159	1,775	42,481	62,039
Special ditto ...	23,046	...	132	13,892	37,070	27,546	...	342	27,914	55,802
Scholarships	8,634	2,398	...	42	11,074	8,211	2,569	...	78	10,858
Buildings and furniture, &c.	5,934	531	1,333	22,832	30,680	12,912	480	310	21,143	34,845
Miscellaneous	15,458	4,999	1,318	35,933	57,708	6,109	3,911	615	35,429	46,064
Inspection	42,051	37,863	...	...	79,924	43,936	32,001	...	...	75,937
Total ...	1,99,405	1,51,431	19,788	7,14,079	10,84,703	1,97,947	1,48,301	15,628	7,53,870	11,15,746

The total expenditure shows an increase by Rs. 31,043, owing solely to increased contributions from private sources. The expenditure from Provincial revenues decreased by Rs. 1,458, that from district funds by Rs. 3,130, and that from municipal funds by Rs. 4,160. The expenditure increased under the heads of Secondary, Primary and Special Education and Buildings and Furniture, while it decreased under the heads of Female Education, Scholarships, Miscellaneous and Inspection. The increase of Rs. 18,132 under the head of Special Instruction is said to be due to the inclusion under this head of such Sanskrit *tols* as have adopted the Government standard, the expenditure on them having in previous years been shown as a part of miscellaneous charges. This also accounts for the falling off in miscellaneous expenditure.

108. The following statement compares the different classes of schools under the control of District Boards :—

District.	1897-98.								1898-99.							
	Aided.		Middle vernacular.		Aided primary.		Aided girls'.	Total.	Aided.		Middle vernacular.		Aided primary.		Aided girls'.	Total.
	High English.	Middle English.	Managed by District Boards.	Aided by District Boards.	Upper.	Lower.			High English.	Middle English.	Managed by District Boards.	Aided by District Boards.	Upper.	Lower.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
24-Parganas	...	17	3	30	54	985	15	1,104	...	18	3	29	60	979	19	1,108
Nadia	...	30	3	14	72	480	54	653	1	29	3	14	89	468	65	669
Murshidabad ...	...	12	...	13	60	459	19	562	...	12	...	12	58	446	15	543
Jessore	...	12	...	24	131	669	87	923	...	23	...	38	142	696	92	991
Khulna	1	23	2	27	75	585	30	743	...	23	2	27	74	634	86	796
Total ...	1	94	8	107	392	3,178	205	3,985	1	105	8	120	414	3,133	227	4,008

The number of schools under the control of District Boards increased by 23. The increase is shared by the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Khulna, while Murshidabad and Jessore show a falling off, chiefly in the number of lower primary schools.

University education.

109. There are three colleges in this Division sending up pupils for examination in Arts—the Krishnagar College in Nadia, the Berhampore College in Murshidabad, and the Narail Victoria College in Jessore. The first two teach up to the B.A. standard, and the last, F.A. standard. A sum of Rs. 21,781 was spent in maintaining the Krishnagar and Rs. 3,879 the Narail Victoria College

during the year, of which Rs 14,604 and Rs. 1,200 were paid by Government. The cost of maintenance of the Berhampore College amounted to Rs. 26,446, of which Rs. 5,638 were met from fees, and the rest from the estate of Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi. The scheme for the management of the institution permanently by the Maharaja, as referred to in my last report, has been generally settled and a draft deed is now under preparation.

Secondary education.

110. The subjoined table compares the statistics of high English, middle English and middle vernacular schools for the past two years :—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High English—				
Managed by Government	7	1,651	7	1,874
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	1	398	1	362
Aided by Government, District or Municipal Boards	56	8,940	56	9,349
Unaided	17	3,055	22	3,861
Total ...	81	13,984	86	15,446
Middle English—				
Managed by Government	...	...	...	...
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government, District or Municipal Boards	117	9,383	127	9,847
Unaided	55	4,069	41	2,962
Total ...	172	13,452	168	12,809
Middle Vernacular—				
Managed by Government	1	85	1	97
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	8	587	8	544
Aided by Government, District, or Municipal Boards	184	11,258	187	10,850
Unaided	27	1,648	18	1,232
Total ...	220	13,578	214	12,723
GRAND TOTAL ...	473	41,014	468	40,978

The number of secondary schools and of the pupils attending them decreased by 5 and 36 respectively, that of the high English schools increased by 5, and the pupils attending them by 1,462. Middle vernacular schools decreased by 6 and their pupils by 855, and middle English schools by 4 and their pupils by 643.

Primary education.

111. The statement below shows the statistics of primary schools for native boys for the past two years :—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Upper Primary—				
Managed by Government, District or Municipal Boards	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government, District or Municipal Boards	500	22,218	509	23,200
Unaided	9	334	10	537
Total ...	509	22,552	519	23,737
Lower Primary—				
Managed by Government, District or Municipal Boards	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government, District or Municipal Boards	3,541	1,16,165	3,480	1,15,798
Unaided	431	10,273	371	9,957
Total ...	3,972	1,26,438	3,851	1,25,755
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,481	1,48,990	4,370	1,49,492

The number of upper primary schools increased by 10 and their pupils by 1,185, but that of the lower primary schools diminished by 121 and the pupils attending them by 683. Thus there was a net decrease of 111 in the number of primary schools but a net increase of 502 in that of pupils attending them.

112. The following table shows the different classes of special schools for the past two years:—

Special instruction.

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Training schools for masters ...	2	54	2	44
Ditto for mistresses ...	4	145	4	143
Industrial schools	2	25	2	29
Other schools	...	...	53	584
Total ...	8	224	61	800

The year under report shows a large increase both in the number and attendance of special schools, owing, as already reported, to the classification of a number of Sanskrit *tols*, which have adopted the Government standard, under this head.

113. The table below compares the number of girls' schools and pupils as well as the expenditure incurred during the past two years:—

Female education.

	1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Expenditure. Rs.	Schools.	Pupils.	Expenditure. Rs.
Managed by Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	1	48	224	1	45	227
Aided by Government, District or Municipal Boards ...	366	9,026	60,878	369	9,153	60,682
Unaided	36	637	1,111	40	685	1,130
Total ...	403	9,711*	62,213	410	9,883†	62,039
Girls in boys' schools ...	...	4,076	...	...	3,823	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	403	13,787	62,213	410	13,706	62,039

* Includes 153 boys in girls' schools.
† Ditto 282 ditto ditto.

The number of girls' schools and that of the pupils attending them show some increase, the former by 7 and the latter by 172. Owing to a falling off in the number of girls attending boys' schools and to an increase in that of boys reading in girls' schools, the total number of female scholars in schools for general education diminished, being 13,424 during the year under report, against 13,634 in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred in female education decreased by Rs. 174.

114. The following table exhibits the number of Muhammadan pupils and their proportion to the total number of pupils in the different classes of schools for the past two years, district by district:—

Education of Muhammadans.

DISTRICT.	1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total number of pupils.	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total number of pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas	72,571	16,044	22·1	73,267	15,630	21·4
Nadia	32,752	8,811	26·9	33,351	9,015	27·03
Murshidabad	27,026	8,756	32·4	26,450	8,310	31·4
Jessore	38,677	12,998	33·6	36,407	13,034	35·8
Khulna	30,151	8,799	29·1	32,353	9,513	29·4
Total ...	201,177	55,408	27·5	201,828	55,532	27·51

The total number of Muhammadan pupils at school and their percentage show but very slight increase. The number of Muhammadan pupils in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad has decreased, while it increased in the other districts. The result is on the whole satisfactory as showing that the Muhammadan community is gradually realizing the gravity of their situation as a backward people in comparison with their Hindu brethren.

The following statement shows the results attained by Muhammadan candidates at different departmental examinations:—

District.	1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Middle scholarship examination.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Middle scholarship examination.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas	6	4	211	9	15	353
Nadia	12	11	123	15	13	242
Murshidabad	9	15	216	15	38	397
Jessore	8	14	173	20	35	304
Khulna	8	19	108	11	31	131
Total ...	43	63	831	70	132	1,427

The result is very satisfactory as compared with that of the preceding year.

Education of aboriginal and backward races.

115. The following table shows the distribution of pupils of aboriginal and other backward races at school for the last two years:—

Year.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Girls' schools.	Special schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1897-98	...	4	72	...	1	77
1898-99	...	3	183	10	5	201

It is satisfactory to note that the number of aboriginal pupils has risen by 124.

Indigenous education.

116. The statistics of indigenous scholos of all classes are compared in the following table, district by district:—

District.	Year.	Arabic or Persian.		Sanskrit.		Elementary.		Koran.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas	1897-98	...	...	22	230	3	23	11	232
	1898-99	1	32	11	73	...	...	5	102
Nadia	1897-98	...	...	40	330	...	...	...	...
	1898-99	...	...	16	118	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	1897-98	1	41	10	82	...	...	...	...
	1898-99	1	24	4	26	1	8	...	...
Jessore	1897-98	1	10	14	136	2	16	1	17
	1898-99	...	...	7	63	5	67	...	...
Khulna	1897-98	1	32	4	38	...	...	...	...
	1898-99	1	32	1	6	7	52	1	16
Total	1897-98	3	83	90	816	5	39	12	249
	1898-99	3	88	39	286	13	127	6	118

The relations between the District Boards in the Division and the Education Department continued to be cordial. There was no friction between them. The suggestions made by the officers of the Education Department were generally accepted. The Chairman of the District Board of the 24-Parganas has, however, in a representation to the Director of Public Instruction protested against the elimination of mensuration and zamindari and mahajani accounts from the Lower Primary Scholarship examination. I agree with his views in the matter, as the subjects are of vital importance to the children of the masses.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

117. There were 66 dispensaries and hospitals in the Division, or one more than in the previous year, the dispensary at Mollahat in the district of Khulna having been newly added to the list. The following statement shows the number of dispensaries in each district and the number which receive both indoor and outdoor patients or outdoor patients only:—

District.	Number of dispensaries receiving both in and out-patients.	Number of dispensaries receiving out-patients only.	Total number of dispensaries.
1	2	3	4
24-Parganas ...	10	20	30
Nadia ...	6	5	11
Murshidabad ...	6	2	8
Jessore ...	4	5	9
Khulna ...	3	5	8
Total ...	29	37	66

118. In the 24-Parganas the number of dispensaries remained the same as in the previous year (viz., 30). It appears that the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital in Bhawanipur, the Alipore Police Hospital, and the Alipore Reformatory School hospital have been excluded from the list, while the newly opened dispensary at Budge-Budge and the dispensaries at Maniktala and South Dum-Dum, which had been erroneously excluded from previous lists, have been added to the list for the first time. No explanation has been submitted by the Magistrate as to why the three first-named dispensaries have been excluded from the list. The most important hospitals in this district are the Sagore Dutt hospital at Kamarhati and the North Suburban Hospital at Cossipore, the number of in-patients treated in them being 731 and 490 respectively, and the number of out-patients 13,556 and 7,745. Among the outdoor dispensaries, Chitpur stood first, the number of patients treated during the year being 11,011, Nimta second, the number of patients being 8,682, and Chetla third, the number being 6,132. Most of the dispensaries show a falling off in attendance, partly owing to the plague scare, which specially affected the dispensaries in the suburbs of Calcutta during the months of April, May and June, and partly owing to the improved healthiness of the year. The dispensaries at Barisa, Baruipur and Taki were badly managed. The management of the last-named dispensary has been taken over by the District Board from the 1st April 1899.

In all the dispensaries in the district there are arrangements for waiting rooms for females. The total income of the dispensaries was Rs. 58,241, of which the municipalities contributed Rs. 17,743, the District Board Rs. 2,479, and Government Rs. 3,952. The balance Rs. 34,067, was met from private subscriptions, endowments, etc. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 56,562.

119. The following statement shows the working of the Lunatic Asylums at Bhowanipur and Dullunda and the Campbell Hospital at Sealdah:—

Name of Institution.	Average number of patients treated daily.		Cost incurred by Government.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	
			Rs.	Rs.
Bhowanipur Lunatic Asylum ...	37	36·9	21,192	20,809
Dullunda ditto	246·7	218·3	32,061	26,696
Campbell Hospital	513·8	552 8	1,21,893	1,55,279

120. In Nadia the most important dispensaries are those at Krishnagar, Meherpur and Kushtea, the number of indoor patients treated in them being 306, 24, and 70, respectively, and outdoor patients 8,084, 4,499 and 3,915. Among the outdoor dispensaries Ula or Birnagar stood first, the number of patients treated in it being 4,706, and Chuadanga second, the number of patients being 3,928. The total attendance in the dispensaries rose from 38,978 to 42,171. The income of the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 13,660, of which the largest portion, viz., Rs. 8,535, was contributed by municipalities, Rs. 1,710 by the District Board, Rs. 244 by Government, and Rs. 3,171 were met from private subscriptions. The total expenditure was Rs. 12,682. Besides these, there are seven private dispensaries, of which the Church Mission Society's dispensary at Santirajpur afforded relief to 7,532 outdoor patients. The Ranaghat Medical Mission under Mr. James Monro, C.B., late of the Bengal Civil Service, also maintains a dispensary where a large number of both indoor and outdoor patients is treated. The others are (1) the new dispensary opened by Mr. Monro at Kaliganj, about 3 miles from Chakda; (2) the Natuda dispensary maintained by the Paul Chaudhurries of that place; (3) the Nistarini dispensary at Meherpore maintained from the assets of the property set apart for the purpose by the founder, Nistarini Gupta, and (4) the Munshiganj Garrett Charitable Dispensary maintained by local subscriptions.

121. In Murshidabad the Girish Chandra Hospital at Kandi continues to do useful work, the number of in-patients being 257 and out-patients 13,059. The Berhampore and Murshidabad dispensaries treated 514 and 229 in-patients and 11,189 and 13,761 out-patients. The Arnakali Zanana Hospital, which had been maintained by public subscriptions from the beginning of the year under review, was closed from the 1st October 1898 as it was not considered to answer the purpose of a Zanana Hospital for want of suitable arrangements. The Berhampore Municipality having promised to entertain the services of a qualified lady doctor, the savings effected and the residue of subscriptions collected and promised were devoted to erecting a female ward in the Berhampore dispensary compound. The total income of the dispensaries in the district was Rs. 25,473, of which the municipalities contributed Rs 10,103, the District Board Rs. 1,180, Government Rs. 1,142, and the balance, Rs. 13,048, was met from private subscriptions and endowments. The total expenditure was Rs. 24,968. There are three private dispensaries, one at Islampur and one at Lalgola, maintained by the local zamindars, and one at Saidabad, maintained by the late Rai Mukunda Lal Burman Bahadur. These dispensaries are well managed and supply a want felt by the people in the parts of the district where they are located. The last-named dispensary has done good work, and has been of great benefit to the poor.

122. In Jessore the dispensaries at Jessore, Magura, Narail and Kotchandpur afforded relief to both indoor and outdoor patients, and the rest to outdoor patients only. There was an increase in the number of indoor patients in the Jessore dispensary alone and decrease in all others. The number of outdoor

patients increased at the Narail and Sridharpur dispensaries, but decreased in all others. The total income of all the dispensaries during the year was Rs. 9,554, of which the municipalities paid Rs. 3,651, the District Board Rs. 3,232, Government Rs. 928, and the balance, Rs. 1,743, was met from private subscriptions. The total expenditure was Rs. 9,528. There was besides a dispensary maintained by the Narail zamindars at Rupganj Bazar, Narail, under the superintendence of an Assistant Surgeon.

123. In Khulna the dispensaries at Khulna, Bagerhat, and Satkhira afforded both indoor and outdoor relief and the rest outdoor relief only. The attendance of patients has increased considerably in all the dispensaries except those at Satkhira and Bagerhat. The total income of the dispensaries was Rs. 9,936, of which Rs. 2,396 were contributed by the municipalities, Rs. 4,415 by the District Board, Rs. 612 by Government, and the balance, Rs. 2,512, was met from other sources. Almost the whole of the income was expended during the year. Besides the above, two dispensaries are maintained by private individuals, viz., one at Nakipur maintained by Rai Hori Charan Rai Chaudhury Bahadur, the zamindar of the place, and the other at Morrellganj by Maharaja Durga Charan Law of Calcutta.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

124. As reported in previous years, the public libraries in this Division are neither numerous nor important. In the 24-Parganas there is no public library worthy of mention. In Nadia there are six libraries:—(1) The Rivers Thompson Library at Ranaghat, which exists only in name; (ii) The Ranaghat Students' Library, which is intended for students and the local public, for whom a reading-room is available every afternoon; (iii) the *Vinapani* Library at Harodham; (iv) the Issur Chunder Gupta Library at Kanchrapara; (v) the library attached to the Santipur High School, which is supported by the Municipality, and (vi) the library at Meherpore, maintained by the Mallik Babus of the place, which is reported to contain about 700 books. The only library in Murshidabad, known as the Berhampore Public Library, is practically a book club. During the year under report the building in which the public library at Jessore was located was sold for want of funds to maintain it and the proceeds held in the Savings Bank to the credit of the library. It is reported that the amount of local subscription is too small to maintain a librarian and a peon, and though attempts were made during the year to increase the number of subscribers, they were unsuccessful. The pleaders, who represent the reading public, do not care much for this library. The Government school at Jessore has a small library attached to it for the use of the teachers and pupils of that institution. The civil officers and other members of the European community at the sadar station have a club in which English journals are imported from England. Besides these, there are two other libraries, one at Magura and the other at Kalia, which are maintained by local subcriptions. As stated in the last year's report, there are several small libraries at Satkhira, Sripur, Magura, Khesra and Bagerhat, maintained by funds locally raised. A small library has been opened at Kukrul during the year. The Khulna Library depends on monthly subscriptions and donations paid by the public. The district and the subdivisional libraries are reported to be in good order.

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XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

126. The year under report was the thirteenth of the operation of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, in this Division. There was no change in the constitution of the 5 District Boards or the 22 Union Committees. The Local Boards were reconstituted towards the close of the year, the number of Local Boards having increased from 19 to 20, owing to the re-establishment of the Chuadanga Local Board. The following statement

shows the number of meetings held by each District and Local Board and the average attendance of members at each meeting:—

District Boards.

District.	Number of meetings held.		Average attendance at each meeting.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5
24-Parganas ...	15	12	16·8	15·9
Nadia ...	18	15	12·8	13·0
Murshidabad ...	9	6	12·2	10·0
Jessore ...	20	12	15·9	13·9
Khulna ...	12	18	10·5	8·8

Local Board's.

District.	Name of Local Board.	Number of meetings held.		Average attendance at each meeting.	
		1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
24-Parganas ...	Alipore ...	12	12	7·6	6·7
	Diamond Harbour ...	16	14	5·6	6·2
	Barasat ...	12	16	7·0	8·2
	Basirhat ...	12	8	3·5	4·2
Nadia ...	Krishnagar ...	9	8	4·2	4·0
	Meherpur ...	3	8	4·1	5·0
	Kushtea ...	8	11	4·1	4·2
	Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	..
	Ranaghat ...	11	8	5·8	4·8
Murshidabad ...	Berhampore ...	5	6	9·2	5·3
	Kandi ...	9	9	7·3	5·5
	Jangipur ...	11	5	5·7	3·6
Jessore ...	Jessore ...	19	16	4·9	4·2
	Bongaon ...	10	11	6·9	4·1
	Jhenida ...	10	9	5·0	3·0
	Narail ...	12	10	5·4	6·8
	Magura ...	13	10	5·3	5·0
Khulna ...	Khulna ...	10	9	5·7	5·0
	Bagerhat ...	8	8	6·0	5·5
	Satkhira ...	4	13	7·7	5·0

127. The number of meetings held by all the District Boards except Khulna fell off during the year. The District Board of Murshidabad held only six meetings as against nine in the previous year. The Chairman explains that as there is considerable cost in travelling allowance to be incurred, meetings are not called unless there is business to be transacted. The average attendance of members at each meeting was lower in all the districts except Nadia, where it slightly improved. The Local Boards in the districts of Nadia and Murshidabad, the Basirhat Local Board in the 24-Parganas, the Bongaon, Jhenidah,

Narail and Magura Local Boards in Jessore, and the Khulna and Bagerhat Local Boards in Khulna, held less than twelve meetings, the number of meetings held by the Jangipur Local Board, viz., five being specially unsatisfactory. The average attendance of members was lower in the Local Boards of Alipore, Krishnagar, Ranaghat, Berhampore, Kandi, Jangipur, Jessore, Bongaon, Jhenidah, Magura, Khulna, Bagerhat and Satkhira.

128. The following statement shows the ordinary income of each District Board, including grants for Provincial works, and the expenditure incurred on civil works, sanitation and water-supply, medical relief and education for the past two years:—

District.	Year.	Ordinary income, including grant for Provincial works, if any.	Expenditure on—					
			Civil works, including Public Works establishment.	Sanitation and water-supply.	Medical relief.	Primary education.	Education other than primary.	Total education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas	1897-98 ...	2,59,546	1,72,184	10,114	1,811	32,388	12,917	45,305
	1898-99 ...	2,66,232	1,93,419	6,254	3,343	33,289	12,921	46,210
Nadia ...	1897-98 ...	1,15,270	70,474	1,241	1,987	19,272	12,966	32,238
	1898-99 ...	1,24,849	65,843	1,728	1,656	17,753	12,696	30,449
Murshidabad	1897-98 ...	90,109	53,098	6,118	1,310	15,530	4,915	20,445
	1898-99 ...	93,865	54,083	2,313	1,650	14,166	4,596	18,762
Jessore ...	1897-98 ...	2,00,133	1,43,456	5,828	5,413	19,629	7,118	26,747
	1898-99 ...	1,74,566	1,27,283	719	5,005	19,697	8,518	28,215
Khulna ...	1897-98 ...	1,12,022	55,003	6,482	4,194	16,764	12,068	28,832
	1898-99 ...	1,11,584	63,435	5,677	4,243	17,038	10,094	27,132

The expenditure on civil works increased in the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad and Khulna, while it fell off in Nadia and Jessore, all the District Boards except Nadia have reduced their expenditure on sanitation and water-supply, the reduction is marked in the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad and Jessore. This is not satisfactory. The District Boards of the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad and Khulna have spent more on medical relief than in the preceding year. The expenditure on primary education increased in the 24-Parganas, Jessore and Khulna, while it fell off in Nadia and Murshidabad, and that on education other than primary increased in the 24-Parganas and Jessore only.

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Municipalities.

130. There was no change during the year either in the number of municipalities in the Division which remained the same, viz., 40, or in their constitution. The elective system is in force in all the municipalities except Garden Reach, Titagar, Garulia, Chakdaha, Khulna and Debhata, where the Commissioners are appointed by Government; while in the municipalities of Garden Reach, Baruipur, Santipur, Garulia, Barnagore, Chakdaha, Kandi and Moheshpur, the Chairman is appointed by Government. At Jangipur the Municipal Commissioners on the resignation of their Chairman, Babu Krishna Ballab Ray, took the wise step of getting Babu Chandra Nath Ghosh, the Subdivisional Officer, appointed as their Chairman, and the results are reported to be already beneficial. During the year general elections were held in the municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur and Manicktola, and great interest was displayed in choosing the representatives. There were altogether seventeen bye-elections held during the year, of which one failed in Kumarkhali and two in Murshidabad; the vacancies were filled up by the appointment of Commissioners under section 16 of the Municipal Act. The following table shows the total

income, including balance and expenditure of the municipalities in different districts, as compared with the preceding year:—

District.	Income.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas	4,99,900	5,53,322	4,21,547	4,72,701	
Nadia	1,19,605	1,62,858*	1,07,311	1,16,718	*Including a loan of Rs. 28,000 taken from Government by the Krishnagar Municipality.
Murshidabad	1,05,148	1,07,508	94,257	97,202	
Jessore	31,656	27,293	29,389	25,869	
Khulna	27,041	32,516	21,003	25,259	
Total ...	7,83,350	8,83,497	6,73,507	7,37,749	
Increase ...	1,00,147	...	64,242	...	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	

131. There was an increase, both in the receipts and disbursements, in all the districts except Jessore, where there was a decline in both. The increase in receipts is chiefly due to improvement in the collections resulting from stricter supervision and partly to the inclusion of the amount of the loan of Rs. 28,000 taken by the Krishnagar Municipality for the improvement of the drainage of the town. The rise in expenditure is a natural consequence of the improvement in the receipts. The following statement shows the number of meetings held in each municipality during the past two years and the average percentage of attendance of Municipal Commissioners at each of them:—

Name of Municipality.	Number of meetings held in —		Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.		Remarks.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
Cossipore-Chitpur ...	30	26	64·7	76·6	
Maniktala	15	24	61·3	62·9	
Baranagore	14	17	71·4	59·9	
South Suburban	17	14	33·3	33·3	
Rajpur	10	16	69·0	58·1	
Baruipur	24	19	66·2	68·4	
Joynagore	16	16	56·2	43·7	
South Dum-Dum ...	14	12	66·0	57·4	
North Dum-Dum ...	18	23	67·8	57·4	
South Barrackpore ...	16	13	51·7	39·7	
North Barrackpore ...	13	8	61·02	57·5	
Barasat	17	15	63·0	47·0	
Naihati	18	18	61·1	48·1	
Gobardanga	11	9	51·5	33·3	
Basirhat	20	17	50·0	50·9	
Baduria	14	16	52·08	70·5	
Taki	16	12	38·8	43·5	
Titagar	16	16	56·9	61·1	
Garulia	12	13	73·1	67·5	
Garden Reach	12	9	65·2	56·4	
Krishnagar	19	15	63·1	73·3	
Santipur	27	33	40·3	42·4	
Ranaghat	21	30	28·06	29·3	
Nadia	16	15	49·3	43·3	
Kushtia	28	27	17·8	17·0	
Kumarkhali	23	17	34·7	35·2	
Meherpur	16	20	38·1	25·5	

Name of Municipality.	Number of meetings held in—		Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.		Remarks.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
Birnagar	14	12	50·8	43·9	
Chakdaha	16	20	45·0	31 0	
Berhampore	17	20	46·6	40·8	
Murshidabad	22	17	56·9	45·8	
Jangipur	15	13	33 3	41·6	
Kandi	22	11	59·09	50·9	
Azimganj	21	21	46 6	41·2	
Jessore	14	21	51·2	59·1	
Kotechandpur	21	25	42·8	47·5	
Moheshpur	22	18	59·09	58·3	
Khulna	20	20	33·5	33·5	
Satkhira	16	15	53·1	54·1	
Debhatta	19	20	50·0	44·6	

132. In 18 out of the 40 municipalities, the average percentage of attendance was over 50, against 25 municipalities showing such a percentage in the year 1897-98 and 21 and 13 in the two preceding years. The result is therefore not satisfactory when compared with the figures of the preceding years. The percentage was specially high in the municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur, where it was 76·6, and Krishnagar, where it was 73·3. The lowest percentage was again attained by the Kushtia and Ranaghat Municipalities, where the percentage was 17·0 and 29·3, respectively, against 17·18 and 28·06 of the preceding year. The following are some of the important works of improvement executed by several of the municipalities during the year. In Cossipore-Chitpur 5,039 feet of 2″-pipes were laid, nine hydrants erected, four standposts purchased, nine platforms constructed, and sundry stores, fittings, &c., supplied for the maintenance of the water-supply system at a total cost of Rs. 2,902. Roadside *nikasi* drains were constructed in different parts of the town to the extent of 3,407 feet at a total cost of Rs. 4,871. Certain fair-weather roads received the first coat of metal during the year at a cost of Rs 1,167, and particular attention was paid to *busti* improvement and sanitation. In Manicktola 2,598 feet of filtered water-pipes were laid and six additional hydrants provided at a cost of Rs. 2,017 ; 2,017 feet of patent stone saucer drains were constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,166, and an office building with an outdoor dispensary has been started and is fast approaching completion at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,600. In Berhampore, the water-works for the supply of filtered water to the residents were nearly completed by the end of the year, at a cost of about rupees two lakhs and-a-half, given by the late Maharani Surnomoyi. The water-works have since been completed and opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of his recent visit to Berhampore.

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134. The remarks recorded by me in the previous year's report still generally apply. The only satisfactory feature in the municipal administration during the year is the improvement in the matter of collection due to special pressure put by me upon the Municipal authorities. Want of supervision and a general reluctance on the part of the municipal executive to resort to coercive measures, caused by the fear of becoming unpopular, and consequent laxity in the observance of the rules, still prevail, but the constant issue by me of orders and circulars and the close watch kept by myself and the Magistrates on their working have produced the improvement indicated by the figures, particularly in some important municipalities which are most backward in this respect, such as Krishnagar, Santipur, South Suburban, etc., etc. To enforce responsibility in this respect I thought it fit to establish a system of a sliding scale of punishments and rewards for bad and good collections. It remains to be seen whether this system will prove effective. I have been strictly enforcing the said system and expect to show better and more satisfactory results in the next report.

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XXXII.—POST-OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS.

136. The subjoined table shows the number of post-offices and the number and mileage of the mail lines during the year under report :—

District.	Number of Post-offices.			Mail Lines.					
				Imperial.		Zamindari.		Total.	
	Imperial.	Zamindari.	Total.	Number.	Average mileage.	Number.	Average mileage.	Number.	Average mileage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas ...	87	9	96	...	...	...	...	56	396
Nadia ...	97	6	103	45	313½	12	143	57	456½
Murshidabad ...	50	5	55	10	169½	17	237	27	406½
Jessore ...	75	6	81	15	126	20	170	35	296
Khulna ...	59	5	64	4	9	14	22	18	31

The number of Imperial post-offices increased in all the districts except Jessore, where it remained stationary. The increase in the 24-Parganas is considerable, being from 65 to 87. There was no change in the number of zamindari post-offices in any district. The mail lines increased by one in number in each of the districts of the 24-Parganas and Nadia; in Murshidabad and Jessore the number remained the same as in the previous year, while in Khulna it decreased from 43 to 18. There was a large decrease in the average mileage in the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Khulna.

137. The following statement shows the number of letters, etc., received for despatch and issued for delivery during the year:—

District.	Number of letters, etc., in 1897-98.	Number of letters, etc., in 1898-99.
24-Parganas ...	... 12,915,474	14,030,198
Nadia ...	... 5,643,456	6,273,094
Murshidabad ...	... (Not given)	(Not given)
Jessore ...	... 772,980	4,948,916
Khulna ...	... (Not given)	(Not given)

138. The statement below shows the working of the general telegraph offices during the past two years :—

District.	Number of combined post and telegraph offices.		Messages sent.		Messages received.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas	18	18	25,820	23,318	23,778	24,578
Nadia	6	6	4,018	4,140	4,922	5,322
Murshidabad	4	4	4,198	3,677	3,948	3,781
Jessore	5	5	2,083	2,140	2,173	2,338
Khulna	3	3	2,974	3,617	3,022	2,759
Total ...	36	36	39,093	36,892	37,803	38,878

139. The number of combined post and telegraph offices in each district remained the same as in the preceding year. The messages sent in Nadia, Jessore and Khulna and those received in the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Jessore increased in number. A telegraphic line has been constructed between Basirhat and Satkhira. It is reported to be complete, and will be opened soon to the public This will reduce, in some respect, the difficulties of rapid communication with Satkhira, as noticed in my last report.

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FAIRS.

143. The most important fairs held in the 24-Parganas are the Gangasagar *mela*, Pir Gora Chand's *mela* and Ghazi Saheb's *mela*. The Gangasagar fair, which is a Hindu bathing festival, lasted from the 12th to the 14th January, the number of persons who attended it being 24,500, against 40,000 in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of pilgrims is due to the plague scare. Sanitary and conservancy arrangements were as usual made by the District Board. A hospital with a dispensary in charge of a Civil Hospital Assistant was provided. There were 93 cases of dyspepsia, diarrhœa and fever, which were all successfully treated, and five cases of cholera, which ended fatally. Pir Gora Chand's *mela* was held at Harwa in the Basirhat subdivision and Ghazi Saheb's *mela* at Bansra in the Sadar subdivision. The number of pilgrims attending them amounted to 90,000 and 25,000 respectively. Sanitary arrangements were made partly by the District Board and partly by the owners of the lands. The arrangements made in the latter fair were not satisfactory. The principal fairs held in Nadia were the *Ras Jatra* at Santipur, the *Dol Jatra* at Ghosepara, and the *Pat mela* at Kulia. The *Gan mela* held at Navadwipa may also be noticed as important. The number of persons attending these fairs aggregated 25,000, 50,000, 15,000 and 16,000 respectively. Sanitary and conservancy arrangements in these fairs were made either by the local municipalities or by the owners of lands in which the fairs were held. In the *Gan mela* at Navadwipa they were made by the Navadwipa Lodging-house Committee. There was no outbreak of cholera or other epidemic disease at any of the *melas* except one case of cholera at the Ghosepara *mela*, which was cured. The Municipal fairs in Murshidabad are the Tulsi Bihar *mela* at Raghunathganj and the Kapileshwar *mela* at Saktipur, each lasting for nearly a month, and the number of persons attending daily are 6,000 and 5,000 respectively. No fair of any importance was held at Jessore or Khulna.

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FERRIES.

147. The following statement shows the income from ferries under Government, under the District Boards and municipalities in this Division for the past two years :—

District.	Year.	Income from Government ferries.	Income from District Board ferries.	Income from Municipal ferries.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
24-Parganas ...	1897-98	.....	20,224	3,489	
	1898-99	.....	21,590	3,531	
Nadia ...	1897-98	23,780	3,263	Nil	
	1898-99	22,809	3,063	Nil.	
Murshidabad ...	1897-98	3,794	7,986	10,970	
	1898-99	3,244	8,195	8,436	
Jessore ...	1897-98	...	9,172	421	
	1898-99	...	7,860	212	
Khulna ...	1897-98	...	7,681	44	
	1898-99	...	8,661	44	
Total ...	1897-98	27,574	48,326	14,924	
	1898-99	26,044	49,369	12,223	

There has been a net increase of Rs. 1,043 in the income of ferries under the District Boards. The increase is shared by the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad and Khulna, while Nadia and Jessore show a decrease.

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XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

152. As reported last year, none of the principal zamindars in the district of the 24-Parganas reside on their estates. They manage their estates through local agents who are generally not well disposed towards their tenants. The Collector, however, reports that the behaviour of the zamindars of his district during the year under report was on the whole good, and that no case of oppression was brought to his notice during the year. The principal resident zamindars of the district are the Mukerjis of Gobardanga, the Chaudhuris of Baruipur and the Mandals of Bawali. The Chaudhuris of Baruipur evince a keen interest in the welfare of their tenants. An unfortunate quarrel, which broke out between the brothers of the Gobardanga family, led to the institution of criminal proceedings under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but the Subdivisional Officer of Barasat succeeded in effecting an amicable settlement. Towards the end of the year, however, a bad riot took place in the Basirhat subdivision. Among the non-resident zamindars, the heirs of the late Babu Prosad Das Dutta, the Manager of the Shovabazar Raj Estate, Maharaja Benoy Krishna Deb Bahadur, Rai Manmatha Nath Mitter Bahadur and Maharaja Durga Charan Law treated their tenants well. The Dhankuria zamindars of Basirhat are reported to be model zamindars. They maintained a high English school, a Sanskrit *tol* and a dispensary entirely at their own cost and were always ready to subscribe to any works of public utility. In Nadia, excepting the Maharaja, there are very few landlords of any standing. Most of them are absentees or new men of comparatively low caste who, it is reported, think more of squeezing all they can out of their tenants than of improving their estates. The *utbandi* system, which is prevalent in most parts of the district, is a source of great oppression in the hands of such men. The Maharaja of Nadia is a mild landlord, generally kind and considerate towards his tenants. Minor acts of oppression committed by the local agents of zamindars are by no means rare, though it is difficult to establish the complicity of the zamindars in them by direct evidence. But, as the Collector reports, there can be no doubt that they are really responsible for such acts, as they must be perfectly well aware that the pittances they dole out to their servants are quite insufficient to support them, and that they are certain to supplement them by illegal exactions from the raiyats. In Murshidabad the Nawab Bahadur continues to keep up his reputation for liberality and loyalty towards Government. Notwithstanding the heavy expenditure incurred by him in repairing the damage done by the earthquake of June 1897 to the palace and other Nizamat buildings, he is always found ready to subscribe to deserving objects. The Maharaja of Kasimbazar, Manindra Chandra Nandi, who got his title in the year under report, is reported to be an intelligent landlord likely to maintain the traditions of the Raj by his already well known liberality. He is bearing the remaining cost of the Berhampore water-works. Rao Jogendra Narayan Rai of Lalgola is a rich and liberal zamindar who has given about Rs. 10,000 for a tank and a public hall in Jangipur, and is about to construct a landing ghat in Gorabazar. He keeps up a private dispensary. Raja Ashutosh Nath Ray, lately under the Court of Wards, has been made a Raja during the year. The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sing Bahadur of Nashipur is said to have rendered good service to Government as President of the Lalbag Bench during the early portion of the year under report. The other zamindars of the district who have been favourably mentioned are (1) the late Rai Makund Lal Burman Bahadur, (2) Rai Setal Chand Nahar Bahadur, (3) Rai Manilal Nahar Bahadur, (4) Babu Charu Krishna Majumdar of Islampur, (5) Rai Budh Sing Dudhuria of Azimganj, (6) Babu Dwarkanath Chaudhuri of Nimtila (Jangipur), (7) Munshi Ziilar Rahaman of Talibpur (Kandi), (8) Chaudhuri Keramatulla of Salar, (9) Munshi Mehdi Hossein of Sijgram and (10) Babu Bhagobati Charan Ray of Jangipur. Mr. Egerton reports that on the whole the attitude of the zamindars of Murshidabad is loyal towards Government and good towards their tenants. In Jessore the principal zamindars in the Sadar subdivision are (1) the members of the Chanchra Raj family and (2) the Ramnagar Ghosh Chaudhuris. No instance of oppression on their raiyats was brought to notice during the year. In Narail the principal zamindars are non-residents who manage their affairs through local agents, and the police and the Magistracy there have to be

on the alert to keep these agents from oppressing the raiyats. In Magura the principal zamindars are the Rajas of Dighapatia and Naldanga, the Narail Babus and Mr. Tweedie of Madhupur in Jhenida. To curtail expenditure the Raja of Dighapatia abolished a charitable dispensary at Bunagati which was doing good work. The Raja of Naldanga is said to take interest in the welfare of his tenants. He contributes liberally towards the maintenance of a charitable dispensary and a school, and gave a sum of Rs. 150 towards the construction of a public latrine in Magura town in the year under report. In the Jhenida subdivision the principal zamindars are the Narail Babus and the Raja of Naldanga. It is reported that cases of oppression by the agents of the Narail Babus occasionally come before the authorities and are suitably dealt with. From a memorial submitted to Government by some raiyats complaining against the malpractices and other acts of oppression of Bihari Lal Sarkar, the naib of the Narail Babus at Sabdalpur, it appears that the man has not been removed from their service though it was reported last year that the man had been removed. The Magistrate has been asked to report on this. In the Bongaon subdivision the principal zamindars are Babus Hari Charan Bose, Girija Prasanna Mukherji of Gobardanga, Kali Prasanna Ghosh of Calcutta, Jogendra Nath Maulik and Sir Maharaja Jatindra Mohan Tagore, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Calcutta, Babu Kumar Nath Ray of Krishnagar and Babus Radharaman and Kishori Mohan Shaha of Pabna. The relations between the raiyats and the landlords in the Jessore district were on the whole satisfactory during the year. The Magistrate speaks very highly of the services rendered by Mr. Shirreff on the Sinduria concern and of his acting manager. Mr. Macdonell, in assisting the Subdivisional Officer of Jhenida in settling and deciding disputes, the raiyats preferring to have their cases decided by Mr. Shirreff in his zamindari cutcherry rather than go to the trouble and expense of coming to subdivisional head-quarters. In Khulna almost all important zamindars are absentees, having local agents to manage their affairs. The Collector reports that these agents are on the whole law-abiding and none of them had any serious friction with the tenants. Of the resident zamindars the most important are (1) Rai Hari Charan Chaudhuri of Nakipur in the Satkhira subdivision, and (2) Srimati Kamal Kumari Chaudhurani in the Bagerhat subdivision. The former maintains a charitable dispensary, has recently come forward with a large donation for the Khulna charitable dispensary and is well spoken of: the latter is not favourably regarded. Of the non-resident zamindars, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chunder Madhab Ghose, who has zamindaris in the Satkhira subdivision, helped his tenants during the last scarcity and deserves mention.

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

153. The year under report was not of an eventful or unusual character like the one which preceded it. Owing to a sufficient and well distributed rainfall, there was generally a bountiful harvest which enabled the people, in a large measure, to recover their lost position of comfort and prosperity. The general health of the public was satisfactory, and no disease appeared in any of the districts of this Division in an epidemic form, excepting in Jessore, where the public health suffered in the rains and early part of the cold season. The plague which reappeared in Calcutta in October last and which, it was feared, might break out in an epidemic form with all its virulence in the districts of this Division, happily did not appear in any of the districts excepting in the 24-Parganas and Nadia, where a few sporadic cases occurred.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 17th November 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 4014L.R.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for the year 1898-99.

The Report was submitted to Government with commendable punctuality on the 15th August.

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE.

2. *Financial results.*—The current demand on account of the land revenue in Bengal for the past five years is shown below :—

CLASS OF ESTATES.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Permanently-settled estates ...	3,22,61,833	3,22,82,525	3,23,02,786	3,23,03,784	3,23,19,810
II.—Temporarily-settled estates ...	28,21,520	28,35,046	28,94,880	29,17,553	31,65,981
III.—Estates held direct by Government.	34,84,498	35,25,890	35,55,897	36,96,820	39,02,484
Total ...	3,85,67,851	3,86,43,461	3,87,53,063	3,89,18,157	3,93,88,275

There was an increase in the total current demand of Rs. 4,70,118. The increase in class I was due to the transfer from class II of certain estates in Chittagong which have been declared not liable to re-assessment. That in class II was due almost entirely to the recent settlements in Orissa, and in class III to various petty revisions of rent roll, and to the increase in the *bhaoli* rents in Gaya.

3. The demands, collections, and balances of land revenue for the same period are shown in the following table :—

YEAR.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.			Remissions.	BALANCES.			Percentage of total collections (column 7) on total demand (column 4).	Percentage of total collections (column 7) on current demand (column 2).	Percentage of current collections (column 5) on current demand (column 2).
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1894-95 ...	3,85,67,851	18,66,095	4,04,33,946	3,72,10,247	12,30,078	3,84,09,325	86,741	13,27,462	2,10,418	15,37,880	95·05	99·54	96·48
1895-96 ...	3,86,43,461	12,72,463	3,99,15,924	3,75,73,616	9,99,576	3,85,73,192	87,220	10,44,892	2,10,620	12,55,512	96·63	99·81	97·23
1896-97 ...	3,87,53,063	13,02,152	4,00,55,215	3,74,86,106	9,96,831	3,84,82,937	1,75,292	12,13,432	1,85,844	13,99,276	96·07	99·30	96·73
1897-98 ...	3,89,18,157	14,30,224	4,03,48,381	3,74,92,944	11,56,411	3,86,49,355	1,49,254	13,21,160	2,28,636	15,49,773	95·79	99·31	96·34
1898-99 ...	3,93,88,275	16,51,643	4,10,40,918	3,80,34,415	12,02,524	3,92,96,939	1,93,850	12,61,944	2,88,185	15,50,129	95·75	99·76	96·56

4. *Collections, balances, and remissions.*—The total demand increased by Rs. 6,92,537 in comparison with that of 1897-98, and the total collections by Rs. 6,47,584 The remissions, however, exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 44,596, and so the total balance at the end of the year had only increased by Rs. 357. The percentage of arrear collections went down from 80·86 to 76·39, though absolutely they increased by a lakh. The total balance, arrear and current, outstanding at the close of the year represented a percentage of 3·77 on the total demand as compared with 3·84 in 1897-98. Of this, 94·9 per cent. was good and recoverable.

Of the total amount of land revenue remitted during the year no less than Rs. 1,89,793 related to estates held direct by Government. The remissions of grace, amounting to Rs. 1,32,264, were considerably higher than in the preceding year, when they had been granted to the extent of Rs. 18,580 only. They were sanctioned mostly in Chittagong (Rs. 1,22,346) on account of the serious damage done by the cyclone and storm-wave of the 24th October 1897. The remissions under this class in other districts were, as usual, allowed to tenants of Government estates on account of failure of crops and of the death, desertion, or poverty of the raiyats. The remissions of right amounted to Rs. 39,511 as against Rs. 1,20,452 during 1897-98, and were chiefly due to diluvion, release of estates to private zamindars, and acquisition of land for public purposes. The nominal remissions rose from Rs. 10,222 to Rs. 22,075, of which Rs. 15,095 were in Backergunge alone.

5. *Permanently-settled estates.*—Out of a total demand, current and arrear, from estates in class I of Rs. 3,27,89,770, the sum of Rs. 3,24,08,541 was realised. The percentage of the collections on the demand, after excluding from the demand sums the recovery of which was in suspense, and adding to the collections sums realised but not credited during the year, amounted to 99·21 per cent. as against 99·11 in the preceding year and 99·21 in 1896-97. The current collections fell short of the standard of 99 per cent. in 14 districts, of which 6, however, collected more than 98 per cent. The districts which collected less than 98 per cent. of the current demand were Jessore, Noakhali, Palamau, Ranchi, Muzaffarpur, Manbhum, Chittagong, and Darjeeling. In Darjeeling, excluding a demand of Rs. 474, the true balance was nil. In Jessore Rs. 13,732 were due from the Sridharpur Ward's Estate for the last two kists of the year, owing to a temporary stoppage of collections during change of management. A sum of Rs. 2,455 was recovered shortly after the close of the year. In Noakhali a sum of Rs. 11,107, out of the total balance of Rs. 11,169, was due from Chakla Bamni, which has been purchased on behalf of Government but has not yet been settled. In Palamau and Ranchi the balances were less than Rs. 1,000. Of Rs. 29,115 due in Muzaffarpur, Rs. 5,869 were paid during the year, but could not be brought to credit before its close, and Rs. 15,464 were on account of the last kist of the year, for which no coercive measure could be taken within the year. In Manbhum the entire balance of Rs. 3,165 was due from the Patkum Encumbered Estate. In Chittagong the balance of Rs. 38,698 was due to the effects of the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1897.

The realisation of the arrear balances was less than 99 per cent. in 17 districts. In four of these the collections exceeded 98 per cent., and in six the arrears were trifling. Out of the total arrear balances of Rs. 46,199, no less than Rs. 33,788 is outstanding in the Patna Division, the largest defaulter being, as last year, the district of Shahabad (Rs. 27,442). It is explained that much of this amount is under recovery by the Certificate Procedure, because, when the estates were offered for sale in some instances there were no offers or but very low ones. This explanation is not understood, and a special report on the subject will be called for. Balances of over Rs. 1,000 were also due in the districts of Noakhali, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Malda, and Manbhum.

Collections, generally, both of the current revenue and the arrear balances, were excellent.

The total amount of land revenue remaining due from wards' estates at the close of the year was Rs. 56,652, a sum more than double that of last year. The balances in Jessore and Backergunge were due from the Sridharpur estate owing to the circumstances stated above. In Burdwan, Rs. 11,472 were due from estates belonging to the Burdwan Raj, and will be adjusted against the surplus payment made by the Raj for other estates. These arrears were detected during the enquiry into the Burdwan tauzi frauds. Rupees 9,770, out of the total balance of Rs. 9,776 in Shahabad, was due from the Mahula estate, the reason assigned for its failure to pay being lack of funds. The explanation can scarcely be accepted as a final one, seeing that a similar default has occurred in each of the two preceding years and steps must now be taken to prevent a recurrence. In Chittagong, Rs. 7,213 are due from three

Wards' estates which incurred serious loss in the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1897. In Saran steps are being taken by the Collector to open separate accounts in all estates in which the Wards hold shares. In Muzaffarpur, of Rs. 4,186 due, Rs. 3,364 were paid up within the year, but not credited before its close. In Patna, the delay in the payment of the balance (Rs. 2,206) was due to the sudden death of the General Manager.

6. *Temporarily-settled-estates.*—The total demand, current and arrear, from temporarily-settled estates amounted to Rs. 34,93,772 as against Rs. 31,99,444 during the previous year, and the total collections to Rs. 31,55,544 in comparison with Rs. 28,78,277 in 1897-98. The percentage of total collections on the total demand was 90·31 as against 89·96 in the previous year and 91·08 during 1896-97. The results of collections in each subdivision of this class during the year under report, as well as for the preceding year, are given below :—

Classification of Estates.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
II. (*a*)				
Settled for periods with proprietors ...	1897-98	92·35	96·59	92·59
	1898-99	93·01	91·82	92·92
II. (*b*)				
Private estates leased to farmers for periods.	1897-98	84·81	84·09	84·70
	1898-99	84·47	86·43	84·74
II. (*c*)				
Government estates leased to farmers for periods.	1897-98	83·53	76·52	82·29
	1898-99	84·09	70·09	81·62
Total ...	1897-98	90·29	86·56	89·96
	1898-99	91·07	83·07	90·31

The percentage of collections shows a slight improvement in classes II (*a*) and (*b*), and a falling off in class II (*c*), the general result being somewhat better than that of the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that he cannot speak of the collections in temporarily-settled estates in the terms he has used about the permanently-settled districts. For a year of good harvests the collections were distinctly bad. Had the deficits occurred in the newly-assessed areas in Orissa, there might have been some excuse, but the worst occur in districts where there is practically no explanation, except the laxness of the collecting officers. If an assessment is unfair, it ought to be revised; but so long as its fairness is not impugned, its payment in ordinary seasons must be required with precisely the same punctuality as is properly insisted upon in all other business matters. In compliance with the orders issued by Government last year, the Board have submitted separately a report as to the best means of improving collections in Government and private estates leased to farmers, and orders have now been passed by Government, which will, it is hoped, effect an improvement.

In the last two Resolutions, Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, and Faridpur were referred to for failing to collect 50 per cent. of the current demand in private estates leased to farmers. The two former have dropped out of this year's list, but Midnapore has been added.

The current collections in the districts of Bankura, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Bhagalpur in the case of Government estates let out in farm also fell short of 50 per cent. The standard of 95 per cent. fixed for current collections in temporarily-settled estates of all classes, was reached or exceeded in 17 districts only, of which 4, namely, Birbhum, Chittagong, the Sonthal Parganas, and Manbhum, realised their demands in full. Of the large balance of Rs. 99,295 in Puri, Rs. 98,329 are due from the Kotdesh Estate which will be taken under direct management, the proprietor having refused settlement. In Midnapore, Khulna, Backergunge, and Shahabad the outstanding balances are also large, as in the previous year. The collection of arrears was specially poor in the case of Government estates leased to farmers in the district of Shahabad (11·19), of private estates similarly held in Gaya (19·44), and of estates settled for periods with proprietors in Dacca (33·78).

7. *Estates held direct by Government.*—During the year under report there were altogether 2,817 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,578 were owned by Government as proprietor and 239 were private estates under Government management. The current demand increased from Rs. 36,96,820 to Rs. 39,02,484 and the total demand from Rs. 45,29,909 to Rs. 47,57,376, out of which Rs. 37,32,854, or 78·46 per cent., were collected and Rs. 1,89,793 remitted, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 8,34,729, or Rs. 25,499 less than in the previous year.

The general results are compared below with those of the previous year in each subdivision of this class:—

Classification of Estates.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*)				
Managed for proprietors	1897-98	80·45	82·02	80·77
	1898-99	89 62	77·84	88·01
(*b*)				
Owned by Government as proprietor ...	1897-98	79·19	76·26	78·66
	1898-99	79·83	65·11	77·09
Total ...	1897-98	79·37	77·15	78·96
	1898-99	81·12	66·32	78·46

The percentage of current collections on the current demand increased and that of arrear collections on arrear demand decreased under both headings, the net result being that the percentage of total collections on the total demand fell from 78·96 in the previous year to 78·46 in the year under report. The standard of 90 per cent. for current collections in both classes was reached or exceeded in 18 districts as compared with 14 in 1897-98, while in four other districts as compared with one in the previous year it was exceeded in one class of estates only.

The results were very poor in Patna, where the percentages of current collections on the current demand were only 19·17 in the case of estates managed for proprietors and 65·46 in that of Government estates though explanations of these shortcomings are not given. In Jalpaiguri, the Lieutenant-Governor has again to notice the existence of very heavy arrears, which amounted to Rs. 1,63,625, the percentage of current collections on current demand having also fallen off from 62·96 to 56·31. It is, however, observed that the arrear collections were satisfactory. With a view to improve collections, the Lieutenant-Governor has recently approved the Board's proposals that, in case of default, the jotes of middlemen who pay more than Rs. 20 as rental should be subjected to sale under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and that the certificate procedure should be used for the recovery of arrears only in the case of actual cultivators paying Rs. 20 or less. He is, however, disposed to agree with the Commissioner that the short collections are due, in essence, to bad management. The system of officering these estates appears to be radically defective, and, in consultation with the Commissioner, an alteration of it is now being arranged. In Balasore and Palamau, which had been unfavourably noticed in the last two years, collections still continued to be poor, and the Lieutenant-Governor is disappointed to find that the Board of Revenue have ascertained and given no reasons whatever for the failure. From another source, it is gathered that in Palamau the supervision exercised by the tahsildar was lax. In both districts the Board are requested to see that decided improvement is made in the current year. In Chittagong, out of a total current demand of Rs. 5,35,446, Rs. 1,50,701 remained unrealised in consequence of the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1897. Arrear collections were worst in the districts of Midnapore, Dacca, Backergunge, Chittagong, Shahabad, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Puri, and the Board will doubtless give their special attention to the progress of recoveries in these districts.

8. *Miscellaneous Revenue.*—Out of the total collections under the head of Miscellaneous Revenue, nearly three-fourths, amounting to Rs. 7,58,776, were on account of the large recoveries of survey and settlement charges, principally in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Champaran, and Saran. The Board have satisfactorily explained the balance which remained at the close of the year.

9. *Sale of Government lands.*—During the year under report, 42 petty Government estates with an area of 441 acres were sold subject to a revenue fixed in perpetuity of Rs. 1,190. The price realised was Rs. 3,987.

10. *Particulars of estates held direct.*—Particulars of estates held direct by Government, classified by Divisions, and showing the demands, cost of management, and total collections during the year are given below:—

Division.	Government Estates.		Private Estates.		Total.		Cost of management.	Percentage of cost on current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan	310	66,286	7	2,35,438	317	3,01,724	22,059	7·3	2,74,494	90·99
Presidency	213	3,55,917	42	13,731	255	3,69,648	18,638	5·04	3,17,930	86·00
Rajshahi	72	5,74,419	33	13,687	105	5,88,106	42,858	7·2	4,03,027	68·52
Dacca	685	4,14,339	101	1,19,954	786	5,34,293	28,326	5·3	4,80,895	90·00
Chittagong	243	7,30,877	29	17,052	272	7,47,929	65,153	8·7	5,07,188	67·74
Patna	214	2,36,179	17	24,114	231	2,60,293	29,131	11·1	1,94,360	74·66
Bhagalpur	125	2,94,071	5	15,656	130	3,09,727	7,714	2·4	2,67,982	86·52
Orissa	702	4,76,752	5	74,397	710	5,51,149	21,079	3·8	5,23,951	95·06
Chota Nagpur	11	2,39,615	.....	.....	11	2,39,615	10,456	4·3	1,96,001	81·79
Total ...	2,578	31,88,455	239	5,14,029	2,817	36,02,444	2,45,414	6·3	31,65,828	81·72
Total in 1897-98 ...	2,495	31,86,929	244	5,09,891	2,739	36,96,820	2,42,603	6·5	29,36,149	79·37

In seven districts, namely, Birbhum, Bogra, Pabna, Tippera, Noakhali, Gaya, and Shahabad, as against 11 in the previous year, the cost of management exceeded 10 per cent. on the current demand, the standard aimed at being 6 per cent.

11. *Road and Public Works Cesses.*—The following table shows the demands, collections, remissions, and balances on account of the road and public works cesses during the year under report, as compared with the figures for the two preceding years:—

Year.	Net demand after excluding reductions and remissions.			Collections (including advance collections).	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Balances.	Percentage of balances on gross demand.	Remissions.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1896-97 ...	86,61,682	17,24,415	1,03,86,097	86,16,072	99·4	17,91,576	17·2	63,283
1897-98 ...	89,56,309	17,82,378	1,07,38,687	88,71,693	99·0	18,75,440	17·4	81,813
1898-99 ...	90,38,880	18,60,441	10,8,99,32.	90,06,445	99·6	19,07,444	17·5	56,005

The increase in the current demand is due mainly to the partial revaluations of the districts of Mymensingh, Backergunge, Tippera, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Rajshahi, and Manbhum, and by the increased assessment of coal mines in the district of Burdwan. Both the cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee in the 43 districts in which Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 is in forces: 99·6 per cent. of the current demand was realised during the year under report as against 99 in the previous year. In 27 districts the current collections were below 90 per cent. on the current demand, and in 12 districts the proportion of arrear collections to the demand was below 80 per cent. The aggregate collections were higher in amount than in any preceding year, and the percentage of collections on the current demand was also higher than in 1897-98.

12. *Remittance of land revenue and rent by means of money-orders.*—There was an increase in the number of money-orders issued for the payment of revenue and cess from 193,011 to 198,746, and in the amount covered by them, from Rs. 18,06,485 to Rs. 18,29,360. The system continues to be popular among owners of petty estates, but the owners of large estates prefer to make payments through their agents. The largest numbers of orders as in last year were sent in the districts of Chittagong, Hooghly, Faridpur, and Dacca.

The following table gives the available statistics of the working of the system of payment of *rent* by money-orders during the last five years:—

Year.	Number of money-orders issued for rent.	Amount.	Number of such orders refused.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
1894-95 ...	40,834	5,87,371	13,772	1,45,695
1895-96 ...	43,708	6,20,097	14,503	1,59,890
1896-97 ...	50,488*	7,40,526*	14,070*	1,73,724*
1897-98 ...	51,865*	7,12,973*	11,295*	1,22,116*
1898-99 ...	50,484	7,67,913	10,137	1,23,952

* These are the corrected figures.

It is reported that usually the system is resorted to only when there is bad feeling between the landlord and his tenants, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not conceal his regret that the system is spreading.

13. *Operation of the sale laws.*—The working of the sale laws during the last five years is shown below:—

Year.	Number of estates and shares and interests liable to sale.	Sold.				Percentage of column 6 on column 2.	Revenue demand of estates sold.	Amount of defaults.	Amount realised by sale.
		Estates.	Shares.	Interests.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	15,275	950	516	.....	1,466	9·6	1,93,872	72,824	11,11,334
1895-96	16,237	966	539	2	1,507	9·2	2,03,232	2,38,031	12,85,081
1896-97	20,272	1,114	422	1	1,537	7·9	2,00,650	85,063	9,89,406
1897-98	20,977	1,109	536	.....	1,645	7·8	1,80,477	78,466	10,95,928
1898-99	21,433	1,070	720	.....	1,790	8·3	1,94,228	75,741	16,83,324

The number of estates sold (1,070) represents only about ·06 per cent. of the total number of estates in Bengal (1,81,095). The prices realised by sale rose from 6·07 to 8·6 times the revenue demand on the properties sold. Out of 443 appeals preferred to the Commissioner against sales, 68 were successful, and recommendations for the annulment of the sales were made to Government in 18 cases on the ground of hardship.

Defaults were most numerous in Shahabad (5,292), Saran (1,862), Chittagong (1,705), Cuttack (1,692), Muzaffarpur (1,351), Darbhanga 1,069), and Mymensingh (1,009). In Shahabad, as in the preceding two years, the sale law appears to have been worked with undue leniency, and though, as compared with 1897-98, there was a decrease in the number of defaults and an increase in the number of sales, yet 36·8 per cent. of the total number of estates and shares on the revenue-roll in this district defaulted, and the proportion of sales to defaults was still as low as 8 per cent. The land revenue collections of this district are as follows:—

	Current.	Arrears.
Class I	98·18	69·1
„ II(*a*)	95·45	92·01
„ II(*c*)	79·51	11·19
„ III	80·55	47·31

Only in class II (*a*) (current) was the Board's standard reached; and, in the absence of explanations, this cannot but be considered very unsatisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor desires the Board to insist, in the absence of special circumstances, on the adoption of a stricter observance of the sale law in future in Shahabad, Saran, and Muzaffarpur.

There were excessive delays in holding sales for arrears of each kist in Chittagong, Patna, and Puri. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the Board have in their Circular No. 2 of March 1899, issued orders with a view to improve the observance of the rules relating to the dates of holding sales.

In order to check frauds in the tauzi departments of Collectorates, the Government is now considering a proposal to entertain, under the supervision and control of the Accountant-General, Bengal, a small establishment, to be deputed by the Board, without previous notice, to audit the accounts of those districts in which heavy balances of land revenue are reported.

14. *Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act I (B.C.) of 1895.*—The following statement shows the number of certificate cases instituted and disposed of during the year under the different classes of public demands:—

Classification of demand.	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending—		Total.
					More than six months.	Less than six months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Demands of all kinds under section 5 ...	410	1,526	1,936	1,439	125	372	497
II. Arrears of rent due to Government, clause (*g*), section 7 (*1*)	7,138	32,517	39,655	31,379	1,359	6,917	8,276
III. Embankment dues, section 7*b*, Act II (B.C.) of 1882	2,544	5,779	8,323	5,737	635	1,951	2,586
IV. Water-rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876 ...	79	1,477	1,556	1,480	3	72	75
V. Cesses, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880	44,673	125,807	1,70,480	113,527	14,618	42,335	56,953
VI. Demands of the Court of Wards, clause (*h*), section 7 (*1*)	3,948	7,199	11,147	6,890	2,101	2,156	4,257
VII. All other demands under section 7 (*1*) ...	13,190	37,036	50,226	33,999	3,745	12,485	16,227
Total { 1898-99 ...	71,981	211,341	2,83,322	194,451	22,603	66,268	88,871
Total { 1897-98 ...	78,809	172,800	2,51,609	173,596	22,148	46,866	77,014
Total { 1896-97 ...	59,302	174,572	233,874	155,065	21,804	57,805	78,809

Note.—The number of cases shown in column 2 as pending from the previous year does not correspond with that in column of that year's reports, owing to alterations found necessary since the submission of that report.

There was a net increase of 38,541 in the number of certificates filed. The increase is shared by all classes, except III and IV, and is most marked in class V, "Cesses," class VII, "All other demands," and class II, "Arrears of rent due to Government," being 24, 144, 7,415, and 6,855 respectively. The increase under class V, which is shared by all Divisions except Rajshahi and Bhagalpur, and the increase in class II, are said to be due largely to better supervision and partly to greater strictness in enforcing demands after the effects of the famine had passed away. The Board remark that the order sanctioning the entertainment by Collectors of extra establishment on a sliding scale for the Certificate Department, which was given effect to from the 1st April 1898, largely contributed to the increase in the number of certificates issued. The increase under class VII is due to the issue of certificates for the recovery of fines under the Land Registration Act, of advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act, and of costs of partition and survey and settlement. The proportion of certificates disposed of to the total number for disposal decreased from 71·3 per cent. in the previous year to 68·6 per cent. The number of certificates filed for the realisation of water-rates shows a steady and satisfactory decline from year to year. The proportion of cases disposed of was highest in the Orissa Division and lowest in that of Burdwan. In the Resolutions of the two preceding years, the unsatisfactory state of the certificate work in the Burdwan Division was noticed, and unless a very marked change for the better takes place in all the certificate offices of this Division during the current year, the Board are desired to submit in July next a report showing what measures they would propose to ensure the long-needed improvement. During the year under review the disposals fell short of the institutions in all the districts of this Division, although the percentage of cases pending over six months decreased from 59·5 to 39·9, and the number of disposals increased in Birbhum, Bankura, and Hooghly. Compared with the total number of cases for disposal, the number pending over six months at the end of the year were in Hooghly 21 per cent., in Burdwan nearly 23 per cent., and in Bankura not quite 27 per cent., figures regarding which any comment would be superfluous. It is noted that the corresponding figures for Muzaffarpur are 13 per cent. and for Saran 15·6 per cent. which are not satisfactory.

15. *Compulsory measures for realisation.*—Of the cases in which the demand was realised, 29·8 per cent. were disposed of on issue of notice, 51·3 per cent. after attachment of property, and 3·2 per cent. after actual sale; the corresponding figures in the previous year were 29·2, 50·6, and 2·8 per cent. In Chittagong post-card notices were issued without much effect. The number of persons imprisoned for non-payment of public demands increased from 22 to 52, of whom 37 were released without payment of the debt.

In the Resolution on last year's report, the Board were asked to enquire and report on the working of section 21 of the Public Demands Recovery Act; and the opinions of the various District Officers and of the Board are now before Government. The conflict of views is pronounced, but the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to agree with the Board that the section as it stands is a source of weakness, and should be amended. Before, however, taking action in that direction, His Honour will ask for the Board's opinion as to what measures are necessary for the purpose of improving the present state of road-cess collections. There is manifestly something seriously wrong when, in one year, in a district protected by natural advantages from the vicissitudes of the seasons, there are as many as 17,000 certificates in existence for the recovery of a cess, the incidence of which has been familiar now for many years; and His Honour emphatically refuses to acknowledge such a state of things as due to anything else than deliberate dilatoriness on the part of the persons from whom the tax is due. It is impossible to believe that so many landlords of that district are unable to pay the sums due; and one perfectly legitimate inference is that the methods which the law now puts at the disposal of District Officers for the realisation of the cess are, so far as ensuring promptness, insufficient, and require consideration as to the changes needed.

Administration of Land Revenue.

16. *Management of Government estates.*—The grant at the disposal of the Board, calculated at the rate of 9½ per cent. on the collections for the

management of Government estates during the year, and for miscellaneous and sanitary improvements in connection with them, amounted to Rs. 4,94,000: the expenditure incurred is shown below:—

	Allotment, 1898-99.	Expenditure, 1898-99.	Allotment, 1897-98.	Expenditure, 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5
Grant of—	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Management proper ...	4,94,000	(*a*)2,45,414	4,71,579	(*a*)2,42,664
(*b*) Sanitary improvements...		(*b*)1,11,273		(*b*) 60,316
(*c*) Miscellaneous and agricultural improvements.		(*c*) 75,238		(*c*)1,38,089
Total ...	4,94,000	4,31,925	4,71,579	4,41,069

Out of a total allotment of Rs. 2,13,267 made by the Board under the last two heads, the amount expended was Rs. 1,86,511 only, leaving a saving of Rs. 26,756. The largest savings were in the Rajshahi Division (Rs. 9,583), the Patna Division (Rs. 5,154), the Chittagong Division (Rs. 3,530), and the Bhagalpur Division (Rs. 2,667).

In the two preceding years the Lieutenant-Governor had occasion to notice the failure to make a full use of the funds available for improvements on these properties, and in the Resolution of last year the Board were requested to submit a special report explaining the difficulties experienced in giving effect to the wishes of Government in this matter. In their present report the Board have furnished explanations in regard to each Division, and they recommend for general adoption the proposal of the Commissioner of Rajshahi that a programme should be made of the agricultural and sanitary improvements necessary in each district during a series of years. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts this very obvious and proper recommendation, and desires that a programme of works for each district may be prepared every five years under the directions of the Board. The programmes for the five years 1900-1901 to 1904-1905 should be drawn up and settled during the coming cold weather camping season. The Board also point out that the end of the official year comes just at the time when wells should be sunk and tanks dug or re-excavated, and they suggest that sums allotted should lapse after the 30th June, instead of after the 31st March, but considerations of accounts prevent, the Lieutenant-Governor is informed, the acceptance of this suggestion. The grant of 1 per cent. on collections made over to the Director of Public Instruction for educational purposes in connection with Government estates amounted to Rs. 57,980, but the amount actually spent was Rs. 62,023, the excess expenditure being paid by the District Boards and from other sources. The 1½ per cent. grant on roads and communications amounted to Rs. 56,188. In the Resolution of last year, it was observed that although separate accounts in respect of this grant are not kept, there should be no difficulty in ascertaining what roads in connection with Government estates are maintained by the District Board and what sums were spent upon them during any particular year, and the Board were accordingly desired to furnish further details in future. In their present report the Board have furnished detailed information to the extent possible; but they do not think that the District Boards should be required to consider the exact situation of khas mahál estates in deciding what roads should be made or repaired, views, in which the Lieutenant-Governor concurs. The special allotment for agricultural and sanitary improvements, amounting to 3 per cent. on collections, yielded Rs. 1,17,473; the expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,26,628. The subject of introducing new staples and improved agricultural machinery will be dealt with in the Resolution on the report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

17. *Inspection of accounts.*—The usual inspections were made of the registers and accounts of the Government estates, but no material irregularities were brought to light. The revised rules of management issued by the Board

in their Circular No 8 of January 1897 appear to have worked well, and to have been generally observed.

18. *Condition of the raiyats.*—The condition of the raiyats on the Government Estates improved with the generally good crops of the seasons subsequent to the famine. Local causes injuriously affected them in Midnapore; and the effects of the cyclone have not entirely disappeared from Chittagong.

19. *Survey and settlements.*—The survey and settlement work in the Province generally has as usual been separately reviewed in detail for the year ending 30th September 1898 in Government Resolution No. 1315, dated 28th March 1899.

In Government and temporarily-settled estates 118 original settlements, 4,162 resettlements, and 220 summary settlements were completed during the year, with a net increase of revenue, amounting to Rs. 4,77,676, due chiefly to the Orissa settlements.

In the usual forecast of increases of revenue expected from revision of settlements and other causes for the six years ending 1902-1903, a total increase of Rs. 6,55,644 was anticipated in the demand of the year under review. The causes of this difference are explained by the Board, the principal reasons being—

(*a*) in place of Rs. 4,42,500, the estimated increase in the revenue of the temporarily-settled estates in Orissa, a minimum increase in the revenue of about Rs. 3,50,000 was obtained; and

(*b*) in Chittagong the revision of the rent-rolls yielded an increase of Rs. 17,519 less than the forecast;

(*c*) failure to complete the year's programme.

20. *Land Registration.*—The following statement shows the total number of interests registered under initial registration in each division from the commencement of the operations, the number of interests registered under section 42 up to the end of the previous year since the completion of land registration proceedings, and the percentage of the number of interests registered during the year on the total number of interests registered up to the end of the previous year:—

Division.	Total number of interests registered under initial registration (section 38). This number should be the same in each return.	Total number of interests registered under section 42 up to the end of last year since completion of land registration proceedings.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Number of applications under section 42 filed during the year.			Number of interests registered.	Percentage of column 8 on column 4.
				(*a*) On account of succession by inheritance, whether under will or otherwise.	(*b*) On account of succession by purchase, gift, or otherwise.	(*c*) Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	50,056	42,930	92,986	2,559	1,959	4,518	3,493	3·7
Presidency	66,084	58,561	1,24,645	1,750	1,288	3,038	2,365	1·8
Rajshahi	27,045	36,173	63,218	1,511	806	2,317	2,219	3·5
Dacca	99,351	1,26,094	2,25,745	4,639	5,084	9,723	9,054	4·0
Chittagong	1,84,649	2,09,145	3,93,794	3,127	6,674	9,801	8,825	2·2
Patna	2,87,742	2,98,185	5,85,927	11,145	12,254	23,399	20,959	3·5
Bhagalpur	1,00,948	60,849	1,61,797	2,011	1,669	3,680	4,306	2·7
Orissa	1,69,092	63,560	2,32,652	3,630	4,813	8,443	6,423	2·7
Chota Nagpur	3,872	1,988	5,860	99	216	306	229	3·9
Total ...	9,89,939	8,97,485	18,86,524	30,462	34,768	65,230	57,976	3·0

There was a decrease of 1,327 in the number of applications for mutations filed; and in the number of cases disposed of a decrease of 3,618. This reluctance of new proprietors to register their names, is not a gratifying feature in the report. The re-writing of Register D of intermediate mutations has now been completed in 33 districts.

21. *Partitions.*—On the passing of Act V (B. C.) of 1897, which came into force on 8th December 1897, revised rules and instructions were issued for the guidance of officers employed on the partition of estates, in supersession

of those issued under the old Act VIII (B. C.) of 1876. Partition work is of very great importance in the three Divisions of Patna, Bhagalpur and Dacca, and the statistics of the cases instituted and disposed of there are given below:—

Division.	Pending at close of—		Instituted during—		Total for disposal during the year—		Disposed of during—		Pending at the close of—
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna	999	917	267	175	1,266	1,092	349	259	833
Bhagalpur	124	126	56	32	180	158	54	35	123
Dacca	476	426	137	31	613	457	187	116	341

The number of cases instituted decreased in the Patna Division by 92, in Bhagalpur Division by 24, and in the Dacca Division by 106. The disposals showed also a falling off in each of the three Divisions. The large decrease in the Patna Division is stated to be mainly due to settlement proceedings, for when a district is undergoing survey and settlement new batwara cases are not taken up till the record-of-rights is completed. In Monghyr the decrease in disposals is attributed to the fact that in preceding years delivery of possession of separate estates under section 123 of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1876 used to be made on the expiry of 60 days after confirmation of the partition by the Commissioner; while during the year under report, delivery of possession has, in accordance with the Board's Circular Order No. 5 of February 1898, been refused until after recovery in full of partition-fees and stamp duty. No less than 157 applications were struck off under section 11 of the Act. The audit of the Monghyr Batwara accounts was completed during the year, and from the scrutiny of this and several other district Batwara accounts, the Board have concluded that general professional audit is not necessary.

The average cost per acre of partitions completed during the year varied from Rs. 2-1-10$\frac{3}{4}$ in Malda to Re. 0-2-2 in Bhagalpur; and explanations of the variations noticed in the different districts have been furnished. The lowness of the charge in Bhagalpur was due to the partition work being mostly based on settlement papers. The cost of a partition, and the time occupied in completing it, are very much in the hands of the parties; still, in the absence of any special reason, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but regard the protraction of proceedings over twelve and fifteen years, as in Monghyr and Shahabad, as a sign of weak administration. It is presumed that the Board inform themselves in regard to cases of this sort, and issue orders to ensure their acceleration.

22. *Land Acquisition.*—During the year the Board confirmed the proceedings connected with the acquisition of 3,080 acres at a cost of nearly six lakhs. The details appear from the list below:—

Purpose for which land was taken up.	Area of land taken.	Revenue abated.	Cash compensation paid, including other charges.
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	516	170	64,725
Irrigation	1,211	257	79,104
Municipalities	80	84	1,79,601
Railways	986	270	2,00,711
District Boards	287	111	74,038
Total ...	3,080	892	5,98,178

The average cost per acre amounted to Rs. 194, or omitting costly projects, to Rs. 125. The corresponding figures of the previous year were Rs. 164 and Rs. 129. The most important railway projects in progress at the end of the year are the Sultanpur-Bogra-Kaliganj and the Rajbari-Faridpur extensions of the Eastern Bengal State Railway; extensions of the Bengal-Duars Railway in Jalpaiguri and Rangpur, and the Santarabari extension of the Cooch Behar State Railway; the Mymensingh-Jagannathganj Railway; the Jharia Branch, the Howrah-Santragachhi Section and the Shalimar Branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; the South Bihar and Mogulsarai-Gaya Railways; the Segouli-Raxaul, the Bettiah-Bagaha, the Hajipur-Katihar, and Sakri-Jainagar extensions of the Tirhut State Railway; and the quadrupling of the Eastern Bengal State Railway line from Ballygunge to Naihati. Important projects for the improvement of the town of Calcutta were in progress, 340 acres being taken up, for which Rs. 6,33,189 was paid as compensation for the land and buildings thereon, or Rs. 1,862 per acre. These proceedings were not, however, confirmed in the year under report.

23. *Kanungos and Patwaris.*—The reorganization of the patwaris in Orissa, and in the Pataspur temporarily-settled estates in Midnapore for the purpose of maintaining records of the present settlement is still under consideration.

24. *Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act.*—Out of a total amount of Rs. 1,88,800 applied for by the Collectors for advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, the sum of Rs. 1,16,722 was allotted for distribution, of which Rs. 35,268 was actually disbursed, as against Rs. 3,58,510 in the preceding year. The marked decrease is due to the large advances made during the famine, and to the favourable crops of the year.

The progress made in the realization of outstanding advances is shown below:—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal *plus* interest) during the year.	Collections (principal *plus* interest) during the year.	Percentage of collections on demand.	Remissions.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 7,60,662	Rs. 2,20,626	Rs. 1,77,132	80·2	Rs. 14,418	Rs. 42,489

Of the sums advanced in the districts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in 1896-97 and 1897-98 under the modified rules for famine conditions, amounts agregating Rs. 33,431 became realizable during the year under report, but only Rs. 11,429 were collected. This result is scarcely satisfactory, as presumably according to the rules each recipient is solvent and has given to the Government ample security for repayment.

25. *Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.*—A total sum of Rs. 26,403 was advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

The demands, collections and balances on account of advances under this Act during the year are shown below:—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal *plus* interest) falling due during the year.	Collections (principal *plus* interest) during the year.	Percentage of collections on demand.	Remissions.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 12,10,337	Rs. 7,66,605	Rs. 5,46,932	71·3	Rs 2,458	Rs. 2,17,024

Of the balances outstanding at the close of the year, the Patna and Chota Nagpur Divisions are responsible for Rs. 1,18,351 (or 54·5 per cent.) and Rs. 65,828, respectively. It is desired that the recovery of these advances should be carefully enforced, due regard being had to the outturn of the season's crops. Their non-recovery not only involves actual loss to Govern-

ment, but also fosters the belief in the recipients that it is not the intention to recover such advances, a belief that would, in future emergencies, tend to modify the liberality of Government.

26. *Relations between landlord and tenant.*—The Board, for reasons which they state, are of the opinion that in Bengal the relation of landlord and tenant is in a state of transition from the patriarchal type to that of strict legal contract. This state of transition is, in their belief, not satisfactory to either party. This is true of all transitions, and the end, which the Legislature had plainly in their view, must be patiently awaited. The progress towards it may be slow, but it was not to be desired that it should be rapid. Unless the new adjustment is gradual in its effect, the relations, which the Board describe as fairly satisfactory, would necessarily be strained. The Government could desire no better verdict than that which the Board have given. Evasions and revolts there must be, as the change works on, and indeed will be, when the consummation is reached. It is for the District Officers to keep their eyes open, and steadily check these aberrations as they occur. And it is a pleasure to the Lieutenant-Governor to understand from the Board's minute review that in this great and diversified province the submission to the rent law is so general, and the deviations partial and lessening.

Among the cases mentioned by far the worst, in one sense, is that of certain shopkeeper-tenants in Nadia, who have purchased land as a speculation and have been extorting excessive rents by a system of annual leases. The Lieutenant-Governor presumes this to refer only to the tenants-at-will on these properties, but he would be glad to have further details and to learn what the Collector is doing to stop this. In the Kishanganj portion of the district of Purnea, it is reported that many so-called dacoities are in reality concocted cases arising out of the coercion of recalcitrant raiyats, and the tenants are said to be recalcitrant, because there are unsettled disputes among co parcenary landlords. If this be the case, the obvious remedy is a definition of their rights, and the Lieutenant-Governor understands that the Collector's proposals to that end are now before the Board. He is glad of the opportunity of commending this measure to Collectors as an extremely efficacious pacificator in cases of agrarian dispute. In a case which he has just seen in the Police Department, a property in the Rajshahi district, which had been the scene of serious riots, is reported to be now at peace. And it is from this regard that it has been arranged to survey and make a record of rights for the whole district of Backergunge.

27. *The Bengal Tenancy Act.*—The Bengal Tenancy Act is generally reported to have worked smoothly. The Bengal Tenancy Amendment Act, III (B.C.) of 1898, under which a new procedure has been prescribed for settlements, came into force on the 2nd November 1898, and Chapter VI of the Government Rules under it has been revised and republished. In January 1899, the Act was introduced into the Jalpaiguri district almost entirely in the permanently-settled parts and, with certain reservations, in the Western Duars.

The working of some of the most important sections of the Bengal Tenancy Act in the various Divisions of the province is shown below :—

1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Transfer of tenures.												
Divisions.	(*a*) Voluntary, section 12(3).	(*b*) By decree sale, sections 13(2) and 14.	(*c*) By succession, section 15.	Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40.	Appraisement or division of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 89.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87(2).	Written permission to landlords to measure land under section 90.	Applications by Collectors for appointment of common Manager under section 93.	Applications made for survey and record of rights under Chapter X.	Applications made for survey and record of proprietors' private lands under Chapter XI.	Local enquiries held by order of a Court, section 188.
Burdwan	3,854	104	249	328	7	10	1	21	...	...	3	...	7
Presidency	4,520	255	481	1	4	3	...	9	...	...	16	...	5
Rajshahi	537	48	42	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...
Dacca	1,572	1,053	470	...	...	19	10	16	...	...	28	...	1
Chittagong	2,185	944	410	...	...	20	...	13	...	...	2	...	41
Patna	438	2	1	224	554	187	...	577	...	...	...	...	51
Bhagalpur	763	5	7	...	492	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Grand Total for 1898-99.	13,859	2,366	1,660	553	1,069	334	12	649	...	...	45	...	85
Grand Total for 1897-98.	15,495	2,526	1,545	860	1,215	326	7	918	...	2	46	6	37
Difference ...	−1,636	−160	+115	−247	−156	−2	+5	−269	...	−2	−1	−5	+48

The above table clearly emphasises the fact that many of the provisions of the Act are very slightly utilised. For various reasons, which time alone will dispel, landlords still show reluctance to take the fees paid under sections 12 to 17 of the Act.

28. *Rent suits.*—The number of suits tried in Revenue Courts under the provisions of Acts X of 1859 and I (B.C.) of 1879 during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 are compared below:—

District.	Number of cases instituted.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1897-98.	1898-99.		
1	2	3	4	5
Darjeeling	53	205	152	...
Jalpaiguri	5,290	4,825	...	465
Cuttack	4,757	5,350	593	...
Puri	2,679	3,049	370	...
Balasore	3,287	2,583	...	704
Hazaribagh	2,697	2,489	...	208
Ranchi	5,184	6,325	1,141	...
Singhbhum	597	632	35	...
Manbhum	5,711	6,839	1,128	...
Palamau	297	309	12	...
Total ...	30,552	32,606	3,431	1,377

From the 1st January 1899—the date from which the Bengal Tenancy Act was extended to the Jalgaiguri district—all rent suits and fresh applications for execution in that district were instituted in the Civil Courts, and the number of cases shown in the above statement against this district for 1898-99 were for only nine months prior to the introduction of the Act. In Balasore, the decrease was chiefly in rent suits and execution cases owing to the settlement of disputes of rent in the present settlement. In Ranchi a large number of suits for recovery of rents were instituted by the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur, who, like other landlords, had refrained from adopting stringent measures in the previous years owing to the scarcity; and there were also increased institutions of claims for rent in lieu of predial services under the Chota Nagpur Commutation Act, IV (B.C.) of 1897. The increase in Manbhum is due to a smaller number of institutions during the preceding year on account of scarcity.

29. *Miscellaneous.*—During the year 809,865 cases of all kinds were instituted and 130,092 cases were pending from the previous year. The cases disposed of numbered 791,526. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 765,704 and 792,691.

30. *Training of Junior Civilians in survey-settlement work.*—Two training camps were opened in North Bihar—one in Saran on 12th December 1898, and the other in Darbhanga, about a month later, the course in each lasting for about two months. At these two camps eleven officers were instructed in the elementary principles of survey and settlement work, including traverse and cadastral survey, khanapuri, attestation, and the disposal of boundary and internal disputes, under the direct supervision of the officers of the Survey and Settlement Departments. Advantage was also taken of settlements going on in Bankura, Backergunge, Bhagalpur and Cuttack to give some rudimentary training to five more officers.

32. *General.*—The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Board for their careful and efficient administration of the Land Revenue Department, and for their excellent report. The paragraphs relating to the several District and subordinate officers mentioned as deserving of special commendation will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.—MUNICIPAL.

Darjeeling, the 18th November 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 780T.—M.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners of Calcutta for the year 1898-99.

Read again—

The Report for the year 1897-98, and the Resolution recorded by Government thereon.

THE office of Chairman of the Corporation was held by Mr. R. T. Greer up to 23rd November 1898, when he was relieved by the permanent incumbent, Mr. W. R. Bright. Babu Nilambar Mukerji continued to hold the office of Vice-Chairman throughout the year, and the Commissioners have since the close of the year recorded in a unanimous Resolution their appreciation of the value of his services. There were only four changes in the personnel of the Corporation, all among the nominated Commissioners.

2. In the opening Chapter of the Report the Commissioners have given an interesting account of the chief works carried out and the principal reforms effected during the ten years that have passed since Act II (B.C.) of 1888 came into force. Referring to the programme prepared by Sir Henry Harrison of the wants of the newly added suburban area, they show that filtered water has been extended throughout at a cost of 18 lakhs of rupees; that a comprehensive scheme of underground drainage has been prepared and sanctioned, to cost 26 lakhs, and is now in course of execution; that a *dh bikhana* and an incinerator have been constructed; that something has been done to fill up insanitary tanks, to reform the condition of the Muhammadan burial grounds, and to improve the arrangements for conservancy; that the unfiltered water-supply has been extended at a cost of 8 lakhs of rupees; and that five fine new roads have been opened out. The effect of these improvements is reflected in the decreased death-rate in the suburban area, which is now 35·8 per mille, as compared with 42·7, the average of five years before the amalgamation. Taking the town and suburbs together, 167 lakhs of rupees have been spent from capital and revenue on works of improvement, the principal items of which are the construction of the Harrison Road, the extension of the water-supply, both filtered and unfiltered, the development of the underground drainage system, the construction of 27 miles of new minor roads, the reclamation of bustees, and the more effective disposal of town refuse.

The record is a good one, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to accord all due credit to the Commissioners under whose management it has been achieved. At the same time it would be an easy, if ungracious, task to point out that there is another side to the shield. It has often been remarked that the Commissioners are seen at their best in dealing with large projects. Had they devoted to the everyday work of the town,—to the collection of their revenues, to the conduct of their conservancy, and to the enforcement of their building regulations,—the same energy and interest that they have brought to bear on more showy but not more important matters, their administration would have claimed a different verdict from the voice of public opinion.

3. *Meetings and attendance of Commissioners.*—There were 30 general meetings of the Commissioners, 135 meetings of Standing Committees, 55 of Special Committees, and 32 of Sub-Committees. Seventeen Commissioners—12 elected and 5 nominated—attended more than 50 meetings during the year. The percentage of attendance among the elected Commissioners, the Commissioners nominated by Government, and the commercial representatives was 52, 42, and 41, respectively.

4. *Proceedings of Commissioners.*—The most important subjects which engaged the attention of the General Meetings were the Calcutta tramway question, the necessity of opening out the congested districts of Calcutta, and the discussion of the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Bill. As regards the negotiations with the Calcutta Tramways Company, which have been under consideration since January 1897, it is understood that since the close of the year a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at. Arrangements have been made for the introduction of electric traction, and it may be hoped that with its employment the service will be greatly improved. For years past it has been a standing reproach to the town.

The necessity of opening out the congested areas of Calcutta, vital as it is to the health and sanitary administration of the town, presents a problem beyond the unaided resources of the Corporation. They have submitted to Government a representation on the subject, and the method of dealing with the question is at present under consideration with the Government of India.

The provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Bill, on which Government had desired a report by 1st July 1898, were discussed by a Special Committee in 44 meetings, and the final instalment of their Report was forwarded to Government on 13th April 1899.

5. *Finance.*—The total actual income for the year, excluding transfer adjustments from capital funds, was Rs. 48,25,660. This is an increase of Rs. 75,000 on last year's income, but falls short of the estimated receipts by no less than Rs. 3,39,000. The deficiency is remarkable, and the reasons for it are not examined in the Report in such detail as the importance of the subject deserves. It is ascribed to a too optimistic system of framing estimates, which has since been discontinued, and to the generally adverse influence of the plague epidemic. The subject falls principally under the head of collections. The largest deficiency is of Rs. 1,27,000 in the general rate.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 48,01,042. The Corporation has thus kept within its income for the year, though the margin is but a small one.

The actual expenditure was Rs. 63,000 above that of last year, but Rs. 2,13,000 below the budget grant for the current year. The largest decreases from the budget grants are under Road Department expenditure (Rs. 68,000), hospitals and vaccination (Rs. 33,000), and road cleaning (Rs. 32,000)—all objects upon which it is unfortunate that it should not have been found possible to spend the full amount sanctioned. On the other hand, Rs. 48,000 in excess of the budget estimate was expended on sewer cleaning and relaying.

After taking into account the transfer adjustments between revenue and capital funds, the four revenue funds together show an income of Rs. 53,73,760, and an expenditure of Rs. 51,11,466, the closing balance having risen to Rs. 5,78,962. Of these adjustments, Rs. 2,08,204 represents the amount advanced for plague expenditure and subsequently recouped, and Rs. 12,000 the contribution from capital funds to the pay of the supervising establishment. The remaining items are paper transactions between the various revenue funds.

The various statements of account given in the Report are somewhat confusing, and render it difficult to readily understand the financial position of the Corporation. In future a simple balance sheet should be given showing clearly the opening balance, the receipts, expenditure, and closing balance of the year. This should be divided into two parts—one dealing with Revenue and the other with Capital.

6. *Loans.*—The year opened with a total loan liability of Rs 2,67,72,379, of which Rs. 40,46,479 represents the balance of consolidated loans from Government. Of the latter, Rs. 2,95,444 were repaid in the year under review.

Two new loans were floated during the year: one of 30 lakhs for 19 years, required for drainage and other projects, and a special one of 4 lakhs for plague expenditure. An additional deposit of 1 lakh on account of the 4 per cent. loan of 1897-98 was made during the year. At the close of the year the total loan liability was Rs. 2,99,76,934. Against this there were in the hands of the Corporation reserve fund accumulations amounting to Rs. 24,51,520.

The present charges on account of interest and payments to the sinking fund amount to Rs. 17,86,449, the limit imposed by law being Rs. 21,38,061, *i.e.*, 10 per cent. on the total annual valuation of the town.

7. *Assessment and Collection of Revenue.*—The revaluation of houses, lands, and bustees resulted in an increase in 4,798 cases, amounting to Rs. 8,07,078, and a decrease in 1,678 cases, amounting to Rs. 2,80,935. The net increase per annum was therefore Rs 5,26,143, representing an increase in the consolidated rate of roughly 1 lakh. The assessed valuation of the town on 31st March 1899 was Rs. 2,13,80,610.

The following statement shows the result of the working of the collection departments during the year under review:—

Name of Department.	Opening balance.	Current demand.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Closing balance.	Percentage of total collections on current demand.	Percentage of total collections on gross demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Collector's	1,81,352	32,66,216	34,46,568	28,09,438	1,01,895	(b)1,92,469	86·41	81·51
Joint-Collector's ...	22,200	7,73,059	7,95,259	6,44,029	25,548	(c)4,384	83·31	80·98
Warrant Department.	6,51,224	.....	(a)11,17,262	3,31,073	90,399	6,95,791	71·34	29·63
Total ...	8,56,776	40,38,275	48,99,051	37,84,540	2,17,842	8,92,674	93·71	77·31

(a) Includes Rs. 3,42,740 transferred by the Collector and Rs. 1,21,298 transferred by the Joint-Collector to the Warrant Department during the y ar.
(b) Excludes Rs. 3,42,740 transferred to the Warrant Department during the year.
(c) Excludes Rs. 1,21,298 ditto ditto.

In order to show clearly both the total results and the separate working of each department, it is necessary to present the figures in this rather complicated form, taking into account the transfer from other departments to the Warrant Department of portions of the current demand. It is a defect in the accounts presented in the Report that they do not show in a simple form the actual progress of the collections. For administrative purposes it is doubtless necessary to keep the Warrant Department separate from that of the Collector. But both are really a part of the machinery for collection of taxes, which for financial purposes must be treated as a whole. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that in future reports a statement similar to the above may be given; and also that a statement may be given showing in a similar form the combined figures of the Collector's and Warrant Departments for 10 years.

The proper collection of its revenue has always been one of the principal difficulties of the Corporation, and is one of those which it has least efficiently dealt with. Hopes and anticipations of amendment have been frequently expressed, but have so far never attained to realization; and the outstanding balance of arrears has steadily continued to mount up until it has reached its present enormous proportions. To this rule the year under review has proved no exception. The gross collections are considerably short of the current demand, and the outstanding balance shows consequently an appreciable increase. It is true that the circumstances of the year furnish some excuse for this, and that had the work of collections not been considerably impeded by the exodus that followed on the outbreak of plague, it might now have been possible to record an improvement on the previous state of things. But there can be no doubt that the accumulation of so large a balance as that at present outstanding has been due to no temporary and fortuitous causes, but to the inefficiency of the collecting departments and to the mistaken leniency of the Commissioners themselves. An instance of their reluctance to allow prompt measures to be taken for the realization of their revenue is furnished by their continuous refusal to allow the service of notices of demand by the Collector in any but the final quarter of the year. The necessity of doing so was, for the third time, brought to the notice of the Commissioners by Government in last year's Resolution; but it was not until after the close of the year under review that it has been found possible to persuade them to adopt the suggestion as a tentative measure. Had it been adopted earlier,

it may safely be conjectured that the arrear balance would not now stand at its present figure. It is once more necessary to point out that undue leniency in the matter of collecting taxes is a mistaken kindness to the rate-payer. It is not alleged that the rates are so crushing as to encroach on the margin of subsistence even of the poorest classes; and in cases where they may be found to be excessive, ample remedies are provided temporarily by the very liberal remissions at present allowed, and permanently by the periodical reassessments. It is obvious, on the other hand, that the accumulation of such large arrears as are at present outstanding is likely to afford the subordinate collecting staff such facilities for fraud and extortion as must ultimately prove a far heavier burden on the poorer rate-payers than a prompt insistence on the realisation of the just demands of the Municipality. The Lieutenant-Governor looks forward to an improvement in this respect under the arrangements which have at last been made. The working of the now reorganized Warrant Department affords grounds, when compared with the results of previous years, for a certain amount of satisfaction. Its collections are largely in excess of those of the previous or any other year, and the closing outstanding balance is not greatly larger than the opening balance. In other words, the department has, with the aid of very large remissions, almost succeeded in keeping pace with the current year's work.

8. *License Department.*—The following statement compares the gross receipts under the several heads in this department for the last two years :—

1	2	3	4
Heads of Receipts.	Amount realised, 1898-99.	Amount realised, 1897-98.	Budget estimate.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
I.—Tax on trades and professions	3,24,585 6 11	3,34,204 7 1	3,45 000
II.—Tax on carriages and animals...	1,43,669 5 6	1,40,287 3 10	1,45,000
III.—Cart registration fees ...	75,786 4 0	80,643 4 0	78,000
IV.—Fees for removal of trade refuse	54,255 0 0	58,867 0 0	65,000
V.—Fees for licenses under section 335 (stables, cows and bullock-sheds, &c.) ...	330 0 0	218 0 0	100
VI.—Hackney-carriage, &c., registration fees	16,751 4 0	16,549 9 4	19,500
VII.—Miscellaneous receipts ...	622 5 0	1,037 14 9	.....
VIII.—Fines under section 90 ...	10,911 13 9	10,388 14 2	16,333*
IX.— Ditto 80 ...	2,428 8 0	1,304 8 0	
Total ...	6,29,339 15 2	6,43,500 13 2	6,68,933

* This is ⅓rds of the total estimate of fines under the Act.

For the second year in succession these figures show a decided diminution, while the receipts from the tax on trades and professions have been steadily declining for four years running. The explanation given amounts to a confession of weakness on the part of the collecting agency. It appears that the ground lost during the exodus at the opening of the year had by the last fortnight been completely made up, but that the rise in the number of plague cases at the very end of the year made people "unwilling to part with their ready money for the payment of taxes." Such unwillingness, however, is peculiar neither to Calcutta nor to a period of plague; and the truth appears to be that the department is too ready to regard a difficulty not as a thing to be faced, but as an excuse to be put forward for deficient results.

The attention of Government was drawn by the figures given in last year's report to the extraordinary number of police court prosecutions instituted by this department, and to the nature of the results obtained in them.

It was remarked that these results pointed to inexcusable dilatoriness and laxity in the management of the department, and the Lieutenant-Governor

expressed his opinion that the police courts were not an appropriate agency for the collection of municipal dues. The same facts are, however, still more prominent in the present year. The number of prosecutions disposed of under section 90, which in 1896-97 was 8,761 and in 1897-98 14,139, has risen in the year under review to 17,991. Of these, no less than 10,037 were struck off or withdrawn without payment of fees; 6,619 were withdrawn on payment of the fees; and only 1,187 resulted in the infliction of a fine. The total number of persons prosecuted was 12,686 out of 25,029 assessees, or more than 50 per cent. of the whole. Nothing could be less satisfactory than these results or the explanation given of them.

It appears to have been the regular practice of the License Department to institute prosecutions at random and in immense numbers without first ascertaining even the whereabouts of the defaulters. Consequently processes are not served, and a large number of cases are struck off.

The Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to make full allowance for the undoubted difficulty occasioned by the plague scare in the first quarter of the year, and he recognizes that some attempt has been made to avoid concentrating all the cases into a single month, the number filed in June 1899 being 10,906, against 14,416 in June 1898 and 10,148 in June 1897. But it is beyond doubt that the License Department has fallen into the habit of expecting the Police Courts to do its work for it, and this grave evil must be finally stopped. Under the provisions of the new law lately passed by the Bengal Council the ordinary procedure for the recovery of these dues will be by notice of demand, followed when necesssary by distraint and sale, as in the case of the consolidated rate. The assessee may still elect to be prosecuted, if he prefers; but as in that case he is required to first deposit the amount due from him, it is unlikely that more than a very few prosecutions will result from the exercise of this option. The Chairman retains the power to prosecute if he thinks fit; but it is intended that this power shall be most sparingly exercised, if at all. The License Department will thus be relieved of the work of conducting prosecutions in court and of attending the service of summonses; and will be free to attend to its proper work of making assessments, serving notices of demand, and collecting its dues. The duty of directing distraints will devolve upon the Warrant Department; and the attention of the Chairman is invited to the necessity of making early arrangements to enable it to cope with these new duties promptly and effectively.

9. *Market, Lighting, and Printing.*—The collections of the Municipal Market for the year were Rs. 1,28,540 against Rs. 1,32,117 in the previous year.

At the end of April 1898, a large number of dead rats were discovered in the market, which on examination were found to be plague-stricken. A general exodus of vendors took place at once, and though some returned in the following month, there was a second exodus in June, which prevented the market being fully tenanted until the end of July. Under these circumstances, the falling off in revenue is small. There was a great decrease of expenditure under Repairs, on which large sums were spent after the earthquake in 1897-98, and also in cartage; and consequently the net profit derived by the Corporation, including the charges on account of loans, was Rs. 13,565 against Rs. 16,281 in the previous year.

The usual amount of progress was made in improving the lighting of the town, the expenditure under this head being Rs. 4,20,783 against Rs. 4,15,448 in the preceding year. In the Printing Department there was a largely-increased outturn in connection with plague work, the financial result being a nominal profit of Rs. 9,048 against an average of Rs. 3,025 during the three preceding years. This is, however, merely a paper transaction, and does not represent actual gain, but only the saving effected by doing the work departmentally instead of through outside presses.

10. *Litigation.*—Eighty-nine fresh civil suits were instituted for recovery of dues during the year against 36 in the preceding year. Decrees were obtained in 71 of these, 4 were compromised and withdrawn, and 14 were pending at the close of the year. The Warrant Department continues to be unsuccessful in executing decrees. This was commented on by Government ast year, and the somewhat superfluous explanation is now given that great

difficulty was experienced in the work. It is hoped that the energetic steps which are now reported as being taken will be productive of result.

Four civil suits were instituted against the Corporation during the year. In two of these the Corporation was successful, and two were left undecided.

Enquiries were made as to the possibility of recovering a sum of Rs. 11,811 of which the Corporation had been defrauded by the action of an employee at the Municipal Workshop at Entally. The amount, however, was ascertained to be irrecoverable.

The total number of criminal prosecutions instituted by the Corporation was 37,544 against 30,798 in the previous year. Of the various departments concerned with these prosecutions, the work of the License Department has already been commented on. Of the remainder, the Conservancy Department instituted 9,044 cases against 6,461 last year, while the Food Inspection Department instituted only 145 against 293. The latter fact is, as the Chairman remarks, one to be regretted, and the residents of Calcutta not unnaturally continue to complain of the immunity with which unwholesome and adulterated food is sold.

In spite of the fact that 37,544 cases were instituted, the amount of fines realized was only Rs. 35,202, whereas in 1896-97 Rs. 43,132 were realized in 25,778 cases. The reason of this is partially explained by the remarks already made on the working of the License Department. It is further stated in the report that the fines imposed by the Honorary Magistrates were inadequate and ineffective as to their deterrent effect. This seems to have been conspicuously the case in prosecutions under sections 240 to 242, for building houses without submitting plans; the average fine imposed in these cases being Rs. 3-13-9. The Chairman adds that this remark has been made year after year in the Annual Reports, and that it is a matter of concern as well as of regret that it has to be repeated again this year. The Commissioners have consistently declined to apply to Government for the appointment of a special Magistrate under section 422 of the Act for the trial of municipal cases. Under the new law, this power vests in the Government, and it will be considered whether an early opportunity should not be taken to exercise it.

11. *Town and Bustee improvements.*—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 99,626 against Rs. 57,340 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 77,681 was absorbed by town improvements, and Rs. 13,058 was spent on the acquisition of land for bustee roads. No mention is made of the work done in constructing bathing-platforms and filling up insanitary tanks during the past year. The latter question has been noted by the Chairman in his general review of the work of the last 10 years as one which the Corporation have found it impossible to deal with adequately in the suburban area.

12. *Engineer's Department.*—In the matter of water-supply there is nothing to record but the ordinary progress of the existing system. The mileage of pipes for filtered water was slightly extended and now amounts to 315·05 miles. The average daily consumption of filtered water was 20,684,393 gallons against 20,638,212 in the previous year, and the estimated daily consumption per head was 34·01 gallons in the town proper and 19·86 in the added area. The gross cost per 1,000 gallons was 2·66 annas.

The daily supply of unfiltered water decreased from 5,461,823 to 4,778,899 gallons, the consumption per head on a population of 436,393 being 10·95 gallons.

As regards drainage, the extensive improvements in the sewage and storm water outfalls of the town and suburbs and the provision of a system of sewers for the suburbs are at present in hand under contract, and are not dealt with in this Report. The work of the Engineer's Department in this respect was confined to keeping in repair and reconstructing the existing 200 miles of public sewers. Three hundred and twenty premises were connected with the public sewers during the year, raising the total number to 30,168.

13. *Health of the Town.*—Unfortunately the vital statistics for the year have been considerably complicated by the large exodus to which reference has so frequently been made in this review. The calculations are based on the census figures of 1891, but what the actual resident population was can only be guessed at. It is, however, stated that the year was a healthy one, and,

except for plague, it was not marked by the outbreak of any epidemic. The birth-rate was exceptionally low, being only 13·9 per 1,000 against a previous quinquennial average of 17·92. The birth-rate in Calcutta is always far lower than in the mufassal, owing to the small proportion of females and the custom among women of returning to their native place in order to give birth to a child. The latter tendency was of course greatly strengthened by the fear of plague.

The death-rate was 29·8, the average of the previous five years being 34·80 and the provincial birth-rate for the year being 26·57. The mortality in the canal and suburban area shows a remarkable decrease from 44·7 in the previous year to 35·5 in the current one. The unhealthy condition of the canal area is a matter that calls for serious attention, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to receive a special report showing what has been done and what it is proposed to do in the future to apply a remedy. The figures of infant mortality—always lamentably high in Calcutta—present some curious features. Among infants under 1 year of age the death-rate was 368·5 per mille, which is very far below that of the five years' average (437·5), though nearly double the provincial rate for the current year (192·35). But among Muhammadans it stands at the enormous figure of 634·5, while among Christians it is as low as 217·7. The Health Officer is unable to suggest any difference in the conditions of life of these two classes which will sufficiently explain the extraordinary excess of mortality among Muhammadans.

The mortality from fevers was 6,060 as compared with the average of the previous decade of 8,426. The Health Officer regards this decrease with satisfaction, as tending to allay the fears which had been felt that the high mortality of recent years from this cause has been due not to a cyclical wave of increased intensity, but to deterioration of the site of the town itself. In his next sentence, however, he qualifies the expression of satisfaction by stating that after the appearance of plague many people registered deaths under other causes which would in other years have been registered under fevers. It will, therefore, be necessary to await a return to normal conditions in order to form a definite opinion on the subject. As the result of experiments which have recently been made on the theory of causation of malarial fevers by mosquitoes, the Health Officer suggests that an endeavour should be made to exterminate them in their breeding grounds. He, however, expresses himself with caution as to the probable results. The mortality from cholera was 665 only, against an average of 2,181 for the previous nine years; and there was an equally satisfactory absence of small-pox, the deaths from this cause numbering only 85.

Vaccination was greatly hindered by the violent opposition to preventive inoculation against plague, which led to some of the vaccinators being mobbed and assaulted as inoculators, and made it necessary to practically suspend work for nearly three months. In consequence, the number of persons vaccinated fell from 21,620 to 13,225, of which 11,569 were primary and 1,686 revaccinations. Of operations in which the results were ascertained, the proportion of successful cases was 99·07 per cent. in primary cases and 23·68 in revaccinations. 3,198 infants under 1 year old were vaccinated, giving a ratio of 33·55 per cent. on the birth-rate for the year. A scheme for the reorganization of the Vaccination Department was drawn up by the Health Officer with a view to remedying the defects in the existing system; and has received sanction since the close of the year.

14. During the year the Conservancy Department was transferred from the charge of the Health Officer to that of the Engineer. The change, however, was not found to work satisfactorily, and was cancelled after two months.

In conservancy a reform has been introduced, which it is hoped may prove effectual. Instead of the administrative unit being the ward, with a host of petty and irresponsible subordinates to each, it is now the block, or subdivision of a ward, in charge of a single responsible sarkar. The Health Officer, while expressing an opinion that the system is thoroughly sound in principle, notes that its weak point is its dependence on the sarkars, who, as at present appointed, "have very little aptitude for their work, and appear to associate their interests rather with those of the coolies than with those of the authorities." This admission is not very creditable to the supervision exercised by the

officers of the Health Department, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the latter will realize that the success or failure of this all-important branch of municipal administration must depend on the amount of energy and attention devoted by themselves to supervising their subordinates. If proper attention is given by them, the new scheme can hardly fail to effect a much-needed improvement; if it does not do so, it will at least be obvious in future with whom the responsibility for its failure must rest. Proposals were submitted by the Health Officer for still further and more radical reforms in the establishment. These, however, did not receive the sanction of the Corporation.

Another important improvement has been the introduction of an afternoon, in addition to a morning, conservancy service. This is much appreciated by the public. It should be noted that the new scheme has as yet hardly had time to get into working order, and that its operations have been hampered by scarcity of labour during the past year.

It is hoped that in the future the greatest vigilance will be exercised in keeping this most important branch of administration up to a proper level of efficiency, and that the state of the public streets in Calcutta will no longer give reason for the severe, but well-merited comments which have been so constantly made upon it in the past.

15. During the year there were two outbreaks of plague in Calcutta, the first, which was restricted in incidence, in April, and the second, which was most extended and persistent, in the middle of the cold weather of 1898-99. By orders issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, measures for the prevention and extirpation of plague in Calcutta are entrusted to the Chairman alone, assisted by a special staff, and are not subject to the control of the Commissioners. The matter is therefore not dealt with in the present Report and falls outside the scope of this review. It would be out of place on the present occasion to discuss the policy which has actuated the Government in dealing with plague in Calcutta, the measures which were from time to time adopted, or the success or failure which attended them. This will be done when the history of plague in Bengal comes under review. For the present the Lieutenant-Governor desires to avail himself of the opportunity of publicly expressing his acknowledgments to those whose efforts have contributed to keeping the epidemic within narrow bounds. Amongst officials are the successive Chairmen, Mr. Greer and Mr. Bright; Major Evans, the Chief Plague Officer, and Dr. Hossack, one of his Assistants. The character of their duties demanded a constant patience and kindly temper, and this difficult but essential combination of qualities all four possessed and showed. Many of the Municipal Commissioners gave excellent help on the Vigilance Committees, which formed the first of the plague measures in Calcutta. Amongst private gentlemen, two were eminent—Babu Hari Ram Goenka and Dr. Rai Koylash Chandra Bose Bahadur. The former, a Municipal Commissioner and an active member of the Vigilance Committee of his Ward, not merely subscribed large sums towards the establishment of an admirable hospital for his fellow-caste men, but by his activity and influence contributed largely to secure the co-operation of the public with the efforts of the authorities. The latter rendered invaluable service in bringing to light the progress of the disease, and by his sympathy and tact in winning over the ignorant to acquiesce in the measures necessary for its suppression.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 20th November 1899.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Condition of *aman* paddy and sugarcane good. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues. Cultivation of potato going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows :—

		Srs.	
Sadar	... ...	15	per rupee.
Kalna	... ...	13⅓	
Katwa	... ...	15	
Raniganj	... ...	14	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* finished. Sowing of *rabi* continues. Prospects of winter rice good. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *nuan* paddy nearly finished. Sowing of wheat continues. Other standing crops doing well. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at Bankura 16 seers, and at Vishnupur 15 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of winter rice very good. Harvesting begun. *Rabi* crops being sown. Cattle-disease reported from Jhargram and Garhbeta. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

		Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	... ...	16	0	per rupee.
Contai	... ...	15	0	
Tamluk	... ...	14	3½	
Ghatal	... ...	16	0	

Hooghly.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 14 seers 1 chitak per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* commenced in places. Sowing of *rabi* still going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¼ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* on high lands continues. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

		Srs.	
Sadar	... ...	12	per rupee.
Barasat	... ...	15	
Basirhat	... ...	17½	
Diamond Harbour	... ...	14½	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Sowing of *rabi* still continues. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* favourable. *Kalai* doing well. Sowing of *rabi* continues. Harvesting of early *aman* commenced. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

		Srs.	
Sadar	... ...	15	per rupee.
Jangipur	... ...	15	
Kandi	... ...	17½	

Jessore.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Early *aman* paddy is being harvested. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

		Srs.	
Sadar	... ...	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	... ...	18	
Magura	... ...	17	
Narail	... ...	16	
Bangaon	... ...	17	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops continue favourable. Cultivation of *rabi* crops continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	17½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	14¼	
Satkhira	...	...	...	14	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 17¾ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Standing crops fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Price of rice at Sadar 18 seers and at Thakurgaon 16 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Haimanti* paddy in good condition. Transplantation of tobacco and sowing of mustard going on. Common rice sells at 14¾ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Hills—Haimanti* paddy, *bara marua*, *kalai*, *phaphar*, *tori*, wheat and barley progressing. *Terai—Haimanti* paddy, potatoes, and mustard promising well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Hills ...	...	...	...	9	per rupee.
Terai ...	...	...	...	17	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 21 seers and at Kalimpong 28 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Sowing of *rabi* crops in full swing. Prospects of crops good. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease prevailing in Nilphamari.

Bogra.—No rain. Cutting of paddy and *rabi* sowings commenced. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 18¼ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Winter paddy being harvested. Price of common rice 15 seers 3 chitaks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy going on. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool and dry. Prospects of crops good. Water and fodder ample. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of standing crops generally good. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Aman* harvest commencing. *Rabi* being sown. Average price of common rice 17¼ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease at Chagalnaya abated. Veterinary Assistant allowed to leave. Fodder and water good. Common rice (*aman*) 15 seers and (*aus*) 18 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of crops favourable Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. *Rabi* sowings continue in some places. *Rabi* already sown germinating well. Prospects of paddy fair. Condition of cattle good. Water-supply for cattle plentiful. Common rice in Patna sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of paddy going on. *Rabi* doing well. Poppy being sown. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* being sown. Paddy harvesting commenced. Fodder and water abundant. Sixty-five cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram. Common rice at Sadar 12 seers per rupee.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy commenced in places. *Rabi* doing well. Poppy sowing nearly completed; germination excellent. Average price of common rice 13 seers 12 chitaks and of *makai* 14 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. Winter rice ripening; prospects fair. *Rabi* and poppy sowings in progress and germinating well. Price of common rice 14½ seers and of maize 17 seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* sowings approaching completion. Prospects favourable. Prices are—Common rice 13¼ seers, wheat 13 seers, barley 16½ seers, *makai* 16¼ seers, gram 15½ seers, *rahar* 15½ seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. *Rabi* sowings going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Sadar and Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Samastipur	13	
Madhubani	13⅛	

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings going on. Paddy being harvested. Sugarcane-pressing commenced. Standing crops doing well. Poppy sowings progressing satisfactorily; prospects hopeful. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Monghyr	12	10	per rupee.
Beguserai	12	10	
Jamui	14	0	

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Early *aghani* paddy being harvested. *Rabi* sowings continue. Fodder and water plentiful. Cattle-disease continues in the interior of the district. Price of common rice going down owing to an influx of new rice into the market. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	17	11	per rupee.
Banka	13	2	
Supaul	19	0	
Madhipura	13	0	

Purnea.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Condition of *aghani* rice good. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Sugarcane being cut. Tobacco being transplanted. Cattle-disease prevails in thana Raniganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Kishanganj	17	
Araria	18	

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonably cool. Sowing of *rabi* still continues. Prospects of crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-pox reported from Manikchak thana. Coarse rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonably cold. Harvesting of early paddy in progress. Prospects of all crops good. Cattle-disease in Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 13 seers 14 chitaks and of Indian-corn 20 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Laghu sarad* being reaped. *Guru sarad* in ear. *Arhar* and sugarcane growing. Condition of men and cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	15	1	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	16	0	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. *Sarad* ripening. *Asu* being harvested. *Rabi* crops and sugarcane growing well. Prospects of crops good. Rice sells at 18¾ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 16 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Basudevpur Circle. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. *Laghu* rice being harvested. Rain wanted for paddy planted late and for *rabi* crops. *Rabi* sown before the October rain doing well. Gathering of *biri* in progress. Common rice sells at 15 seers in Angul and 8¼ to 9 seers in the Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Laghu sarad* being harvested. *Bara sarad* in flower. *Kulthi*, *biri*, and other pulses thriving. Sugarcane being pressed. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	13	2	per rupee.
Khurda	14	0	
Interior of district	14	2	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of rice in progress. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Rice sells at Ranchi 11 seers, and in the interior 14 seers 13 chitaks per rupee. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Paddy and *til* being harvested; outturn poor excepting in some places. *Rabi* sowing much below normal where there was no rain. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 11 seers, gram 15 seers, *makai* 14 seers, barley 17 seers, wheat 12 seers, and *marua* 17 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from a few villages. Fodder and water sufficient.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops fair. Winter rice an average crop. *Rabi* crops promise well. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Tundi, and Topchanchi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers 10 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—No rain. Rain wanted for *rabi*. Common rice sells at 14¼ seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week. The general prospects of the crops continue good except in some parts of the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions. The winter rice crop is maturing, and on the high lands the harvesting is in progress. The *rabi* and all other cold-weather crops, including poppy, are being sown and germinating well, except in Chota Nagpur and Angul. The price of common rice shows a tendency to fall with the appearance of the new crop into the market. There is plenty of fodder in every district, and only a few cases of cattle disease are reported.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 21st November 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the He

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOL (*Sorghum Vulga*		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. C
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	12 0	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	11 6	11 0	10 0	14 8	13 0	18 8	...	...	
2	Birbhum ...	13 4	13 0	18 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 4	16 8	...	...	
3	Bankura ...	10 0	10 0	13 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	16 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	
4	Midnapore ...	13 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	11 0	16 0	17 0	14 0		...	
5	Hooghly ...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	11 8	10 8	...	...	
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	9 8	13 0	12 12	12 12		...	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	7 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	
8	Calcutta ...	9 6	10 10	13 0	13 0	12 4	16 0	8 0	7 9	7 9	11 6	10 10	11 4	...	12 4	1
9	Nadia ...	...	13 5	13 5	22 13	22 14	...	7 4	6 10	6 10	12 13	12 10	13 5	...	...	
10	Murshidabad ...	16 0	Jamali. 14 0 / 15 0 Gangajali. 12 0 / 17 12		22 0	20 0	...	14 0	12 8	12 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	
11	Jessore ...	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	18 8	...	...	
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	15 0	16 8	16 8	26 4	24 0	22 8	10 10	10 8	13 8	18 0	17 4	17 4	...	...	
14	Dinajpur ...	9 9½	9-9-6t.	12 0	13 5	13 5	16 0	9-9-3t.	9-9-3t.	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	
15	Jalpaiguri ...	10 0	9 0	12 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	
16	Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	5 8	5 0	5 8	11 0	9 8	14 0	...	...	
17	Rangpur ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 8	15 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	
18	Bogra ...	8 4	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	18 12	18 0	18 0	...	...	
19	Pabna ...	16 8	16 8	15 0	35 0	35 0	22 8	6 8	7 0	6 0	17 10	17 4	18 12	...	...	
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca ...	9 2	10 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	
21	Mymensingh ...	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	
22	Faridpur ...	20 0	15 0	19 0	35 0	28 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 12	12 12	14 8	...	...	

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks; Katwa 10 seers 15 chittacks; ... 10½ seers.
B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers; Tamluk 10½ seers; Ghatal 11½ seers.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10 seers 9 chittacks.
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chittacks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chotla 10½ seers; Barasat 11½ seers; Ba... 10 seers 10 chittacks; Magrahat 10 seers 10½ chittacks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 11 ... (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 10½ seers (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers; Kandi 11 seers; Jangipur return not received.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 10 seers; Magura 9½ seers; Narail 10 seers; Bangaon 10 ... 10 chittacks.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. *Pennisetum typhoideum.*			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	7 0	14 8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10 12	10 0	14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria Italica.*)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16
...	...	...	12 0	12 8	14
...	...	...	12 8	12 0	15
...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14
10 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	14
...	...	...	16 13	16 0	18
...	...	...	20 0	18 0	22
...	...	...	12 8	13 4	16
...	...	...	11 0	16 0	20
...	...	...	18 0	16 4	20
...	...	...	14 8	12 0	15
...	...	...	13 8	13 0	16
...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10
...	...	...	11 0	10 0	13
...	...	...	12 0	15 0	18
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	15
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12
...	...	(Unhusked).	23 0	14 0	18 (Husked)
...	...	...	9 0	9 8	12

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th November 1899

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
4	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	A 11 8	11 8	11 8	Crushed. 3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Burdwan.	1	BURDWAN DIVISION.
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	B 10 8	10 8	10 8	Karkatch. 3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	C 10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	8 0	9 0	...	D 11 0	11 4	11 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	E 10 0	10 8	10 0	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	11 4	11 8	11 4	F 10 9	10 8	10 2½	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	9 0	9 8	11 8	G 10 12	10 12	10 6	Panga. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	24-Parganas.	7	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.
12 4	11 6	20 0	9 0	9 0	12 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	Panga. 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	H 11 7	12 1	11 7	Panga. 3 8 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	..	I 11 0	11 0	10 8	Karkatch. 3 6 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	J 9 2	9 2	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	K 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	17 4	17 4	24 0	L 9 12	9 12	10 3	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	3 15 0	Rajshahi.	13	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 6	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	M 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
20 0	17 0	26 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	N 8 0	6 8	8 0	Panga. 5 0 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	Darjeeling.	16	
18 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	O 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	9 12	Panga. 4 0 0	3 12 0	3 10 6	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	9 0	9 12	12 8	P 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	10 0	8 0	...	Q 10 0	10 0	9 14	Panga. 3 8 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	Dacca.	20	DACCA DIVISION.
...	...	..	8 0	8 0	10 0	R 10 0	10 0	9 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	8 0	7 0	...	S 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	..	...	T 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 9 seers ; Satkhira 11¼ seers.
L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 10½ seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.
M. In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N. Retail prices of salt (panga) at Kurseong 8 seers and Siliguri 9 seers per rupee.
O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kurigram 8 seers ; Gaibanda 10 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers.
P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11¾ seers per rupee.
Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 6 chittacks ; Manikganj 9 seers ; Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kaginari 3 seers ; Netrokona 9½ seers.
S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10½ seers.
T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 0	14 9	14 9	20 0	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	11 0	15 4	15 8	13 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	15 0	13 0	16 8	18 8	19 8	27 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	17 8	16 8	18 0	...	15 8	...
PATNA DIVISION. 28	Gaya ...	13 0	12 8	16 0	18 8	17 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	15 0	13 8	16 0	18 8	16 0	16 0
PATNA DIVISION. 29	Shahabad ...	12 8	12 8	15 12	16 8	16 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	13 8	14 0	15 4	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 30	Saran ...	12 0	11 8	16 0	15 0	15 8	23 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 31	Champaran ...	13 0	12 8	16 0	17 8	16 8	21 0	7 4	7 0	6 8	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	13 2	12 0	13 0	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 33	Darbhanga ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	18 8	8 0	7 0	10 8	12 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	14 2	12 10	16 0	16 12	17 11	18 0	9 15	10 8	10 0	12 1	11 14	14 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 35	Bhagalpur ...	13 4	12 12	16 8	20 4	16 8	25 4	11 5	10 12	12 10	15 2	14 0	17 12	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 36	Purnea (Kasba)	15 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 37	Malda (English Bazar).	14 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 38	Sonthal Parganas.	11 0	10 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack* ...	...	9 14	11 13	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 3	...	14 7	15 2	...	...	...
ORISSA DIVISION. 40	Balasore ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
ORISSA DIVISION. 41	Puri ...	9 3	8 12	10 0	...	...	...	9 3	8 8	8 6	14 7	13 2	17 2	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	11 0	10 12	13 0	16 0	16 0	22 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	New. 13 0 / Old. 11 8	13 0 / 11 8	17 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 43	Ranchi ...	7 8 to 11 8	7 0 to 10 0	6 4 to 12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	11 0	10 8	19 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 44	Palamau ...	11 13	10 11	15 12	16 14	15 12	30 6	10 2	9 9	15 3	11 13	10 11	19 13	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 45	Manbhum ...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	9 8	10 0	11 8	New 14 0 / Old 11 0	13 8	23 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers ; Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
W1. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bihar 10 seers ; Barh 10½ seers ; Dinapore 10 seers.
X. At Nawada the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are: —Buxar 11 seers ; Bhabua 10 seers ; Sasaram 10½ seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan return not received ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 10 chittacks.
a. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10 seers ; Sitamarhi 9½ seers.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 10 seers ; Madhubani 9 seers 1 chittack.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st November 1899.

GS OF 80 TOLAHS

...HA OR CUMBU. ...nicillum typhoi...eum.)		MARUA OR RAGI. (Eleusine Coracana.			
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S	Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	30	0
...	...	17 8	17 8	25	0
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	22	0
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	19 0	19 0	25	0
...	...	16 8	16 0	24	0
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	18 0	18 0	27	0	
...	22 8	23 8	35	0	
...	15 12	16 14	34	0	
...	18 0	...	...		
...	...	...	...		

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria Italica.*			GRAM, CH CHHOLA, K OR SUNA (*Cicer ari*		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...		...	...	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	
...	...		10 0	10 0	
15 0	18 0	24 0	18 8	17 0	
12 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	
13 0	...	...	16 8	15 8	
...	14 0	16 0	15 8	15 0	
...	...	...	15 8	14 8	
...	...		15 0	15 0	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	
...	...	...	16 8	16 4	
...	...		16 6	14 0	
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	
...	...	...	14 0	12 0	
...	...	...	...	Birl or k 16 12	
...	...	...	16 0	Birl or k 16 0	
...	...	...	14 7	14 7	
...	...		14 8	13 0	
...	...	...	13 0 to 14 0	11 0 to 2 0	
...	...	...	15 3	14 1	
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	
...	...	...	12 0	11 0	

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th November 1899—(concluded).

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—*concluded.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	U 10 0	10 0	8 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	V 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	...	8 0	...	W 10 0	10 0	11 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26	
												BIHAR.		
18 0	15 8	31 0	12 0	13 0	...	W1 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 7 6	3 7 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
...	15 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	...	X 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28	
14 0	14 0	22 0	...	12 0	...	Y 10 0	11 0	10 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Shahabad.	29	
15 0	14 12	23 0	11 0	12 0	...	Z 11 0	11 0	10 8	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
16 12	16 8	24 0	10 8	10 8	12 4	a 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Champaran.	31	
16 0	14 8	25 0	10 8	10 0	...	b 11 4	11 4	11 0	Crushed. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
15 8	15 0	25 0	13 8	13 0	...	c 10 0	10 8	10 0	Karkatch. 4 0 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Darbhanga.	33	
...	...	32 0	13 6	13 10	13 9	d 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 8 6	3 13 0	4 0 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
17 10	14 0	35 8	10 2	8 2	...	e 10 2	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Bhagalpur	35	
...	...	...	9 0	11 0	...	f 10 8	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	g 10 0	10 0	9 0	Karkatch. 4 0 0	3 14 3	4 4 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
						10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 3	3 14 0			
19 [illegible]	17 0	39 0	16 0	16 0	...	h 10 0	10 0	9 4	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
												ORISSA.		
...	...	...	...	15 12	19 11	i ...	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. ...	3 0 0	3 2 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	j 11 8	11 8	11 8	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	10 8	10 7	9 8	13 4	13 8	13 8	Karkatch. 3 0 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	Puri.	41	
												CHOTA NAGPUR.		
15 0	15 0	21 0	13 4	Dál 9 0	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 4 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
...	...	25 0	8 0	6 8	10 0	9 8	9 12	9 0	Panga. 4 2 0	4 1 0	4 2 0	Ranchi.	43	
14 1	13 8	31 8	11 4	9 9	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. ...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
17 0	18 0	...	9 0	9 8	...	k 10 8	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 6	Manbhum.	45	
20 0	20 0	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 11 seers ; Jamui 10½ seers.
e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers ; Madhipura 9½ seers. Supaul return not received.
f. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
g. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
h. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers (panga) ; Godda 10 seers ; Jamtara 11 seers (crushed) ; Pakaur 11 seers ; Rajmahal 11 seers (both panga and karkatch).
i. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
j. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
k. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 4 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 8 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	2 4 0 New. 1 14 0 to 2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 2 0	6 0 0	6 10 0	2 4 3	2 5 0	2 2 0	2 6 6	2 6 6	2 10 6	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	2 14 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
7	Chittagong ...	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	2 12 0	2 10 0	3 0 9	2 3 6	2 5 0	2 1 6	2 10 0	3 0 0	2 5 6	2 1 6	2 0 0	1 7 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 11 4	5 11 6	5 11 4	2 13 9	3 3 3	3 1 3	2 10 6	3 3 3	2 8 0	2 3 6	2 8 0	1 9 6
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 8 10	3 11 6	3 8 0	2 10 7	2 13 6	2 4 0	3 0 10	3 2 3	2 6 9	2 0 0	2 6 9	1 9 6
11	Cuttack* ...	...	3 6 6	3 12 9	...	2 8 6	2 5 6	...	3 14 0	3 3 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	6	5 6 6	4 7 0	3 10 3	3 13 0	2 1 6	3 7 6 to 5 6 6	4 0 0 to 5 11 0	3 5 0 to 6 2 0	2 13 3	2 13 3	2 8 0

* Present return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st November 1899.

JUAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine corocana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
R. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
..	3 0 0	2 2 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 10 0
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 1 0	2 8 0
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 6 6
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 8 0	2 4 0
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 9 0
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	2 1 6	2 4 6	1 12 0
..	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 9 6	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 1 7½
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 6	2 13 9	1 13 9
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. ...	2 5 6	2 5 6
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 3 to 3 1 0	3 5 3 to 3 10 0	2 8 0

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR—CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
3 0 0	3 4 0	1 12 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	3 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	3 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	5 2 0	4 0 0	Black mustard. 4 10 0 to 4 12 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	4 8
...	...	...	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 2 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	Rapeseed. 3 5 0 3 12 0	3 4 0 3 12 0	3 10 4 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0
...	...	...	3 12 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0
2 2 6	2 8 0	1 4 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	...	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 8
2 5 6	2 10 6	1 9 6	3 10 0	3 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 4 7	2 13 9	1 2 0	4 0 0	3 15 0	...	4 6 6	4 12 0	4 9 0	4 3 3	4 8 0	3 3
...	...	...	...	2 5 6	1 14 6	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	6 2 3	4 0 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	3 5 0	6 2 3	5 0 0 to 6 2 3	3 1 to 3 10

STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	5 6 0	5 2 0	5 6 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
"	...	...	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...
"	...	...	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	4 8 0 to 3 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
"	...	...	4 4 0	3 4 0	4 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	5 12 0	5 6 0	4 10 0
"	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
"	...	...	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 2 0
"	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
20 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
"	...	...	2 8 0	2 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	...	...	4 0 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	20 12 10	17 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...
"	3 10 0	3 8 6	...	5 12 0	5 4 0	...	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
"	...	...	4 11 0 to 5 6 6	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	22 12 0	20 0 0	17 12 3	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
35 0 0	35 0 0	34 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 14
						Per 100 pieces—					
32 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhakhali.			Uncleaned hides, per piece—					
	23 0 0		7 8 0	7 8 0	5 12 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 12 0			
33 0 0	to	37 0 0				to 2 6 0	to 2 6 0	to 2 4 0	...	...	...
	34 0 0		Pulta.			Cleaned hides, per piece—					
			8 12 0	8 8 0	8 2 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 0 0			
						to 2 10 0	to 2 10 0	to 2 8 0			
53 0 0	53 0 0	52 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	35 0 0	36 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 6
36 0 0	40 0 0	42 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4
						per maund.					
45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	18 8 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
						per maund.					
29 0 0	29 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4
30 7 6	30 7 6	30 7 7½	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 6 6	38 8 0	34 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	29 0 0	33 12 0	...	4 4 0	4 8 0	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	0 8 11	0 8
							per maund.				
27 13 0	27 13 0	29 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0						
to	to	to	to	to	to	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2
34 0 0	34 0 0	36 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0		per piece.				

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th November 1899.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	8
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0 Panga.	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
3 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0 Crushed.	3 4 0	2. Burdwan.
2 5	0 2 5	0 2 3	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	3 0 0 to 5 0 0	0 4 0	0 3 3	0 3 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 8 0	3. Midnapore.
12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 3	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 9 0 Panga.	3 12 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 0	3 7 6	3 7 0 Panga.	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11 6	5 11 6	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Crushed.	3 10 6	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6 6	5 8 0	5 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 5 9	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	10. Bhagalpur.
...	0 9 6	0 11 3	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 0 0	3 2 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 1 0 Panga.	4 2 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of August 1899.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	77,371	1,39,554	1,64,592	2,104	25,708	.....	1,92,405	108	18,000	5,882	825	.....	.....	5	22,69,271	.....	.....	86	577	17
Birbhum	31,504	6,339	35,466	820	342	.....	36,628	.....	2,905	120	.....	.....	159	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....
Midnapore	91,946	12,051	99,478	498	7,713	172	1,07,791	...	4,920	1,612	158	.....	110	195	4,617	.....	.....	2,729	1,103	.....
Hooghly	2,05,893	45,774	2,34,502	9,548	26,480	193	2,71,121	9,329	485,688	6,983	1,547	.....	30	3	7,672	302	6,296	9,865	2,084	
24-Parganas	2,27,882	47,565	2,57,573	35	3,287	.....	2,60,895	13,723	1,236,152	1,963	209	.....	347	.....	8,106	.....	278	5,214	2,655	997
Nadia	26,955	5,844	29,883	23,476	3,48,276	7,836	4,09,446	47,906	5,032	31,920	2,930	.....	288	16	.....	.....	36	535	2,560	.....
Murshidabad	29,870	2,322	31,321	33,189	71,484	6,864	1,43,658	8,505	19,167	16,559	928	.....	58	1,506	13,783	.....	39	445	680	2
Jessore	5,793	9,575	11,777	.....	19,417	1,142	23,336	873	2,695	770	307	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,057	1,673	.....
Kooina	31,524	21,056	44,084	.....	4,943	.....	49,647	1,071	525	390	541	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,825	.....	.....
Rajshahi	4,731	.....	4,731	332	4,718	.....	9,081	1,23,124	.....	572	1,256	...	.....	408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinajpur	93,865	.....	93,865	.....	639	.....	94,495	9,929	.....	539	1,945	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,402	33,075	.....	49	33,203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	771	.....
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,950	.....	.....	26,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur	446	.....	446	860	.....	.....	1,015	84,430	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,969	.....
Bogra	13,423	.....	13,423	258	189	.....	13,870	25,543	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna	9,112	.....	9,112	1,647	19,863	.....	30,622	2,54,854	11,585	4,279	21,337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269	.....
Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	785	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	4,459	.....	4,459	787	7,792	.....	13,038	2,53,910	1,884	378	3,619	.....	595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	1	.....	1	...	1,004	.....	1,005	1,27,856	770	.....	6,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Faridpur	57,838	2,075	59,135	3,406	1,03,269	5,725	1,71,535	5,46,553	2,833	13,538	16,112	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Backergunge	1,10,886	1,050	1,12,042	291	1,841	.....	1,14,174	2,227	50	2,828	169	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tippera	23,023	.....	23,023	.....	.....	.....	23,023	31,770	420	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noakhali	28,420	575	28,785	.....	400	.....	29,185	.....	.....	432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	665	.....	.....	139	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal ...	10,68,748	2,91,720	12,50,573	78,158	6,36,347	21,932	19,87,010	15,52,610	1,803,784	86,745	58,442	59,868	1,821	2,614	23,03,413	... ..	655	26,187	54,130	3,100
BIHAR.																				
Patna	.....	.....	.....	6,109	26,831	12,972	45,912	.....	70	1,41,094	8,942	.....	50	.....	.....	10	.....	246	373	1,463
Gaya	.....	.....	.....	2,466	337	.....	2,803	.....	.....	17,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	479
Shahabad	31	.....	31	10,202	10,797	.....	21,030	.....	.....	18,357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,042	.....	.....
Saran	.....	.....	.....	1,974	210	.....	2,184	.....	4,620	37,134	1,879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	707	... ..	2
Champaran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,867	2,867	.....	490	19,878	8,452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muzaffarpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840	56,733	5,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	751	.....
Darbhanga	.....	.....	.....	500	1,468	.....	1,968	.....	195	84,226	14,894	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	455	585	5
Monghyr	.....	.....	.....	16,674	18,115	366	35,155	.....	245	43,039	8,679	.....	486	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Bhagalpur	.....	.....	.....	26,264	2,522	4,169	32,946	.....	525	13,812	16,122	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purnea	.....	.....	.....	2,284	849	6	3,139	28,479	1,460	2,359	6,783	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,465	.....
Malda	171	.....	171	10,016	8,774	3,057	22,028	.....	.....	2,694	740	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonthal Parganas ...	.....	.....	.....	31,192	9,101	382	40,675	.....	70	5,300	6,621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	81
								522												
Total of Bihar ...	202	.....	202	1,07,681	78,996	23,820	2,10,699	29,001	8,365	4,41,663	78,912	.....	536	46	.....	25	.....	2,451	5,357	2,063

* One maund 6 paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. † [illegible]

Whence imported.	Food-grains.							Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags. †	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Orissa.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cuttack	496	.....	496	.....	110	.....	606	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	2,698	207	2,827	.....	50	.....	2,877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Total of Orissa ...	3,194	207	3,323	.....	160	.....	3,483	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Chota Nagpur.																				
Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	1,773	.....	26	.....	.....	1,84,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhum	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	111	.....	661	.....	.....	13,92,516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singhbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Chota Nagpur.	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	70	2,048	.....	687	.....	.....	15,76,629	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	10,71,653	2,91,927	12,54,109	1,85,839	7,15,503	45,752	22,01,203	15,81,611	1,902,219	5,30,356	1,37,375	60,555	2,357	2,660	38,80,042	25	655	28,638	59,496	5,163
Other Provinces.																				
Assam	13,184	.....	13,184	636	.....	.....	13,820	.....	175	587	41,972	2,63,786	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	24	.....	24	2,39,211	56,791	358	2,96,384	.....	1,190	2,45,086	68,467	178	13,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,616	178	16
Punjab	32	.....	32	1,620	1,201	5	2,858	.....	.....	339	3,592	314	3,506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....
Central Provinces ...	546	.....	546	.....	1,147	.....	1,693	.....	.....	1,569	659	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajputana and Central India.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,017	6,448	.....	1,953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11,111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Imports in August (1899)	10,85,461	2,91,927	13,67,395	4,27,306	7,74,642	46,115	25,15,458	15,81,611	1,903,584	7,78,944	2,58,513	2,64,835	32,042	2,660	38,80,042	25	655	32,254	59,718	5,189
Grand Total of Imports in August (1898)	7,89,222	1,34,104	8,73,637	2,05,585	3,15,682	25,521	14,20,135	11,36,107	1,960,959	11,74,692	3,82,791	2,25,933	90,032	3,278	40,63,870	49	1,54,980	46,088	58,205	4,353

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of August 1899 was as follows:—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR. Refined.	SUGAR. Unrefined.	SUGAR. Unmanufac.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
To Indian Ports, viz.—																	
Bombay	1,07,519	30	1,07,529	26,565	1,27,267	.....	2,61,361	.....	1,160,050	.....	10,324	6,095	.....	.....	373	.....	
Madras	5,998	.....	5,998	102	76,060	411	83,171	.....	260,450	.....	.....	57	.....	10	155	.....	
Burma	3,023	.....	3,023	2,815	15,468	1,482	22,788	59	2,267,800	61	.....	249	79	...	1,225	1,092	34
Other Indian ports	252	.....	252	318	27,978	.....	28,548	11	68,400	.....	.....	7	1	10	2,624	2,074	
Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184,750	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total of Inter-portal Trade	1,16,783	30	1,16,802	29,800	2,47,373	1,893	3,95,868	70	3,941,450	61	10,324	6,457	80	20	4,377	3,166	
To Foreign Ports—																	
United Kingdom	5,69,696	.....	5,69,696	4,81,821	2,40,320	201	12,92,038	1,72,250	3,989,500	7,56,188	22	1,98,659	632	1,568	.....	.....	
Other foreign ports	53,927	3,143	55,891	67,698	40,112	16,272	1,79,973	1,30,316	38,850,170	275	162	41,658	13,414	84	155	.....	
Total of Foreign Trade ...	6,23,623	3,143	6,25,587	5,49,519	2,80,432	16,473	14,72,011	3,02,565	42,839,670	7,56,463	184	2,40,317	14,046	1,652	155	.....	
Grand Total of Exports in August (1899	7,40,406	3,173	7,42,389	5,79,319	5,27,805	18,366	18,67,879	3,02,635	46,781,120	7,56,524	10,508	2,46,754	14,146	1,672	4,532	3,166	
Grand Total of Exports in August (1898	6,07,477	425	6,07,742	1,09,651	1,15,488	5,170	8,37,451	2,76,877	19,848,775	15,94,178	81,489	1,71,493	17,881	2,561	3,381	2,231	

III.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of August 18 .

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	OILSEEDS. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR. Refined.	SUGAR. Unrefined.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	7,67,989	1,32,599	68,667	3,71,030	4,538	92,705	1,2-3,589	78,881	50,927	.....	732	438	12,814	...	643	23,159
,, river steamers ...	39,198	5,113	19,655	41,977	4,868	2,53,214	24,045	69,209	53,874	1,84,602	182	1,377	13,632	...	13	711
,, rail { E. I. Railway	84,312	1,35,801	3,32,766	1,30,991	23,582	72,808	31,465	6,11,866	1,36,943	1,191	29,844	357	38,45,960	25	.....	6,142
E. B. S. Railway.	92,696	131	6,183	2,30,302	13,127	11,48,130	631,260	18,742	16,748	59,729	935	454	1,575	...	.....	1,440
Assam-Bengal Railway.	10,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,119	1,225	132	.....	19,323	59	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	2,343	297	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	34	.....	...	.....	.....
,, road	88,437	18,976	35	292	.....	12,635	12,000	114	.....	.....	267	...	6,120	...	.....	776
Grand Total of Imports in August (1899	10,85,441	2,91,927	4,27,306	7,74,642	46,115	15,81,611	1,903,584	7,78,044	2,58,513	2,64,835	32,042	2,660	38,80,042	25	655	32,254
Grand Total of Imports in August (1898	7,80,222	1,31,104	2,05,895	3,15,682	25,721	11,33,107	1,360,950	11,74,692	3,82,791	2,25,933	20,032	3,278	40,63,870	48	1,54,980	46,088

IV.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of August 1899 :—

Whither exported.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	76,605	3,170	456	1,963	26,710	7,424	166,245
Birbhum	29,353	6,722	140	1,529	14,131	2,847	107,940
Midnapore	1,18,383	12,262	1,877	247	47,449	2,893	9,185
Hooghly	1,05,865	1,400	420	127	1,178	5,592	40,419
24-Parganas ...	2,30,776	9,440	862	.....	11,043	73,966	16,105
Nadia	1,32,554	.....	1,664	329	27,653	7,402	161,850
Murshidabad ...	33,578	580	333	102	21,444	3,134	87,005
Jessore	19,186	.....	189	.....	14,021	6,358	3,470
Khulna	13,074	.....	.....	79	3,800	1,153	14,245
Rajshahi	41,078	.....	149	56	19,417	2,579	16,695
Dinajpur	15,272	.....	.....	122	9,548	1,887	26,215
Jalpaiguri	67,182	.....	33	216	8,652	2,046	385
Darjeeling	1,63,944	.....	.....	382	2,742	1,582	1,260
Rangpur	1,24,976	884	69	425	16,836	3,131	11,445
Bogra	57,546	612	142	16	4,058	545	33,670
Pabna	87,442	.....	92	365	64,610	60,390	36,240
Cooch Behar ...	52,861	.....	.....	12	1,963	.....	910
Dacca	5,11,286	.....	2,559	141	53,814	13,935	16,030
Mymensingh ...	1,41,953	1,802	7	190	5,560	2,225	6,475
Furidpur	79,633	.....	1,214	101	22,029	6,022	79,170
Backergunge ...	532	.....	.....	.....	45,735	17,050	4,130
Tipperah	69,656	5,304	1,184	.....	4,170	3,991	22,830
Noakhali	...	578	121	.....	14,075	350	595
Chittagong	8,617	374	252	.....	.....	65	1,050
Total of Bengal ...	21,78,172	43,128	11,763	6,402	4,40,338	2,27,167	863,554
BIHAR.							
Patna	59,422	68	400	812	13,425	18,426	131,790
Gaya	19,078	374	9	193	5,148	1,763	11,305
Shahabad	90,926	714	8	1,009	13,889	695	52,990
Saran	63,945	.....	395	89	13,498	1,746	21,175
Champaran ...	80,312	176	74	295	12,882	1,164	18,795
Muzaffarpur ...	40,526	.....	3	126	16,312	4,126	23,695
Darbhanga ...	37,536	.....	70	1,406	21,501	3,481	20,790
Monghyr	16,652	1,054	9	1,057	15,596	6,194	50,190
Bhagalpur	52,812	34	2	1,708	20,918	2,237	35 250
Purnea	35,096	.....	165	810	15,167	3,662	13,755
Malda	19,458	.....	82	202	5,523	946	16,435
Santhal Parganas...	24,455	476	37	1,491	18,800	4,844	48,895
Total of Bihar ...	5,40,818	2,890	1,252	9,108	1,72,659	49,284	446,575

Whither exported.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ORISSA.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Balasore	.....	2,076	.....	25	1,182	148	4,035
Total of Orissa ...	.....	2,076	.....	25	1,182	148	4,035
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	8,511	.....	.....	150	4,062	629	2,695
Manbhum	55,108	.....	97	1,196	12,459	1,922	7,770
Singhbhum	10,764	340	60	6	4,435	264	8,645
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	74,383	340	157	1,352	20,956	2,815	19,110
Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	27,93,373	48,434	13,172	16,887	6,33,135	2,79,354	1,333,074
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	4,10,070	9,672	3,444	1,050	38,648	16,609	33,467
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10,32,238	2,720	2,047	432	10,312	32,218	288,505
Punjab	2,91,790	2,864	290	33	.....	3,513	101,575
Central Provinces	30,827	2,006	181	145	.....	2,846	77,910
Rajputana and Central India	31,558	784	59	2	.....	1,098	17,395
Berar	1,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,710
Bombay	1,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sind	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports in {1899 ...	45,02,798	66,480	19,193	18,550	6,84,095	3,35,638	1,858,729
August {1898 ...	57,21,898	55,258	20,229	33,919	5,36,818	3,23,360	21,462,494

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of August 1899 was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
United Kingdom	22,22,536	.....	5,903	.....	8,06,431	7,150	.....
Other foreign ports	6,006	.....	1,166	.....	3,46,865	3,30,156	.....
Total of Foreign Trade ...	22,28,542	.....	7,069	.....	11,53,296	3,37,306	.....
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	41,428	1,31,215	.....	11,523	93,481	.....	.....
Madras	6,152	67,489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma	64,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Interportal Trade ...	1,11,870	1,98,704	.....	11,523	93,481	.....	.....
Grand Total of Imports in August {1899	23,40,412	1,98,704	7,069	11,523	12,46,777	3,37,306	.....
{1898	1,50,43,461	4,59,090	9,316	25,177	26,680	5,55,906	22,500

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of August 1899 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	1,07,260	1,260	917	.....	1,93,948	31,777	87,629
„ river steamers	10,25,334	2,030	7,831	1,051	1,78,350	1,11,714	169,785
„ rail {East Indian Railway	20,45,544	21,186	3,862	14,485	2,30,288	94,869	1,393,125
„ rail {Eastern Bengal State Railway	10,53,665	3,298	4,868	2,740	84,769	88,611	379,199
„ rail {Assam-Bengal Railway	52,150	14,478	1,029	2	1,295	310	8,502
„ rail {Bengal-Nagpur Railway	552	14,678	.....	272	854	529	3,395
„ road	2,68,353	9,640	686	.....	4,391	7,828	4,169
Grand Total of Imports in August ... {1899 ...	45,02,798	66,480	19,193	18,550	6,84,095	3,35,638	1,858,729
{1898 ...	57,21,898	55,258	20,229	33,919	5,36,818	3,23,360	21,462,494

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 18th November 1899.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 12th to 18th November 1899.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches		%			Inches	
Nov.	12th	137·2	9·1	29·932	68·9	81·8	23·3	58·5	63·4	0·512	59·6	76	WNW and calm	53	Nil	Clear, ⌓.
,,	13th	132·8	8·7	·882	68·9	81·9	22·2	59·7	63·0	·499	58·9	74	NW by W, NNW, and calm.	42	,,	Clear, ⌓.
,,	14th	134·4	8·2	·922	69·1	82·7	21·8	60·9	63·9	·528	60·5	77	WNW and calm	36	,,	Clear, ⌓, ≡.
,,	15th	135·4	6·5	·971	68·5	83·5	24·4	59·1	63·3	·514	59·7	77	NW by W and calm.	26	,,	Clear, ⌓, hazy.
,,	16th	136·4	9·0	30·036	68·8	83·5	25·0	58·5	63·8	528	60·5	78	N and calm ...	31	,,	Clear, ⌓.
,,	17th	135·3	9·2	·026	69·6	83·0	22·9	60·1	64·8	·550	61·6	78	NNW and calm ...	45	,,	Clear, ⌓.
,,	18th	133·4	8·3	·049	70·8	82·8	22·3	60·5	65·4	·555	61·9	73	N and calm ...	25	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓, ≡.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·974
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·976
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		59·0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		77·1
The mean temperature of the seven days		69·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		75·3
The extreme variation of temperature		25·0
The maximum temperature		83·5
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		9
		%
The mean relative humidity		76
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		72
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 12th to 18th November 1899		Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		0·05
The total fall from 1st January to 18th November 1899		71·95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		65·14

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, dew; ≡, fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 20th November 1899.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of September 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900.		Tollage, 1898-99.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda Canal System	617 6 6	5,954 1 9	2,340 8 6	14,153 6 3
Kendrapara ditto	5,662 11 7	31,519 15 1	6,485 8 0	37,087 8 11
High Level Canal, Range I	1,075 0 3	6,572 0 0	1,798 0 3	9,830 15 9
Ditto, „ II	182 2 6	1,506 4 3	265 15 0	1,568 2 0
Ditto, „ III	75 15 9	800 7 3	73 8 0	576 9 3
Jajpur Canal ...	30 11 9	223 13 9	10 5 0	83 9 6
Total Orissa Circle ...	7,644 0 4	46,576 10 1	10,973 12 9	63,300 3 8
South-Western Circle.				
Midnapore Canal ...	8,417 15 9	48,479 0 6	7,770 1 6	46,999 0 9
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	3,979 13 0	29,575 13 9	5,455 7 6	45,926 5 9
Total South-Western Circle ...	12,397 12 9	78,054 14 3	13,225 9 0	92,925 6 6
Sone Circle.				
Patna Canal System ...	4,487 4 0	23,992 8 0	2,837 10 6	18,286 6 3
Arrah ditto ...	2,146 4 6	15,451 12 3	3,895 12 9	24,503 13 9
Buxar ditto ...	1,364 15 3	7,744 15 9	708 11 6	4,932 2 9
Total Sone Circle ...	7,998 7 9	47,189 4 0	7,442 2 9	47,722 6 9
Grand Total ...	28,040 4 10	1,71,820 12 4	31,641 8 6	2,03,948 0 11

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1899-1900.						Tollage, 1898-99.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	10,233	13	10,117 7 9	43,023	2,560	40,267 6 0	4,162	38	2,885 9 3	21,042	2,460	15,782 0 2
Total Orissa Circle	10,233	13	10,117 7 9	43,023	2,560	40,267 6 0	4,162	38	2,885 9 3	21,042	2,460	15,782 0 2

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1899-1900.		Earnings, 1898-99.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	17,761 8 1	86,844 0 1	13,859 6 0	79,082 3 10
Midnapore Canal ...	8,417 15 9	48,479 0 6	7,770 1 6	46,999 0 9
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	3,979 13 0	29,575 13 9	5,455 7 6	45,926 5 9
Sone Canals ...	7,998 7 9	47,189 4 0	7,442 2 9	47,722 6 9
Total ...	38,157 12 7	2,12,088 2 4	34,527 1 9	2,19,730 1 1

Calcutta,
The 21st November 1899.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of September 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900.		Tollage, 1898-99.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	25,991 3 9	1,25,766 8 9	20,107 2 9	95,348 4 3
Tolly's Nala ...	7,793 3 0	38,577 7 6	5,245 1 9	23,733 8 9
Total ...	33,784 6 9	1,64,344 0 3	25,352 4 6	1,19,081 13 0
Orissa Coast Canal ...	2,935 9 9	21,503 0 0	4,510 0 0	36,841 3 6
Nadia Rivers ...	18,672 4 0	69,469 13 0	15,148 1 6	52,198 13 2
Grand Total ...	55,392 4 6	2,55,316 13 3	45,010 6 0	2,08,121 13 8

Calcutta,
The 21st November 1899.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 18th of November 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 18th November 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 19th November 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	970	1,38,275	2,113	630	76,800	1,209
Jute	302	1,34,275	1,993	271	1,10,525	1,904
Firewood	103	83,650	1,256	45	31,575	476
Other articles	1,024	2,06,025	2,877	808	1,71,050	2,440
Total ...	2,399	5,62,225	8,239	1,754	3,89,950	5,929

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the four weeks ending 23rd September 1899 as compared with the same period of 1898.

Staples.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	78,25,880	11,30,057	84,38,713	12,28,895	6,12,833	98,838	.....	.....
Cotton, raw	28,588	11,075	51,680	32,160	23,092	21,085	.....	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	5,825	6,079	5,216	5,028	.....	.....	609	1,051
2.— Ditto, Indian	38,816	17,947	49,100	19,125	10,284	1,178	.....	.....
3.—Piece-goods, European	67,838	81,834	1,02,352	86,575	34,514	4,741	.....	.....
4.— Ditto, Indian	18,570	12,353	15,719	10,375	.....	.....	2,851	1,980
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	736	995	1,409	1,360	673	365	.....	.....
2.—Non-intoxicating	11,090	7,834	12,536	9,690	1,446	1,856	.....	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo	686	532	843	365	157	.....	.....	167
2.—Myrabolams	7,606	2,502	2,630	784	.....	.....	5,066	1,718
3.—Cutch	2,213	1,143	1,991	832	.....	.....	222	311
4.—Turmeric	11,592	9,472	9,624	2,245	.....	.....	1,968	7,227
5.—Alizarine and aniline dyes	122	109	279	205	87	96	.....	.....
6.—Al (Morinda citrifolia)	5	1	...	...	.....	.....	5	1
7.—Others	321	161	1,041	163	720	2	.....	.....
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	3,34,876	89,521	9,20,076	1,53,529	5,85,200	64,008	.....	.....
2.—Rice in the husk	42,219	4,704	1,59,827	25,438	1,17,608	20,734	.....	.....
3.—Rice not in the husk	2,92,713	41,723	5,36,889	1,14,815	2,44,176	73,092	.....	.....
4.—Jowar and bajra	10,623	1,613	63,003	9,531	52,440	7,918	.....	.....
5.—Gram & pulse	2,52,671	58,001	11,37,059	3,33,125	8,84,388	2,75,124	.....	.....
6.—Others	33,646	9,123	3,08,969	73,800	2,75,323	64,677	.....	.....
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	24,565	13,383	52,923	30,682	28,358	17,299	.....	.....
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	13,703	5,854	20,956	11,434	7,253	5,580	.....	.....
Horns	1,926	1,059	2,432	1,071	506	12	.....	.....
Hemp and other fibres	71,399	14,234	15,782	2,631	.....	.....	55,617	11,603
Jute—								
1.—Raw	54,288	13,296	1,00,029	27,784	45,741	14,558	.....	.....
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	78,516	41,846	90,426	47,076	11,910	5,230	.....	.....
Lac—								
1.—Stick	24,427	8,508	32,015	12,996	7,588	4,488	.....	.....
2.—Shell	15,900	13,229	23,282	15,452	7,382	2,223	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	6,378	7,626	6,271	7,348	.....	.....	107	278
Liquors—								
1.—Ale and Beer	9,963	3,838	13,113	4,208	3,150	370	.....	.....
2.—Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit	1,896	2,325	1,923	1,114	27	.....	.....	1,211
3.—Wines	2,412	4,065	2,166	3,015	.....	.....	246	1,050
4.—All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	81	17	138	27	57	10	.....	.....
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	1,464	1,432	175	180	.....	.....	1,289	1,252
2.—Brass, ditto	2,035	1,172	1,190	1,197	.....	25	845	.....
3.—Copper, wrought	1,275	1,091	928	606	.....	.....	347	485
4.—Brass, ditto	15,167	6,736	14,487	5,604	.....	.....	680	1,132
5.—Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	18,392	5,153	15,692	4,360	.....	.....	2,700	793
(b) Unwrought	10,726	375	29,459	1,972	18,713	1,597	.....	.....
(c) Wrought	63,371	28,830	72,989	36,994	9,618	7,854	.....	.....
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	28,024	15,034	30,373	12,863	2,349	.....	.....	2,171
6.—Zinc and spelter	2,630	1,795	1,463	659	.....	.....	1,167	1,136
7.—Others	7,017	5,981	10,917	8,710	3,900	2,729	.....	.....
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,21,890	42,342	93,351	33,422	.....	.....	28,539	9,920
2.—Castor	2,724	1,130	2,930	886	206	.....	.....	244
3.—Cocoanut	3,076	1,214	5,008	1,708	1,932	494	.....	.....
4.—Mustard and rape	5,954	2,227	8,555	2,896	2,601	669	.....	.....
5.—Others	4,447	2,257	5,298	2,744	851	487	.....	.....
Oilseeds—								
1.—Linseed	6,01,660	1,59,349	5,59,372	1,54,038	.....	.....	42,288	5,311
2.—Rape and mustard	3,00,308	83,201	1,75,022	41,778	.....	.....	1,25,281	41,423
3.—Til or jinjili	6,496	667	8,788	2,042	2,298	1,375	.....	.....
4.—Poppy	66,930	18,037	34,205	9,910	.....	.....	32,725	8,127
5.—Earthnuts	127	41	10	3	.....	.....	117	38
6.—Castor	64,659	15,492	35,029	8,749	.....	.....	29,630	6,743
7.—Others	11,142	2,780	39,953	7,844	19,811	5,064	.....	.....
Opium	223	83	439	273	216	190	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	23,570	10,134	20,133	9,863	.....	.....	3,437	271
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	37,779	29,195	41,929	26,475	4,220	.....	.....	2,720
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	11,894	5,246	17,647	7,016	5,753	1,770	.....	.....
3.—Potatoes	53,032	18,289	66,519	30,752	13,487	12,463	.....	.....
4.—Others	69,358	26,328	98,540	32,483	29,182	6,155	.....	.....
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	4,171	1,736	8,964	1,901	4,793	165	.....	.....
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	7,563	2,016	7,117	1,109	.....	.....	446	907
3.—Materials—								
(a) Steel rails & fish-plates	3,612	4,071	7,134	3,422	3,522	.....	.....	1,649
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	.....	.....	26,301	11,594	26,301	11,594	.....	.....
(c) Other sorts	34,428	8,176	1,72,397	19,277	1,37,969	11,101	.....	.....
Salt	4,07,453	68,222	2,88,360	60,147	.....	.....	1,19,093	8,075

Staples.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	22,559	11,726	27,046	11,092	.....	.....	5,513	634
2.—Other saline substances	29,453	7,903	28,226	7,858	.....	.....	1,227	45
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	.....
2.—Indian	666	600	579	387	.....	.....	87	213
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.—Indian	198	376	125	201	.....	.....	73	175
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	17,260	12,413	16,941	14,420	.....	2,007	319	.....
2.—Pepper	1,889	1,328	2,280	1,721	391	393	.....	.....
3.—Ginger	2,971	1,219	2,798	1,089	.....	.....	173	130
4.—Chillies	7,732	5,325	9,087	5,759	1,355	434	.....	.....
5.—Cardamoms	450	428	1,035	823	585	395	.....	.....
6.—Others	1,151	762	1,990	875	839	113	.....	.....
Stone and lime	3,56,207	50,355	4,58,924	69,910	1,03,717	19,555	.....	.....
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	10,316	3,404	14,867	7,718	4,551	4,314	.....	.....
2.—Unrefined	1,32,666	24,439	1,71,969	29,037	33,354	4,598	.....	.....
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
2.—Indian	3,943	2,714	3,668	2,108	.....	.....	275	606
Timber	58,721	11,422	98,309	15,946	39,588	4,494	.....	.....
Tobacco	38,562	15,711	41,513	14 096	2,951	.....	.....	1,613
Wool—								
(*a*) Raw	1,696	796	1,735	784	39	.....	.....	12
(*b*) Manufactured—								
I.—Carpets and rugs	469	684	621	856	152	172	.....	.....
II.—Piece-goods, European	2,088	4,658	1,300	2,350	.....	.....	788	2,288
III.— ,, Indian	3,319	3,628	2,165	2,722	.....	.....	1,154	906
IV.—Other sorts of manufactures ...	29	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	27
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Bones	42,946	10,181	31,756	4,991	.....	.....	11,190	5,190
2.—Firewood	22,924	1,358	27,889	1,779	4,965	421	.....	.....
3.—Indigo seed	6,467	2,944	12,307	5,274	5,840	2,330	.....	.....
4.—Oil-cake	64,261	10,038	67,090	10,296	2,829	258	.....	.....
5.—Paints & colours	21,162	3,299	8,783	3,442	.....	143	12,379	.....
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	38,821	18,314	35,664	14,957	.....	.....	3,157	3,357
7.—Wooden articles	10,293	4,319	11,566	4,575	1,273	245	.....	.....
8.—Others	2,74,957	1,08,256	6,12,669	1,20,923	3,37,712	12,667	.....	.....
Total ...	1,24,67,300	25,05,371	1,57,65,181	31,70,983	32,97,881	6,65,612	.....	.....
Military stores	22,952	33,254	44,372	44,641	21,320	11,387	.....	.....
Coal for railway	12,07,724	1,03,878	13,31,419	1,02,146	1,23,686	.....	.....	1,732
Railway materials	19,05,403	61,794	16,03,846	60,578	.....	.....	3,01,557	1,216
Live-stock	.....	7,500	.....	26,731	.....	19,231	.....	.....
Total ...	1,56,03,379	27,11,797	1,87,44,709	34,05,079	31,41,330	6,93,282	.....	.....

C. W. Clarke, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 13th November 1899.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 11th November 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	219,880	1,11,330 0 0	12,00,060 0	2,85,020 0 0	14,830 0 0	4,11,180 0 0	35,740	48,624	84,364
Or per mile of railway	264	133 0 0	1,439 0	342 0 0	2 0 0	*477 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year†	3,533,997	16,59,010 0 0	1,95,05,105 0	40,66,662 0 0	3,16,075 0 0	60,41,747 0 0	646,493	780,771	1,427,264
Total for 19 weeks ...	3,753,877	17,70,340 0 0	2,07,05,165 0	43,51,682 0 0	3,30,905 0 0	64,52,927 0 0	682,233	829,395	1,511,628
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	186,168	99,046 0 0	11,21,009 0	2,45,861 0 0	1,2137 0 0	3,57,044 0 0	35,080	41,938	77,638
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	226	120 0 0	1,360 0	298 0 0	2 0 0	420 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,511,663	15,71,621 0 0	1,90,69,110 0	38,54,540 0 0	3,30,120 0 0	57,65,281 0 0	653,440	749,891	1,403,340

NOTE.—Increase is chiefly due to rice, grain and pulse, and kerosine oil.
* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 16th September 1899.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 11th November 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	27,290	9,060 0 0	56,760 0	6,570 0 0	120 0 0	15,690 0 0	2,378	2,770	5,148
Or per mile of railway	317	105 0 0	660 0	76 0 0	2 0 0	183 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 18 weeks of half-year*	4,20,955	1,32,535 0 0	7,06,765 0	62,788 0 0	3,005 0 0	1,98,328 0 0	45,952	29,806	75,758
Total for 19 weeks ...	4,48,245	1,41,595 0 0	7,63,525 0	69,358 0 0	3,125 0 0	2,14,018 0 0	48,280	32,636	80,916
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,424	7,582 0 0	62,853 0	6,693 0 0	129 0 0	14,404 0 0	2,505	2,971	5,476
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	272	88 0 0	731 0	78 0 0	2 0 0	168 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,33,734	1,33,402 0 0	6,33,566 0	57,618 0 0	3,725 0 0	1,94,745 0 0	45,883	42,207	88,099

* Audited up to 16th September 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 11th November 1899 on 54 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5,080	1,100 0 0	15,910 0	900 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	710	214	924
Or per mile of railway	94	20 0 0	295 0	17 0 0	.....	37 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 18 weeks of half-year*	65,624	14,809 0 0	86,988 0	4,686 0 0	115 0 0	19,610 0 0	10,565	11,245	21,810
Total for 19 weeks ...	70,704	15,909 0 0	1,02,898 0	5,586 0 0	115 0 0	21,610 0 0	11,275	11,459	22,734
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,506	551 0 0	7,500 0	311 0 0	.....	862 0 0	163	297	462
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	76	17 0 0	230 0	9 0 0	.....	26 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,049	956 0 0	17,913 0	828 0 0	.....	1,784 0 0	371	1,543	1,914

* Audited up to 16th September 1899.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 11th November 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,670	630 0 0	11,340 0	610 0 0	80 0 0	1,220 0 0	230	440	*670
Or per mile of railway	67	21 0 0	458 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	49 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year†	26,444	8,033 0 0	1,34,321 0	7,564 0 0	923 0 0	16,520 0 0	3,850	11,546	15,396
Total for 19 weeks ...	28,114	8,563 0 0	1,45,661 0	8,174 0 0	1,003 0 0	17,740 0 0	4,080	11,08[illegible]	16[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Includes ballast train-miles 320.
† Audited up to 16th September 1899.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 11th November 1899 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,140	869 0 0	10,540 0	750 0 0	40 0 0	1,659 0 0	315	747	*1,062
Or per mile of railway	95	26 0 0	318 0	23 0 0	.....	249 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year†	36,017	12,870 0 0	1,51,339 0	13,871 0 0	1,842 0 0	28,583 0 0	5,903	15,004	20,907
Total for 19 weeks ...	39,157	13,739 0 0	1,61,879 0	14,621 0 0	1,882 0 0	30,233 0 0	6,218	15,751	21,969
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,223	480 0 0	6,809 0	1,774 0 0	122 0 0	2,376 0 0	139	417	556
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	58	22 0 0	338 0	80 0 0	1 0 0	103 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	23,169	8,192 0 0	81,810 0	9,700 0 0	2,007 0 0	19,899 0 0	2,914	10,113	13,027

* Includes ballast train-miles 390.
† Audited up to 16th September 1899.
‡ Excluding ferry.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 4th November 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,654	12,786 0 0	1,468 0	7,245 0 0	135 0 0	20,166 0 0	4,642	3,903	8,545
Or per mile of railway	236	198 0 0	514 0	53 0 0	1 0 0	151 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year*	542,357	2,10,225 0 0	14,65,692 0	1,61,962 0 0	18,245 0 0	3,88,332 0 0	78,239	70,209	148,448
Total for 18 weeks ...	573,011	2,23,011 0 0	15,37,160 0	1,69,107 0 0	16,380 0 0	4,08,498 0 0	82,881	74,112	156,993
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	36,883	13,426 0 0	94,828 0	16,528 0 0	138 0 0	24,092 0 0	4,072	3,877	7,949
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	295	108 0 0	759 0	84 0 0	1 0 0	193 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	583,522	2,06,789 0 0	13,76,218 0	1,61,677 0 0	6,049 0 0	3,14,515 0 0	74,709	61,058	135,767

* Audited up to 23rd September 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 4th November 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	543	139	18,012	505	3	647	133	119	252
Per mile of railway	30·17	7·72	1,000·67	28·05	0·17	35·94	.....	.....	...
For 2 hours 12 weeks of half-year	470	331	6,741	178	19	528	177	183	360
Total for 2½ weeks ...	1,013	470	24,753	683	22	1,175	310	302	612
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

N.B.—The line has been re-opened for coaching traffic from 23rd October 1899.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 4th November 1899	10,216	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	16,877	0	0
Decrease	6,661	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 4th November 1899	200	5	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	330	14	9
Decrease	130	9	9
Receipts from 1st July to 4th November 1899	2,00,000	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	2,52,474	0	0
Decrease	52,474	0	0

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
REPORT on the State of the Salt Market for the second quarter of 1899-1900	2271
Resolution on the Annual General Administration Report of the Bhagalpur Division for the year 1898-99	2275
Resolution on the Annual General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for the year 1898-99	2310
Resolution on the Annual Report of the management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta, for the year 1898-99 ...	2351
Donations and Endowments made by private individuals for public purposes and works of public utility during the year 1898	2353
WEATHER and Crop Report for the week ending 17th November 1899	2361
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 19th to 25th November 1899 ...	2365
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 25th November 1899	2366
Bengal Central Railway for the month of September 1899	2367
Bengal Nagpur Railway for the month of August 1899 ...	2369
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	2371

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1899-1900.

No. 448B., dated Calcutta, the 17th November 1899.

From—N. D. BEATSON BELL, ESQ., C.S., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the second quarter of 1899-1900, comprising the months of July, August, and September 1899.

SALT.

THE HON'BLE MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter amounted to 25,99,230 maunds, as compared with 29,38,009 maunds in the previous quarter and 25,27,796* maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 60,54,751, as against Rs. 69,58,672 in the previous quarter and Rs. 58,82,958* in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

* Revised figures.

3. The quantity of locally-made salt removed from the *golas* in Orissa during the quarter, and the quantity which remained in store at its close, are shown in table (I) below :—

TABLE I.

1	2
	Puri.
	Mds.
Balance at the close of the previous quarter ...	4,64,509
Manufactured or added during the quarter ...	.....
Total ...	4,64,509
Sold during the quarter	17,834
Wastage	.....
Total ..	17,834
Balance at the close of the quarter	4,46,675

The total sales of locally-made salt during the quarter amounted to 17,834 maunds, as compared with 17,148 maunds in the previous quarter and 20,850 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Duty was paid on the full quantity sold.

4. The subjoined table (II) shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter, as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the last two years:—

TABLE II.

WHENCE IMPORTED.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Second quarter.		Second quarter.		Second quarter.	
		Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
I.—United Kingdom		21,22,891	14,01,977	13,87,621	14,91,162	22,86,859	13,13,329
II.—Hamburg		2,03,822	2,59,631	1,81,572	2,02,391	4,32,348	2,54,469
III.— { United States		4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Fiji Islands		48	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV.— { Victoria		.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Ras Rawayah		4,04,130	63,584	4,91,477	1,08,108	5,11,249	2,74,451
Madagascar		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,766
Muscat		21,060	5,550	.....	500	.....	2,110
Sallef		4,06,294	1,72,997	4,19,470	1,01,699	.....	1,17,655
Aden		2,14,795	3,78,278	1,38,863	81,343	2,69,490	2,29,370
Smyrna		3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linga		.....	13,968	.....	4,516	49,020	11,920
Jedda		.....	66,277	.....	18,110	.....	22,770
Hanjam		.....	44,204	1,13,444	43,562	.....	30,132
Singapore		.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....
V.— { Madras		7,716	14,976	10,000	10,024	4,300	.....
{ Vizagapatam		.....	.....	200	200	4,450	.....
{ Coconada		.....	.....	47,552	46,954	4,800	608
{ Cuddalore		.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....
VI.—Bombay		1,17,859	1,36,310	2,14,381	93,796	2,40,116	1,68,799
Total ...		36,58,281	25,48,507	29,94,564	22,61,179	38,02,612	24,99,429

5. Table III shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE III.

WHERE STORED.	Second quarter of 1898-99.	Third quarter of 1898-99.	Fourth quarter of 1898-99.	First quarter of 1899-1900.	Second quarter of 1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government Salt Golas	14,95,426	18,34,249	18,62,926	17,26,129	24,17,957
Kidderpore Dock ditto	6,43,299	5,09,972	5,12,171	5,57,063	6,61,166
Chittagong Government Salt Golas	1,05,229	1,75,854	1,36,309	75,710	46,451
Ditto private ditto	1,32,081	98,537	96,567	55,957	23,115
Narayanganj (private bonded salt warehouses) ...	16,170	58,660	56,057	41,287	32,128
Khulna (ditto) ...	2,646	2,982	2,232	1,605	1,596
Balasore (ditto) ...	5,190	3,073	33	822	310
Chandbali (ditto) ...	15,630	16,184	29,147	10,559	10,409
Bhairab Bazar (ditto) ...	24,000	21,500	28,500	25,830	25,080
Jhalakati (ditto) ...	46,800	35,800	45,000	18,100	19,641
Bhagalpur (ditto) ...	2,120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	24,88,492	27,46,381	27,59,972	25,13,062	32,37,838

6. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing through the several pass-stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter and the corresponding quarters of the last two years, are shown in table (IV) below:—

TABLE IV.

PERIOD.	BY WATER.					BY RAIL.			BY STEAMERS AND FLATS.	
	Vid Bali khal.	*Vid* Sankrail.	*Vid* Gewankhali.	*Vid* Kidderpore.	*Vid* Balliaghatta.	*Vid* Rathtala Ghat.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal, Bengal Central and South Eastern Railways or *vid* Chitpur.	Quantity despatched into the interior (excluding Orissa).	Quantity despatched to Orissa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Second quarter of 1897-98...	1,86,937	1,35,614	61,136	49,635	3,16,734	1,390	10,31,286	2,30,178	4,13,746	15,100
Ditto of 1898-99...	1,57,134	1,23,412	56,767	86,376	1,88,491	880	6,66,589	4,06,370*	3,32,240	15,500
Ditto of 1899-1900	1,69,898	1,43,800	57,553	81,882	2,34,490	...	5,77,021	5,02,760	3,96,105	20,669

* Revised figure.

7. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar during the quarter amounted to 9,094 maunds and 20 seers, as noted in the margin, against 5,621 maunds and 10 seers in the previous quarter, and 1,871 maunds and 30 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

		Mds.	s.
July	1899 ...	3,098	0
August	,, ...	3,372	20
September	,, ...	2,624	0
Total	...	9,094	20

8. The quantity of saltpetre removed from the refineries during the quarter on payment of duty amounted to 1,965 maunds, as compared with 5,552 maunds in the previous quarter and 3,442 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong, according to the published market reports, were as follows:—

		Tons.
July	1899	28,570
August	,, ...	11,120
September	,, ...	23,210
	Total ...	62,900

It is reported that two sailing vessels were *en route* for Calcutta at the close of the quarter with 7,300 tons of salt from Hamburg.

10. Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter:—

TABLE V.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Fortnight ending the 15th July 1899.	Fortnight ending the 31st July 1899.	Fortnight ending the 15th August 1899.	Fortnight ending the 31st August 1899.	Fortnight ending the 15th September 1899.	Fortnight ending the 30th September 1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liverpool panga	63 4 11	63 11 0	62 0 0	60 12 3	56 2 0	57 4 3
Hamburg karkach	56 0 0	54 0 0	53 0 0	53 4 6	52 5 4	52 13 7
Muscat ditto	34 8 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	32 8 0
Jedda ditto	36 13 4	37 0 0	37 8 0	38 0 0	38 0 0	.....
Bombay ditto	59 14 0	55 3 7	47 14 8	45 6 8	43 13 6	46 6 4
Rock ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

11. The following table (VI) shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at the several outports and inland warehousing stations:—

TABLE VI.

PORT OR STATION.	Description of salt.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
		Second quarter of 1898-99.	Second quarter of 1899-1900.	Second quarter of 1898-99.	Second quarter of 1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Chittagong	Liverpool	90,955 0 0	.....	66,375 16 0	57,332 39 0
	Hamburg	.....	3,240 0 0	11,925 10 0	695 0 0
	Madras	.....	.....	.....	0 1 0
	Burma	.....	.....	0 3 12	.....
Narayanganj	Liverpool	72,550 0 0	1,08,560 0 0	1,06,318 15 0	1,35,872 0 0
Khulna	Ditto	9,748 0 0	5,530 0 0	12,242 0 0	4,755 0 0
Balasore	Ditto	10,940 0 0	5,000 0 0	6,550 10 0	5,401 0 0
Chandbali	Ditto	32,080 0 0	13,000 0 0	22,124 0 0	13,000 0 0
Bhairab Bazar ...	Ditto	46,800 0 0	40,395 0 0	26,440 0 0	41,100 0 0
Jhalakati	Ditto	1,16,668 0 0	42,500 0 0	75,155 16 0	40,683 0 0
Bhagalpur	Ditto	2,530 0 0	.....	6,020 0 0	.....
Purulia	Ditto	.....	.....	9,712 0 0	.....
	Total ...	3,82,213 0 0	2,21,385 0 0	3,43,362 30 12	2,98,799 0 0

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from Cuttack and Puri.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BHAGALPUR DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 14th November 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 668T.G.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Bhagalpur Division for the year 1898-99.

MR. O'DONNELL held charge of the Division for eight months of the year and Mr. Carstairs for the remainder of the period. The report was submitted by Mr. Williams, the present Commissioner. In Monghyr, Mr. Marriott held charge for seven months after a previous tenure of the Collectorship for two years. During the remaining five months of the year there were changes which could not be avoided. Elsewhere the change of Collectors was unimportant.

2. The tours of the Commissioners extended over 81 days only, but included the inspection of all district and subdivisional head-quarters, except Pakaur and Begusarai. The Magistrates of Monghyr and Bhagalpur spent 85 and 83 days, respectively, on tour, and, as a contrast, the Magistrates of Malda were out for 140 days. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the criticisms of the Commissioner on the tours in Malda and Bhagalpur; and in the latter district more attention might with profit have been bestowed on the inspection of the various wards' estates. The Collector of Bhagalpur apparently failed to inspect his office and that of the Supaul subdivision during the year. As his tour was unduly short, the explanation for his omission that he had much work in March is scarcely satisfactory.

3. *Weather and crops: Material condition of the people: Public Health.*—The rainfall was considerably above the average in all districts, save the Sonthal Parganas, where it was rather below the normal. The divisional estimate of the *bhadoi* crops was 93, and of winter rice 96, compared with 100 as the normal standard. There is, however, little doubt that the estimate is too low. For instance, the Collector of Malda, who states that "on the whole the past year, from an agricultural point of view, has been a good one," has reported 98 and 94 as the outturn of the *bhadoi* and winter rice, respectively. The present system of notation appears to be still misunderstood, based as it is on the subjective standard that a normal crop is one which the cultivator has a right to expect, and *not* the objective one of the average crop of the longest sequence of years for which statistics are forthcoming. Hence arises the contradiction in terms in the statement that the crops for the Division were excellent and averaged 93 and 96, respectively, *i.e.*, were below the normal. Consequent on the good crops prices of food fell much below the level of the two previous years, which were, however, exceptionally high. The poorer classes accordingly enjoyed a fair share of prosperity. Work was abundant and wages tended to rise. The year was on the whole a healthy one, the number of registered deaths falling in all districts, except Purnea. The decrease in the Sonthal Parganas was almost 50 per cent., and, though due no doubt in part to the defects of registration, it probably corresponded with a real and considerable decrease in the number of deaths.

4. *Manufactures: Mines: Commerce.*—The area under poppy again slightly decreased, though the produce was better, amounting to 2,470 maunds. Indigo underwent yet another season of moderate produce and poor prices. There was a marked falling off in the Monghyr gun trade. The silk industry appears to be gaining ground: for though the produce of the two European factories fell in quantity from 47,000 to 37,000 lbs., and in value from Rs. 3,03,000 to Rs. 2,73,000, yet the produce of the native filatures was valued at Rs. 10,00,000, or one lakh more than last year; and the value of piece-goods made rose from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000. The output of mica and coal

was greatly reduced. The volume of both imports and exports fell considerably in the year, mainly on account of the decrease in the grain trade, due to good crops. The most notable changes were the falling off in the export of jute, due to the bad prices of the previous year, which lessened the area of land sown with that crop, the increase in the export of wheat arising from the improvement in the outturn, and the increased use of European cottons at the expense of Indian. The imports from Nepal increased 9 per cent. and exports were slightly less.

5. *Civil Justice.*—It appears from the statements appended to the report that during the year 50,519 cases were disposed of and 7,657 remained pending at the end. The corresponding figures for last year were 44,454 and 9,765. The increase in the number of cases has not been explained. The percentage of witnesses detained more than two days was less than in the last year. The number of pending cases in the Courts of District and Subordinate Judges increased from 270 to 375.

6. *Crime: Criminal Justice: Police.*—The number of cognisable cases, which was 16,076 in 1896 and 27,669 in 1897, fell to 18,501, while that of non-cognisable ones increased. Both results agree with the experience of other Divisions, and may properly be ascribed to the material improvement of the year. Dacoities are reported to have increased in Purnea from 16 to 30, in spite of the vigilance of the District Magistrate, but the genuineness of their character is reported to be open to question. Special measures are being taken to cope with this outbreak. Riots of a serious character were somewhat numerous in Monghyr and Bhagalpur, and the efforts of the police to detect and punish the guilty parties have been unfavourably criticised. Cases declared to be false decreased in number: but it does not appear from the report in how many convictions under section 211, Indian Penal Code, followed. Less use than in the previous year was made of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

Stipendiary Magistrates disposed of 11,336 criminal cases, whilst Honorary Magistrates disposed of 5,795. The percentage of convictions was much the same in each case, but the detention of witnesses was greater proportionately in the Courts of the latter. The results of appeals from the judgments of the Honorary Magistrates were less favourable to the convicts than in the previous year. Their attendance was fairly regular, and, on the whole, the quality of their work appears to have improved. The number of cases in which more than six remands were granted fell from 191 to 162. The Commissioner blames the Magistrates and, if he has seen the records, doubtless with justice; but a frequent cause of remands is the failure to prove previous convictions; and if these happen to have been in a Court in some other district or province, the blame cannot be fairly assigned to the trying Magistrate.

The balance of fines outstanding remained much the same as last year, though the amount remitted increased by Rs. 1,000, and the action of the Commissioner in drawing the special attention of Magistrates to this matter is approved by Government.

The remarks of the District Magistrates on the conduct of the police are once more scarcely eulogistic, and the work in Monghyr has not shown any decided improvement. The figures showing the progress made in the substitution of "Act VI" chaukidars for "Regulation" ones are imperfect; but much appears to have been done in Monghyr, and the attention of the Commissioner has been given to the improvement of their condition. The excessive number of fines in some of the districts points to great laxity of discipline.

7. *Land Revenue and Cesses.*—The current demand increased by Rs. 15,756; and with Rs. 86,614 outstanding from the previous year, the total demand aggregated Rs 34,81,975. The total collections were Rs. 34,00,873, leaving a balance of Rs. 81,102, of which Rs. 14,679 were remitted and Rs. 66,423 were due at the end of the year. The most serious failure in class I of the estates was in Malda, and the explanation that certificates are now about to be filed for arrears which arose in 1896-97 and 1897-98 is scarcely satisfactory. The collections in class II were poor in Bhagalpur, about which, it is said, a special report has been submitted to the Board. The collections in class III were very poor, both for current and arrears, in Monghyr, a result ascribed in part to the floods of September 1898.

The arrear collections in Bhagalpur were only 36 per cent. of the arrear demand, and this, too, is partly explained by the same floods. The Malda collections, both current and arrear, were bad, and the reason assigned is not satisfactory. The revenue work done in Purnea was very good, as was that in the Sonthal Parganas.

The sale law was administered with great moderation; and the Monghyr tauzi office alone was unable to carry out the orders of Government that the sale day for the arrears of each kist should precede the next successive kist. Deficiencies of staff (which has recently been increased), and not of industry, have been advanced as the explanation.

The number of certificates for disposal decreased considerably in Monghyr and Malda, and increased in Bhagalpur and Purnea. The total for the four districts was 16,288 as compared with 17,272 last year. The number pending at the close of the year increased from 4,048 to 4,824. The work in Bhagalpur was not satisfactory, for out of 3,159 cases 1,920 had not been disposed of when the year closed, though it is said in explanation that many of these were instituted at the end of the year. Defaults in the payment of road cess were particularly numerous in Monghyr and Bhagalpur, the outstanding arrears in the former district being 25 per cent. of the current demand. It is clear that the deterrent side of the Public Demands Act needs emphasising in those districts. The total demand for road and public works cesses was Rs. 10,27,613 and collections Rs. 8,85,193. The balance represents 13·8 per cent. of the gross demand.

The amount of land revenue and cesses paid by money-order remained constant. The District Officers complain about the obscurity and unsuitability of the present form—a matter which the Commissioner, if he has not already so done, should, if he agrees with the Collectors, report upon separately. The amount of money-orders issued for the payment of rent shows some decrease. The progress of recovering the loans advanced as *takavi* appears to be satisfactory. As was requested in last year's Resolution, a full statement is given of the use made of the allotment in Government estates for improvements. A quarter of the grant was not utilised, but the reasons advanced are sufficient.

8. *Wards' and Attached Estates.*—The administration of the wards' estates in the Sonthal Parganas was very satisfactory during the year, and in the Khagra estate in Purnea collections were good. The condition of those in Bhagalpur was, however, far from desirable, and the mismanagement of Lagma has been such as to attract the particular attention of Government, which has called for a special report on the matter. It is highly desirable that the Collector of Bhagalpur should devote a considerable portion of his tour to the inspection of the villages in the wards' estates.

9. *Excise: Stamps: Income-tax.*—The excise revenue increased from Rs. 14,86,000 to Rs. 15,56,000, owing to the improvement in the condition of the people, and the incidence per head is now 2 annas 10 pies.

In the case of stamps the decrease in revenue of 2·3 per cent. which occurred in 1897-98 has been followed by a further decrease of 3·8 per cent. in the present year. The falling off was mainly under the head of non-judicial stamps, and it is ascribed to the reduction in the number of transfers of landed property and of mortgages. The Civil Courts and the Collector alike attached a much smaller number of improperly-stamped documents than in the preceding year, and the number of criminal cases instituted also fell off.

The fluctuations in income-tax were of no importance.

10. *Railways and Public Works.*—Great progress was made in the railway extensions in Monghyr. Nothing of importance seems to have been done in the construction of original works by the District Boards. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas complains with much emphasis that while his district requires opening up, he has no money with which to do it—a remark which is not understood, as it would appear from the Accountant-General's report on Local Funds for 1898-99 that the balance of the fund in this district at the close of the year was so heavy as to warrant the fact being taken into account when fixing the grant for the current year.

11. *Education.*—The number of boys of a school-going age, according to the usual calculation and exclusive of the Sonthal Parganas, was 507,802

and the number actually attending school was 77,208, or 15·2 per cent. of the total number. The proportion was lowest in Purnea and highest in Malda. Last year the number of boys was 77,100. Allowing for the natural increase of population, it is clear that so far from the ground which was lost in the famine being recovered, deterioration is continuing. Female education is still more rapidly losing ground: for last year 4,528 girls were attending school, and this year there were only 3,895. The results in the Sonthal Parganas are, however, rather more favourable as regards both boys and girls. The number of Muhammadan pupils decreased both absolutely and relatively. Turning to the various divisions of institutions, Koran schools and the higher Persian and Arabic schools increased in number and had a larger attendance of pupils, and elementary vernacular schools also increased, but the public schools, both English and vernacular, made no progress. From the materials at hand, it cannot be said that in this Division the tendency so noticeable elsewhere for the English schools to gain at the expense of the vernacular, is operating: rather there appears to be a general stagnation in educational matters.

12. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The number of both in-patients and out-patients decreased, and the income of the various institutions was much less than in the previous year. Private subscriptions increased by Rs. 2,000, but the municipalities contributed Rs. 4,000 and the District Boards Rs. 3,000 less. No explanation has been offered in the Commissioner's report for this, though it appears from the appendix that the most economical municipality was Monghyr, which was compelled to considerably reduce its grant for female education also. Purnea remains, as last year, undesirably conspicuous by the possession of four dispensaries only. It is a most unhealthy district, where they should be very numerous; but private liberality, if it flows at all, seeks other channels. It is understood, however, that the District Magistrate has now prepared a scheme for increasing the number of dispensaries, and it is to be hoped that his efforts will meet with success. In the Sonthal Parganas Raja Sites Chandra Pande provided a dispensary at Pakaur, which is likely to be of great utility The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner that, with the exception of the Sonthal Parganas, the districts are deficient in these institutions, and that the local bodies are not doing as much to remove the deficiency as may be reasonably expected of them.

13. *Local Self-Government Institutions.*—The municipalities appear to have worked fairly well, save in the case of Bhagalpur, in which, however, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Ritchie, the Chairman, some improvement in collections has resulted. Some of them are very tiny, the total expenditure of Old Malda being about Rs. 300 a month, with which it must be conceded, little can be done. The Chairman of Colgong and the Vice-Chairmen of Monghyr and Purnea are reported to have done good work.

The District Board of Monghyr accumulated a large surplus, partly through the inactivity of its late District Engineer; and Malda, spending Rs. 83,000, left off with a balance of Rs. 23,000. As has been noticed in other Divisions, the state of the Local Boards leaves much to be desired.

14. *Conduct of zamindars.*—There is little to note on this subject. The maliks of Bhagalpur are reported to have behaved well: and the Maharaja Bahadur of Sonbarsa, Rai Ganpat Singh Bahadur and Babu Narpat Singh of Harawat, and Mahashay Tarak Nath Ghosh are eulogised for their benevolence and public spirit. Some of the zamindars of Monghyr are reported to be endeavouring to raise rents in anticipation of the record-of-rights. Elsewhere there is little that calls for comment, though the alleged connection between dacoity and the collection of rents in Purnea is occupying the attention of Government.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Carstairs for their administration of the Division during the year. Extracts from the report are herewith published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extracts from the General Administration Report of the Bhagalpur Division for 1898-99.

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III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

21. The statement given below shews the rainfall and outturn of the crops in each district of this Division last year:—

District.	Rainfall.		Outturn of crops according to American system of notation.			Remarks.
	Average of 10 years.	In 1898-99.	*Bhadoi.*	Winter rice.	*Rabi.*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monghyr ...	49·87	54·41	89	100	...	The figures in column 2 are taken from the Bengal Administration Report; those in column 3 from the district reports; those in columns 4 and 5 from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture's final reports. Final forecast of the *rabi* crop has not been received from the Director of Land Records.
Bhagalpur ...	49·28	60·61	106	100	...	
Purnea ...	58·85	72·37	85	78	...	
Malda ...	53·79	57·07	98	94	...	
Sonthal Parganas	58·11	57·02	90	109	...	
Divisional average	53·98	60·29	93	96	...	

Monghyr.

22. The average total rainfall of the district was 54·41 inches, against 51·74 and 41·80 in the two preceding years. The rainfall was fairly distributed throughout the district. As a natural consequence, the outturn of almost all the crops during the year was abundant and much beyond that of the preceding year. The *bhadoi* crop would have given a larger outturn had not damage been done on low lands by the floods of the Ganges. The poppy crop promised well in the beginning, but latterly it was partially damaged by hailstorms and west wind.

Bhagalpur.

23. The rainfall of this district last year was much above the average, being 60·61 inches against 49·78 and 39·53 in the two preceding years. There was a great local distribution of rain; it varied from 72·30 inches at Bhagalpur to 52·24 inches at Supaul. The September fall was abnormally heavy, being 22·27 inches, or more than a third of the total for the whole year. This unequal distribution, though to a certain extent it affected the winter paddy, did much good to the *rabi* crops, which all round yielded an outturn above the average. The total yield of the district of all the crops is said to be more than the local requirements and left a large surplus for export.

Purnea.

24. The rainfall of this district was 72·37 inches against 72·59 and 52·93 of the two preceding years. The highest rainfall was 82·44 at Kishanganj and the lowest 66·34 in Purnea. The distribution was not quite satisfactory. In April it was slightly deficient, in May and June fair, in July and August the fall was excessive, September had an abnormal fall, but in October there was less rain than usual, while from November to March there was little or no rain, the result being that food-crops were not so good as in 1897-98. Stocks, however, remained from the preceding year, and the people in general felt no want.

The outturn of *bhadoi* paddy was not favourable owing to the rainfall, while the crop was on the ground, being short. The winter paddy was also much affected owing to the unseasonable rainfall, the average outturn being 78 per cent. against 98 per cent. in the preceding year. A few timely showers, however, favoured the growth of the *rabi* crops. Potatoes, which are extensively cultivated in this district, did not succeed this year. The sugar-cane did well, the average outturn being 98 per cent. Of the non-food-crops in the district, the most important are jute and indigo. The former was to a great extent replaced by *bhadoi* paddy, owing to the bad price fetched by jute in the previous year. For the latter the weather was very seasonable: there being no floods, all the crops sown on diara lands could be gathered, and the result was a normal outturn over a much larger area than usual.

Malda.

25. The rainfall of the district of Malda was 57·07 inches against 54·17 and 44·81 of the two preceding years. The average is taken from the four rainfall-recording station of the district. The rainfall was seasonable as well as abundant and well distributed throughout the year, the result being a good outturn of crops to the great relief of the poor. The *bhadoi* paddy was fully up to the average, being cent. per cent., while the winter rice, the principal crop of the district, was little below the average, 94 per cent. Added to this the wheat crop, the next in importance as food-supply to the rice crop, has been a bumper one, being 112 per cent. Indian-corn produced a full crop. There was a heavy shower of rain in October, which was beneficial to the cold-weather crops. The *rabi* pulses also yielded an average crop. The outturn of mangoes, an important crop of the district, was excellent, superior to any that had been seen for many years past. The outturn of jute and indigo was fair and the growth of mulberry plants as good as usual. "On the whole," the Collector writes, "the past year from an agricultural point of view has been a good one."

Sonthal Parganas.

26. The average rainfall of the district was 57·02 inches against 54·52 and 45·53 in the two preceding years. There was copious rain in the critical time of September and October, while at the ploughing season also a fair amount of rain fell, the result being that crops generally yielded an excellent outturn, winter rice and Indian-corn being especially good.

27. It may be said generally of the Division that the weather was favourable, the rainfall fairly distributed, and the crops excellent.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

28. The general health of the district of Monghyr during the year under report showed a marked improvement over that of the preceding year, although that year was much healthier than the one preceding it. The total number of deaths registered was 48,737 against 66,483. The decrease occurred under every head. There were a few cases of cholera in every thana in the district, except in the Jamalpur Municipality and thana, in which no deaths from that disease were recorded. The months of the highest mortality from cholera were May and June. Small-pox was also more or less prevalent throughout the district, except in Jamalpur, where no deaths from small-pox were recorded. As usual fever caused the largest number of deaths, viz. 38,243, but this number was 18,000 less than in 1896. The death-rate in the whole district from all causes was 23·9 per thousand of population as compared with 32·6 in the preceding year.

29. In Bhagalpur 53,283 deaths were registered against 60,932 in the previous year, and the death-rate per thousand was 26·2 against 29·9. There was a decrease under each head, except cholera. The death-rate per thousand from this disease rose from 1·5 in 1897 to 2·2 in 1898. There was a marked improvement in the health of the town of Bhagalpur, the deaths within the Municipality being only 1,652 against 2,228 in the preceding year, and the death-rate per mille 24 against 30·2. The average death-rate of the five preceding years is reported to have been 36·5.

30. The health of Purnea, which, as stated in former reports, is a swampy district and to a great extent under water for three months of the year from the floods of the Kosi and Mahanadi, did not improve like that of other districts. The health of the Purnea town, however, was more satisfactory than in the previous year, but that of the Kishanganj town was not so. Malarial fever generally prevailed in the months of November, December, and January, and caused a larger mortality than in the other months of the year. The period from June to September was comparatively healthier. During the hot months of March, April, and May cholera broke out in the Araria subdivision. It began sporadically in the month of January, became epidemic in March, and subsided in June. A Hospital Assistant was engaged by the District Board and deputed to the localities affected. There was another outbreak of cholera in thana Dhamdaha, but it did not last long. A Hospital Assistant paid by the District Board was also sent there to afford medical aid. These outbreaks of cholera are attributed to the filthy habits of the people, to unwholesome food, and to a bad water-supply from pools and ponds. There was an outbreak of small-pox in Saifganj-Katihar Railway Junction and Manihari in April and May, and vaccinators were employed to stamp out the disease by vaccination and re-vaccination. An enquiry was made during the year by Captain E. Harold Brown, Civil Surgeon of Purnea, regarding the peculiar type of fever called "Kala Dukh," which prevailed in the north-east portion of that district, and a detailed report was submitted by him. Both the Civil Surgeon of Purnea and the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal are of opinion that the disease is only neglected malaria. The Sanitary Commissioner also doubts whether it is really contagious. The matter has been referred to an expert for finding out the true cause of the disease. The number of deaths registered during the year in the Purnea district was 63,614 against 62,018, giving a death-rate of 32·7 against 31·8 per mille in 1897. The death-rate in the town of Purnea, however, was 31· against 33·4. The average death-rate of the last ten years in this district is reported as 29·5.

31. The general health of the district of Malda was decidedly better during the year, the registered mortality being 25,927 against 27,402 in the year before, giving a ratio of 31 8 per mille against 33·6. The most prevalent disease was fever, which accounted for 23,986 deaths against 21,905 in the preceding year. The mortality from cholera showed a marked decrease, there being 100 deaths only against 3,129.

32. Twenty-six thousand nine hundred and one deaths were registered in the Sonthal Parganas against 50,871 in the preceding year, or 15·3 against 29 per thousand. The Deputy Commissioner writes:—

"The decrease is most remarkable, and is equally spread over all subdivisions of the district. While, no doubt, there is, as there always has been, defective registration, the difference between the years 1897 and 1898 is to be mainly accounted for by the greater healthiness of the latter."

The figures, I fear, disclose very bad registration. The Deputy Commissioner, however, writes—

"We had a great immunity from cholera and very little malarious fever."

It must also be borne in mind that the increased death-rate in 1897 was also attributed to famine.

33. It has come to my notice since the close of the year that in a village in the Dumka subdivision the villagers ate the carcasses of cattle which died of anthrax, and suffered from a severe kind of blood-poisoning, from which one child died.

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V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

39. Having joined the Division since the close of the year under report, I have no personal knowledge of the condition of the people, but take the following from the reports submitted by the District Officers. The year, however, was one of plenty, and the people were, on the whole, well off. The drain upon their resources caused by the famine was to some extent replenished, and their condition assumed a brighter aspect.

Monghyr.

40. In this district there was an abundant crop, sufficient not only to maintain the people, but also to replenish their exhausted stocks.

The price of food-grains did not, however, fall as low as might have been expected in a year of bumper crops. Mr. Marriott writes:—

"There has been a marked improvement in the condition of the wealthy classes evinced by the fact that ornaments of gold are generally displacing the silver ornaments formerly worn by the women, who, it is said, now look down upon the latter as indicative of limited means and inferior taste. The increase in the amount of marriage dowry, compulsory as well as optional, tells of increased wealth amongst this class. A similar improvement, though on a smaller scale, is discernible in the condition of the middle and lower classes. The majority of the middle class, who have not sufficient lands to depend upon for their livelihood, flock to seek Government and railway employment."

Mr. Marriott observes:—

"The poorest class live in dirty hovels, and have but one meal of coarse grain at night, living entirely upon the season's fruits and uncooked food during the day.

"The number of this class who depend on their manual labour for their daily support found sufficient employment in cultivation and in labour on the railways."

With food at low prices the labouring class was better off than it had been for some years past The Collector writes—

"On the whole, the material condition of the people appears to be rising, for in the markets one may observe an increase in articles of luxury both of European and native manufacture. Shoes of European make or manufacture are gradually taking the place of the cheap country-made shoes, whilst the use of shirts and coats appears to be spreading and to be taking the place of the two pieces of cloth—one for the lower and the other for the upper part of the body. It is said that there is a marked increase in the demand for the services of washermen, and this no doubt indicates that more money is being spent in dress and that greater care is bestowed on it."

Bhagalpur.

41. All the important food staples were unusually cheap owing to the good harvest, and, as a result, all classes of people were well off. The September floods caused much damage to houses in parts of North Bhagalpur, but the year, generally speaking, was one of material prosperity.

Purnea.

42. The sickly appearance of the people in most parts of the district is due to the feverishness of the climate, and not to want of food. Landless labourers are rarely met with in this district. On the contrary, the supply of labour is not equal to the demand. Cultivators who want their surplus lands cultivated for them usually lease them out to men of the labouring classes on the *adhi* or crop-sharing system.

Malda.

43. The condition of the people of this district at the commencement of the year was far from satisfactory. In spite of the good crops prices did not fall so much as was expected, owing to heavy exports to the eastern districts. When the *dudoi* crops came on to the market, prices fell to their normal level, and from that time onward things improved. The heavy rainfall in October insured a good winter rice crop, followed by a bumper *rabi* harvest. Prices fell, and prospects were brighter than they had been for many months past, and the agricultural population has almost recovered from the effects of the late scarcity. The middle class with small fixed incomes are said to have had at first a bad time. The Collector reports that speaking generally the condition of the people at large at the close of the year was all that could be desired.

Sonthal Parganas.

44. The Deputy Commissioner writes—

"Last year was one of abundant crops and plenty, and the people therefore think themselves prosperous and happy. Such a wedding season and such drumming have not been known for years."

He adds—

"This will last till next harvest, and then we shall have pinching I would like to see some amendment of the general curse, improvidence, and hope that some thing will be done before next famine comes to push it further back. We have done nothing yet, and the second good year is past. The obvious remedies in the hands of Government are water storage and good communication, and perhaps grain banks. Much can and should be, but little has been, done in this district with these."

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Monghyr.

45. As in the previous year, emigrants were registered in the districts of Monghyr and the Sonthal Parganas. Those registered in Monghyr under the Inland Emigration Act numbered 81 against 369 and 450 in 1897-98 and 1896-97, respectively. Of these 31 were males, 19 females, and 31 dependants. None were registered under the Colonial Emigration Act. As reported in previous years, there are no depôts, sub-depôts, or rest-houses in this district. There are only two shelters for *sardari* emigrants—one at Monghyr and the other at Lakhisarai. No criminal case connected with emigration occurred during the year.

Bhagalpur.

46. There are no depôts for inland emigration in the district. Very few labourers are recruited for service in Assam. In one case a licensed recruiter was convicted for forcibly trying to recruit a boy. His license has been withdrawn. Of the three depôts in the town under the Colonial Emigration Act, one has recently been closed.

Purnea.

47. There is no regular emigration from or immigration into this district. Under the head Immigration the Collector mentions that lately there has been no immigration of Sonthals to his district, probably because superior inducements are offered by the tea gardens of Assam. It is reported that a large number of coolies passed through Katihar on their way to labour districts in Assam, and difficulty was experienced in finding proper accommodation for them.

Malda.

48. As reported in previous years, emigration is unknown to the people of the district. The labouring classes find plenty of employment in the fields and in the manufacture of silk both in European and native filatures, and are therefore averse to leave their houses and to seek work elsewhere. As regards immigration, the Collector states that up-country labourers come to the district in the cold season and find employment as harvesters, thatchers, road coolies, and domestic servants.

There are some Sonthal colonies in the *Barinda* part of the district in the jurisdiction of thanas Gajole, Gomastapur, Old Malda, and Nawabganj. Their number, it is said, is gradually increasing, but no reliable statistics are available.

Sonthal Parganas.

49. There was, as is only to be expected, a marked decrease in the number of emigrants to tea gardens during the year under report compared with 1897-98. The total number registered under the Inland Emigration Act was 130, consisting of 42 males, 43 females, and 45 dependants. The falling off from 670 in the previous year was the natural reaction after the famine activity. Only 137 emigrants were registered under the Sonthal Emigration scheme against 2,038 in the year before. Besides these, 419 coolies were sent to the Lushai Hills for Government work, 192 to the Calcutta Corporation, and 200 for local work to Barisal in East Bengal. There were 28 cases of offences against emigrant coolies, of which 20 were disposed of; 17 of these were for cheating, 1 for wrongful confinement, and 2 for kidnapping; 5 cases were not brought to trial, and 3 remained pending at the close of the year. The increase in the number of cases, the Deputy Commissioner thinks, "seems to indicate a renewal of the pressure which last year's report denoted to have been eased."

Mr. Carstairs writes—

"We cannot tell what is done by free recruiters, and I should very much like to see initial registration in the recruiting district by all who recruit as a business insisted on. We have still the consequences of emigration in the shape of deserted and starving wives and families, children and husbands, abandoned by mothers and wives, and the lost peace and self-respect of families forced on our attention every now and then. This cannot be right or necessary."

50. As practically there is a general consensus of opinion about the need of initial registration, it is to be hoped that now no long time will elapse before it is made compulsory. The fact of families abandoned by the bread-winner is not confined to the Sonthal Parganas alone, as a visit to our English workhouses will bring into prominent notice.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

51. Taking the Division as a whole, the prices of all the three staple food-grains, viz., wheat, rice, and gram, were considerably lower than they were in the last fortnight of March 1898. The price of salt remained the same.

Monghyr.

52. In speaking of the low price of food-grains, the Collector says—

"No doubt stocks are now all replenished and the supply for export ample."

Bhagalpur.

53. As a result of good harvests there was a marked improvement in the year under review, especially in the prices of wheat and gram.

Purnea.

54. Compared with the figures of the two preceding years, the average price of common rice has fallen considerably. In 1896-97 the price of common rice was 9½ seers a rupee, and in 1897-98 it was 15⅝ seers a rupee, while in 1898-99 it fell to 18 seers a rupee. Wheat was selling in the beginning of the year under review at 12 seers per rupee, which is a considerable improvement over the preceding year. The decrease in the price of this grain is due to good crops, as well as to a more extended cultivation in all parts of the district.

Malda.

55. As in the whole Division generally, so in this district, wheat, rice, and gram were cheaper than in the preceding year. In the last fortnight of March 1899 these grains sold at 18, 20, and 22 seers a rupee, as compared with 12½, 14, and 8 seers a rupee, respectively, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Sonthal Parganas.

56. The prices of the chief articles of food locally produced were considerably lower than those of the preceding year and only about half those of the year before. In this district there are variations in the prices in different parts of it. Wheat and gram were cheapest in Rajmahal and Pakour, where they are mainly produced. Gram was also cheap in Godda, where it is largely grown, and in Dumka. Rice was dearest in Godda and Rajmahal and cheapest in the south and west of the district.

Prices of labour.

57. An examination of the statements submitted by the District Officers shows that in Monghyr there has been a slight rise in the rates of wages of superior and common masons and of common blacksmiths. In the Sonthal Parganas also there has been an increase in the rates of the daily wages of superior and common masons, superior and common carpenters and of superior blacksmiths. But the minimum daily wages of women and boys in this district fell from 1 anna 6 pies to 1 anna 3 pies and from 1 anna to 6 pies, respectively. The maxima, however, remained the same, viz. 2 annas for women and 1 anna 6 pies for boys.

During the harvesting of *rabi* crops ordinary labourers from other districts flock to Monghyr, and this supply prevents any noticeable rise in wages. Such rise as takes place at that time takes the form of an increase in the payment in kind. For instance, the labourer sometimes gets 1 out of 12 bundles reaped by him instead of 1 out of 16 bundles, the more ordinary rate.

The rise in the rates of wages noticed above is, Mr. Carstairs says, chiefly due to emigration, which has competed with local employers of labour. Emigration and local employers alike have, however, not fared as well as usual on account of the abundant harvest. Another cause of the reduced labour supply has, in his opinion, been the stoppage of the improvident alienation of *jote* lands by raiyats, which so frequently ended by their dropping into the landless class. On the subject of a rise in the rate of wages the Deputy Commissioner writes—

"Before there is an actual change of rates there is a time of pressure, when employers try to keep to the old rates and find they cannot get workers for the money. I observe a good deal of this here at present."

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

Monghyr.

58. The area under poppy cultivation was 29,420 bighas and the outturn of opium 2,470 maunds against 29,508 bighas and 2,232 maunds in the previous year. Thus a less area gave a larger outturn. Had it not been for a severe hailstorm on the 11th February 1899 the outturn would have been larger still. The loss from it is estimated at 500 to 600 maunds of opium. The outturn of indigo in the six factories which have supplied information was 4,473 maunds. In 1897-98 the outturn in the seven factories which furnished information was 2,924 maunds. Taking the yield of the six factories for the two years of comparison, it is seen that there was a general increase in the outturn, but poor prices prevailed during the year under report. The large fall off in the price of indigo is a matter of grave concern to all those connected with indigo business. If the price does not rise, many factories will have to be closed, as some in this Division were worked last year at a loss. Molasses, hides, ghee, and saltpetre were largely manufactured and prepared in this district and exported to Calcutta and other places. Ebony boxes, walking-sticks, brackets and fancy articles made of straw were, as usual, manufactured in the Sadar subdivision. Last year only 443 guns and pistols of local manufacture were exported to Calcutta and the eastern districts against 3,013 the year before. The demand still exists on account of their cheapness. Of minor manufactures of this district there are two kinds of cheap coarse cloth which find favour with the poorer classes only.

Bhagalpur.

59. The manufacture of *tassar* and *bafta* cloths, which at one time was a very thriving industry, is at present confined to a few families within the Municipality of Bhagalpur, with whom it constitutes the sole means of subsistence. The manufacture of indigo is, like other districts, not flourishing here, if it is not actually declining. The number of factories was 21 and the total outturn of indigo 1,413 maunds only, valued at Rs. 1,99,289, against 1,867 maunds valued at Rs. 2,54,575 in the preceding year. One factory in the Banka subdivision was not worked during the year; in another there was nominal work, and a third did not send in information regarding its working. The season was not favourable for indigo. Statistics are not available to show the extent of the manufacture of molasses and the production of *ghee*. Nothing unusual has been reported regarding them. Other manufactures of minor importance were iron and brass utensils and coarse cloth in all parts of the district and lac *churis* in the Sadar and Banka subdivisions.

Purnea.

60. The principal manufactures of the district are indigo, country cloth, blankets, brassware, carpentry, gunny-bags, mats, molasses and *bidri*ware. There was a normal outturn of indigo over a much larger area than usual. The country cloths, which are used chiefly by the lower classes of the people, on account of their durability and cheapness, are being replaced by machine-made European piece-goods. The blanket-making industry is carried on by the *Gareris* of Katihar, a class of people who keep flocks of sheep. The blankets turned out by them are rough, but durable. The supply is insufficient to meet the local demand and the price is high. The brassware and *bidri*ware manufacture is fast declining. The latter industry is confined to a few families in the Purnea city and Kasba. The manufacture of cart wheels is the chief industry in carpentry. Gunny-bags and mats are exported largely from the district. The manufacture of molasses is very extensively carried on in the Kishanganj subdivision. There are large depôts of sugarcane-pressing mills belonging to Messrs. Renwick and Company which are let out at a daily rate of 12 to 13 annas each. Molasses are chiefly exported to Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and the Morung in Nipal.

Malda.

61. The chief articles of manufacture are silk, including the various kinds of piece-goods made of silk and silk and cotton mixed, indigo, and brass and bell-metal utensils. Besides the two European silk factories there are numerous native silk filatures in different parts of the district. The two European factories produced

37,615 lbs. of silk of the estimated value of Rs. 2,73,736 against 47,202 lbs. of the estimated value of Rs. 3,03,233 in the preceding year. The estimated value of the silk produced in the native filatures was Rs. 10,00,000 against Rs. 9,00,000 in the year before. The estimated value of the silk piece-goods manufactured by the natives was Rs. 40,000 against Rs. 30,000 in the preceding year. There were six indigo factories. The seventh was not worked during the year. The outturn of indigo is said to have been below the average. The value of the brass and bell-metal utensils manufactured was estimated at Rs. 43,600 against Rs. 30,000. Saltpetre is manufactured in this district on a very small scale. The outturn of the year was estimated at 14 maunds only, which was sold locally for the preparation of fireworks.

Sonthal Parganas.

62. There were 14 indigo factories working in the district during the year, and their outturn was 577 maunds valued at Rs. 70,537. Molasses are made to a small extent for local consumption, and iron smelting also survives, but is insignificant. Cheap lac armlets for local use are also made. Hand-woven cotton cloth is made in every part of the district, but chiefly on the east side.

Mines.

63. Three mica mines were worked in the district of Monghyr, and the total output of mica was 18·26 tons. In the preceding year five mines were worked yielding 29 tons of mica. The average number of people employed was 141 against 373 in the preceding year.

The slate quarries in the district of Monghyr continued to be worked by Messrs. Ambler and Company. The quantity quarried during the year was 1,770,359 cubic feet in different shapes. In the district of Bhagalpur lime-making from *kankar* dug out of the soil, though not conducted on any extensive scale, is a paying industry in the neighbourhood of Colgong, and one of the many hills in that locality is being quarried for ballast for the Hajipur-Katihar Railway extension across the Ganges.

Four coal mines were worked in the Sonthal Parganas whose united output was 1,847 tons against 2,879 tons in the year before. On an average 77 hands were employed daily. The principal coal mine is now in the Jamtara subdivision, in the south-east part of which a most promising coal-field has been found, but owing to want of communications it has not yet been developed.

The quantity of stone quarried in the Rajmahal and Pakour subdivisions, so far as reports show, was 70,705 tons.

A small business in clay and lime is carried on near Rajmahal.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

64. In compiling statistics under this head for the year under review the instructions conveyed in the Government Statistical Department order No. 787, dated the 17th November last, have been strictly observed. From the returns supplied by the Railway Audit Offices the District Officers have prepared and submitted two statements showing the import and export traffic of their districts. These are submitted as appendices to the report bearing Nos. I to X. The Divisional statements of imports and exports, prepared in the same form as the district statements and numbered XI and XII, are also appended. Two more statements (XIII and XIV) of exports and imports with regard to the trade of the Division with Calcutta, prepared from the monthly statements published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, are annexed.

65. There was no change in the trade routes. Almost all the important trade centres enjoy facilities of export and import by rail, river or road.

The bulk of the trade of the Division is carried by rail; the river steamers and country boats dealing with a comparatively smaller amount of traffic.

The principal articles of trade during the year under review were—

Exports.—Rice, paddy, wheat, gram and pulses, other food-grains, jute (raw), oil-seeds, sugar (unrefined), and tobacco (unmanufactured).

Imports.—Rice, gunny-bags, sugar (unrefined), European piece goods, salt, kerosine oil, and coal and coke.

66. The following table shows in a combined form for last two years the total traffic in 26 principal articles of merchandise imported into and exported from this Division by rail, steamer and country boats :—

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.								EXPORTS.							
	By rail.		By river.		By canal.		Total.		By rail.		By river.		By canal.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	6,79,902	1,07,953	1,708	1,812	...	...	6,81,610	1,09,765	11,63,504	9,75,317	897	510	...	...	11,64,401	9,75,827
Paddy ...	3,25,628	90,704	4,324	42	...	...	3,29,952	90,836	5,32,652	3,53,766	210	93	...	...	5,32,862	3,54,059
Wheat ...	8,871	9,522	239	...	...	...	9,110	9,522	1,13,718	6,19,916	5	1,795	...	...	1,13,723	6,21,711
Gram and pulses.	38,080	25,157	1,883	1,491	...	...	39,963	26,648	14,08,283	12,06,104	2,177	408	...	...	15,00,460	12,06,562
Other food-grains.	70,716	6,059	25	92	...	...	70,741	6,151	13,24,683	6,74,364	255	1,097	...	...	13,24,937	6,75,461
Jute, raw ...	1,499	531	2,039	2,556	...	...	3,538	3,087	11,50,260	6,90,406	1,227	7,015	...	...	11,51,487	6,97,421
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Gunny-bags ...	1,34,619	120,999	7,000	251	...	...	141,619	121,214	22,301	18,317	...	800	...	...	22,301	19,117
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Linseed ...	1,155	42,978	2,706	...	...	...	3,859	43,378	5,63,471	8,64,365	2,316	2,843	...	...	5,65,781	8,67,408
Mustard seed	5,916	15,093	54	...	...	...	5,970	15,093	12,11,924	9,11,757	26,502	25,612	800	...	12,39,226	9,37,369
Tea, Indian ...	388	173	...	...	...	...	388	173	194	2	...	440	...	...	194	442
Cotton, raw ...	18,236	15,047	...	...	...	...	18,236	15,047	2,410	1,906	...	...	...	...	2,410	1,906
Silk, raw ...	459	1,085	...	...	...	...	459	1,085	4,326	3,335	182	440	...	...	4,487	3,775
Sugar, refined	26,142	20,312	100	...	...	...	26,242	20,312	4,613	4,715	...	58	...	...	4,613	4,773
Sugar, unrefined.	1,73,575	1,61,907	273	375	...	...	1,73,848	1,62,282	77,978	1,07,033	90	540	...	...	78,068	1,07,573
Tobacco, manufactured.	1,058	934	...	...	...	...	1,058	934	538	1,053	7,585	...	...	...	8,123	1,053
Tobacco, unmanufactured.	46,397	31,510	...	...	...	...	46,397	31,510	2,44,486	2,75,410	3,083	16,209	...	...	2,47,569	2,91,619
Indigo ...	353	102	...	...	...	...	353	102	12,057	18,358	...	...	...	...	12,057	18,358
Cotton piece-goods, European, in bales.	2,26,640	2,30,716	4	...	...	...	226,690	2,30,716	587	606	...	...	...	...	587	606
Cotton piece-goods, European, in boxes.	1,180	4,580	...	...	...	...	1,180	4,580	120	98	...	...	...	...	120	98
Cotton piece-goods, Indian, in bales.	14,519	13,693	...	...	...	...	14,519	13,693	3,210	3,249	...	...	...	...	3,210	3,249
Cotton piece-goods, Indian, in boxes.	159	56	...	...	...	...	159	56	19	111	...	...	...	...	19	111
Cotton twist, European.	3,191	4,330	...	...	...	...	3,191	4,330	2	125	...	...	...	...	2	125
Cotton twist, Indian.	56,238	60,523	...	...	...	...	56,238	60,523	187	349	...	...	...	...	187	349
Salt ...	10,37,250	10,12,663	52	14,185	...	...	10,37,302	10,26,848	8,133	5,091	...	...	...	...	8,133	5,091
Kerosine oil ...	1,74,425	1,89,773	...	1,840	125	...	1,74,550	1,91,613	1,502	856	...	...	...	...	1,502	856
Coal and coke	36,48,347	41,45,185	16,570	31,906	...	...	36,64,917	41,77,091	7,348	24,906	9,835	12,787	...	...	17,183	37,693
Total ...	65,60,308	61,99,466	29,977	54,200	125	...	65,90,410	62,53,765	79,26,523	67,43,628	54,668	69,873	800	...	79,81,391	68,13,501
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	134,619	120,999	7,000	251	...	...	141,619	121,214	22,301	18,317	...	800	...	...	22,301	19,117

It will be seen that the total imports by rail during the year, excluding "gunny-bags" (the figures of which have been given in numbers), amounted to 61,99,466 maunds, against 65,60,308 maunds imported in 1897-98.

67. The exports by rail were 67,43,628 maunds, against 79,26,523 maunds exported in the preceding year.

In statement XVI A of 1897-98 the figures for gunny-bags were included, hence the difference. Taking the Division as a whole, its trade by rail, river and canal amounted during the year to 1,30,67,266 maunds, of which the imports were 62,53,765 and exports 68,13,501 maunds. The exports thus exceeded enormously the imports, the difference being 5,59,736 maunds. A comparison of the figures, however, for the past two years shows that, as was to be expected, there was a considerable falling off in the total volume of trade during the past year, the exports falling off from 79,81,391 to 68,13,501 maunds and the imports from 65,90,410 to 62,53,765 maunds.

Imports.

68. In imports the decrease under the head of rice, paddy and other food-grains was marked, and was moderate in the case of gunny-bags, cotton (raw), sugar, tobacco and piece-goods (Indian). On the other hand, there was a considerable increase

in the imports of kerosine oil and coal and coke. The figures for the two years are given in the table below :—

Names of articles.	Imports.		Increase or decrease.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	6,81,610	1,09,165	−5,72,445
Paddy	3,29,952	90,836	−2,39,116
Other food-grains	70,741	6,151	− 64,590
	No.	No.	No.
Gunny bags	141,619	121,214	− 20,405
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cotton, raw	18,236	15,047	− 3,189
Sugar, refined	26,242	20,312	− 5,930
Do., unrefined	1,73,848	1,62,282	− 11,566
Tobacco	47,455	32,444	− 15,011
Cotton piece-goods (Indian) ...	14,678	13,749	− 929
Kerosine oil	1,74,550	1,91,613	+ 17,063
Coal and coke	36,64,917	41,77,091	+5,12,174

The decrease in the imports of food-grains was expected, as the stocks were replenished in the preceding year, and the price of food-grains in the Division fell. The crops in the Division were plentiful, and there was no need anywhere of any large imports for local consumption.

In the beginning of 1897-98 the imports continued in certain parts of the Division, as the prices were still high.

The decrease in gunny-bags, tobacco, and sugar is attributed to the enforcement of stringent Plague precautions, which stood in the way of the local dealers freely importing them from Calcutta and other places. I am not sure, however, how far this reason affected injuriously the trade on such articles, though it did to a certain extent.

The falling off in cotton (raw) and piece-goods (Indian) is, as usual attributed to the fact that European piece-goods on account of their cheapness are fast replacing the country-made articles.

The large increase in the imports of kerosine oil and coal and coke is due to the growing popularity of the former on account of its cheapness, and in the case of the latter partly to the construction of the Bengal-North-Western and Hajipur-Katihar Railway extension lines, as also to the growing popularity of coke as fuel for domestic uses.

Exports.

69. As regards exports, the decrease was marked in rice, paddy, gram and pulse, other food grains and jute (raw), while there was a very considerable increase in wheat, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

Names of articles.	Year 1897-98.	Year 1898-99.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	11,64,391	9,75,827	−1,88,564
Paddy	5,32,862	3,54,059	−1,78,803
Gram and pulse	15,00,460	12,06,562	−2,93,898
Other food-grains	13,24,937	6,75,461	−6,49,476
Jute, raw	11,51,487	6,97,421	−4,54,066
Wheat	1,13,723	6,21,711	+5,07,988

The abnormally large exports of rice, paddy and other food-grains, which took place in the beginning of 1897-98, and the consequent exhaustion of the stocks, account for the falling off in the exports in these articles during the year under review. During 1897-98 about 50,284 maunds of grain and pulse were exported from the Sonthal Parganas alone to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, against 703 maunds exported in 1898-99. The trade of this district with Burdwan, however, rose from 2,45,408 maunds to 2,69,138 maunds and Calcutta, including Howrah, took 2,07,531 maunds, against 1,74,690 maunds in 1897-98.

The great fall in the export of jute is due to the fact that the cultivation of this crop was discouraged in the year under report by the very poor prices of this staple which prevailed in the preceding year.

Wheat is not much used for local consumption in this Division. The bulk of the produce is exported, the major portion of it going to Calcutta. The especially good harvest of this crop increased the export during the year under report.

On the whole the decrease in the total import and export traffic was the natural consequences of a better season.

Trade with Calcutta.

70. Statements Nos. XIII and XIV show exports to, and imports from Calcutta.

So far as the exports are concerned there was an increase, due probably to the better outturn of crops, in the case of linseed, other food-grains, sugar, tobacco (manufactured), coal and coke, and indigo and a decrease in all other articles.

In the import trade the increase is noticeable in all the articles mentioned in Statement No. XIV.

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XIII.—CRIME.

80. As was to be expected in a year of good crops, cognizable offences fell from 23,544 in 1897 to 18,501 in 1898, and non-cognizable crime increased, the number of cases being 13,525 under this class last year against 12,557 in the preceding year. The percentage of non-cognizable cases rose from 34·8 to 42·2. This increase was general, but especially high in the Sonthal Parganas, where it rose from 29·3 to 45·2 in the period under review. The Deputy Commissioner writes that the increase was owing to people having more means and time to fight out their quarrels than in the year before.

In 1897 there was an abnormal increase of thefts and burglaries owing to scarcity; with a plentiful crop their number decreased considerably last year.

81. In Purnea the number of dacoities rose from 16 to 30. The large increase of this serious crime formed the subject of special correspondence with Government. Special measures have been taken to suppress and detect these offences, and the District Magistrate, Mr. O'Brien, is paying much attention to this matter. Many of the dacoities are false, while many are the outcome of zamindari disputes, and some seem got up by the police themselves. In the district of Bhagalpur there were nine cases of professional dacoity north of the Ganges. No convictions were obtained. The offences were committed by local men with the help of their friends in the Nepal Terai. The District Magistrate's proposal that the police officers on each side of the border should meet and consult each other was rejected by the Nepal Darbar, but at the same time the Darbar have helped us in the Morang, where the Purnea and Darjeeling districts meet.

82. The number of cases declared intentionally false fell from 769 to 711, but the percentage of false cases rose from 3·2 to 3·8. Monghyr continues to have the largest number of false cases, 287, but in 16 only were there prosecutions for false complaints.

83. There was a marked falling off in the number of cases (from 81 to 41) in which compensation was awarded under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, in all the districts of the Division, except Purnea. This fact has not been noticed by the District Officers concerned. This section should be made more use of.

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XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

93. The statement below shows the work done by both Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates:—

District.	Number of cases disposed of by Magistrates.		Number of witnesses examined.		Number of persons tried.		Proportion of conviction of persons to persons tried.		Remarks.
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
By Stipendiary Magistrates.									
Monghyr	2,271	2,350	9,887	8,823	3,657	3,803	51·94	51·68	
Bhagalpur	2,600	2,226	10,231	7,754	3,557	3,014	63·05	59·75	
Purnea	1,748	1,859	7,111	8,830	2,872	3,031	58·53	56·81	
Malda	1,058	1,109	5,736	5,879	1,547	1,545	62·51	61·79	
Sonthal Parganas	4,103	3,782	15,058	14,463	6,426	5,746	63·09	60·11	
Total ...	11,781	11,336	47,925	45,779	18,059	17,139	62·97	58·06	
By Honorary Magistrates									
Monghyr	1,481	1,329	4,195	3,988	2,102	1,820	54·85	58·18	
Bhagalpur	1,166	974	1,728	1,473	1,220	1,075	41·07	43·63	
Purnea	500	386	1,077	815	797	581	44·54	49·74	
Malda	161	234	503	637	211	297	35·54	53·19	
Sonthal Parganas	795	874	1,637	1,895	836	1,035	68·30	66·53	
Total ...	4,004	3,796	9,120	8,808	5,166	4,808	51·76	53·43	
Grand Total ...	16,147	15,131	57,115	54,587	23,225	21,997	60·40	57·48	

94. A new Bench was established at Lakhisarai in Monghyr, and some additional Honorary Magistrates were appointed there.

95. The number of cases and persons tried and of witnesses examined both by Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates decreased during the year, though Purnea and Malda did not share in the general decrease in the case of Stipendiary Magistrates and Malda and the Sonthal Parganas increased in respect of cases tried by Honorary Magistrates.

96. The proportion of convictions by Stipendiary Magistrates of persons to those tried fell off in every district, except Malda, but there was an increase of proportion of convictions by Honorary Magistrates. In Malda the proportion rose from 35 to 53. The result cannot be considered satisfactory. Monghyr especially wants looking to.

97. Two thousand three hundred and fourteen witnesses were detained by Stipendiary Magistrates for more than two days, *i.e.*, 5 per cent. The result is nearly the same (4·8) as in the preceding year. Honorary Magistrates, however, detained 703 witnesses, and their percentage rose from 6·7 in 1897 to 7·9 in 1898.

98. In 69·8 per cent. appeals against the orders of the Honorary Magistrates compared with 60·8 in the previous year, the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed. This shows a considerable improvement.

Mr. Marriott writes—

"There was a marked improvement in the work done by all classes of Magistrates during the year under report."

The result of cases tried, however, does not seem to bear out this view; although for that the police may be mainly to blame. Mr. Ritchie also writes to the same effect—

"The work of the Magistracy during the year has been quite satisfactory."

Mr. O'Brien writes that the improvement in the prompt examination of witnesses and the greater promptitude with which cases were tried are creditable to the Magistrates concerned.

99. With reference to Honorary Magistrates Mr. Marriott writes—

"These tribunals are apt to grant remands on the smallest excuse. Besides Benches often failed to form a quorum in consequence of the irregularity in attendance of some of the Honorary Magistrates."

100. It will appear, however, from statement XVI of attendance of Honorary Magistrates that many of them attended the Bench regularly, and on a large number of days they did a good amount of work. The District Officers have brought to my notice the large attendance and good work of several of them, and I annex a list of those who deserve special credit for the assistance rendered by them. Honorary Magistrates Babus Gopal Lal, Sitikant Ghose, Sivanandan Prasad Sinha, Bhuvaneswar Prashad, and Kartic Prashad Choudhuri attended last year their respective benches as many as 237, 133, 120, 220, and 130 times, respectively.

Riots.

101. There were four serious cases of rioting with fatal results in Monghyr, two of which ended in acquittal. In one of these at least Mr. O'Donnell considered the result not creditable to the police. In Bhagalpur also some serious riot cases about land resulted in acquittal, and the police, Mr. O'Donnell remarked, must share the discredit. There were six serious cases in Bhagalpur between European planters and their dependants, whilst in Monghyr several less important cases of riot were reported during the year between the raiyats on one side and the Majhoul indigo concern and the Sadanandpur factory on the other. Mr. O'Donnell was not satisfied that due measures to stop such cases in future have been taken. In his review of the police reports for last year he wrote—

"I fear prosecutions under these sections (107, 145, C.P.C.) are regarded with little favour. The decisions of the High Courts have been such that it is merely impossible to prove the probability of a riot till it actually occurs."

Sessions trials.

102. The percentage of convictions in sessions cases improved from 71·5 in 1897 to 74·1 last year. In the percentage of convictions of persons also there was a slight improvement from 56 to 57·1. The results in Purnea, however, were decidedly poor, the percentages being 62 and 37, respectively; 56 persons were acquitted in this district as against 33 convicted; whereas in Malda 41 persons were convicted and only 18 acquitted. The Purnea Magistrate explains that a large number of persons implicated in two cases were acquitted.

Remands.

103. The number of cases in which there were more than six remands decreased from 191 to 162. Monghyr still continues to show bad work in this respect; more than six remands were granted in 77 cases, and the number of cases in which there were six remands was also large, being 38 out of 68 in the whole Division. It appears, however, that the Bench Magistrates are responsible for the remands in 28 cases. Mr. Rattray as Subdivisional Officer of Jamui granted remands more than six times in ten cases. He has since been transferred to Rajshahi.

Criminal fines.

104. I give the divisional figures below:—

Year.	Balance outstanding.	Fines imposed during the year.	Total demand.	Amount collected.	Amount remitted or written off.	Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1897	21,879	79,955	1,01,834	69,494	10,604	21,736	
1898	21,736	83,347	1,05,083	72,287	11,690	21,106	

Although the amount of fines increased, the balance at the end of the year was less, but still it is very high, specially in the Sonthal Parganas and Bhagalpur. I have drawn the attention of the District Magistrates to the fact that heavy fines, which the offenders are unable to pay, should not be imposed, except under special circumstances, and have also introduced here as in other Divisions the plan of the fines for each subdivision being shown separately in the monthly return.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

105. The opening of a joint sub-registry office at Gomastapur, in the district of Malda, on the 1st April 1898, increased the number of registration offices in this Division from 30 to 31. Six of the offices were in charge of Special Sub-Registrars and 25 under Rural Sub-Registrars.

106. The total number of documents registered fell from 85,112 in 1897-98 to 69,224 in 1898-99. The decrease, which is common in all districts to nearly all classes of documents, is attributed chiefly to the year having been one of abundance following on two unfavourable years. In Monghyr "the decrease under the head 'Leases' was due to the fact that there was no special registration of leases, and kabuliyats in the larger estates as Darbhanga, Gidhour, and Khaira. In prosperous times, no doubt, the desire to buy land would in some degree weigh against the disinclination to sell. But this desire to expend money on land, &c., would be slow in having its full effect, and cannot be expected at once to counteract the consequences of full crops enabling people to hold on to what they possess."

In Purnea "the decrease is also due to there having been no extensive tenant settlements in the big parganas in the district during the year of report."

Mr. R. Carstairs, Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas, writes—

"The causes of decrease are said to be three, and all, except from a departmental point of view, are matters for congratulation—

"*1st.*—The people are realising more clearly that alienation of *jote* land by raiyats or of village land by settlement-holders to outsiders is illegal. It has always been, but the pressure has been so great that the practice has not been entirely given up.

"*2nd.*—The registration of coolie emigrants' contracts (not under the Act) has been given up, because it was found that emigrants no longer considered it equivalent to registration before a Magistrate.

"*3rd.*—The prosperous year has rendered it less necessary to borrow."

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

[*Note.*—Where the figures under this head XVII differ from those in the Annual Land Revenue Administration Report submitted to the Board of Revenue, the difference is due to the inclusion of the figures for the Sonthal Parganas, which are not included in the latter report.]

Number of estates.

107. The number of estates borne on the revenue roll rose from 15,070 to 15,164. Ninety-three estates were added by partition. Some relinquished B class lands on the chord line of the East Indian Railway were settled in the district of Bhagalpur as a separate estate under the Board's orders No. 344A, of the 16th September 1897. One estate which had been formerly removed from the revenue roll of Monghyr on account of diluvion was re-entered on the roll, while another estate was removed from the roll of Bhagalpur under the Board's orders No. 462A., dated the 29th November 1898. The net result is an increase of 94 estates.

Sales and redemption of estates.

108. No Government estates were sold or private estates redeemed during the year.

Demand.

109. The current demand increased from Rs. 33,79,605 to Rs. 33,95,361. The increase of Rs. 15,756 is chiefly due to the resettlements of estates under direct management in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and the Sonthal Parganas at higher rentals.

Collections.

110. The current collections were Rs. 33,45,042 during the year against Rs. 33,15,622 in 1897-98, giving a net increase of Rs. 29,420. The percentage of collections was 98·5 against 98·1. Out of an arrear demand of Rs. 86,614, Rs. 55,831, that is, 64·4 per cent., were collected against 89·8 in the previous year; 97·6 per cent. of the current and arrear demands were collected, the remissions amounting to about ·4, leaving a balance of only 2 per cent, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Class I ...	... 8,858
„ II ...	... 1,324
„ III ...	... 56,241

111. The percentages of collections in each district are shown in the statement given below:—

District.		Percentages of collections.		
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
1		2	3	4
Monghyr	{ Current ...	99·65	98·51	69·92
	{ Arrear ...	100·	99·68	42·71
Bhagalpur	{ Current ...	99·50	67·96	87·07
	{ Arrear ...	96·69	98·38	35·99
Purnea	{ Current ...	99·96	97·09	93·86
	{ Arrear ...	99·84	100·	87·28
Malda	{ Current ...	99·75	99·45	60·82
	{ Arrear ...	57·60	88·01	71·66
Sonthal Parganas	{ Current ...	99·68	100·	96·01
	{ Arrear ...	100·	...	98·45

112. In class I the current collections exceeded the standard of 99 per cent. in all districts. The arrear collections were less than 99 per cent. in Bhagalpur and Malda. The arrear balances outstanding at the close of the year were Rs. 112 in Bhagalpur and Rs. 1,471 in Malda. The former amount will be transferred from Deposit Accounts to Land Revenue as soon as the pending appeals regarding the sales are disposed of. The Collector of Malda writes that Rs. 50 are held in revenue deposit till the sales become final, and Rs. 1,421 are due from two estates for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98, when they were Government property and held under direct management. As the proprietary rights of Government in them have now been sold with effect from the 1st April 1898, the balances outstanding against them have been transferred to class I. The non-realisation of the arrears in these estates is attributed to the tahsildar not doing his work properly, and also to the unwillingness of the raiyats to pay till the last moment. Orders have been passed to file certificates for all arrears.

113. In class II the standard of 95 per cent. fixed for *current collections* was exceeded in all districts except Bhagalpur, where the percentage was only 67·96, owing to the recusancy of the lessees. A special report on the subject has been submitted to the Board.

The *arrear demand* in Purnea was realised in full. In the Sonthal Parganas there were no arrears to collect.

In Malda, although the percentage of arrear collections was only 88·01, the balances were remitted at the close of the year. Monghyr exceeded the standard of 99 per cent., while Bhagalpur nearly reached it.

114. In class III the *current* collections exceeded the standard of 90 per cent. in Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas. In the other districts they fell short of it.

The *arrear* collections were below the prescribed standard in all districts, although in the Sonthal Parganas they nearly reached it. In Purnea although the percentage was only 87·28, the arrears outstanding at the close of the year were Rs. 13 only.

115. The Collector of Monghyr writes that if Rs. 6,322 unrealisable on account of diluvion, etc, be deducted from the current demand, the percentage of current collections would be 77·47. As regards the arrear demand, he says that Rs. 11,847 were remitted in the course of the year, and sanction has been received since the close of the year for the remission of Rs. 3,635, while application will be shortly made for the remission of Rs. 255 more. If all these sums be deducted from the arrear demand the percentage of arrear collection will be raised to 71·48. He adds that the very high flood of the year affected the collections to some extent.

116. The Collector of Bhagalpur states that in his district the percentages of current and arrear collections would come to 91·38 and 49·98, respectively, if the fictitious and irrecoverable items, the remissions of which have been sanctioned within the year, be deducted from the current and the arrear demands, and if the remissions sanctioned after the close of the year be taken into consideration, the percentage of current collections would come to

92·57. The raiyats suffered a loss of their *bhadoi* crops by unusual floods, on account of which the collection of Rs. 640 has been suspended under the orders of the Board of Revenue.

117. The Collector of Malda writes that the low price fetched by the *kaiai* crop in the year, and the cocoons of the last season of the year not having been ready for sale within the year, affected the collections.

Sales for arrears of land revenue.

118. Out of 14,892 revenue-paying estates in the Division, 1,167 fell into arrears for a sum of Rs. 41,305. Of these, 66 were sold. The standing orders of Government that the sales for the arrears of one kist day should take place before the next kist day were infringed in Monghyr in the case of the kist ending the 28th March 1899 only. The Collector states that there being a large number of estates and separate accounts in his district, the preparation of the arrear lists takes a good deal of time, and consequently sales for the 28th March kist cannot take place before the 7th June. With the increase of two muharrirs recently sanctioned he hopes that the work will be done more expeditiously.

Settlements.

119. The total number of estates under settlement during the year was 127, of which 69 were disposed of, leaving 58 pending at the close of the year. Of the 69 cases disposed of, 19 were struck off the file, and so the number of settlements actually effected was 50 only. The settlements caused a net decrease of Rs. 60, due chiefly to the resettlement of estates Taufir 2 annas Chandipur and the northern portion of jalkar Gangapath Islampur in Malda for 10 and 5 years, respectively.

120. In the Sonthal Parganas proposals for a revision of settlement under Regulation III of 1872 in respect of 1,855 villages covering an aggregate area of 616 square miles and included in two estates and three tenures were provisionally sanctioned by Government in its letter No. 2993L.R., dated the 2nd September 1898. The work has been placed in charge of Mr. H. McPherson, C.S., working under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, and under the general supervision of the Director of Land Records. Mr. McPherson joined at Dumka on the 30th October 1898. It was originally intended that the survey and settlement should be made on the lines followed by Mr. Craven in his recent settlements in the Sonthal Parganas; but on a reference made in October 1898 by the Director of Land Records it was decided that the cadastral survey should be preceded by traverse survey, and that the services of the Survey Department should be called in to assist professionally in the work of the cadastral camps. Mr. Berkeley, Extra Assistant Superintendent of Survey, was deputed to carry out the traverse survey and to aid the cadastral work. He was joined later by Mr. Newland, Sub-Assistant of Survey. On the 24th and 25th October a conference, attended by the Director of Land Records and the Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys, was held at Dumka. It was decided that cadastral survey and khanapuri should follow as far as possible the line adopted in Bihar, and various changes were proposed to be made in the settlement forms.

121. In December 1898 a training school was opened at Dumka, and local candidates for employment, chiefly Sonthals, were trained as amins. Detailed survey and khanapuri rules drafted by the Settlement Officer were submitted for the approval of Government. By the 1st of January traverse work was sufficiently advanced to admit of a start being made with the cadastral survey. The area notified for settlement was found on more exact measurement to be 705 square miles instead of 616 square miles, as originally estimated. By the end of March the traverse survey of 1,573 villages covering an area of 680 square miles and the cadastral survey of 532 villages covering an area of 132·16 square miles were completed together with the khanapuri of 243 villages. The landlords of the notified area deposited Rs. 1,21,361 to meet the cost of settlement. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 27,115, excluding traverse, the cost of which will be met from the Imperial funds. The Director of Land Records made a second inspection at Dumka in March last, and in conference with him proposals were made to settle difficulties connected with the working of the khanapuri rules, the settlement of new rents, the maintenance of records and other kindred subjects.

Public Demands Recovery Act.

122. Including those pending at the close of 1897-98, there were 16,896 certificates for disposal, their demands aggregating Rs. 3,01,840 against 17,702 certificates with a demand of Rs. 2,89,245 in the preceding year. Of this sum Rs. 1,87,929 were realised by 11,122 certificates, 817 certificates were cancelled, leaving 4,957 cases covering Rs. 1,13,556 pending, Rs. 87,515 were realised on the issue of notice under section 10 and attachment, Rs. 90,264 on issue of sale notification, and only Rs. 10,150 by actual sale or arrest. In Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas the disposals nearly kept peace with the institutions, and in Monghyr and Malda exceeded them. In Bhagalpur alone the disposals were much less than the institutions. The Collectors of Bhagalpur and Purnea write that a large number of cases was instituted in the last quarter of the year, and these should be regarded more as institutions of this year than of the year under review.

123. The Collector of Monghyr reports that section 21, Act I of 1895, has not in any way affected the attendance of bidders in the certificate sales, nor has it increased the difficulties in the way of realisation of public demands.

Land acquisition.

124. There were 2,871 new cases and 390 remained pending from 1897-98. Two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two cases were disposed of, leaving 379 pending at the close of the year under report.

Four Special Deputy Collectors were, as in the year before, employed for the acquisition of lands required for the South Bihar and Hajipur-Katihar extension of the Tirhut State Railway in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Purnea.

125. In Monghyr Babu Kanti Bhusan Sen and Babu Ganga Charan Chatterjee were respectively employed for acquiring the lands in connection with the two important projects—(1) Hajipur-Katihar extension of Tirhut State Railway, and (2) the South Bihar Railway which connects Gaya with Lakhisarai, where the chord and loop lines meet. For the South Bihar Railway 1,005 acres were acquired up to last year and Rs. 1,46,360 paid as compensation and 2,278 final reports prepared. The Land Acquisition Deputy Collector hoped to be able to complete the work within May. Babu Kanti Bhusan Sen acquired 2,236 acres, paid Rs. 2,36,155, and prepared 306 final reports. The Deputy Collector worked energetically and showed good progress.

126. Babu Suresh Chandra Chatterjee, Special Land Acquisition Deputy Collector in Bhagalpur, acquired 1,114 acres of land for the Bhagalpur section of the Hajipur-Katihar Railway, and made awards in 1,097 cases during the year under report; 98 cases have been referred to the Civil Court, but they have not yet been decided. The amounts of compensation of these reference cases, except those accepted under protest, were paid to the Civil Court after the close of the year for deposit pending decision of that Court. The final reports of all the cases have lately been submitted to the Board for confirmation.

The Special Deputy Collector is now engaged in acquiring lands for the temporary steam tramway from Pirpainti to Pathurghatta appertaining to the Kusi bridge on the Hajipur-Katihar Railway.

127. Babu Romesh Chandra Das was employed in acquiring land for the Purnea section of the Hajipur-Katihar Railway. The total area required in the district was acquired. This Deputy Collecter made awards in 712 cases last year. As the Government orders for the temporary acquisition of 91 acres of land were received lately, the acquisition could not be completed within the year. It was, however, completed on the 6th April 1899. All other works connected with this section are said to have been finished.

Partitions.

128. Of the 159 cases on the file for disposal, 127 were pending from 1897-98, and 32 were new institutions; 35 cases were disposed of and 124 left pending at the close of 1898-99. The number of cases instituted decreased by 24, the decrease being most marked in Monghyr. The number of disposals also decreased by 19. In Monghyr alone there was a decrease of 15 disposals. "The reason for this," the Collector explains, "was that in preceding years the delivery of possession of separate estates under section 123 of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1876 was being made

on the expiry of 60 days after confirmation of the partition by the Commissioner, but during the year under report, under Board's Circular No. 5 of February 1898, delivery of possession has been refused until the full amount of partition and stamp fees has been recovered from the proprietors."

In Monghyr the oldest case is pending for the last 12 years, viz., that of pargana Bisthazari. It is now at the stage of sections 78 and 116 of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1876, the appeal having been disposed of by the Board of Revenue in March 1899. In Bhagalpur the oldest case on the file was instituted on the 30th August 1890 It was submitted to Commissioner for approval, but an objection under section 84 of the old Partition Act having been filed, a report was called for from the Collector which has been very recently received. The partition cases in the other districts of this Division call for no special comment.

Land registration mutations.

129. Including 1,388 pending cases, the total number of cases for disposal last year was 5,087. Of these, 2,594 appertained to the district of Monghyr The disposals numbered 3.745 (in Monghyr 1,777), and the year closed with 1,342 cases pending. Only 195 cases were pending over six months.

Landlords' fees.

130. The number of transfers on which fees were paid, purporting to be under sections 12 and 13 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, was 759. Under the Board's Circular Order No. 6 of September 1896 the whole amount of fees paid (Rs. 1,045) was deposited in the treasury, and the landlords to whom they were payable were informed that the same would be held in deposit till applied for by them. During the past year Rs. 32 only were, however, paid to the landlords on their applications. The system does not appear to be working well.

Embankments.

131. The only revenue embankments in this Division are the Monghyr embankments in the Begusarai subdivision and the Belwa embankment in Purnea. There is nothing new to write about their management. The cost of maintenance realisable during the year amounted to Rs. 394, that is, Rs. 53 for the Sakri and Rs. 341 for the Monghyr embankment. Last year the Purnea District Board sent a requisition for the recovery of Rs. 80 spent on account of the Belwa embankment in constructing works to protect the bank from erosion. The Mahananda embankment in Malda and the Chandan embankment in the Banka subdivision of the district of Bhagalpur protect these two civil stations, and are managed by the District Boards. As regards the Mahananda embankment, Mr. Carter, the Superintendent of Works, remarked during his inspection thereof on the 1st of March that the river is showing an inclination to cut into the bank just opposite the circuit-house. He was, however, of opinion that erosion is not at present a cause of serious danger, but advised the preparation of records to show how the erosion has developed. This work is being done now under the supervision of the District Engineer.

Road and Public Work cesses.

132. The total demand, current and arrear, of Road and Public Works cesses was Rs. 10,27,613. The collections amounted to Rs. 8,85,193, and the balance was Rs. 1,42,420, or a percentage of 13 8 per cent on the gross demand. A revaluation of the entire district of Purnea was sanctioned by Government in its No. 636T.F., dated the 14th October 1897. The work is in charge of Special Deputy Collector Babu Jagdam Sahai. Of the 2,764 estates to be valued, 1,146 only have been valued or otherwise disposed of. The number of tenures estimated to be valued is 26,586, of which 929 tenures only were valued. The total valuation of 1,146 estates already disposed of amounts to Rs. 2,07,486 against Rs. 1,44,273 of the last valuation, which shows a very large increase of 69·53 per cent. In Malda the revaluation of seven estates, which was sanctioned by Government Orders No. 456T.F., dated the 25th September 1897, and by the Board's No. 370A., of the 16th October 1897, was completed during the year under review, yielding an increase of Rs. 44 in the annual demand. The revaluation of 64 estates, including 7 separate accounts, sanction to which was obtained in Government Orders No. 5885R.P., of the 16th November 1898, has been taken in hand in the latter part of the year under report. Of these estates, only 14 have been valued up to the close of the year, leaving 50 to be yet revalued. A

net increase of Rs. 2,224 in the value of these 14 estates has been effected. All these estates have been valued under section 17 of the Cess Act.

The use of money-order system for the payment of Government demands and of rent by raiyats.

133. The following figures show the number of money-orders issued and the amount covered by them on account of Government land revenue and cesses in the years 1896-97 to 1898-99 for the four regulation districts:—

Year.	Number of money-orders.	Amount.
1	2	3
		Rs.
1896-97 ...	8,731	1,05,082
1897-98 ...	8,847	1,02,089
1898-99 ...	9,188	1,03,070

134. Mr. Marriott, the Collector of Monghyr, writes that the system has become very popular, and is specially advantageous to the poorer class of zamindars. He adds—

"As noticed in the previous years, for want of sufficient details and correct entries in the form of money-orders, incorrect entries were made in the registers. The evil is considerable, but nothing has yet been done to lessen it. A change in the form of money-orders as suggested in previous years is most desirable."

135. Mr. Ritchie, the Collector of Bhagalpur, and Mr. J. N. Gupta, the Collector of Malda, write that the system is resorted to by small landholders who have but small sums of revenue and cesses to pay. The former reports that in 34 cases Rs. 114 were kept in revenue deposit, owing to incorrect or insufficient particulars in the money-order forms. He says—

"I still maintain the opinion I expressed last year that the form of revenue money-order is too complicated for ordinary comprehension, and very few forms are filled up exactly as they should be. It is only in those cases in which the mistakes and omissions are of a material character that the amounts are kept in revenue deposit; immaterial errors are overlooked, otherwise the system would, without a revision of the form, collapse by reason of the large number of money-orders that would have to be refused."

136. Mr. O'Brien, the Collector of Purnea, says that many zamindars still pay their revenue direct into the treasury, fearing that any mistake in filling up the different columns of the money-order forms may cause trouble. He thinks that the fear is well founded, and that a more clearly printed form, and if possible simpler form, is desirable.

137. The subjoined table compares the figures for rent money-orders issued in favour of private zamindars during the year under report with those of the preceding year:—

Year.	Number of money-orders issued.	Amount.	Number of money-orders refused.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
1897-98	1,945*	50,861*	578	10,562
1898-99	1,759	43,997	491	6 686

* Revised figures.

In Monghyr there was an increase in both the number of money-orders issued and the amount covered by them. The other districts show a falling off. No particular reason has been assigned for the fluctuation. Mr. J. N. Gupta, Officiating Collector of Malda, states that it may be attributed to the less strained relation between landlords and tenants. Mr. Ritchie, the Collector of Bhagalpur, writes that the decrease may be due to the fact that last year having been a prosperous one, it may be presumed that the raiyats were generally in a position to meet the tahsildar's demand promptly, and were not under the necessity of remitting rent by postal orders. He adds that another cause may be that rent deposits in court were largely resorted to in the past year by the raiyats of certain estates in which the relations between landlord and tenants were unsatisfactory; such deposits may have to some extent diminished the number and amount of rent money-orders. As regards refusals to accept the fee, Mr. Ritchie says that the Postmaster has but one general explanation, viz., that the amounts remitted were alleged to be less than what the zamindars believed themselves to be entitled to.

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883.

138. Rupees 9,088 were advanced during the year, viz., Rs. 8,688 in Monghyr and Rs. 400 in the Sonthal Parganas. The total amount outstanding on the 1st April 1898 was Rs. 16,632, which was raised to Rs. 25,720 by advances made last year. Of this sum, only Rs. 5,605 fell due during the year. The total collections amounted to Rs. 4,741, and Rs. 194 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 670, of which Rs. 528 are due from Monghyr and Rs. 142 from the Sonthal Parganas. The whole of the balances is covered by certificates. Rupees 797 were also realised during the year on account of interest.

A special allotment of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned by the Board for the district of Bhagalpur in January 1897. Out of this grant a sum of Rs. 8,331 was advanced during 1896-97, of which Rs. 6,513 have been since recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,818 outstanding on the 31st March 1899. A portion of this has been realised after the close of the year, and the rest is expected to be realised during the course of the current year.

Rupees 10,700 were advanced in 1897-98 in the district of the Sonthal Parganas under the modified rules published by Government under the Land Improvement Loans Act. Of this sum, Rs. 3,251 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,449 at the close of 1898-89. This amount was not realisable or due during the year.

Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884.

139. The aggregate amount advanced was Rs. 872, of which Rs. 776 were given in Monghyr and Rs. 96 in Bhagalpur. The opening balance on the 1st April 1898 was Rs. 42,006. With Rs. 872 advanced last year, the total came to Rs. 42,878, of which only Rs. 29,571 were actually due; Rs. 23,878 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,693. Rupees 2,225 were also realised as interest. Out of the total arrears of Rs. 5,693, Rs. 1,742 are due from Monghyr, Rs. 2,511 from Bhagalpur, Rs. 350 from Purnea, Rs. 25 from Malda, and Rs. 1,065 from the Sonthal Parganas. In Monghyr, Malda, and the Sonthal Parganas certificates have been filed for all the arrears. Rupees 317 on account of principal and Rs. 26 on account of interest have been recovered since the close of the year in the district of Monghyr. In Bhagalpur a small portion of the arrear appertains to the Banka and Supaul subdivisions. A part of it has been realised after the expiry of the year, and the rest is in process of recovery. But the greater portion of the arrear belongs to the Madhipura subdivision, and under the orders of the Board collections have been suspended on account of the failure of crops owing to floods. Of the total arrear of Rs. 350 due from Purnea, Rs. 276 represent the amount left unaccounted for by the late kanungo, Babu Banshi Dhar Prashad, which is being realised by yearly instalments from his sons. Certificates have been issued for the remainder, and Rs. 20 have since been realised.

Miscellaneous sanitary and agricultural improvements in Government estates.

140. The subjoined table shows the allotment and expenditure incurred on miscellaneous, sanitary, and agricultural works of improvement in Government estates in each district:—

District.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Saving.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Monghyr	2,000	384	1,616
Bhagalpur	602	602	...
Purnea	1,200	541	659
Malda ...	1,000	608	392
Sonthal Parganas ...	17,820	14,582	3,238
Total ...	22,622	16,717	5,905

It will be seen that the full amount of the allotment was expended only in Bhagalpur. In Monghyr the large saving is due to the fact that the plans of a cutcherry, in the construction of which a considerable sum would have been expended, were not approved during the year. In Purnea Rs. 659 were allowed to lapse owing to the fact that the Collector in his winter tour found that two wells proposed to be sunk at Belwa Harinkhori and Bagmara were not necessary, as there was already a good water-supply in the neighbourhood. It was then too late to apply the money to any other purpose. In Malda Rs. 392 were left unexpended. Rupees 50 were allotted for clearing jungles in the khas mahal English Bazar, but on subsequent enquiry it was found that there was no necessity for this expenditure. Rupees 250 were provided for the repairs to Panchanandpur khas mahal office, but the repairs cost only Rs. 192. Rupees 400 were allotted for the re-excavation of the cemetery tank, but only Rs. 116 could be spent on the work, the tank being a very small one. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas writes that in his district Rs. 352 lapsed for want of sufficient time to draw bills during the year, and Rs. 2,886 were not spent by his subdivisional officers.

141. The following details of miscellaneous, sanitary, and agricultural improvements are furnished in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. 3505, dated the 19th October 1894.

In Monghyr Rs. 114 were spent in repairing the tahsil offices, Rs. 54 in erecting boundary pillars, Rs. 82 in repairing the railings of the Kashtharni ghat at Monghyr, and Rs. 14 in preparing gabions for trees to be planted inside the fort. Rupees 120 were contributed to the charitable dispensary at Khagaur (Luckhiserai). In Bhagalpur Rs. 20 were spent in repairing roads, Rs. 290 in petty construction and repairs to tahsil cutcherries, Rs. 100 in boundary pillars, Rs. 160 in sinking wells, and Rs. 32 in sundry works. In Purnea Rs. 75 were spent on repairs to tahsil cutcherries at Belwa Harinkhori and Bagmara, Rs. 225 on a tank at Muradabag, Rs. 100 on a bandh (which will also serve as a road for the inhabitants of estate Belwa Harinkhori) at Makarchala village, Rs. 50 on improvements to the Rashna hât, Rs. 58 on planting trees, and Rs. 33 in making experiments with Naini Tal potatoes and wheat. In Malda Rs. 100 were spent in sinking wells in Panchanandpur and Jhaobona, Rs. 103 in deepening and repairing the tank near the Government cemetery in the khas mahal English Bazar, Rs. 200 in repairing roads in khas mahal Shergar, and Rs. 205 on sundry works. In the Sonthal Parganas Rs. 14,582 were spent, and the more important details are given below:—

Original works.

	Rs.
(1) Construction of bridges on Rajmahal-Tinpahar road and Godda-Samilong road	1,804
(2) Construction of a road from Barhait to Durgapur ...	316
(3) Ditto ditto Barhait to Tinpahar ...	490
(4) Iron girder bridge over the Morell stream	1,333
(5) Extension of Sahibganj town	1,470
	5,413

	Rs.
Sanitary improvements.	
Construction of three wells	321
Miscellaneous improvements.	
Improvement and furnishing of bungalows	1,421
Repairs.	
Repairs to roads	4,403

Forest.

142. There is no Government forest in any district of this Division, except the Sonthal Parganas. I append copy of a note from the *Deputy Conservator of Forests*, which gives a brief account of the forest administration during 1898-99 in the Sonthal Parganas Forest Division. The Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, states that this officer has shown tact in dealing with the villagers, and that his management, considering the difficulties, has been successful. The recent orders of Government withdrawing the northern part of the Damin-i-koh from the Forest Department were not given effect to during the year.

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XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

172. No new railway projects were sanctioned last year. The South Bihar Railway and the Hajipur-Katihar extension of the Tirhut State Railway made good progress. For the former Land Acquisition proceedings are nearly completed, and the Deputy Collector has prepared the final reports. For the latter in the districts of Purnea and Bhagalpur Land Acquisition work may be said to have been completed, and the Collector has submitted the final reports. In Monghyr also the acquisition of land is near completion. In Bhagalpur the Railway authorities have completed the embankment from the west of the district up to Bihpur, but from Bihpur to Katorea on the Kosi progress in earthwork has been slow for want of labour. In Purnea the earthwork is not completed.

173. With the completion of these two new railways, the district of Monghyr will be well provided for as regards rail communication, and the proposed line from Mansi northwards will still further connect all parts of the district with one another.

174. In Bhagalpur land is being acquired for a tramway from Pirpainti to the Kosi river for carrying stone.

175. No orders have yet been received regarding the construction of the Bhagalpur-Baidyanath-Ahmadpur Railway.

176. A line from Bhaptiahi *viâ* Supaul (Bhagalpur) to Mansi (Monghyr) with a branch through Madhipura to Murliganj was surveyed the year before last. The project is in abeyance for the present. A survey has been in progress for a line from Godagari through Malda to Katihar in Purnea.

177. In the Sonthal Parganas the Deputy Commissioner reports—

"The Deoghur tramway rolling-stock and engines are still defective."

178. There was no case of obstruction during the year.

179. In the Monghyr district there were 37 accidents against 36 in the previous year. The number of deaths was 12 against 13. In Purnea there were nine accidents, in which three persons were killed.

180. There are no Government irrigation works in the Division. The *rabi*-growing lands are irrigated with well water, while for paddy lands the people have to depend on rainfall, except in Kharagpur, where the Darbhanga Raj maintains two kinds of works for irrigation purposes, viz., canals and gilandazi bunds, as reported in the previous year.

181. No large public works have been executed by the District Boards or the Local Government during the year.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Monghyr.

182. The roads under the District Board were regularly repaired and kept in fair order. Eighty-four miles of metalled roads and 1,33+ miles of unmetalled roads were maintained at the total cost of Rs. 30,632 and Rs. 56,378, respectively. The expenditure on village roads incurred by the several Local Boards amounted to Rs. 19,562. The above costs include the cost of repairs to bridges and repair of damages caused by the abnormally heavy floods of last year. The district is said to be, on the whole, well supplied with roads, but their condition is not all that can be desired.

The Magistrate hopes that the recent changes in the executive staff of the District Board will mend the defects caused by lax supervision.

Bhagalpur.

183. Eight hundred and seventeen miles of roads under the District Board and 904 miles of roads under the Local Boards were maintained at a cost of Rs. 74,099 and Rs. 15,121, respectively. In consequence of the necessity for accumulating a sufficient working balance after the depletion caused by the extensive famine operations carried on in the two preceding years, no original work of any importance was carried out during the year under report. The Magistrate bears testimony to the excellent state of repair of the district roads owing, he says, to the efficiency of the District Engineer, Mr. Robinson, and the supervision exercised by him.

I cannot, however, say the same of the municipal roads and the one District Board road in the station.

Purnea.

184. In this district 1,986 miles of roads were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 54,239: of these, 1,185 miles were maintained by the Local Boards, costing Rs. 14,967. The raising of the Bysahat to Rohna road, which had been taken in hand in the preceding year, was completed during the year under report at a total cost of Rs. 2,707. It is reported to be a great convenience to the public, as it keeps up communication between Amour-Kusbathana and the Ganges-Darjeeling road throughout the year.

The Araria civil station protection spurs were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,017. This was paid by Government. Bunds were also constructed across the spill channels Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, and 9 on the left bank of the Kosi, at a cost of Rs. 3,724, to protect the Purnea district and roads. The money was raised by private subscriptions. The heavy flood of September 1898 damaged three out of four *bunds* constructed for the protection of the civil station of Araria against the encroachments of the Panar river, and an estimate for Rs. 1,020 has been sanctioned by Government.

Malda.

185. The 92 district roads maintained by the District Board aggregate 539 miles in length. Of these 8 miles are metalled and 531 miles are unmetalled. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the district roads was Rs. 20,242. Two village roads aggregating $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length were repaired at a cost of Rs. 139. There are no Local Boards in this district. A subsidy of Rs. 958 was paid towards the maintenance of the steamer service between English Bazar and Rajmahal during the rainy season. There were 378 miles of river communications entered in the schedule of public works of this district. The navigation of the two principal rivers, the Kalindri and Mahananda, was improved at a cost of Rs. 161 by the removal of snags and other obstructions.

Sonthal Parganas.

186. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Carstairs, writes that all who know the district are agreed that our communications are at present inadequate, and the problem how they are to be improved is one of finance. Some improvements in bridges and culverts, two wells and two wire-rope ferries were made, costing in all Rs. 3,255. There was also an outlay of Rs. 5,413 on making or improving roads and bridges in the Government estate Damin-i-koh. The usual repairs were made, and Rs. 2,175 were spent from funds provided by the Raja Bahadur of Hetampur for repairs of roads in his estate.

Arboriculture.

187. In the district of Monghyr about 24,000 fruit-bearing trees and a few timber trees were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,709. In addition to these, 83 trees were purchased on the Sultanganj-Belhar road and 20 trees on the Gogri-Bhutkar road for Rs. 181.

In Bhagalpur 202 new trees were planted and 11,513 old trees on the roads maintained at a total cost of Rs. 1,692. The Local Boards spent Rs. 182 in planting and maintaining trees on the roads in their charge.

In the district of Purnea 322 trees were planted at a cost of Rs. 406, and three nursery gardens were maintained at a cost of Rs. 446; Rs. 351 were also spent in planting 323 trees on the Ganges and Darjeeling road. The number of established trees on the district roads was 5,072, on the Ganges and Darjeeling road 17,232, and on the Local Board roads 222, or 22,526 trees in all.

Rupees 58 were spent in the district of Malda in planting 39 trees and in supplying gabions. Twenty-five more trees were planted, but their cost was not paid during the year under report.

The number of new trees planted on road sides in the Sonthal Parganas was 777; but there was a loss of 233 trees during the year owing to the carelessness of those responsible for them. The number of old trees was 22,764 and 3,605 indigenous trees. On transplanting and nursing young trees and trimming old ones a sum of Rs. 190 was spent.

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XXVI.—EDUCATION.

189. The table below gives the comparative statistics of educational institutions of all classes for the last two years:—

Class of Schools.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Public Institutions.				
Secondary ... High English ...	20	3,981	22	4,368
Secondary ... Middle „ ...	35	2,290	34	2,193
Secondary ... „ Vernacular ...	50	3,185	49	3,175
Primary ... Upper Primary ...	266	11,528	273	11,901
Primary ... Lower „ ...	3,503	76,750	3,410	76,834
Special	8	366	11	514
Female	174	3,196	137	2,661
Total ...	4,056	101,296	3,936	101,645
Private Institutions.				
Advanced, teaching—				
Arabic or Persian	338	3,018	357	3,587
Sanskrit	144	1,361	141	1,239
Elementary, teaching vernacular only—				
(*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards ...	78	1,092	148	2,226
(*b*) With less than 10 pupils... ...	675	4,350	664	4,449
Teaching the Koran only	94	832	107	1,114
Other schools	16	325	14	340
Total ...	1,345	10,978	1,431	12,955
Grand Total ...	5,401	112,274	5,367	114,601

There was a net loss of 34 schools, but a net gain of 2,327 pupils.

190. The number of secondary schools remained the same, but the number of pupils in them increased from 9,456 to 9,736, or by 280. High English schools show an increase of 387 pupils and middle English and middle vernacular schools show a decrease of 97 and 10 pupils, respectively.

191. Primary schools show a loss of 86 in their number, but a gain of 457 pupils. Upper primary schools increased by 7 and the pupils by 373. Lower primary schools decreased by 93, with an increase of 84 pupils. The loss in lower primary schools is, to a certain extent, explained by the increase in elementary schools with 10 pupils and upwards in Monghyr, Purnea, and Malda, which could not be made up by the gain both in schools and pupils in Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas.

192. Under the head of Special schools there was a gain of 3 schools with 148 pupils.

193. Female education shows a further loss of 37 schools and 535 pupils, which is shared by all districts, except the Sonthal Parganas, which shows a gain of 4 schools with 104 pupils. The decrease is due to the rates of rewards being cut down in Monghyr and Bhagalpur, and to the difficulty in attending a centre of examination away from home experienced by Hindu and Muhammadan girls, who form the majority of the female pupils. This decrease is a serious matter, and female education still requires to be encouraged, as parents have not yet realised the full advantages to be derived from it as they have done in the case of boys. The number of girls in boys' schools increased from 2,394 to 2,455, or by 61. The decrease in Monghyr is thus explained by the Magistrate, Mr. Marriott—

"The loss of 30 girls' pathsalas and 422 pupils has been the result of our past year's action noticed in detail in the last year's report, namely, the reduction under financial pressure of the rates for capitation allowance and the abolition of the prizes to the girls—*saris*, *kurtas*, bangles, &c."

Mr. Ritchie, Magistrate of Bhagalpur, writes—

"The only middle vernacular school for girls has ceased to exist consequent on the withdrawal of Government aid for its repeated failure as a middle school and its relegation to the class of primary schools."

On the general subject of female education, Mr. Ritchie says—

"Female education is not popular, I regret to report, and, instead of gaining ground, there has been a falling off both in the present and past years."

He adds—

"The decrease of 17 pupils in indigenous girls' schools took place in the zenana mission."

The Magistrate has been requested to see that officers on tour pay attention to this subject.

194. Two hundred and forty-one boys were sent up from this Division for the last Entrance Examination, of whom 113, or 46·8 per cent., passed against 58·3 in the preceding year. Of the Government zilla schools, those at Bhagalpur, Malda, and Dumka did remarkably well, Bhagalpur passing 18 out of 20, a very brilliant record, Malda 4 out of 5, and Dumka all 5 in the first division.

195. Of the 56 candidates who appeared at the middle English scholarship examination from 23 middle English schools, 33 passed, 31 obtaining middle English and the rest middle vernacular certificates. The percentage of success of schools fell from 90·4 to 78·2 and of candidates from 72·1 to 58·9.

196. Forty-five schools and 161 candidates competed for the middle vernacular scholarships. Thirty-three schools and 101 candidates were successful. The percentage of success of schools and candidates rose from 75 and 53·1 to 86·6 and 62·7, respectively.

197. At the upper primary scholarship examination 520 candidates, including 25 girls, appeared from 206 schools, and 289 candidates, including 23 girls, were successful from 143 schools. Besides, 23 private students passed out of 50, who presented themselves for examination.

198. One thousand and eighty lower primary schools sent up 3,638 candidates for examination, including 111 girls, and 2,348 candidates, including 103 girls, passed from 870 schools. Besides these, 73 private candidates out of 98, who presented themselves for examination, were successful.

199. The number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools decreased from 24,656 to 24,096, or by 560 pupils. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total school population was 21·02 against 21·9 in the preceding year.

200. The number of pupils of the aboriginal races decreased from 6,452 to 6,304, or by 148 pupils. There was a decrease of 21 in Malda and 264 in the Sonthal Parganas, and an increase of 111 in Monghyr, of 5 in Bhagalpur and of 21 in Purnea. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas thus writes regarding the education of the aboriginal races in that district:—

"There were 248 schools for educating aboriginal children against 237 of the preceding year. Of these 248 schools, 140 were stipendiary against 133 of the previous year. There were 5,637 aboriginal pupils against 5,901 of the preceding year, showing a decrease of 264 pupils. This decrease is confined to Dumka and Pakour subdivisions. The loss of pupils in the Dumka subdivision is due to frequent changes in the Sonthal inspecting officers in Hendue Circle, in the Pakour Circle to the negligence of Munshi John Chand Ray, Sonthal Sub-Inspector of Pakour, whose services have since been dispensed with. Of the 5,634 aboriginal pupils, 5,448 against 5,717 were Sonthals, 147 against 129 Paharias, 24 against 34 Dhangars, 17 against 18 Mahulis, and 1 against 3 Kols, showing a decrease in the number of all aboriginal races except Paharias."

201. Out of the special Sonthal education grant of Rs. 7,500, Rs. 7,497 were spent during the year, and bills for Rs. 1,166 remained unpaid for want of funds.

202. In this Division one Sonthal passed the middle English, 15 the middle vernacular, 48 the upper primary, and 145 the lower primary scholarship examination.

203. Regarding the moral training and discipline of the pupils, the Assistant Inspector of Schools writes—

"Morality is, throughout the circle, left to the masters to inculcate in the course of the ordinary school instruction. Of course much depends on the teachers themselves and their tone of morality, but all the Deputy Inspectors report that this mode of moral instruction has proved satisfactory."

204. As regards physical training of the pupils, football and cricket continue to be played in all the high schools, and in some schools, principally in the Dumka and Purnea zilla schools, drill is regularly practised. In the middle and primary schools where they cannot afford the expense of gymnastic apparatus, football, and cricket gear, native games are played with interest and advantage.

The annual "Toynbee Memorial Sports" are growing more and more attractive and popular among the boys each year. Last time they were held in February during the Saraswati Puja holidays. About Rs. 300 were spent, mostly in prizes. The invested funds for this annual meet now exceeds Rs. 3,000.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

205. The following table gives the particulars of the dispensaries in this Division for the last two years:—

Year.	Income from—					Expenditure.	Total number treated.			Daily average number of in-patients.	Daily average number of out-patients.	Cost of diet per in-patient.	Ratio per cent. of the total number of out-door patients to population of the Division.
	Municipal grant.	District Board grant.	Government.	Private subscriptions, endowments, etc.	Total.		In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs. a. p.	
1897 ...	20,065	22,604	6,044	20,582	78,295	79,080	6,338	188,749	195,087	266·3	1,497·8	0 1 9	2·1
1898 ...	25,686	19,244	5,669	31,848	72,454	72,072	4,190	189,979	194,169	200·8	1,492·6	0 1 6	2·2

206. As in the previous year, there were 12 dispensaries in this district; 5 of them receive in-patients and the remaining 7 treat out-door patients only. With the exception of the dispensaries at Kharagpur and Monghyr, all the dispensaries in the district are maintained by the District Board. The former is entirely maintained by the Darbhanga Raj and the latter by the Monghyr Municipality. The District Board, however, pays a monthly subscription of Rs. 130 for the

Monghyr.

Monghyr dispensary. Besides these, the East Indian Railway continues to maintain an in-patient hospital at Jamalpur for railway servants. Out-door patients who have no concern with the railway are also treated there, the Jamalpur Municipality paying the cost of the medicine.

The Revd. J. Macphail has a dispensary for in-patients at Bamdeh in thana Chakai. He also sees out-patients at Chakai twice a week and once at Karangarh, for which he receives a monthly grant of Rs. 15 from the District Board for meeting the cost of medicine, &c.

The total number of patients treated was 69,841 against 71,633 in the previous year. The decrease in in-patients was very marked, and was caused, I presume, by the healthiness of the year.

Bhagalpur.

207. The total number of dispensaries remained the same as in the year before, viz. 11. The number of patients treated was 48,595 against 46,271. The total income and expenditure were Rs. 14,930 and Rs. 16,329, respectively, against Rs. 15,879 and Rs. 16,627 in the previous year.

The Bhagalpur Leper Asylum is not under Government supervision, and no returns are made by it. It is a most useful institution maintained by the Nathnagar mission.

There is a large falling off in attendance at the Lady Dufferin Hospital, the number of patients treated last year being only 4,711 against 7,581 in 1897-98. I am calling for a report on the subject.

Purnea.

208. As in the previous year, there are only four dispensaries in this district, all of which, except Khagra, are aided by private subscriptions. A female Hospital Assistant is attached to the Purnea dispensary for the separate treatment of female patients. There is a separate ward of four beds for this purpose.

The Khagra Ward's Estate dispensary for out-patients is under the management of the officers of the Court of Wards. It is maintained by the estate aided by a contribution of Rs. 20 per month paid by the District Board. All other dispensaries, except this, treat both in- and out-door patients. In this unhealthy district certainly many more dispensaries are wanted.

Malda.

209. The five dispensaries in Malda treated 28,009 patients against 28,135 in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in in-door patients due to the better health of the English Bazar Municipality.

The English Bazar dispensary is the only one in the district which receives both in-door and out-door patients. All others treat out-door patients only. The Chanchal dispensary was in charge of four medical officers in turn during the year. The changes have been far too many, and a native doctor was in charge for three months. The employment of a native doctor is, I believe, contrary to the agreement made with the proprietor of the Chanchal estate.

The Magistrate, Mr. J. N. Gupta, observes:—

"In my opinion there should be one or two more dispensaries in the district. I understand Nawabganj, which is probably the most important centre of commerce in the district, with a population of 74,620, has not got a dispensary. But the efforts of the District Board to have a few more dispensaries should to a large extent be supported by the charities of private zamindars and the other people to be benefited by the institutions."

Sonthal Parganas.

210. To the eight public dispensaries in this district one was added at Pakour. This was provided by the liberality of Raja Sites Chandra Pande. There is now a dispensary at each subdivisional head-quarters, the outside dispensaries being two in the Damin-i-koh Government estate and one in the Sahebganj Municipality. The most prosperous is that at Dumka, the income whereof was increased by a contribution of Rs. 1,384 from Rai Setabchand Nahar Bahadur, of Murshidabad, on account of the new female ward now being built, to be called after Sir Alexander Mackenzie. That at Rajmahal is the worst in the district, and that at Sahebganj the most efficient.

In-patients are now received at six dispensaries, and will soon be received at Pakour, leaving only the two Damin-i-koh dispensaries without accommodation for such patients.

The total number of patients treated in the nine public dispensaries was 32,513 against 31,080 in the previous year. Last year there were 667 in-patients.

Two new dispensaries—one at Madhupur and one at Asanboni—both owing their funds to private persons, are under construction.

Besides these, there were a number of mission dispensaries, the chief of which are at Benagoria (Scandinavian), Bahawa, Taljhari, and Godda (Church Missionary Society).

211. With the exception of the Sonthal Pargauas district, there is room, I consider, for many more dispensaries in this Division, and the attention of local bodies and of rich private individuals will be drawn to this need. District and Subdivisional Officers and Chairmen of local bodies should also show more interest in them, and should pay more frequent visits to them than many do at present.

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XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

231. I give below figures showing the employment of Muhammadans during the last two years:—

Class of employment.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Total number of officers in each class.	Total number of Muhammadans.	Total number of officers in each class.	Total number of Muhammadans.
1	2	3	4	5
Gazetted officers above Rs. 100 ...	98	10	100	10
Ditto on salary of Rs. 100 and less.	6	2	17	5
Ministerial officers	830	170	814	161
Menials	1,305	523	1,345	533
Total ...	2,239	705	2,276	709

There has been a slight decrease in the number of ministerial officers in the districts of Bhagalpur, Purnea, and Malda, and, while the number of menials has slightly fallen off in Monghyr and the Sonthal Parganas, the total number of appointments, as also the number of Muhammadans employed, shows, however, an increase over the figures of the previous year.

232. The percentage of Muhammadans to others in Government service in this Division was 31·1, while the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Division is 19·8. Having regard to the fact that the Muhammadans are in point of number as well as education generally inferior to the Hindus, the percentage of appointments held by them seems to be fair.

On this subject the Collector of Purnea writes—

"The Muhammadans had at least a fair share in Government employment. Their claims are always taken into consideration on vacancies occurring."

Very few of the Muhammadans employed in this district are natives of it. They mostly come from other districts.

The Collector of Malda also states—

"I am afraid the backward state of education among the Muhammadan community will for a long time render it impossible to give Muhammadans a share in the public service proportionate to their numbers. In the whole staff of ministerial officers and apprentices there is only one Muhammadan who has passed the Entrance Examination."

The Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, writes—

"The Muhammadans had in the gazetted, ministerial and menial grades more than their proportionate share in Government employment, but mostly in the lower grades."

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XXXIII (*b*).—FAIRS.

251. The fairs held in the district of Monghyr are of minor importance and for the most part of a religious nature. The gatherings are temporary, and the largest gatherings were, as usual, at Kashtaharine ghat and Sitakund, Baribazar Ramlila maidan, and Gauri Sankar ghat in the town of Monghyr and at Simaria ghat. No fair is held with the object of improving commerce, agriculture or local manufacture. The usual sanitary measures were adopted, and there was no outbreak of any disease. No reliance can be placed on the figures giving the attendance, as last year's figures have merely been recapitulated.

Bhagalpur.

252. The usual fair was held at Sultanganj on the Maghi Paurnamashi day. The Tintanga *méla* was held under official patronage on the 25th February 1899 (full moon) and the two following days on the same site as in former years. Both as regards the collection of pilgrims and spectators and the number of shops, it was a greater success than any of its predecessors. The management, as previously, was in the hands of a Committee of local gentlemen of influence, supervised by the officer in charge of the khas mahals. About 8,000 to 10,000 people assembled on the busiest day. There was an agricultural show to which exhibits were sent from the experimental farms of Sibpur and Burdwan, from Bhagalpur Central Jail, and by neighbouring zamindars and raiyats of the Government estate Tintanga and its vicinity. The manures sent by the Government Agricultural Department were distributed gratis amongst *bonâ fide* cultivators. Prizes were given for agricultural exhibits. A few cattle were also exhibited by the raiyats. There were pony races, villages ports, fireworks, and other amusements, which amused the raiyats a good deal, and the objects of this *méla*, which are primarily to arouse agricultural interest in the raiyats of the estate, and secondly to cultivate pleasant relations with them, were fully realised. Rupees 358 were realised as subscription, mostly from the tenants of the Government estate. This, with Rs. 151, balance of the previous year, made up Rs. 509 at the disposal of the Committee. The entire amount was spent. The sanitary and police arrangements were satisfactory.

The Bausi Fair was as usual held in January, and was attended by about 50,000 persons. The Lachmipur Estate spent Rs. 450 for its improvement.

The annual fairs at Singheswar and Kabilas in Supaul were duly held.

Purnea.

253. The Khagra Fair commenced on the 15th January 1899 and lasted fully one month. The fair, when it was in full swing, was attended by about 25,000 to 30,000 people every day, a great increase over the preceding year. The Karagola *méla* commenced on the 25th February 1899 and lasted about 10 days. About 20,000 people attended daily. The Assistant Magistrate (Mr. Birley) was deputed to supervise the sanitary arrangements. An accidental fire took place by which some shops were burnt, with a considerable loss to the shopkeepers. There was no outbreak of any epidemic at any of these *mélas*.

Malda.

254. The fair at Ramkeli near Gour was held in June, and at Chanchal in March. They were attended by 15,000 and 1,500 pilgrims, respectively.

Sonthal Parganas.

255. In the Sonthal Parganas the fairs mentioned in the previous year's report were held. The figures supplied as to the number of persons who attended each have been merely guessed at, being in most cases the same as given in the previous year. They have little value.

Besides the above several other unimportant fairs were held.

As reported last year, the Hijla *méla* at Dumka was held under the management of the Dumka Jubilee Institute, and there was a show of animals and industrial work for which prizes were awarded from the *méla* fund raised by subscriptions and donations. There were also sports and amusements.

The *mēlas* at Deoghur are in connection with the temple of Baidyanath. The assemblages were greater than in the famine year 1897.

The sanitary precautions taken at all the fairs were sufficient. No disease broke out in any of them.

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XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

262. There is hardly anything new to write under this head. The institutions remained the same, but most of them hardly showed any signs of activity during the past year. The Anjuman Hemayet Islam, of Monghyr, however, continued to do useful work. This institution was started in 1888 and depends for maintenance chiefly on donations and subscriptions, the minor sources of its income being a handful of rice from each household and the sale-proceeds of the hides of animals sacrificed on the occasions of religious festivals. It maintained 31 Muhammadan orphans and gave free education to 20 poor Muhammadan boys. It spent Rs. 2,131 mainly in supporting the orphans and in imparting free religious and moral education to the boys.

The Pashurakhini Sabha, of Monghyr, which was started in 1893, also continues to do good work. It took care of 66 animals, 32 being those remaining from last year. Of these, 32 died, the majority from natural causes, a cattle disease known as *bhaguha* having caused great havoc among them. The Sabha spent Rs. 921 for the support of the cattle.

The *Kayestha* Sabha of the Hindus in Monghyr continued to maintain seven widows and to educate five *Kayestha* boys at its expense. The Sabha's main aim is to curtail marriage expenses among the *Kayesthas* and to try and bring about temperate habits amongst people of their caste.

263. The Bhagalpur Landholders' Association discussed the draft rules under section 189 of the Bengal Tenancy Act and under section 121 of the new Partition Act and submitted their opinion to the Collector.

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XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

273. Very few remarks of a general nature are called for in the review of a year which in this Divi-ion has been almost entirely a fortunate one. Plague has so far not made its appearance in it, and steps have been taken in every district to stop its arrival if possible and to deal with cases should they unfortunately occur. There have been no scares in connection with it.

274. The extraordinary floods in Champaran and Muzaffarpur extended to the north of the Monghyr district and left scarcely standing ground for human beings and cattle. The patience, not to say apathy, of the villagers during that calamity was extraordinary. The paucity of boats in a tract subject to floods every year was very noticeable.

275. The Collector of Monghyr observes that the villages or tracts to which loans to agriculturists have once been given apply each year for further advances. The fact is, in the Collector's opinion, due not merely nor mainly to the fact that the interest is less heavy, but that Government holds a mortgage over the lands of the debtor for two years. No other person therefore will make advances to the Government debtors. The whole of the money advanced should, Mr. Marriott thinks, be levied, if possible, when the next good crop is obtained, or at the least some distinct advantage should accrue from early payment. But compulsory repayment is preferable, discretion being left to the district authorities to spread the payment over two or three crops. It is mistaken forbearance to spread repayment over two years. The raiyat spends what he has, and if one crop fails in two years, must come and ask for a further loan. As far as I have seen I am inclined to think that advances have been made too freely in this district, and that the matter requires attention.

276. The Magistrate of Bhagalpur has made no remark under this head.

277. In Purnea Mr. O'Brien writes that the record of the past year is satisfactory in most departments. Several long deferred settlements of Government estates have been brought within a measurable distance of completion. The long pending scheme of closing the eastern spill channel of the river Kosi is now an accomplished fact. The redemarcation of the Nipal boundary has been carried out. The proposal to increase the number of dispensaries in the district, which is inadequate, is taking a practical shape, and will, it is hoped, be carried into effect before long.

278. The Collector of Malda summarises his report by saying that the year under report was an exceptionally prosperous one, the rainfall was seasonable, the crops abundant, and prices of food-grains lower than the average. The health of the people was also very satisfactory, and the decrease in the mortality from epidemics, specially cholera, was quite notable. These remarks apply equally well to all the districts of the Division.

279. In the Sonthal Parganas the most important work of the year has been the settlement, which has generally been going on peacefully. In connection with this the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Carstairs, hopes that a systematic way will be worked out of dealing with alienations of *jote* lands, which have hitherto been dealt with somewhat casually. Mr. Carstairs also hopes for relief to himself by the transfer of the trial of Sessions cases elsewhere. The orders of the Government of India have been received.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—(MISCELLANEOUS).

Calcutta, the 28th November 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 3671.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for the year 1898-99.

There were repeated, though unavoidable, changes in the tenure of the Commissionership during the year; but, on the other hand, there were no changes in the district charges, except in Hooghly, and in Burdwan where the Collector was absent for three months on privilege leave.

All the district offices and treasuries and all the subdivisional offices, save Kalna, were inspected by the Commissioners. It is observed, however, that the inspection of Hooghly occupied only two days, though the recent history of that office has been such as to justify a fuller examination. The tours of the District Officers were sufficient. That of the Collector of Midnapore extended over 155 days, a period necessitated by the extent of his charge, but involving a heavy strain on his energy, in view of the onerous nature of his ordinary work. The usual office inspections were made; but the treasury at Burdwan was examined once only by the Collector. The Subdivisional Officers were out on tour for a satisfactory period, save in Kalna; but it is not stated whether they made the customary inspection of their offices.

2. *Weather and Crops: Prices and material condition of the people: Public Health.*—Except in Howrah and Hooghly, the rainfall exceeded that of the previous year, though its distribution was scarcely satisfactory in some of the districts. Burdwan enjoyed the best rice crop of many years, and Birbhum also fared extremely well. In Bankura the main rice crop was very good, though the other crops were somewhat below the average, and some slight injury was caused by floods in June. The excessive rain of that month caused great damage in Midnapore where the crops were, on the whole, not so good. In Hooghly and Howrah they were quite satisfactory. The Division, as a whole, thus shared in the general agricultural prosperity of the year, and though prices were low, the cultivators were well off, while the labourers for the same reason fared very well. The poorer *bhadralok* are, however, reported to be making but slight efforts to emancipate themselves from the narrow restrictions in the choice of occupation which custom has imposed on them.

Coincident with the fruitfulness of the year, the public health improved very markedly, the comparative test afforded by the registration of deaths pointing to a great reduction in the mortality. In Midnapore alone cholera was prevalent, and the reported deaths from fever were fewer in all districts, except Howrah. Small-pox caused a relatively large number of deaths in Midnapore and Burdwan, and there was a considerable falling off in the number of vaccinations of the year.

3. *Emigration.*—The number of registered emigrants fell from 517 to 220, compared with a total of 4,510 in 1895-96 and 922 in 1896-97. There is no doubt that the low price and abundance of food-grains during the year caused a great reduction in the number of emigrants, both registered and free: and the provincial statistics obtained at Goalundo and Dhubri show that the numbers of the latter fell from 55,000 to 23,000. But even so the Commissioner is probably justified in asserting that the falling off in the number of registered emigrants is due in great part to the dislike on the part of cooly agents to the restrictions imposed on the moving of registered coolies and to their preference for the free emigration system. The question has, however, for some time been occupying the attention of the Government of India, with whom legislation is now pending.

4. *Manufactures and Mines: Trade and Commerce.*—For the Division the silk manufacture remained about constant, the decrease in the produce of

Burdwan, Birbhum and Hooghly being counterbalanced by an increase in Midnapore. The manufacture of *tasar*, however, appears to be decaying. The native cotton goods here, as elsewhere, are constantly losing ground before the cheap imported kinds. The majority of the jute mills failed to furnish information of their production, but it would appear that the export of gunny-bags increased slightly. The cotton mills suffered a period of depression which has not yet expired. The European factories for the production of paper, pottery and chemicals continued to flourish. Foreign competition, encouraged by the rise in the standard of living, is reported to have begun to affect the local production of domestic utensils here as in the Dacca Division. The output of coal is stated to have fallen from 2,000,000 to 1,600,000 tons, though the amount exported increased by over 300,000 tons. The statistics of imports and exports are notable chiefly in the items of rice (the export of which greatly increased) and sugar, which was largely imported owing to the poorness of the local crops in the excessively rainy season.

5. *Civil Justice.*—The total number of cases disposed of fell from 102,228 to 98,644, and the number of witnesses examined from 112,336 to 107,915. The proportion of witnesses in the higher Courts, detained more than two days, was 9·6 per cent., and in the lower Courts 17·3. The number of cases pending at the close of the year increased, despite the smaller number instituted during the year, from 16,310 to 16,471.

6. *Crime: Police: Criminal Justice.*—The experience of the Burdwan Division, in respect of the crime of the year, was the same as that of the rest of the Lower Provinces, for cognizable crimes fell off considerably in number, and complaints of non-cognizable offences rose. The District Magistrate of Howrah in explanation has reported:—"Just as hard times increase cognizable or real crime, so good times increase non-cognizable complaints, which are mostly either frivolous or arise from civil disputes." The decrease was shared in by each of the districts. Of the cases reported to the police, 59·9 per cent. ended in conviction, but only 13 3 per cent. of the otherwise instituted cognizable cases so terminated. The latter result is not explained, but it would indicate that process is issued far too freely and without proper examination of the complaint or consideration of the subject matter. Out of the total number of 20,505 cases, 710 were declared to be maliciously false, and prosecutions were instituted in 73 cases, in only 28 of which was a conviction secured. Compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was awarded in 88 cases. These figures vary very little from those of the previous year, having regard to the dependence of the use of this section on the idiosyncrasies of the Magistrates. The percentage of convictions in Sessions cases rose to 79·5 per cent. Of the 29,176 cases tried during the year, 11,944 were disposed of by non-stipendiary Magistrates, involving the examination of 1·3 witnesses in each case. It follows that the majority of these were petty cases, and the percentage of convictions at Jahanabad, amounting to 24·1, is therefore one which calls for explanation. The percentage for the whole of the divisional benches was 75·2. From the statements appended to the Commissioner's report it appears that out of a total number of 1,196 A cases disposed of by them, 938 were tried by the Serampore General Bench. Probably the greater portion of these were "Act V" cases; and if this is so, it seems doubtful whether the statements have been prepared on a uniform system. The attendance of the Honorary Magistrates cannot be considered satisfactory so long as they absented themselves without leave or notice on more than 20 per cent. of the days fixed, and the Jahanabad Bench was conspicuously bad in this respect also. The Stipendiary Magistrates appear to have got through their work promptly and without the unnecessary detention of witnesses.

The balance of fines outstanding remained much as in the previous year, excise cases being the great stumbling-block. As the convict in such cases is usually an agent, the Magistrate has either to impose a heavy fine out of all proportion to the circumstances of the accused, or see a small one gladly paid by the principal.

There were two serious offences brought home to the police in the year; but with these exceptions, they are reported to have conducted themselves satisfactorily on the whole. The town chaukidars have been discarded in

Serampore in favour of a body of town police modelled on that at Howrah, and the Magistrate of Hooghly is desirous of introducing the change at his head-quarters. The wages offered to the town chaukidars, where competition with mill labour exists, are insufficient to attract good men so long as they are below the rates paid by the mills in the neighbourhood for cooly labour. Elsewhere town chaukidars are being introduced. The reorganisation of the village chaukidari system by the abolition of the "regulation" chaukidar and the appointment of daffadars received attention in all the districts; but in the absence of details in the Commissioner's report, it is difficult to learn the amount of progress made. About a third of the work remaining to be done in Ulubaria was completed during the year, a rate of progress which cannot be considered excessive; though it is very satisfactory that the former tenants of the *chakran* lands were retained in possession after settlement with the zamindar. The daffadars in Howrah are reported to show a tendency to abuse their position. This danger, which naturally arises from the novelty of the office, needs to be sharply repressed.

7. *Registration*.—The number of deeds registered decreased from 231,428 to 216,970, the reason assigned by the Commissioner being the good crops of the year. It is reported that greater care is now observed in the taking of thumb impressions.

8. *Land Revenue, etc.*—The total demand of land revenue was Rs. 84,62,884, and the total collected was Rs. 82,73,526, or 97·7 per cent. Turning to the specific branches, it appears that of the districts only in Midnapore (98·06) and Hooghly (98·96) was there a failure to collect the prescribed percentage in permanently-settled estates, though in Midnapore alone were the arrears of the previous year cleared off. Of the sums due from temporarily-settled estates, current and arrear, the collections were as follows:—

Burdwan ...	...	...	78·4 and 80·8 per cent.
Birbhum ...	...	...	100·
Bankura ...	...	...	47·8 „ 90·9 „
Midnapore ...	...	...	75· „ 90·5 „
Hooghly ...	...	...	68·6 „ 66 1 „

Excluding Birbhum and Bankura (where the amounts are small), the results obtained are far from satisfactory, and it is hoped that the attention which the Board has directed to this matter may bear early fruit.

The demand from estates held direct by Government was petty in Bankura, but the percentages of collections were 22 and 24·6, respectively. The current collections in Midnapore were good (91·9 per cent.), but the results as regards arrears were poor (57·4 per cent.). In Hooghly the respective collections were 82 and 78·4 per cent., results inferior to those of last year.

The total demand for road-cess was Rs. 15,37,309, and the total collection Rs. 11,77,924, which is less than the current demand. In a year of good crops such a result was not to be expected. The current collections in Birbhum were good, but the arrear collections were poor. In the other districts the results were, for current and arrear demand, as follows:—

Bankura ...	...	...	82·8 and 65·4 per cent.
Burdwan ...	...	...	81·2 „ 42·1 „
Midnapore ...	...	...	77·3 „ 95·1 „
Hooghly ...	...	...	68·5 „ 57·5 „

It cannot be said that these results are creditable to the certificate officers concerned except in Midnapore; and in Hooghly they are highly discreditable. In the last-named district it is alleged, in explanation, that co sharers are unwilling to pay, and that the result of certificates was abortive. The first reason would be conclusive did the law give to co-sharers any option in the matter, and the second is excellent to justify an alteration of the methods of collection, a subject which the Lieutenant-Governor is considering. It is desired that the Collector will give his very careful attention to the improvement of this branch of his office.

The expectation that the settlement of the ghatwali lands in Bankura would be completed in the year was not realised. In order to exhibit the working of the certificate offices, the Commissioner has prepared a statement

showing the average number of cases disposed of by each muharrir in the various districts. As noted by him, the numbers, which vary from 517 to 1,114, fall short of that fixed by the Board, but the reasons advanced by him for this failure are of general application, and fail to explain the greater success which was obtained in other Divisions. A more obvious explanation of the result is at hand in the fact that in only 1·9 per cent. of the cases was the property of the defaulters sold.

The total number of partition cases for disposal during the year was eight, of which seven were left pending. The land acquisition proceedings, though not so numerous as in the previous year, were of great importance in Burdwan and Midnapore, being in the latter district on behalf of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway extensions towards Orissa.

9. *Wards' and attached estates.*—Of these there were four, as in the previous year, the Burdwan Raj being the most important. The current demand was Rs. 46,11,530, and the total collections Rs. 44,74,889. Collections were fair in each estate. The unwieldy arrears in the Burdwan Raj accounts were not materially diminished, in spite of remissions amounting to Rs. 1,40,903, and, in the absence of separate figures for the khas mahals, it does not appear from the report how far the efforts made to carry out the orders of Government have been successful. No account is given of the works of improvement undertaken in the year on behalf of the proprietors of these estates.

10. *Excise: Stamps: Income-tax.*—The excise revenue increased under all heads from Rs. 13,52,065 to Rs. 14,84,659, or by 9·8 per cent, the incidence per head (on an assumed population of 7,700,000) being 3 annas 1 pie. On the other hand, there was a decrease common to all districts, save Burdwan, in the receipts from stamps, the falling off being equally shared by court-fees and non-judicial stamps and amounting on the whole as compared with last year of 3 per cent. The decrease in civil litigation, previously referred to, and the return of agricultural prosperity are the probable explanations. The income-tax demand increased by 5·1 per cent. to Rs. 2,79,548 of which Rs. 2,77,357 were collected, the results being markedly good in Burdwan.

11. *Communications.*—The most important work in progress is the Calcutta-Midnapore-Cuttack line, the completion of which depends on the progress made with the Rupnarayan bridge. The earlier stages of the Midnapore-Jherria line are also being hastened.

The roads in Midnapore were much damaged by floods, partial repairs costing Rs. 17,000. In the Sadar subdivision the Local Board, it would appear, are not paying sufficient attention to the maintenance of village roads. In Burdwan and Birbhum continued attention was given to tree-planting on the road sides.

12. *Education.*—There was a marked increase in the total number of pupils (male and female) in the year, though, as the Commissioner points out, when the figures for the last five years are compared, it appears rather in the light of a return from the abnormal conditions caused by the scarcity which began in 1896. The increase was shared by each class of schools. The total number of boys was 303,984, and of girls 18,290, and the total expenditure was Rs. 13,61,360, out of which 74·6 per cent. was derived from private sources. The proportion of boys who were at school, of those of an age to attend, was no less than 53·3 per cent.

13. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The most notable feature in this year's report is the falling off in attendance and subscriptions. The former is due no doubt in part to the healthiness of the year, but no explanation has been offered of the latter, which amounted to Rs. 5,000, in spite of an increase of nearly Rs. 2,000 in the subscriptions of Midnapore. Larger contributions from public funds more than made up the deficiency; and the expenditure on the smaller number of patients was higher than last year.

14. *Local Self-Government Institutions.*—The criticisms of the District Officers on the working of the District Boards are favourable; but the Local Boards and Village Unions do not appear to be more successful in the Burdwan Division than elsewhere. In the Hooghly Municipalities the collection of rates was very poor, due, it is stated, to the inability of the executive to deal properly with their subordinates. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the

Commissioner will be able during the present year to effect an improvement. The Midnapore Municipality is reported to have spent too large a proportion of its income on secondary education.

15. *Conduct of Zamindars.*—Amongst the zamindars of whom favourable report has been made are those of Maliara, Ajodhya, Kunchiakol and Rajgram in Bankura, Raja Joti Prosad Gorga in Midnapore, Babu Siv Narayan Mukherjea of Uttarpara and Babu Peari Mohan Rai of Khanakul in Hooghly. This is but a scanty list for such a large Division, and it is observed, with great regret, that in Hooghly there are zamindars of whom each year unfavourable reports are received, and who forfeit by the harshness of their management any consideration to respect which they might otherwise deserve.

16. The following extracts from the report are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extracts from the General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for 1898-99.

* * * * * *

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

20. The following table compares the average rainfall in each district during the past three years:—

District.	Rainfall in inches in—		
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4
Burdwan	49·11	60·33	65·45
Birbhum	42·21	49·89	70·00
Bankura	48·35	57·45	60·39
Midnapore	58·27	49·89	55·48
Hooghly	52·73	56·03	54·64
Howrah	52·45	52·37	50·88
Divisional average ...	50·52	54·32	59·47

As compared with the preceding year, the rainfall was more copious in all the districts of this Division, except Hooghly and Howrah, where it was less.

Burdwan.

21. The weather during the year was chiefly characterized by an abundant and well-distributed rainfall. The rains broke about the usual time, and the crops generally were excellent. The winter rice harvest is acknowledged by general consent to have been better than it has been for many years, and the outturn of the *rabi* crops, taken as a whole, was also very good.

Birbhum.

22. The rainfall was evenly distributed throughout the whole year, and it was more than enough for the standing crops. The outturn of the winter and the *bhadoi* crops was unusually good. Some slight damage was done to the crops in the Rampur Hât subdivision by excessive rain in October, but the outturn on the whole was not far short of a bumper one. The outturn of *rabi* was on the whole excellent. Sugarcane alone suffered considerably owing to excess of rain.

Bankura.

23. The rainfall of the year under report was on the whole seasonable and abundant. The rainfall in June, however, caused high floods almost all over the district, with the result that the houses with all their contents were swept away in some places and good arable land made barren and desolate by the deposit of sand. The *aman* or the winter rice crop, which forms the staple food of the population, succeeded very well, the yield having been a bumper one. *Rabi* crops are not extensively grown, but only in small patches close to the streams and bunds. Sugarcane, which is the principal winter crop of the district, suffered on account of the heavy floods in June, and yielded an outturn of 87 per cent. of a normal crop. Wheat, barley, gram, mustard and oil-seeds, which are sparingly cultivated, produced 87 per cent. only for want of rain in January and February. The outturn of the early paddy crops, locally called *telko* and *chali*, as also of the *aus*, was poor, owing to abnormally heavy rainfall in June. *Nuan* paddy, which is cultivated on the highlands in the Sadar subdivision, prospered well on account of the plentiful rain, and yielded almost a bumper crop. The unusually heavy rainfall in June affected cotton. Various millets grown by the Sonthals and the Bauris on the highlands yielded a poor outturn. Indigo does not prosper in a year of plentiful rainfall like the one under report, and the yield was affected by the heavy fall in August and September. The outturn was hardly over half of a normal crop.

Midnapore

24. The heavy rainfall in June last caused a disastrous flood, which resulted in great damage to crops, cattle and property in parts of the Sadar, Tamluk, and the Ghatal subdivisions. The river Cossye also rose to a level nearly four feet higher than that of any previously recorded flood. Considerable damage was accordingly done to the public roads and embankments. The injury caused to the crops was to a certain extent compensated for by the deposit of silt. Much of the rice destroyed was replanted, but where this was not possible owing to the depth of water *boro* rice was generally grown in the spring. The *bhadoi* and winter rice crops are reported to have been much injured by grasshoppers in the Sadar, the Contai, and the Ghatal subdivisions. In the Contai subdivision sugarcane also suffered to a certain extent.

Hooghly.

25. The rainfall was seasonable and well distributed all over the district. Later on, however, the rainfall became irregular, and affected the standing paddy. Floods also damaged the crop in the Jahanabad subdivision. On the whole, however, the agricultural results of the year were satisfactory.

Howrah.

26. The distribution of rainfall was favourable to the crops, and although in Ulubaria it was well below the average, it was yet ample for the production of bumper crops. There was a sudden rise in the Damudar in the Ulubaria subdivision in July last, which caused breaches in the zamindari bunds on the right bank, but the extent of damage to the paddy crop was not great, though jute, *aus* paddy and sugarcane suffered slightly in parts of the Amta thana. The Subdivisional Officer of Ulubaria thinks that the fertility of the soil has increased by the deposit of silt, and that the health of the flooded tract has also improved, the filth and rubbish having been washed away.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

27. The following statement shows the number of deaths from different diseases during the year 1898, as compared with the preceding two years:—

District.	Population.	Number of deaths from fever.			Number of deaths from cholera.			Number of deaths from bowel-complaints.		
		1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan ...	1,301,880	31,961	26,679	20,358	6,064	4,434	227	1,181	1,266	905
Birbhum ...	798,254	18,658	15,644	11,383	1,416	1,284	172	117	89	73
Bankura ...	1,069,068	21,912	17,517	13,681	2,667	3,537	213	...	550*	295
Midnapore ...	2,631,516	55,197	50,873	44,257	8,149	6,113	3,664	1,978	1,801	1,468
Hooghly ...	1,634,296	28,232	24,291	22,567	4,376	1,873	438	2,179	2,091	1,514
Howrah ...	763,025	10,643	11,347	11,809	5,043	1,943	902	3,711	3,035	3,130
Total ...	7,689,239	166,603	146,351	124,025	27,715	19,184	5,916	9,166	8,892	7,385

* This was included in the number of deaths from other causes returned in 1897.

District.	Number of deaths from small-pox.			Number of deaths from other causes.			Total number of deaths.			Ratio of deaths per mille of population.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Burdwan ...	404	543	329	8,342	8,637	7,747	47,952	41,559	29,866	34·45	29·85	21·45
Birbhum ...	189	174	30	5,730	6,547	5,490	26,120	23,738	17,157	32·7	29·73	21·49
Bankura ...	232	96	9	7,746	6,846	5,906	32,557	28,546	20,104	30·43	26·68	18·79
Midnapore ...	1,044	976	403	14,269	14,726	14,278	80,637	74,549	64,040	30·6	28·3	24·3
Hooghly ...	81	234	60	5,291	4,510	4,816	40,159	32,999	29,395	38·8	31·9	28·45
Howrah ...	62	271	12	5,622	5,795	6,303	25,081	22,391	29,156	32·85	29·22	29·00
Total ...	2,022	2,294	852	47,000	47,361	44,540	252,606	223,782	182,718	32·8	29·1	23·7

Judging from the above figures, it will appear that all districts enjoyed better health last year, the number of deaths being 182,718 against 223,782 in 1897, and the rate of mortality falling from 29·1 to 23·7. Fever is returned as the cause of nearly 67 per cent. of the total deaths. The decrease is most marked in the case of Burdwan.

28. Deaths from cholera were not numerous in any month, but they reached 232 in May and 108 in April, while in January there were only three and none in November. Mr. C Fisher, the late Magistrate, remarks:—"The past year has been a very healthy one, and the diminution in deaths and sickness throughout the district has been most marked. At the same time the birth-rate in most parts of the district has risen to some extent. There has been no serious epidemic, and the favourable weather and the heavy fall in prices have together had a most beneficial effect on the public health." It is reported that the practice of throwing unburnt or partially burnt dead bodies into the Bhagirathi in the Katwa subdivision has been stopped.

Burdwan.

29. The public health of the district was very satisfactory during the year, and the Magistrate notes that the number of deaths during the period under review was the smallest within the last 12 years.

Birbhum.

30. Deaths from cholera, fever, and bowel-complaints show a considerable falling off. There was little or no small-pox to speak of. Two deaths from bubonic plague were reported during the year, the disease having been imported from Calcutta in both cases.

Bankura.

31. Cholera prevailed throughout the year, causing the heaviest mortality in March, April and July. It broke out in an epidemic form in thana Nandigram, where it carried off 364 men. Small-pox prevailed badly in January, February and March. The localities which suffered most were Nandigram with 101 deaths, Daspur with 64 deaths, Contai with 39, and Panskura with 33 deaths during the year. Nevertheless the death-rate of the year shows a marked decrease.

Midnapore.

32. The number of deaths from other causes was 4,816, against 4,810 in 1897. Only one case of plague was reported during the year.

Hooghly.

33. There was a remarkable falling off in the number of deaths from cholera and small-pox. The mortality from fever was greater than in 1896 or 1897.

Howrah.

Bubonic plague made its appearance in the town of Howrah during the year. Two suspicious cases were reported, and in both the deceased caught the infection in Calcutta and came over to Howrah, where they died. Every precaution was adopted to arrest the progress of the disease.

34. The Burdwan Municipality spent Rs. 761 in extending the supply of filtered water to five mahallas, Rs. 85 in constructing an urinal, besides a sum, the exact amount of which has not been reported, in the construction of a plague hospital and segregation camp. The Kalna Municipality spent Rs. 210 in purchasing three iron tanks for the supply of river-water for drinking purposes, Rs. 159 in purchasing an iron night-soil cart, etc., Rs. 83 in clearing jungle, and Rs. 102 on a plague hospital. The Katwa Municipality spent Rs. 156 on a public latrine and Rs. 349 on a plague hospital. The Asansol Municipality spent Rs. 1,512 on two slaughter-houses, Rs. 1,474 on latrines, and Rs. 170 on water-carts.

Sanitation.

The District Board of Burdwan spent Rs. 530 in completing the construction of three pucka and one kutcha well, which had been commenced during the previous year. One new pucka and three kutcha double ring-wells were constructed at a cost of Rs. 374 by the Board during the year. The District Board also spent Rs. 500 in cleaning three old tanks.

Sixteen tanks and four wells were excavated or re-excavated during the year by private individuals at a cost of Rs. 11,465.

35. Village sanitation in Birbhum has been reported to be unsatisfactory.

36. A great deal was done in the direction of village sanitation in the district of Bankura by the removal of cess-pools and manure heaps—a circumstance which probably had some effect in improving the healthiness of the year. The District Board of Bankura allotted Rs. 5,000 towards the improvement of the water-supply of the district, and with this sum 32 wells are being excavated in different parts of it.

37. The Magistrate of Midnapore simply reports that the general cleanliness of all the towns in the district was attended to. A few tanks were excavated by private individuals in the Serampore subdivision, as also by the District Board in the Sadar subdivision of Hooghly.

38. The sanitary works of importance carried out by the Howrah Municipality were the repairing of the sheds in the main yard of the Municipal office, the cementing of a raised reservoir, and the repairing and improving of certain public latrines and pound-sheds. A number of common or *busti* latrines were constructed by the owners of *bustis* at the instance of the Municipality. The Bally Municipality could not undertake any important sanitary works during the year. The District Board spent Rs. 412 in the improvement of water-supply and Rs. 323 in clearing jungle and opening out drains in the interior. Tube-wells were freely granted to villages along the Kana Nadi, the inhabitants depending entirely for their supply of water on that river, which, as its name indicates, has silted up.

Vaccination.

39. The following table furnishes particulars as regards vaccination operations in the districts of this Division during the past three years:—

District.	Number of persons vaccinated.			Number of successful operations in 1898-99.	Percentage of successful operations to total number of persons vaccinated in 1898-99.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Burdwan ...	42,380	38,933	31,986	31,484	98·4
Birbhum ...	26,222	19,636	18,319	18,250	99·62
Bankura ...	45,763	33,935	26,281	25,769	98·05
Midnapore ...	67,031	74,069	68,691	67,002	97·5
Hooghly ...	22,189	24,687	22,625	22,013	97·2
Howrah ...	25,067	22,219	20,444	19,369	94·7
Total ...	228,652	213,578	188,346	183,887	97·6

The number of persons vaccinated (188,346) is more than 25,000 behind the total for 1897-98. The decrease occurred in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, and Hooghly, being due to the prevalence of the plague inoculation scare. The Muhammadans chiefly, and among the Hindus the Ugra Khetryas in the Katwa and in the Sadar subdivisions of Burdwan, still entertain prejudices against vaccination. Up-country men are also reported to have put forward religious objections. The decrease in Birbhum is attributed to the want of a whole-time vaccinator in the Suri Municipality, and the *Durga Puja*, which was celebrated late during the year, interrupted vaccination in the interior. In Midnapore the decrease is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, due to the stoppage of all vaccination work during the non-season on account of the plague riots. Out of 20,444 persons vaccinated in the district of Howrah, there were nearly 1,200 mill operatives; but this is a small proportion of the mill population, with whom, especially those from up-country, vaccination is still unpopular, and the Magistrate reports that it is difficult to combat their prejudices and almost impossible to obtain any assistance from mill managers and other employers, who are highly afraid of thereby scaring away labourers.

Calf vaccination.

40. In 24 localities in the Midnapore district calves were vaccinated in 206 cases, all of which proved successful. Out of 12,575 persons vaccinated and 903 re-vaccinated, the operations succeeded in 12,468 and 744 cases, respectively. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 201-4.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

41. The satisfactory agricultural outturn of the year has resulted in considerable improvement in the condition of the people throughout the Division, with the exception of certain tracts in Bankura and Midnapore, which suffered severely from high floods.

42. The low prices which ruled during the year were very beneficial to the large class of public servants and others with fixed incomes, as well as to artizans, day-labourers, and petty traders, and were also useful in another way, namely, that they contributed to the replenishment of the stocks which had gone down at the close of 1896. To the agricultural classes this fall in prices meant a material diminution of their profits; and though the Magistrate of Midnapore notices that some difficulty was experienced by them in discharging their liabilities to their landlords, their general level of prosperity appears to have been maintained in most places. The wages of labour continued unaffected, and the labouring classes are reported to have found ample work, the population in the neighbourhood of the great centres of trade and industry being particularly well off in this respect. As evidence of the general prosperity of the year, the Magistrate of Bankura observes that there was less emigration to the tea-gardens, with a marked decrease both in offences against property and in the number of bonds and mortgages registered.

43. As regards the lower middle classes, who are finding the struggle for existence growing more and more severe every year, but in whose condition there was during the year some improvement by reason of the easier prices, the remarks made by me in the last divisional report hold good. There is hardly any hope of a permanent amelioration in their circumstances so long as new openings are not provided for them in manufactures, arts or trade by the adoption of a sound and thorough scheme of technical education. We must mention, however, the existence of a very strong disinclination, encouraged by the present educational system, on the part of the aforesaid class really to utilize such a scheme, which is opposed to all their traditions and training, and pressure in the way of hard times will have to be considerably increased before the *Bhadralok* will freely adopt commercial and professional pursuits other than law and medicine.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

44. As stated in the last divisional report, emigrants were registered in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, and Midnapore only.

45. The subjoined table gives the number of emigrants registered in each district during the last two years :—

	For the Colonies.						For Tea Districts.					
	1897-98.			1898-99.			1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Coolies.	Dependants.	Total.	Coolies.	Dependants.	Total.	Coolies.	Dependants.	Total.	Coolies.	Dependants.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	13	6	...	6
Birbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	91	204	54	24	78
Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	145	300	100	36	136
Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	241	517	160	60	220

The number of emigrants registered for tea-gardens shows a steady falling off, due, it is said, to the growing preference of employers for the free-emigration system.

46. The Magistrate of Burdwan states that this system has almost entirely superseded the other. No official record is kept of the number of free emigrants passing through the district, so that what this number actually was during the year cannot be specified. There were only 4 criminal cases connected with emigration during that period, against 14 in 1897-98, and only one resulted in conviction.

There were 14 depôts and rest-houses maintained in the district, as noted in the margin. Due attention was paid to the rules under Act I (B.C.) of 1889, and all the depôts were provided with an open railing on one side and *machans* in the sleeping sheds. A mat or blanket was provided for sleeping on and a second blanket for covering.

Burdwan	...	1
Raniganj	...	10
Asansol	...	3
		14

Almost all the depôts were visited either by the Superintendent of Emigration or his Personal Assistant, the District Magistrate, the Deputy Magistrate in charge of this Department, and the Subdivisional Officer of Raniganj. The Assistant Superintendent of Emigration for Raniganj and Asansol visited the depôts at these two places on an average twice a week, the inspection of sanitary arrangements and accommodation provided forming the chief object of the visits. The sanitation, the water-supply, and the food and clothing furnished were generally satisfactory in all the depôts.

47. The Magistrate of Birbhum reports that a large number of free emigrants passed through Rampur Hât to labour districts, but no reliable statistics are available. It is said that 225 coolies were accommodated in, and 215, including 5 dependants, despatched from, the rest-houses kept for free emigrants, but the figures do not appear to be exhaustive, as they do not include the number of coolies who did not halt at rest-houses. There were no regular coolie depôts in Birbhum, but four rest-houses were maintained for the temporary residence of coolies passing through the district. These were inspected from time to time, particular attention being paid to cleanliness, sanitation, food, and water-supply. A few cases of fraudulent recruitment were enquired into at the instance of the District Officers of Assam, and the results reported to them. The most important of these was one in which a young man and a girl were enticed away. No prosecution was instituted for want of evidence, but the agreement signed by the recruited coolies was cancelled under orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

48. The decrease in the number of emigrants in Bankura is attributed to the easy prices which ruled all the year round, the result of an abundant harvest. The figures for registered emigration are, however, not of much value in view of the free-emigration system, which is largely prevalent. Due check was exercised over the registration of females, and complaints against the recruiting agency were rare. Free emigration, the Magistrate remarks, which cannot be properly controlled, is found to be open to abuses.

There were 5 rest houses in this district, both for registered and free emigrants. These were inspected from time to time, and all sanitary defects pointed out removed. Only two cases connected with emigration occurred. Of the 6 persons concerned, 4 were convicted. Both cases relate to the free-emigration system.

49. No explanation has been offered by the Magistrate of Midnapore of the falling off in the number of emigrants in that district, but there is little doubt that the preference given to free emigration is at the bottom of this decrease. No cases connected with emigration occurred in Midnapore during the year.

50. In Hooghly there were no depôts or rest-houses; coolies, however, pass through the district to the Naihati Railway Station *en route* to Assam and elsewhere. No coolies were registered in that district.

51. The same remark applies to Howrah, where only two cases under the Act occurred. In one a woman, by caste a Kolu (oil-presser), about 22 years of age, came to a *méla* or fair in Bally. She was persuaded by a man to come to Calcutta, where she was kept in a coolie depôt, and was registered

under a fictitious name. The woman succeeded in giving intimation of her confinement to her brother, who effected her release. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the accused. In the other case a complaint was also made to the Magistrate by a resident of Bally, whose son, a boy of 18, was registered as a coolie at Calcutta and sent to an Assam district. The boy wrote to his father of the circumstances under which he was registered. The Magistrate has reported the matter to the Deputy Commissioner, who has taken steps for his repatriation.

Immigration.

52. Irrespective of inter-district movements of labourers during the cold season, there was no regular registered immigration to this Division. As formerly reported, labourers in very large numbers came to this Division from the Sonthal Parganas, North-Western Provinces, Bihar and other places in quest of work and high wages in the mills, workshops, fields, as well as on the railways.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

53. There was a fall in the prices of wheat, common rice, gram and salt during the year, as compared with the figures of the two preceding years, the average price of common rice for the Division during the last fortnight of the year having been 16 seers 10 chitaks, against 10 seers 7 chitaks and 13 seers 9 chitaks during the corresponding period of 1896-97 and 1897-98.

Fluctuations in the price of wheat and gram are of minor importance, as these articles are not consumed by the people at large. Salt was dearer in Birbhum and Bankura, and cheaper in the remaining districts, the average price for this Division being 10 seers 8 chitaks, against 10 seers 5 chitaks in 1897-98.

54. Wages remained almost stationary. The Magistrate of Burdwan regards the rise in the rates of wages of skilled labour in that district as a sign of prosperity. The slight increase in the wages of common masons, common carpenters, coolies, women, boys, superior and common blacksmiths in Midnapore was due to the construction of railways in that district and the consequent increased demand.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

55. The principal articles of manufacture in this Division are silk and tasar, jute, cotton, molasses, shell-lac, rope, iron, brass, bellmetal and hardware, indigo, paper, pottery, bonemeal, mats, and chemicals.

Silk and tasar.

56. In Burdwan the quantity produced is estimated at 43,810 yards, against 53,905 in 1897, the value of the outturn being Rs. 41,467, against Rs. 53,288. The industry is carried on at Mankar, Memari, Panchkoola, Jagadabad, and two other villages in the Sadar subdivision, and in the villages of Bagtikari, Musthali, and Ghoranash in the Katwa subdivision.

In Birbhum the total outturn was 35,000 yards, against 43,000 yards in 1897-98. The silk filatures at Gauntia, Katasar, Bhadrapur, and Kaithi continue to work under European management. In Bankura the manufacture of mulberry silk thread and cloth is carried on to some extent in the towns of Vishnupur and Sonamukhi, and in Birsingha, a village 8 miles north of the former. Silkworms are also reared on a limited scale in some places in the south and east of the district. The quantity of silk cocoons locally obtained being small, they are largely imported from Midnapore to meet the demand for local manufactures. Vishnupur retains its reputation of producing fine silks, which have secured the makers rewards and medals at different Exhibitions in Europe. The manufacture of *kutni*, a mixture of silk and cotton, has become extinct, as the demand for it, formerly existing in the North-Western Provinces, has almost ceased. 194 maunds 20 seers 2 chittaks of silk were reeled in the three factories at Nimtola, Guruli, and Mohespur in the Ghatal subdivision of Midnapore, against 131 maunds 34 seers in 1897-98, the value estimated being Rs. 85,653, against Rs. 53,042, the total quantity of silk manufactured being 15,560 lbs., against 10,548 lbs. in 1897-98. Silk fabrics of various kinds, such as damasked silk scraps, wrappers, handkerchiefs, *saries* and *dhoties*, etc., manufactured by the native weavers of Nimtola, Ghatal, Radhanagar, and Khirpai, are exported to Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and other places for sale.

In thana Daspur silk *dhoties* and Erandi cloth are manufactured, and find a rapid sale. These articles are also manufactured on a limited scale at Anandapur in the Sadar subdivision of the district. The silk industry in the Jahanabad subdivision of Hooghly is on the decline, and the fabrics produced by hand-looms cannot compete with the cheaper goods turned out by machinery.

Tasar is made in the Katwa subdivision from wild cocoons imported from the Sonthal Parganas and Orissa. The finished product is exported to Calcutta and thence to Madras, where it is in special request. The plague scare in Calcutta during the year is reported to have affected the trade injuriously. Tasar is manufactured at Kuridha, Tantipara, and Birsingpur in Birbhum, being woven from cocoons imported from Manbhum, Singhbhum, and the Sonthal Parganas. The industry is, however, on the wane. Tasar is also manufactured in most towns of Bankura, the chief centres of the industry being Bankura, Vishnupur, and Birsingpur. Tasar cocoons are reared in some parts of the Khatra, the Raipur, and the Bankura thanas, but the cocoons locally obtained being inadequate for the demands of local manufacturers, they are imported in considerable quantities from the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division. There was, however, hardly any demand for the tasar cloth from outside the district, the quantities turned out and exported being therefore very limited. Tasar fabrics are most extensively manufactured at Khirpai and Anandapur in the Sadar subdivision of Midnapore, and are also produced in the Jahanabad subdivision of Hooghly, but the industry is languishing.

Jute and cotton.

57. There are several large jute and cotton mills in the districts of Hooghly and Howrah, in which gunny-bags, cotton fabrics, and cotton yarn are manufactured on an extensive scale.

Cotton cloth is manufactured in all the districts of the Division, but it is gradually being ousted from the market by cheap Manchester fabrics. Many weavers in Burdwan are reported to have adopted other occupations, and those of Bankura have been reduced to a wretched plight in consequence. Cotton cloths of various kinds made in the Midnapore Central Jail, and a fine material of cotton cloth for mosquito curtains, manufactured at Daspur, Chandrakona, and some parts of the Tamluk subdivision, find a rapid sale both locally and elsewhere. Fine cotton cloths with silk, silver and gold embroideries made at Nimtola in Midnapore are much liked by the people of the Bombay Presidency.

Molasses.

58. The manufacture of molasses from sugarcane is carried on in all the districts of the Division, but that from the juice of the date palm is produced mostly in the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, and Howrah. Sugar is manufactured from cane molasses at Raipur and Kakhutia in Birbhum, but the production and consumption of this article declined in consequence of the cheapness of imported sugar of a superior quality. Molasses are largely manufactured in the Ulubaria subdivision and also in Midnapore, where the total quantity produced is estimated at 5,12,400 maunds, against 5,52,000 in 1897-98.

Shell-lac.

59. This article is manufactured in Birbhum and Bankura. The outturn fell from 605 to 555 maunds in the former, and from 10,658 to 9,489 maunds in the latter district, the marked decrease in Bankura being due to a slackness in the market. The total quantity of stick-lac imported into that district was 9,727 maunds, against 13,883 maunds in the previous year.

Rope.

60. Rope is manufactured on a large scale in Hooghly and Howrah.

Iron.

61. In the Barakar factory in Burdwan pig-iron, as well as pipes and various kinds of castings, are produced. There was an increase in the outturn and value as compared with the preceding year. There are four iron-works in Howrah.

Brass, bellmetal and hardware.

62. These articles are manufactured in all the districts of this Division. In Burdwan the estimated outturn of the year was 8,394 maunds, valued at Rs. 3,37,613, against 8,974 maunds, valued at Rs. 3,18,575 in 1897. At Kanchannagore, a suburb of the town of Burdwan, knives and scissors to the value of Rs. 4,200 were manufactured, against Rs. 4,800 in 1897. In Bankura the manufacture of brass

and bell-metalware showed some briskness during the year. The utensils turned out in some of the towns of the district as well as those in Birbhum are highly prized in native households in different parts of Bengal, and are exported in considerable quantities to other districts. The industry is also largely carried on in the Sadar and the Jahanabad subdivisions of Hooghly, but it is reported to be declining owing to the plague scare and to some extent to some foreign competition. Brass jugs made in Tamluk and Midnapore are much prized and find a ready sale.

Indigo.

63. The quantity turned out increased in Bankura and Midnapore, viz., 142 maunds against 130 maunds in 1897-98 and 1,047 maunds against 634 maunds, respectively, in 1897-98. This industry is languishing in the former district, where most of the factories belong to Messrs. Gisborne and Company. In Burdwan and Birbhum the business is carried on in a very limited scale, the factories being small.

* * * * * * *

Mats.

68. Mats are made in Jahanabad and in every subdivision of Midnapore, the best kinds of *maslands* being produced at Raghunathbati in the Tamluk subdivision and Kisor Chak in Ghatal.

Miscellaneous.

69. Jute twists, fishing nets, iron safes, hukkas, and bamboo baskets are manufactured in large quantities in the district of Howrah. Ebony wood is worked in Jahanabad, and the pipes (*nalchas*) produced there find a ready sale in Calcutta. Trade in dried fish is carried on in the Contai subdivision on a large scale by boatmen from Aracan and other places, the quantity exported being 8,250 maunds against 7,500 maunds in 1897-98. Wooden furniture is largely manufactured at the Sadar station of Hooghly and exported to Calcutta.

70. The following table shows the outturn of some of the principal articles of manufacture. The statement is not complete, as many of the factories have not furnished the necessary statistics:—

District.	Articles.	Outturn in—		
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan ...	Indigo ... ... Mds.	53	69¼	57¾
	Pottery ... ... Rs.	4,68,398	5,68,599	5,09,357
	Ironware ... .. Tons	5,233	21,631	764,293
	Brass, bell-metal and hardware Mds.	9,313	8,974	8,394
	Cutlery ... ... Doz.	832	1,080	945
	Cotton cloths ... ... Yds.	450,415	602,550	577,610
	Silk cloths ... ... ,,	47,585	53,905	43,810
	Paper ... ... Tons.	2,500	2,581¾	2,856
	Aerated water ... ... Doz.	1,993	6,085	9,255
Birbhum ...	Tasar ... ... Yds.	251,850	156,950	62,100
	Indigo ... ... Mds.	2	2	7
	Lac ... ... ,,	238	605	555
	Silk ... ... lbs.	40,080	43,000	36,000
Bankura ...	Indigo ... ... Mds.	138	130	142
	Shellac ... ... ,,	4,200	10,655	9,489
Midnapore ...	Raw silk ... ... Mds.	.....*	132 (Worth Rs. 53,042)	195 (Worth Rs. 85,653)
	Silk and tasar cocoons ... ,,	.....	4,540 (Worth Rs. 1,00,960)	5,538 (Worth Rs. 1,14,896)
	Brass and bell-metalware ... ,,	.....*	38,887 (Worth Rs. 37,43,842)	36,698 (Worth Rs. 36,37,278)
	Silk and tasar fabrics ... ,,	.....*	6,275 (Worth Rs. 2,24,322)	6,331 (Worth Rs. 2,75,653)
	Cotton piece-goods ...	.....*	131,625 (Worth Rs. 68,868)	147,625 (Worth Rs. 74,568)
	Pottery	.....*	3,992,300 (Worth Rs. 1,48,675	3,995,500 (Worth Rs. 1,48,800)

* The difference between these figures and those shown last year is due to revised figures having been furnished this year by Subdivisional Officers and the police. The figures now furnished appear to the Magistrate to be more accurate.

District.	Articles.	Outturn in—		
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5
Midnapore—*concluded.*	Mats	....*	390,800 (Worth Rs 2,70,800)	475,650 (Worth Rs. 1,07,668)
	Dry fish ... ... Mds.	....*	2 000 (Worth Rs. 7,500)	1,100 (Worth Rs. 8,250)
	Molasses ... ... ,,	....	552,000 (Worth Rs. 22,08,000)	512,400 (Worth Rs. 23,05,800)
	Reed baskets	.....	5,000 (Worth Rs. 513)	6,000 (Worth Rs. 375)
	Indigo ... ... Mds.	859	624	1,017
Hooghly ...	Brass and bell-metal ... Mds.	8,138	8,450	7,428
	Tasar and silk fabrics ...	Rs 88,000 worth	Rs. 80,000 worth	105,300 yds.
	Silk skeins	,, 16,725 ,,	,, 280 ,,	.....
	Cotton cloth	,, 1,43,220 ,,	,, 1,43,200 ,,	425,000
	Coloured cloth (rangin) ...	,, 28,000 ,,	,, 29,000 ,,	40,600
	Rope ... ... Mds.	7,530	Not furnished	.. ...
	Paper ... ... Quires	11,620	Ditto	4,100
	Bricks and tiles ... ... Pieces	101,60 ,000	100,600,000	32,318,000
	Lemonade ... ... Bottles.	3,650	3,700	3,400
	Flour mill ... ... Mds.	8,000	1 ,000	24,000
	Oil mill ... ... ,,	7,000	10,000	2,000
	Surki mill ... ... ,,	45,000	55,000	90,000
	Chickon work ... ... Pieces.	5,000	7,000	35,104 pairs.
	Rasi works ... ... Mds.	.....	.....	260 mds.
	Gunny-bags, cloths and other articles, India Jute Mills ...	7,268 t	10,200,000 bags	Not furnished by Manager.
	Champdany Jute Mills ...	28,768,000	28,768,000 yds.	Ditto.
	Hastings Jute Mills ...	23,00	620,252 mds.	Ditto.
	Wellington Jute Mills ...	89,0	Not furnished	Ditto.
	Victoria Jute Mills ...	10,80	Ditto	Ditto.
	Bengal Spinning and Weaving Mills	872 ,,	Rs. 41,845-9 cloth ,, 8,39,454-5-6 yarn	77,392 yarn.
	Gondolpara Jute Mills ...	1,785,473 yds.	,, 18,58,586 worth of bags and cloth.	16,84,114
	Bone Mills at Bally ... Tons	10,9 0	10,800	8,190
	Bone Mills at Magra ... ,,	286	286	12,000 mds.
	Chemical Works at Konnagore	Acids 12,000 cwt., other chemicals 10,000 cwt.	Not furnished	150 tons solid. 150 tons liquid.
Howrah ...	Cotton Mills in Ghoosery ... Rs.	17,53,541	15,58,029	15,86,231
	Bowreah Cotton Mills ... ,,	26,38,874	26,69,433	22,15,166
	Ram Dyal Cotton Mills ... ,,	8,89,701	8,26,985	6,53,964
	Jute Mills in Howrah ,,	41,25,744	40,00,000	32,88,922
	Fort Gloster Jute Mill in Howrah ... ... ,,	35,60,955	35,73,305	33,58,111
	Central Jute Mill in Howrah ... ,,	.....	Not furnished	Not furnished.
	Sibpur Jute Mill in Howrah ... ,,	37,98,117	40,06,261	45,10,017
	Ganges Jute Mill in Howrah ... ,,	.....	2,46,907 cwt.	2,59,447 cwt.
	National Jute Mill ... ,,	3,50,000	.....	.....
	Rally Paper Mills ... ... ,,	13,20,680	11,88,960	14,01,446
	Burn & Co's Iron Works ... ,,	20,00,000	24,00,000	24,00,000
	Albion Foundry ... ... ,,	1,50,000	1,16,682	91,570
	Sibpur Iron Works ... ,,	.....	42,824	32,520
	Shalimar Iron Works ... ,,	2,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
	Shalimar Rope Works ... ,,	3,13,727	3,46,753	3,51,786
	Ghoosery Rope Works ... ,,	6,34,000	4,92,382	5,16,800
	Newring Cotton Mills ... ,,	.....	.....	3,28,473
	Victoria Cotton Mills ... ,,	.....	4,90,000	3,73,860
	Surkhi ... ... ,,	.....	7,625	7,625
	Oil ... ... ,,	.....	2,10,486	3,12,963
	Wheat ... ... ,,	.....	2,24,609	3,00,655
	Mats ... ... ,,	8,000	9,000	9,000
	Curtain pieces ... ... ,,	25,000	2,500	3,000
	Country paper ... ... ,,	700	700	1,000
	Molasses ... ... ,,	13,000	1 ,000	20,000
	Padlocks ... ... ,,	11,000	12,000	12,000
	Hukkas ... ... ,,	50,000	80,000	12,000

* The difference between these figures and those shown last year is due to revised figures having been furnished this year by Subdivisional Officer and the police. The figures now furnished appear to the Magistrate to be more accurate.

71. *Coal mines.*—Coal mines are worked in the districts of Burdwan and Bankura. The number of collieries in the Raniganj subdivision is very large,

and this industry has gained much importance. The output of coal decreased from 2,019,223 in 1897 to 1,615,908, though the persons employed rose from 24,473 to 25,739. No explanation of the increase and decrease has been supplied by the district officers. It is said that most of the European Coal Companies are prosperous, and some are paying very large dividends. Among the native concerns some are doing well, but many are handicapped for want of sufficient capital. Accidents were comparatively few, and are reported to be due principally to the carelessness of the sufferers themselves.

72. The white earth mine of Bhara as usual contributed greatly to the pottery works at Raniganj.

IX. Trade and commerce.

73. As reported in previous years, almost all the important trade centres and marts in this Division enjoy special facilities of export and import by rail, river, or canal. Birbhum has the advantage of the railway, and Burdwan, Hooghly, and Howrah are served both by river and rail. In Midnapore, which already enjoyed the benefit of the canal system and the rivers Hooghly, Rupnarain, and Silye, the opening of the Calcutta-Midnapore-Cuttack Extension of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway for goods traffic on the 17th December 1895 has further increased the means of transport. Bankura, which is traversed neither by rail nor navigable river, and where there are no canals, possesses, however, good roads by which its traffic is carted to East Indian Railway.

74. The principal articles of trade in this Division were—

Exports.

Rice, paddy, pulses, raw jute, gunny-bags, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, coal, paper, hides, brass and bell-metal utensils, shell-lac, tassar, and silk.

Imports.

European piece-goods, gram and pulses, raw jute, gunny-bags, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, salt, kerosine oil, coal and ghee.

75. The following table shows in a combined form the total traffic in 26 principal articles of merchandise imported into and exported from this Division by rail, steamer, and country boats:—

Articles.	Imports.							
	By rail.		By Nadia rivers.		By canal.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice	61,074	34,517	4,225	465	44,292	25,560	1,09,591	60,542
2. Paddy	900	5,480	9,372	60	4,21,162	50,021	4,31,334	55,561
3. Wheat	37,698	29,319	...	1,158	.....	.....	37,698	30,477
4. Gram and pulses	4,70,488	5,71,694	4,770	3,728	6,370	9,735	4,81,128	5,85,157
5. Other food-grains	8,287	9,826	72	3,479	.....	.....	8,359	13,305
6. Jute, raw	3,59,028	1,90,087	1,031	1,057	77,925	26,965	4,37,984	2,18,109
7. Gunny-bags	74,964	89,352	11	...	6,622	10,000	81,607	99,352
8. Linseed	2,381	29,066	595	345	96	.....	3,672	29,411
9. Mustard seed	4,86,570	4,84,002	7,962	8,906	19,325	12,130	5,13,857	5,05,038
10. Tea, Indian	172	151	...	...	.....	.....	172	151
11. Cotton, raw	11,003	8,296	...	...	.....	600	11,003	8,896
12. Silk, raw	4,210	4,571	...	...	.....	.....	4,210	4,571
13. Sugar, refined	12,227	24,016	466	270	5,670	3,150	18,363	27,436
14. Do., unrefined	2,54,944	3,05,159	5,955	2,876	17,755	39,535	2,78,655	3,47,570
15. Tobacco, manufactured	1,012	1,984	...	...	.....	.....	1,012	1,984
16. Do., unmanufactured	2,37,648	2,16,484	4,070	9,473	85,845	91,602	3,27,563	3,17,559
17. Indigo	3	.....	...	...	.....	.....	3	.....
18. Cotton piece-goods, European, in bales.	87,533	88,569	...	10	8,070	8,375	95,603	96,954
19. Cotton piece-goods, European, in boxes.	326	702	...	...	.....	.....	326	702
20. Cotton piece-goods, Indian, in bales.	4,638	5,923	...	1	.....	.....	4,638	5,924
21. Cotton piece-goods, Indian, in boxes.	16	15	...	...	.....	.....	16	15
22. Cotton twist, European	7,263	7,885	...	...	4,010	2,370	11,273	10,255
23. Ditto, Indian	35,469	42,918	...	...	.....	.....	35,469	42,618
24. Salt	5,16,945	5,46,171	...	...	1,39,975	1,50,670	6,56,920	6,96,841
25. Kerosine oil	1,19,285	1,25,760	...	100	1,00,445	98,520	2,19,730	2,24,380
26. Coal and coke	38,81,512	43,85,535	100	...	1,07,445	1,13,347	39,89,057	44,98,882
Total	66 76,256	72,06,582	38,030	31,928	10,44,927	6,42,380	77,59,243	78,80,890

Articles.	Exports.							
	By rail.		By Nadia rivers		By canal.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice	37,37,261	42,59,262	64,601	73,987	9,85,214	8,24,351	47,77,076	51,57,600
2. Paddy	9,43,022	7,21,349	23,741	11,386	16,96,721	11,06,124	26,64,084	18,38,859
3. Wheat	5,881	3,290	100	197	500	.....	6,481	3,487
4. Gram and pulses	37,236	33,821	996	54	1,350	553	39,582	34,428
5. Other food-grains	5,404	3,699	...	265	11,755	.....	17,159	3,964
6. Jute, raw	9,647	7,815	165	...	8,050	40,100	17,862	47,915
7. Gunny-bags	2,12,644	2,58,516	...	200	.....	.....	2,12,644	2,58,716
8. Linseed	5,202	24,320	...	200	500	.....	5,702	24,520
9. Mustard seed	6,300	10,325	130	...	725	550	7,155	10,875
10. Tea, Indian	.....	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2
11. Cotton, raw	1,339	1,274	...	...	150	10	1,489	1,284
12. Silk, raw	2,235	1,539	...	...	.....	.....	2,235	1,539
13. Sugar, refined	209	749	...	...	.....	.....	209	749
14. Do., unrefied	17,156	11,379	1,336	802	41,027	8,120	59,519	20,301
15. Tobacco, manufactured	378	606	...	56	.....	.....	378	662
16. Do., unmanufactured	10,508	7,054	359	43	24,785	25,885	35,643	32,982
17. Indigo	230	454	...	...	.....	.....	230	454
18. Cotton piece-goods, European, in bales.	1,382	524	16	...	.....	.....	1,398	524
19. Cotton piece-goods, European, in boxes.	.....	27	...	...	.....	.....	.....	27
20. Cotton piece-goods, Indian, in bales.	531	1,932	...	...	.....	.....	531	1,932
21. Cotton piece-goods, Indian, in boxes.	1	5	...	...	.....	.....	1	5
22. Cotton twist, European	29	49	...	...	.....	10	29	59
23. Ditto, Indian	11,353	8,945	...	...	.....	.....	11,353	8,945
24. Salt	13,249	24,202	235	4	50	.....	13,534	22,206
25. Kerosine oil	17,269	6,189	505	1	125	14	17,899	6,204
26. Coal and coke	5,41,34,377	6,33,22,496	8,115	19,300	735	.....	5,41,43,227	6,33,41,796
Total ...	5,91,63,463	6,87,07,913	1,00,290	1,06,495	27,71,687	20,05,717	6,20,35,440	7,08,20,125

The total imports by rail during the year amounted to 72,06,582 maunds, against an export of 7,08,20,125 maunds. The most considerable imports were in—gram and pulses, raw jute, mustard seed, sugar, tobacco, European piece-goods, salt, and kerosine oil, and the largest exports in rice, paddy, gunny-bags, and coal.

76. The total traffic by rail, rivers, and canals was—

	Mds.
Imported by rail (column 3)	72,06,582
Ditto rivers and canals (columns 5 and 7) ...	6,74,308
Total of imports ...	78,80,890
Exported by rail (column 11)	6,87,07,913
Ditto rivers and canals (columns 13 and 15) ...	21,12,212
Total of exports ...	7,08,20,125

The exports were thus enormously in advance of the imports, the difference being 6,29,39,235 maunds. This large increase is chiefly contributed by an increase of 5,88,42,914 maunds in the export of coal over the import of the same article in 1898-99. A comparison of the figures for the past two years shows that there was an increase both in exports and imports, the former rising from 6,20,35,440 maunds to 7,08,20,125 maunds, and the latter from 77,59,243 maunds to 78,80,890 maunds. The details are examined below. The Magistrates have not, except in a few instances, analysed the figures or explained the variations.

77. In imports the increase was marked under the heads of gram and pulses, sugar (refined and unrefined), linseed, and coal and coke, and moderate in the case of European piece-goods, Indian cotton twist, salt, and kerosine oil. As regards exports, the increase was marked in rice, gunny-bags, and coal and coke, while there was a considerable decrease in paddy and unrefined sugar, as will be seen from the figures noted in the margin. The increase in the export of rice was due to the general good harvest of the year in the districts of this Division. The increase as regards coal and coke is attributed by the

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	47,77,076	51,57,600
Gunny-bags ...	2,12,644	2,58,716
Coal and coke ...	541,43,227	6,33,41,796
Paddy ...	26,64,084	18,38,859
Unrefined sugar	59,519	20,301

Magistrate of Burdwan principally to the increase in the quantities imported from other districts. Hooghly and Midnapore show a decrease under the head of paddy. In the case of the former district (2,13,036 maunds against 4,89,876 maunds) it is ascribed to the plague scare, while the falling off in Midnapore (9,88,319 maunds against 15,97,592 maunds) is reported to be the result of the diminished demand for the article by reason of the plentiful harvests of the year. The variations in respect of gunny-bags and unrefined sugar remain unexplained.

78. So far as the exports to Calcutta are concerned, there was an increase in the case of rice, wheat, gram and pulse, other food-grains, gunny-bags, linseed, mustard-seed, coal and coke. Two maunds of Indian tea were exported from Birbhum, against nil in 1897-98. A decrease occurred in all other articles shown in statement No. XI. As regards imports, there was an increase in European and Indian cotton twist, salt, kerosine oil and gunny-bags, and a decrease in the remaining articles shown in statement No. XII.

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XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

80. The following statement shows the birth and the death-rate per mille as recorded in the districts of the Division during the last two calendar years:—

District.	Birth-rate per mille.		Death-rate per mille.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan	33·12	32·92	29·85	21·45
Birbhum	40·16	40·07	29·73	21·49
Bankura	35·91	35·62	26·68	18·79
Midnapore ...	36·0	34·6	28·3	24·3
Hooghly	26·7	22·4	31·9	28·42
Howrah	36·63	34·02	29·32	29·00

It is remarkable that in all these districts, except Hooghly, while the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate, it still fell short of what it was in 1897. As in that year, there was during the period under review, a large preponderance of deaths over births in Hooghly. Of course that is owing to Hooghly being largely a manufacturing district, where the mill-hands come largely, alone leaving their families at home.

The death-rate shows a decrease in all the districts of the Division, being marked in Bankura, Burdwan, and Birbhum, where it was 18·79, 21·45, and 21·49 in 1898, against 26·68, 29 85, and 29·73 respectively in 1897—a fact which is chiefly due to the good health of the year, although bad registration may to a certain extent have operated.

81. The registration of births and deaths both in municipal and rural areas was carried out by the police, the statistics for the rural areas were obtained through village chaukidars, and in towns where the Compulsory Registration Act is in force, information was given by parties to the police direct. Much of the improvement in the reporting of vital statistics is due, the Magistrate of Howrah observes, to the punctual attendance of chaukidars at parade.

82. The Sanitary Inspectors, the inspecting staff of the Vaccination Department, the superior Police Officers, and the District and the Subdivisional Officers when on tour are reported to have tested, from time to time, the figures relating to births and deaths, and this system of examination is supposed to have greatly improved registration.

In Burdwan 37 persons were prosecuted for neglecting to report the occurrences of births and deaths, of whom one, who was a chaukidar, was sentenced to imprisonment and also dismissed from service, 34 were fined, and two were merely warned.

In Bankura 45 chaukidars were prosecuted for this offence. In Midnapore 64 persons were prosecuted, of whom 61 were fined and the remaining 3 merely warned. In Howrah 122 persons were prosecuted, all of whom were convicted and punished, one being sentenced to imprisonment. The Magistrates of Birbhum and Hooghly have furnished no information on the point.

83. The following table shows the number of births and deaths within the municipal areas in the several districts of the Division during the last two calendar years:—

District.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Deaths registered.				Births registered.			
			1897.	1898.	Ratio per mille.		1897.	1898.	Ratio per mille.	
					1897.	1898.			1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan	Burdwan	34,477	1,179	995	34·19	28·85	585	666	16·96	19·31
	Raniganj	13,772	637	436	46·25	31·65	347	327	25·19	23·74
	Kalna	9,436	339	240	36·02	25·4	102	163	20·86	17·2
	Katwa	6,699	209	176	31·19	26·27	225	206	33·58	30·75
	Dainhat	5,144	161	181	31·29	35·18	177	155	34·40	30·13
	Asansol	11,737	255	194	21·7	16·5	223	353	21·5	30·07
	Total	81,265	2,780	2,222	34·2	27·3	1,789	1,870	22·01	23·01
Birbhum	Suri	7,481	253	163	33·82	21·69	296	334	39·57	44·65
Bankura	Bankura	18,743	379	382	20·22	18·78	657	537	35·05	28·6
	Vishnupur	18,190	429	409	23·58	22·48	629	681	34·58	37·44
	Sonamukhi	13,462	374	275	27·78	20·43	503	468	37·36	34·76
	Total	50,395	1,182	1,056	23·4	20·5	1,789	1,686	35·4	33·4
Midnapore	Midnapore	32,264	1,255	1,071	38·8	33·1	905	900	28·0	27·8
	Tamluk	6,612	180	150	27·2	19·6	190	175	28·7	26·4
	Ghatal	13,942	351	276	25·1	19·7	473	394	33·9	28·2
	Kharar	10,983	201	144	19·9	14·2	380	305	37·6	30·3
	Chandrakona	11,389	380	297	33·6	26·2	314	301	27·7	26·6
	Khirpai	5,708	154	116	26·9	20·3	214	210	37·4	36·7
	Ramjibanpur	9,977	294	214	29·4	21·4	390	369	39·0	36·8
	Total	89,895	2,815	2,248	31·3	25·0	2,566	2,654	31·4	29·5
Hooghly	Hooghly-Chinsura	33,060	1,632	1,162	49·36	35·14	859	829	25·98	25·07
	Bansberia	6,783	276	288	40·68	42·45	223	162	32·87	23·88
	Serampore	35,932	2,051	1,608	57·04	44·72	1,049	857	29·17	23·83
	Baidyabati	18,380	557	505	30·30	27·47	472	323	25·68	17·57
	Bhadreswar	9,639	334	339	35·39	35·16	156	168	16·18	17·42
	Kotrang	5,164	346	170	67·002	32·92	137	88	26·52	17·04
	Uttarpara	6,489	305	253	47·002	38·98	173	139	26·66	21·42
	Jahanabad	8,326	289	246	34·71	29·54	244	208	29·30	24·98
	Total	123,793	5,990	4,571	48·3	36·92	3,313	2,774	26·7	22·40
Howrah	Howrah	116,606	4,489	3,851	38·58	33·02	3,635	2,937	31·17	25·18
	Bally	16,700	489	557	29·28	33·35	362	359	21·67	21·49
	Total	133,306	4,978	4,408	37·3	33·06	3,997	3,296	29·9	24·7
	Grand Total	486,135	17,998	14,648	37·02	30·1	14,950	12,614	28·9	24·9

84. There was increased mortality in Dainhat, Bansbaria, and Bally, while the remaining towns show a decrease in the death-rate, due chiefly to the almost total freedom from epidemic diseases of any kind during the year. In no town did the death-rate exceed 50 per mille. It is to be noticed that in all the riverside and manufacturing towns the death-rate exceeds the birth rate—a result of the custom noticed in speaking above of Hooghly district. Only in Bankura, where there are no manufactures, the town birth-rate exceeds that of death.

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XIII.—CRIME.

90. The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year and investigated by the police fell from 23,648 in 1897 to 20,505 in 1898, while the number of non-cognizable cases rose from 20,979 to 21,547. Excluding offences against sanitary regulations, which have hardly any bearing on crime proper, the number of cognizable cases shows a decrease from 19,123 to 16,716, which is shared by all the districts of the Division, and which is undoubtedly due to the

good harvest of the year. In explanation of these fluctuations, Mr. Duke justly observes:—"Just as hard times increase cognizable or real crime, so good times increase non-cognizable complaints, which are mostly either frivolous or arise from civil disputes."

91. Of 20,505 cases instituted during the year and investigated by the police, 19,821 were cases reported at police-stations or taken up by police and 684 cases instituted on complaints or by Magistrates *suo motu* and referred to police for investigation. Of 20,212 cases disposed of coming under the former head 12,109, or 59·9 per cent., ended in convictions, while of 695 cases coming under the latter, 93, or 13·3 per cent., were successful.

False cases.

92. Out of 2,691 false cases, 710 cases were declared to have been maliciously false, the rest being due to mistake of law or fact. The percentage of maliciously false cases to cases reported during the year and investigated by the police was 3·4, against 3·08 in 1897. There was an increase in the number of such cases in Burdwan and Midnapore, while the rest of the districts of this Division show a decrease. In Burdwan the majority of false cases consisted, as in 1897-98, of offences against property, and are reported to have originated in a desire for revenge. The increase in false cases in these districts is attributed to the greater prosperity of the people during the year, the good harvest providing them with the means of indulging their passion for litigation. In Midnapore most of the false cases occurred under the head of house-breaking and ordinary cattle theft. In one case, under section 304, Indian Penal Code, in this district, the complainant, a woman, who had, at the instigation of her zamindar's agents, falsely charged her neighbours with the murder of her husband, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, the death of the man having been proved by medical evidence to have been caused by pneumonia.

Prosecution in false cases.

93. Out of 710 cases declared to be false, prosecutions were instituted in only 73 cases, or 10·3 per cent., against 11·4 per cent. in 1897. The percentage of prosecutions is low in all the districts in the Division, except Howrah, where prosecutions were instituted in 13 cases out of 52 declared maliciously false. It is satisfactory to note that in Birbhum convictions were obtained in all the three false cases in which prosecutions took place. The result was also fair in Bankura, where convictions were obtained in four cases out of nine. In Howrah, where prosecutions were instituted in 25 per cent. (the highest this year in this Division) of the cases declared maliciously false, convictions were obtained in only 5 cases out of 13.

The proportion of prosecutions in false cases resulting in conviction to the total number of such prosecutions instituted in the Division was 39·7 against 39 in 1897.

Compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

94. Compensation was awarded under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in 88 cases as against 85 cases in 1897. The proportion of cases in which action was taken under the section to the total number of false cases was highest in Burdwan (21·8 and lowest in Bankura (2). This section is not as much resorted to in most districts as it should be.

Abstention from enquiry in reported cases.

95. The number of cases in which enquiry was refused by the police under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, fell from 1,306 to 959. The decrease is common to all the districts in this Division except Howrah, which shows a slight increase. The police appear to have used the powers conferred by the above section with discretion, and to have refused enquiry only in cases in which no property or property of but small value and not easily identifiable was stolen, and in which no investigation was solicited by the complainant.

Remands.

96. Out of 5,488 A Forms sent up, 2,804 were disposed of at the first hearing, the percentage being 51 against 36·55. The percentages of cases remanded once, twice and thrice were 18·2, 11·7 and 7·1, respectively, and the percentages of cases remanded six times or more were 1·8 and 2·2, respectively, the provincial percentages in 1897 being 2·3 and 3·5.

Result of sessions trials.

97. The result of trials before the Sessions Courts during the year shows steady improvement; 79·5 per cent. of the cases tried ending in conviction, against 68·7 and 60 per cent. in 1897 and 1896, respectively. The results were generally satisfactory throughout the Division. The improvement in Birbhum is ascribed by the Magistrate to the ability of the new Government Pleader and the energy of the investigating police officers.

Bad-livelihood cases.

98. The number of bad-livelihood cases instituted in the Division during the year was exactly the same as in 1897, viz. 482, although there were fluctuations in all the districts. These cases increased in Burdwan and Birbhum, while Bankura, Midnapore, Hooghly, and Howrah show a decrease. The increase in Birbhum is said to be due to the strict supervision by the police over persons who have no ostensible means of existence.

Arms Act.

99. The number of applications for the grant or renewal of licenses received during the year was, including 823 refused, 13,278, against 13,927 in 1897. As in 1897-98, the number refused was lowest (3) in Midnapore. In Bankura and Burdwan 306 and 278 applications were refused. The total number of licenses granted or renewed during the year in the Division was 12,462, against 13,133 issued in 1897. The decrease is shared by all the districts except Hooghly and Howrah.

100. Four hundred and ninety-two persons were prosecuted during the year, against 192 in 1897. The increase is common to all the districts in the Division except Midnapore, where the number of prosecutions fell from 83 to 58 during the period under report. The increase is explained by the greater care taken by the Magistrates to see that all licenses were renewed. The punishment imposed consisted of fines except in two instances—one in Birbhum and the other in Midnapore. The facts of the former case have not been stated. The accused in the other is reported to have retained in his possession without license a gun which he had procured while committing a dacoity.

101. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 3,345-12, against Rs. 766-2 in 1897. Rewards to the extent of Rs. 222-8 were paid, against Rs. 57-8 in the preceding year.

102. Shops for the sale of arms and ammunition were duly inspected, and the results were satisfactory. The license of a petty dealer in fire-works in Midnapore was cancelled, and the licensee was fined for breach of the rules framed under the Explosives Act.

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XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Benches.

122. The following table shows the attendance of Honorary Magistrates in the several districts of the Division during the year :—

Districts.	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates were asked to attend.	Number of times they actually attended.	Number of times they were absent— With leave or notice.	Without leave or notice.	Total.	Percentage of attendance to summons.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan	2,274	1,392	229	653	882	61·2	
Birbhum	877	669	134	83	217	75·2	
Bankura	763	904*	24	74	98	118·4	* Includes 239 voluntary attendance.
Midnapore	3,337	2,106	522	709	1,231	63·1	* Includes 193 voluntary attendance.
Hooghly	1,992	1,576*	326	283	609	79·1	
Howrah	2,178	1,384	124	670	794	63·5	
Total for 1898 ...	11,421	8,022†	1,359	2,481	3,831	* 70·2	† Includes 432 voluntary attendance.
Total for 1897 ...	11,666	7,980‡	1,406	2,534	2,940	68·4	‡ Include voluntary attendance.

On the whole the Bench Magistrates have given fair help, but, as usual, the Honorary Magistrates sitting singly continued to render material services by

the disposal of a large number of cases. The weak point of the system is that Honorary Magistrates of benches too often absent themselves without leave or notice to the no little inconvenience of their colleagues and the public. The Magistrate of Hooghly reports that the attendance of Honorary Magistrates at the Sadar and Serampore has been on the whole fair, that they continued to render valuable assistance to the stipendiary staff in administering criminal justice, but that the Jahanabad Bench did very little in this direction, the members being, moreover, very irregular in their attendance. In January 1899 the Magistrate, Mr. French, issued a warning on the most irregular of the Honorary Magistrates, and informed them that they would be called upon to resign if their attendance were not satisfactory during the next three months. The Magistrate of Howrah, Mr. Duke, observes:—"Any improvement in this direction cannot be expected until the Honorary Magistrates come to appreciate the importance of the duties they have been entrusted with."

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XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

124. The total number of sub-registry offices in this Division was the same during the year under report as it was in 1897-98, viz. 68.

125. The following statement shows the number of deeds registered in each district and the amount of receipts and expenditure during the past two years:—

District.	1897-98.				1898-99.			
	Number of deeds registered.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus credit to Government.	Number of deeds registered.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus credit to Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	42,649	49,929	27,694	22,235	40,070	48,623	28,439	20,184
Birbhum	25,603	27,455	14,646	12,810	22,354	25,479	13,266	12,213
Bankura	29,716	28,936	16,755	12,181	26,744	25,885	16,632	9,253
Midnapore	81,751	81,289	43,108	38,181	78,370	82,738	44,054	38,684
Hooghly	28,924	31,277	19,917	11,360	28,000	31,791	19,550	12,241
Howrah	22,839	28,575	14,824	13,751	21,432	25,887	13,883	12,004
Total ...	231,482	2,47,461	1,36,943	1,10,518	2,16,970	2,40,403	1,35,824	1,04,579

The total number of deeds registered during the year was 216,970, against 231,482 in the preceding year—a falling off which is shared by all the districts of the Division, being principally due to the good harvest of the year under report, which rendered the raising of money by sales or mortgages less necessary.

The receipts show a decrease in all the districts of the Division except Hooghly and Midnapore; so does the expenditure, except in Burdwan and Midnapore, but both the increase and the decrease are small. In Burdwan the increased expenditure was due to the payment, since July 1898, of salaries in addition to commission to the successor of the Special Sub-Registrar, Babu Nilratan Mukerjee, who being a retired Government servant was paid only by commission.

126. The system of identification by means of thumb-impressions has been improving. The Magistrate of Birbhum reports that the object of the thumb marks is now appreciated both by the registering officers and the public, and this work is no longer left to the clerks or menials.

127. A case of false personation occurred in the Serampore sub-registry office and two persons were convicted, of whom one is absconding.

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XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

130. The total number of estates exceeded that in 1897-98 by 24, the increase being chiefly due to the resumption of pharidari and thanadari chakran lands. The total demand in the several districts of the Division was Rs. 84,62,884, of which Rs. 82,73,526 were collected and Rs 1,909 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,87,449. The percentage of the total collections on the total demand fell slightly short of that obtained during 1897-98, being 97·7 against 97·8. The percentage of current collection on current demand in Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura was over the prescribed standard of 99. Hooghly shows a slight improvement, the percentage being 98·2 against 97·5 in 1897-98. In Midnapore there was no change in the percentage, which was the same as in 1897-98, viz. 95·3. The percentages in Midnapore and Hooghly would have reached nearly the prescribed standard had the sums of Rs 12,911 and Rs. 6,850, received by remittance transfer receipts from other districts after the close of the year, been credited in the year's account.

131. Twenty-one petty Government estates, the management of which is difficult or unprofitable, owing to their scattered nature, were sold during the year, viz., 5 in Bankura, 2 in Midnapore, and 14 in Hooghly, comprising a total area of 21 acres. The annual demand realizable from these estates was Rs. 639, and the sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 2,730.

132. Out of 1,652 estates and shares of estates, which became liable to sale during the year for non-payment of Government dues, 211, or 12·7 per cent., were actually sold, against 183, or 8·7, sold in 1897-98. The percentage of sales on defaults increased in all the districts, except in Bankura, where it remained the same during the past two years. The highest percentage occurred in Burdwan, viz. 19·2, and the lowest in Midnapore, 5·6. These fluctuations have not been explained but are small.

Road and public works cesses.

133. The cess demand during the year under report was Rs. 12,17,466 against Rs. 12,01,191 in 1897-98, showing an increase of Rs. 16,275, contributed by the districts of Burdwan Bankura, and Midnapore, while there was a decrease in Birbhum and Hooghly. The increase in Burdwan is due to the increased assessment of coal mines, and that in Midnapore to the assessment of certain rent-free lands for the first time. No explanation has been furnished by the Collector of Bankura as to the increase in that district. The decrease in Birbhum and Hooghly was caused by the revision of assessments.

134. The total collections show an improvement in Burdwan and Midnapore and a falling off in Birbhum, Bankura, and Hooghly. The decrease in Birbhum is in some measure ascribable to the fact that arrears amounting to Rs. 1,800 due from three estates could not be recovered under the Certificate Procedure till after the expiry of the year under report. The diminution in Bankura is accounted for by the difficulties experienced in realizing cesses from petty rent-free tenures, while that in Hooghly is ascribable to the same causes as were mentioned in the Divisional Report for 1897-98, viz., abortive result of certificates, unwillingness of co-sharers to pay their respective dues, etc. The cesses collected in the Division during the year aggregated Rs. 11,98,344 against Rs. 11,89,268, the percentage of the balance on the gross demand being 21·5 against 21·2 in 1897-98.

135. The valuation and re-valuation of 12 revenue-paying estates in the district of Midnapore, which had escaped valuation and re-valuation at the last general re-valuation, were completed during the year under review, and the completion report was submitted to the Board in the latter part of March last.

136. Both the cesses were levied during the year at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee.

Settlement.

137. No important settlement of Government estates was effected during the year. In the case of Char Nakchira in the Tamluk subdivision, in the district of Midnapore, the survey and record of rights under the Bengal Tenancy Act was begun in January 1898, and the attestation of records, except as regards the status of eight tenants, was completed in 1897-98. The boundary dispute with the Raja

of Mahisadal has been amicably settled with the sanction of the Board, and the draft records have been published.

138. The settlement of ghatwali lands in Bankura continued during the year. In the sarkari panchaki and bepanchaki ghats the rewriting of 5,000 kabuliyats and as many pattas conceding mukarrari rights and granting an allowance of 2 annas in the rupee was begun and completed, and necessary arrangements for the registration of the documents made, but on a review by Government of the question of concession, orders were passed on the 21st December 1898 sanctioning the rate of 4 annas in the rupee, and pattas and kabuliyats are being altered accordingly. Further khasras have been written out during the year in respect of 119 zamindari panchaki ghats, measuring 172,580 bighas; chitas of 18 mauzas, containing 15,000 bighas, which were discovered to have been left unwritten by the late Assistant Superintendent of Survey, have been written out, while rents have been fixed for 130,000 bighas of lands in tracts outside thanas Khatra and Chatua.

The issue of revised orders as to the rate of the concession to be granted to holders of lands in sarkari panchaki ghats, and the insufficiency of the maps in matters of interior detail as regards zamindari panchaki ghats, have prolonged the work of ghat settlements, which, however, the Settlement Officer expects to finish during the current year.

Public Demands Recovery Act.

139. The number of certificates which remained pending from 1897-98 was 16,411, the number filed during the year under report was 40,126 (against 27,941 in 1897-98), showing an increase of 12,185, or 43 per cent. The increase occurred as regards all classes of demands save class IV, "Water-rates," which shows a slight decrease. Taking into account cases pending from 1897-98, the total number for disposal during the year was 56,567, of which 32,898, or 58 per cent, were disposed of, leaving 23,669 cases pending at the close of the year. There was an increase in the number of disposals in Birbhum, Bankura, and Hooghly, while Burdwan and Midnapore show a falling off. It is to be noted that the disposals were nowhere in excess of the institutions, and that in none of the districts of this Division was the rate of twelve hundred cases for each muharrir worked up to. That rate was fixed in analogy with the Civil Courts' practice, but there the parties themselves write out all processes, and again none of them, I might almost say, are so lengthy as the sale notices which have to be prepared by the certificate offices.

As compared with those in 1897-98, the institutions show an increase in all the districts of the Division. In Burdwan the increase is marked under class V, "Cesses," class VII, "All other demands under section 7," and class I, "Demands of all kinds under section 5." The increase under class I is attributed to the adoption of the auction system in the sale of petty Government estates, purchasers sometimes bidding more than they feel inclined afterwards to pay, thereby necessitating a resort to the certificate procedure; that in class V is due partly to arrear lists having been sent by the Cess Office to the Certificate Department on the expiration of each kist instead of at longer intervals as heretofore. The increase in class VII is the result of the imposition of fines in a large number of cases by the Land Registration Deputy Collector for non-registration of names, &c. In Birbhum the issue of certificates for the recovery of petty sums due from tenants on account of survey and settlement of the Mollarpur estates accounts for the increase. In Bankura it was owing to the influx during the latter part of the year of an unusually large number of cases belonging to the Cess Collection Office. In Midnapore the increase occurred under all the classes, notably under class V. In Hooghly the large increase under class V was chiefly due to the alteration in the kists in accordance with the Board's Circular No. 10 of October 1895, which has lately been given effect to, while that under class VII is due to collections having been commenced in connection with a big project, viz., the Rajapur Drainage Scheme.

Of the cases disposed of, recourse was had to the extreme measure of sale in 634 instances, which is equivalent to a percentage of 1·9. The number of cases in which warrants were issued and the amounts paid without recourse to imprisonment fell from 208 to 132. Three persons were imprisoned, viz., 2 in Burdwan and 1 in Hooghly, for obstinately evading payments.

140. The remarks recorded by the District Officers as to the working of section 21, Act I of 1895, as amended by Act I of 1897, show that the provisions of this section have materially increased the difficulties in the way of the certificate precedure, but it is perhaps too soon to come to any conclusion whether it should be repealed or not. What evidence there is, however, rather leads in the direction of repeal.

Partition.

141. There were four institutions during the year, viz., two in Midnapore and two in Hooghly, the three cases pending from the previous year in Burdwan making a total of seven. Of the three pending cases, two came up on appeal before me and have been remanded for procedure *de novo*. In the remaining case, in which instructions were solicited by the Collector as to the feasibility of the partition, the Board's orders were received after the close of the year and communicated to the Collector. In one of the two new cases in Midnapore the lands have been surveyed, and record-writing is in progress. For the other a record of rights was prepared in 1893 under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and the applicant has prayed for the adoption of that record in the butwara proceedings. Of the two cases in Hooghly, partition was allowed by Collector, but disallowed by me in appeal in one which was pending before the Board at the end of the year. In the other case, which was instituted under orders of the Civil Court, measurements are going on.

Land registration.

142. The total number of applications for mutation for disposal during the year was 5,644, of which 4,101 cases, or 72·6 per cent., were disposed of.

There was an increase in the number of applications filed in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura, while Midnapore and Hooghly show a decrease. The increase in Burdwan is reported to be due to the issue of a large number of notices under section 31 of the Act requiring co-sharing proprietors of estates to see that their respective interests are so registered that the total thereof shall complete full 16 annas. The increase in Birbhum is due to prompt measures taken in regard to certain proprietors who had neglected to register their names. No explanation has been furnished by the Collector of Bankura as to the cause of the increase in that district. The same remark applies to the decrease in Hooghly and Midnapore.

The total fees realized under section 64 of the Act in the several districts of this Division amounted to Rs 604 and the cost incurred to Rs. 674. The amount of fines realized under sections 65 and 31 of the Act was Rs. 1,221 in Burdwan and Birbhum. Such fines were imposed on 328 persons in Midnapore.

The instructions contained in the Board's Circular order No. 3 of September 1891, dispensing with the necessity of recording evidence of possession in uncontested cases, are reported to have been observed in Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura. No information on the point has been received from Midnapore and Hooghly, but I understand the same procedure is adopted there. Nearly half the work in connection with the rewriting of Register D was completed in Burdwan. The rewriting of Registers BII and DII in Birbhum and Registers DI and DII in Bankura was also finished during the year.

In Midnapore Register DI was rewritten, and the rewriting of DII, which has been partially completed, will be resumed as soon as the budget for 1899-1900 is sanctioned. As regards the rewriting of Register D in Hooghly, only 1,073 estates were dealt with during the year. The division privately by co-sharers of the land revenue payable by the different interests has caused great difficulty here, which can only be surmounted by a separate enquiry into each case.

Land acquisition.

143. Proceedings for the acquisition of 222 acres of land for Government, Municipalities, District Boards, etc., costing Rs. 2,36,230, were confirmed by the Board during 1898-99. The annual abatement of Government revenue allowed on account of land acquired for Government amounted to Rs. 21-15-6, and a sum of Rs. 4,929, being the capitalized value of Government revenue, aggregating Rs. 155, abated on account of lands taken up for Municipalities, railways, etc., was paid to Government.

The average cost per acre of the land acquired was Rs 1,064, against Rs. 215 in 1897-98, the increase in the average cost being chiefly due to the acquisition of the lands required for the Howrah Water-works.

The important projects in which proceedings were confirmed by the Board during 1898-99 were—

(1) The Debipur feeder road.
(2) Head-work in connection with the Howrah Water-works.
(3) The Begri to Hakola and the Bekihikona road.
(4) Extension of Tarakeswar-Magra Steam Tramway.
(5) Goods shed and goods siding at the Serampore Station.
(6) The additional land required for bungalows at Sitarampore Railway Station.

The largest project for which lands were acquired during the year was that for the Calcutta-Midnapore-Cuttack-Sini extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Embankments.

144. No embankment of importance was constructed in any of the districts of this Division The D Schedule embankments in the district of Burdwan 75 miles in length were efficiently maintained. The first 9 miles of the left embankment of the Damodar, which were low, were raised during the year 3 feet above the highest flood mark. A portion of the zamindari embankment on the right bank of the Damodar in the village of Natu, thana Raina, was left intact in 1891 for the protection of the village from the direct rush of flood-water. Since the flood of 1897 the erosion of the bank at this place had been very rapid. Some protective spur works were constructed during the year, but these were considerably damaged by the floods, and a portion of the zamindari embankment was carried away. A chur was, however, formed in front of the village by the floods of the 15th September 1898, which, if it continues during the ensuing rainy season, will materially improve the state of the village. A short embankment, about 2,000 feet in length, was constructed some time ago at Berugram on the right bank of the Damodar in thana Jamalpur for the protection of the village from inundation. A portion of this, 800 feet in length, which had been washed away in July 1897, was reconstructed during the year and stood well. The embankment is reported to have been of great benefit to the village.

In Midnapore out of 22 embankments 19 are dealt with under the contract system and 3 under the Act, *i.e.*, the actual cost of maintenance and repairs is annually charged to proprietors. Out of a total demand of Rs. 1,04,377 under both systems, Rs. 78,438 were realized, Rs. 845 remitted (Rs. 688 on account of khas mahal roads and canals and Rs. 57 as fictitious), leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 25,094. There are 324·4430 miles of D Schedule and 242·320 miles of Takavi embankments. On the former Rs. 76,394, or 235·17 per mile, and on the latter Rs. 60,766, or 251·03, were spent during the year, against Rs. 147·84 and Rs. 141·62 per mile, respectively, spent in 1897-98.

In Hooghly Rs. 868 were advanced during the year and Rs. 30,300 in the preceding year on account of the Kumrul sluice channel and the Madaria khal embankment, making a total of Rs. 31,168. Of this sum, Rs. 868 did not fall due during 1898-99. Rupees 9,064 were due from the Burdwan Raj estate, and will be adjusted under the agreement with the proprietor. Rupees 20,269 were collected up to March 1899, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 967.

In Howrah 37 miles of D Schedule embankments on the right and left banks of the river Damodar and the south banks of the Gaighatta and Baxi khal with 13 drainage and irrigation sluices and 3 inspection bungalows were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 3,632, against Rs. 3,154. The cost of maintaining the Takavi embankment amounted to Rs. 543.

A Takavi sluice at Nayachak, which was broken and closed some time ago, was reconstructed during the year at the cost, amounting to Rs. 1,718, of the owners and opened for purposes of irrigation.

Drainage.

145. There are three drainage schemes in this Division,—all in the district of Hooghly, viz., those of Dankuni, Howrah, and Rajapur. The amount advanced for the Dankuni scheme has been realized in full, and collections for the remaining two are now being made.

Howrah scheme.

Out of the net realizable demand of Rs. 5,24,924, composed of Rs. 4,37,148, principal, and Rs. 87,776, interest accrued prior to capitalization, Rs. 3,11,432 were collected up to the end of March 1899, viz., 1,88,151 on account of principal, Rs. 85,683 on account of interest accrued prior to capitalization, and Rs. 37,598 on account of interest since accrued.

Rajapur scheme.

The net realizable demand amounted to Rs. 14,51,174 apportioned among 7,675 groups of landholders, who are required to pay their share of the cost in instalments extending over 10 years. The total collections up to the end of March 1899 amounted to Rs. 2,98,695, viz., Rs. 1,81,892 on account of principal and Rs. 1,16,803 on account of interest.

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

146. A sum of Rs. 16,500 was allotted to this Division for advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, and it was distributed amongst the several districts according to their requirements. Of this sum, Rs. 1,350 were advanced in the districts of Midnapore and Hooghly under the Land Improvement and Rs. 650 under the Agriculturists' Loans Acts in the latter district. A few applications for loans were received in other districts, but they were rejected for want of sufficient security.

The amount realizable was Rs. 54,949, of which Rs. 53 were remitted and Rs. 39,440 collected during the year, leaving at its close an outstanding balance of Rs. 15,456, which is being realized under the certificate procedure. Government can never expect to oust the local mahajan, and the local knowledge of Government officers can never be commensurate with the responsibility placed on them in regard to these advances save in a few isolated cases. The work is that of a land bank really.

Working of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

147. As in previous years, the operations under the Act were limited to certain sections, chiefly to sections 12 to 15, 40, 69, 70, 80 and to Chapters X and XI of the Act.

The number of applications under section 40 of the Act in Midnapore fell from 754 in 1897-98 to 327 during the year under report. The decrease is attributed to the fact that the rates of rent decreed in connection with the cases disposed of in 1897-98 and in the earlier part of 1898-99 were not as low as the raiyats wished. The low prices of rice which ruled during the year had also a deterring effect, because when the prices are high, the raiyats naturally like to convert the produce of their fields into cash, and prefer to pay the rent in money instead of grain.

XVIII.—WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

148. The number of estates under the management of the Revenue authorities during the year under report was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 4, including the Sujamutha estate.

149. Raja Bun Behary Kapur continued to be the sole Manager of the great Burdwan Raj estate—by far the most important in the Division, and to manage it with his usual ability and success. He is aided by two Assistant Managers, who are reported to have worked satisfactorily. The greater portion of the estate is settled in patni and under other leases, a comparatively small part being under direct management. Except the two estates of Kujong in Cuttack and Sujamutha in Midnapore, which are more or less compact, all the khas mahals belonging to the Raj are very much scattered about, lying as they do in 7 districts and 17 subdivisions. These khas mahals are divided into 5 circles or groups, each under the supervision of a circle officer. The Manager was out in camp for 152 days during the year, and the Assistant Manager, Mr. Srinath Dutt, also spent a sufficient time on tour. The Manager's office as well as the Raj Treasury were inspected by my predecessor, Mr. Williams, in March last, who seems to have been satisfied with the result.

150. The demand due to Government on account of revenue and cesses was fully satisfied. The rent and cesses due to the superior landlords, however, were not paid in every instance, since in some cases these landlords failed to arrange to receive payment and their whereabouts could not be traced. The Collector reports that every effort was made by the Manager to carry out, as far as possible, the orders of Government to free the accounts of the Raj from fictitious and irrecoverable balances, but the result was not so satisfactory as could be desired. A steady reduction in these balances has been pressed on, but it must be remembered that the khas mahals of this estate are really the bad patnis which had defaulted and in consequence become khas.

151. The settlement of the ghatwali lands in the district of Bankura is in progress. More than half the number of pattas and kabuliyats which were exchanged between the Raj estate and the ghatwals were registered, but it was found necessary to re-write the kabuliyat on receipt of Government orders directing the grant of mukrari leases to the ghatwals at 4 annas' concession. The exchange of pattas and kabuliyats has accordingly been delayed. There has also been much delay in the settlement of the chaukidari-chakaran lands transferred to the Raj, and this is attributable partly to the non-attendance of the patnidars, and partly to the objections of the patnidars to give agreement for the lands of each village separately. The results of the execution of decrees are still bad, though there was some improvement in this matter during the year as compared with 1897-98. The religious and charitable institutions belonging to the Raj continued to be managed satisfactorily, and so did the Raj hospitals at Burdwan and Kalna, as well as the Burdwan Raj College. The experimental farm at Pala is under the supervision of the Assistant Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, the benefits of experimental operations conducted in this farm being fully taken advantage of by the raiyats in the neighbourhood.

152. The Maharaj Kumar's health was generally good throughout the year. He has lately passed the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University in the second division. He has acquired a competent knowledge of English, can ride, drive, is expert in the use of the bicycle, and is also very fond of foot-ball. He paid the usual visits to Darjeeling and Calcutta during the year.

153. The other two estates under the management of the Court of Wards are both in the district of Midnapore, and are now solvent and free from debt. The collections during the year were not, however, satisfactory, and this is attributed to the damage done to the crops by heavy floods and the low prices of paddy.

XIX.—EXCISE.

154. The total number of shops of all kinds settled during the year was 3,819, against 3,211 and 3,007 in the two preceding years, the increase being most marked in the number of druggists' licenses.

The total excise revenue from all sources, exclusive of the cost price of opium, amounted to Rs. 14,84,659 against Rs. 13,52,065, showing a total increase of Rs. 1,32,594 from all heads of exciseable articles. The largest increase (Rs. 61,739) occurred under head "Pachwai," and is attributed to the settlement of the shops at enhanced rates; the good harvest of the year supplying the means not only of manufacturing the liquor, but of purchasing it. The increased revenue derived from other articles is due partly to the favourable settlement of the shops, and partly to the increased consumption of exciseable articles in consequence of the improved condition of the people.

155. Illicit distillation of liquor continues in all districts, though on a smaller scale. In Birbhum there was a falling off in the number of persons brought to trial during the year as compared with 1897-98, viz., 112 against 212. This, according to the Collector, is attributable to too many changes of officers and the discouragement caused to informers by the grant of insufficient rewards in excise cases. Out of the total fine of Rs. 1,884 imposed, only Rs. 1,301 was ordered to be paid as rewards. Mr. Jarbo, the Subdivisional Officer of Rampur Hât, acting on the amendment of the rules about the payment of rewards, *i.e.*, the substitution of the word "may" for "shall" in column 2, section XXII of the Excise Manual, did not pay even half as much

as the amount of fines imposed. Of course he erred on the wrong side, and will be instructed to make the payment of half the fine as the rule and not the exception. Of the total amount of rewards paid, Police officers obtained Rs. 820, Excise officers Rs. 384, and private persons, including informers, only Rs. 65. The trying Magistrates do not take much interest in encouraging informers, who constitute the only means of the detection of offences against the excise law.

156. The incidence of excise revenue per head of the population during the year was 3 annas 1 pies against 2 annas 9 pies in 1897-98.

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XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

168. The Calcutta-Cuttack section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was opened for traffic up to Kola. Pending the construction of the bridge over the Rupnarain, passengers between Calcutta and Kola are conveyed by steamers. The Howrah-Amta and the Howrah-Sheakbala lines, which, under orders of Government, are dealt with as light railways, have their entire lines opened for traffic.

The construction of the new extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway through the district of Midnapore was brought to a completion during the year under report, with the exception of a few bridges, which were not finished. Passenger traffic from Kharagpur to Sini was opened from 20th September 1898, and from Kharagpur to Kola and Kharagpur to Balasore on the 6th March 1899.

The construction of a new line from Kharagpur through Midnapore to Bankura (Midnapore-Jharia line), which was surveyed last year, was commenced during the latter part of the year. The portion from Kharagpur to Midnapore only has been taken up for the present, and the work is being pushed on.

The construction of the proposed lines from Burdwan to Katwa, and from the latter town to Hooghly *viâ* Kalna is still under consideration by the East Indian Railway. The projected line from Ahmadpur to Bhagalpur has not yet been taken in hand, and nothing further was heard of the scheme during the year.

169. The following table shows the accidents on railways resulting in casualties during the last two years:—

District.	Persons—				Trains—			
	Killed.		Wounded.		Accidents.		Obstructions.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan ...	42	39	33	32	70	66	...	2
Birbhum ...	12	3	2	3	2	6	...	...
Bankura ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	4	5	7	13	...	1	1	1
Hooghly ...	19	8	13	9	13	7	7	3
Howrah ...	19	25	73	8	10	43	6	9
Total ...	96	80	128	65	95	123	14	15

The number of accidents resulting in loss of life on the East Indian Railway shows an increase. Most of these accidents are said to have taken place during shunting. The deceased themselves are reported to be responsible for the occurrences.

In Howrah the number of accidents rose from 10 to 43, and the number of persons killed increased by six. In one case a hackney carriage collided with a pilot engine at a level-crossing on the Grand Trunk Road near the Howrah salt gola and got smashed. The gate was under repairs, but there was no temporary barrier put up at the time, and the line was left open and unprotected.

A goods train on its arrival at Khana Junction was shunted into the siding and was ordered to be drawn out to the up line. While this was being done, another engine of a goods train came against signals and ran into it behind at the crossing of points, resulting in some wagons being derailed. The accident was due to reckless driving on the part of the driver. He was prosecuted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

A gateman of a level-crossing gate at Burdwan was run over and killed. He had allowed a bullock cart to cross just after a goods train had passed, but the cart was run into by a passenger train. The cartman and bullocks escaped, but the gateman, who was pushing the cart from behind, was killed.

170. Besides the construction of minor works, the following important public works were carried out during the year at a cost noted against each:—

	Rs.
Construction of a country-spirit depôt at Raniganj ...	2,161
Ditto of a surface drain in the Burdwan Jail ...	841
Ditto of Debipur feeder road	3,107
Ditto of the residence of the Subdivisional Officer of Serampore	31,737

The District Board of Burdwan spent Rs. 1,476 in converting a portion of the circuit-house at Burdwan into a dâk bungalow, and Rs. 1,635 in converting the old Subdivisional Court-house at Katwa into an inspection bungalow.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

171. As remarked in previous reports, this Division is fairly well off as regards communications, the only portions backward in this respect being the district of Bankura and the subdivisions of Vishnupur and Jahanabad.

The East Indian Railway connects the district head-quarters of Howrah, Hooghly, and Burdwan, and the subdivisional head-quarters of Serampore, Raniganj, and Rampur Hât. The Sadar station of the Birbhum district is within 11 miles of Santhia, the nearest station on the loop line of the East Indian Railway, which runs through the district, connecting the most important trade centres.

The Midnapore district has been opened up by two new lines opened for passenger traffic during the year under report, viz., the Calcutta-Cuttack Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Cuttack and Kola, a station in the Midnapore district, and the line from Sini to Kharagpur, also in the Midnapore district a branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The provincial railways in the Hooghly district are the Tarakeswar branch of the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Provincial Railway. In the Howrah district there are the newly-opened Howrah-Amta and the Howrah-Sheakhalla Light Railways, the latter of which runs through a portion of Hooghly also.

A junction line from Hooghly to Naihati connects the East Indian with the Eastern Bengal Railway, and a branch line from Nalhati to Azimganj connects the Birbhum district with Murshidabad.

The riparian tracts of the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, and Howrah are served by a line of steamers, and the canal system serves the Midnapore district.

The railway projects in the Division under consideration are—

(1) A line from Hooghly *viâ* Kalna to Katwa, and from thence to Burdwan, and

(2) A chord line from Howrah to Burdwan.

172. The subjoined statement shows the length of the roads maintained by the District and Local Boards and the Municipalities in each district :—

District.	Description of roads.	By whom maintained.				Remarks.
		District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan ...	Metalled ...	275½	...	52	327½	
	Unmetalled ...	246⅞	267½	40	554⅜	
	Total ...	522⅜	267½	92	881⅞	
Birbhum ...	Metalled ...	126	...	14½	140½	
	Unmetalled ...	297¼	27*	...	324¼	* Represent village roads.
	Total ...	423¼	27	14½	464¼	
Bankura ...	Metalled ...	220	21	28½	269½	
	Unmetalled ...	331	103	9½	443½	
	Total ...	551	124	38	713	
Midnapore ...	Metalled ...	414	1	69	484	
	Unmetalled ..	273	333¼	43¾	650	
	Total ...	687	334¼	112¾	1,134	
Hooghly ...	Metalled ...	71	...	...	71	
	Unmetalled ...	423	...	..	423	
	Total ...	494	...	...	494	
Howrah ...	Metalled ...	21	...	54	75	
	Unmetalled ...	61	261	5½	327½	
	Total ...	82	261	59½	402½	

173. In the Burdwan district, as reported last year, the Burdwan-Katwa Road has been neglected for some years past in consequence of a proposal to construct a railway at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

The roads in the Birbhum district are reported to have been in good order during the year under report.

As regards the existing roads in the Bankura and Hooghly districts, there is nothing particular to mention.

In Midnapore some important district roads were seriously damaged by the heavy floods which took place during the year, and the repairs are reported to have cost Rs. 17,000, though in one or two cases no attempt has yet been made to renew the roads washed away.

174. With regards to village roads, Mr. Faulder remarks :—

"In the course of my tours I have never yet found a village road in the Sadar subdivision (with the exception of a few kept up in the interests of European planters) on which there was any sign of any money having been spent on earth-work : a few rickety wooden bridges is all the Sadar Local Board has to show. Some roads shown on the list are not to be found on the ground."

The roads under some of the other Local Boards are reported to have been kept in good order.

The condition of the village roads in the Howrah district is not good, but it is expected that the profits accruing from the Howrah-Amta Light Railway will put the District Board in a fair position to make and maintain feeder roads.

175. No original works of any importance were executed in Birbhum and Howrah districts. Those executed in the Burdwan district have been noticed under head "Railways and other communications." The works coming under this head in the remaining districts consisted of village roads, certain light iron bridges over khals, and one or two inspection bungalows.

In Burdwan the expenditure incurred on original works and repairs were Rs. 10,600 and Rs. 1,2[illegible],290 respectively.

In Birbhum the outlay incurred on original work was Rs. 5,439, and the cost of repairs amounted to Rs. 41,239. Rupees 2,596 were spent on village roads.

The District Board of Bankura spent Rs. 3,386 and Rs. 25,930 on original works and repairs respectively, and the District Board of Midnapore Rs. 16,508 and Rs. 1,53,024 under each of those heads.

The District Board of Hooghly spent Rs. 3,295 on original works and Rs. 48,763 on repairs. The Local Boards together spent Rs. 5,046 in repairing roads.

176. The marginally-noted statement shows the amount spent on arboriculture in the several districts of the Division.

Arboriculture.

	Rs.
Burdwan ...	4,183
Birbhum ...	2,231
Bankura ...	Nil
Midnapore ...	136
Hooghly ...	6
Howrah ...	399

(Howrah Municipality spent Rs. 116 and District Board Rs. 283.)

As in previous years, a good deal of attention was paid to this subject in Burdwan and Birbhum. As in 1897-98, nothing was spent in Bankura under this head. The amount spent in Hooghly is very small.

The expenditure in Midnapore is also small, though larger than in the preceding year. The Magistrate of Howrah reports that the *bar* trees planted on the sides of the Jagatbullavpur Road were almost all destroyed by the villagers, who apprehended that when they attained full growth they would interfere with cultivation. It would be well if fruit trees were regularly planted out instead of trees that give shade only. If planted in continuous stretches, they could be leased out to contractors by the mile, when they came to maturity, and would thus, in addition to bringing in some revenue to the District Board, also secure a guard against injury.

* * * * *

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

178. There were altogether during the year under report 11,016 schools with 303,984 boys and 18,290 girls, or 322,274 pupils in all, against 10,821 schools with 313,854 pupils consisting of boys and girls in 1897-98. This increase in the number of schools as well as of pupils was shared by all the districts of the Division except Howrah, where the number of schools decreased by 25, though the number of pupils increased by 79.

Financial results.

179. The total expenditure on education in the Division during the year was Rs. 13,61,360, against Rs. 13,21,741 in 1897-98. The expenditure from provincial revenues decreased by Rs. 10,935, while that from each of the other sources, viz., District Boards' Funds, Municipal Funds, fees, &c., increased by a total of Rs. 50,554, the increase under the head of fees alone amounting to Rs. 27,120. It will be seen that this increase in the expenditure from fees is an advance on the increase of Rs. 29,486 noticed in the last divisional report, and is a very healthy sign.

Colleges.

180. No information regarding the Hooghly and the Uttarpara Colleges is available. The Burdwan Raj College, which is maintained by the Burdwan Raj estate, sent up 153 candidates to the last First Arts examination, of whom 43 passed, against 118 sent up in 1897-98, of whom 44 were successful. The College at Midnapore, which continued to be managed by the Municipality, sent up 31 candidates to the last First Arts examination, of whom 17 passed, against 17 sent up in the preceding year, of whom 8 were successful. No information as regards the College at Hetampur in the Birbhum district, which teaches up to the F. A. Standard, has been received.

High schools.

181. There were 93 high schools in the Division at the close of the year, against 89 in 1897-98, the difference being due to the establishment of 2 new schools in the district of Burdwan and 1 in each of the districts of Hooghly and Howrah. The total number of pupils attending schools of this class was 17,274, against 15,510 in 1897-98, the increase being shared by all the districts in the Division.

182. The following table compares the results of the last Entrance examination in the districts of the Division during the past two years:—

District.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number of competitors.	Number of successful candidates.	Number of competitors.	Number of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan	154	71	166	97
Birbhum	52	35	55	35
Bankura	70	41	75	50
Midnapore	96	64	121	71
Hooghly	138	97	169	120
Howrah	143	80	168	89
Total ...	653	388	754	462

Middle schools.

183. The number of middle schools in the Division during the year was 408, against 403 in the two preceding years, the number of pupils being 27,190 against 26,733.

The subjoined table contrasts the results of the Middle Scholarship examinations during the past two years:—

District.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Competed.	Passed.	Competed.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan	371	182	365	277
Birbhum	153	94	164	110
Bankura	231	85	220	170
Midnapore	404	194	410	319
Hooghly	211	102	212	145
Howrah	148	77	140	103
Total ...	1,518	734	1,511	1,124

The year under review compares favourably with the previous year as regards the percentage of successful candidates, which is 74·3 against 48·3.

Primary education.

184. The number of upper and lower primary schools was 10,454 with 276,426 pupils, against 10,317 such schools with 253,473 pupils in 1897-98, showing an increase of 137 schools and 22,953 pupils. This increase is common to all the districts of the Division except Burdwan, where the number of schools decreased by 40, though the number of pupils increased by 239, and Howrah, which lost 32 schools and 433 pupils. In explaining this decrease, the Magistrate of Howrah remarks:—

"Such fluctuations do not require any comment, arising as they do from the appearance or disappearance of ephemeral pathsalas, which depend for their existence on the caprice of their *gurus* and various other petty local causes."

As regards the general rise of figures in the Division during the year, it will be seen from the statistics quoted in the margin that the increase is more in the nature of an approach to the state of things which prevailed before the effects of the severe depression caused by successive bad harvests manifested themselves than an actual advance on the normal standard.

	Schools.	Pupils.
1894-95 ...	10,624	267,977
1895-96 ...	10,612	263,935
1896-97 ...	10,438	270,652
1897-98 ...	10,317	253,473
1898-99 ...	10,454	276,426

The following table shows the results of the Upper and Lower Primary Scholarship examinations during the last two years:—

District.	Upper Primary.				Lower Primary.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number competed	Number passed.	Number competed.	Number passed.	Number competed.	Number passed.	Number competed.	Number passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan ...	336	314	594	387	2,728	1,696	2,740	2,358
Birbhum ...	254	253	319	199	1,338	751	1,275	1,083
Bankura ...	376	364	473	239	2,774	1,387	2,680	1,836
Midnapore ...	576	483	679	365	5,959	3,629	5,630	4,352
Hooghly ...	182	152	233	118	2,063	1,075	1,880	1,245
Howrah ...	151	127	182	96	1,184	651	1,026	805
Total ...	1,875	1,693	2,480	1,404	16,046	9,189	15,231	11,679

It will be seen that only 56·6 per cent. of the candidates in the Upper primary examination were successful. This bad result was shared by all the districts of the Division, and was due probably to the stiffness of the papers set at the examination. The result of the Lower Primary examination was, however, satisfactory, the percentage of successful candidates being 76·6.

Female education.

185. The number of girls under instruction during the year was 18,290, against 17,666 in 1897-98. The number of purely girls' schools in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, and Howrah were 37, 32, 128, 102, and 30. The number of these schools increased in all those districts except Birbhum, where the number was stationary. As regards Hooghly, very little information regarding female education has been furnished by the Magistrate.

The Uttarpara Hitakari Sava did its usual good work in the cause of female education. The total number of scholarships awarded by the Sava to the most successful girls in the Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, and Howrah districts was 40. The number of scholarships awarded in Hooghly and Birbhum is not known.

The District Board of Bankura, as in the previous year, continued to take a praiseworthy interest in the education of females as well as of Muhammadans and abcriginal tribes, giving rewards at double rates to *pathsala* teachers for passing pupils of these three denominations, and awarding special scholarships.

The Wesleyan Mission at Bankura maintained their female schools and passed 1 girl in the Upper Primary and 22 in the Lower Primary examination.

Muhammadan education.

186. The following table shows that there was a slight increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils in the Division:—

1	2		3		4		5	
District.	Population.		Total number of pupils attending schools.		Total number of Muhammadan pupils attending schools.		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total number of pupils	
	Total.	Muhammadan.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Burdwan ...	1,391,880	2,67,224	47,570	49,663	7,221	7,645	15·1	15·4
Birbhum ...	798,254	1,69,752	25,898	26,399	5,331	5,488	20·5	20·7
Bankura ...	1,069,668	45,312	41,311	43,924	1,473	1,719	3·5	3·9
Midnapore ...	2,631,616	1,71,412	123,798	128,748	6,809	6,698	5·5	5·2
Hooghly ...	1,034,296	1,89,469	44,900	45,586	6,312	6,059	14·05	13·3
Howrah ...	763,625	1,56,022	33,227	33,306	3,785	3,621	11·3	10·8
Total ...	7,689,239	9,99,191	316,704	3,25,616	30,931	31,230	9·7	9·5

The following remarks made by Mr. Duke, the Magistrate of Howrah, seems to be applicable to all the districts of the Division:—

"By far the majority of the Muhammadans are poor agriculturists. It is not from the poverty-stricken cultivators, either Hindu or Muhammadan that the school-boys are recruited The bulk of the scholars come from the ranks of the middle and literary classes of both the creeds. So before the Muhammadans are taxed with the backwardness of their educational progress in comparison with their Hindu brethren, it is necessary that a census of the upper and middle classes of both persuasions of every district should be taken."

Education of Sonthals and other aboriginal races.

187. The 8 schools called colliery pathsalas established for the education of miners' children in the Raniganj and Barakar coal tracts in the district of Burdwan were attended by 149 pupils, of whom 98 were low-caste Hindus, 7 Muhammadans, and 44 aborigines. The number of pupils attending these schools in the previous year was 155, of whom 84 were low-caste Hindus, 14 Muhammadans, and 57 aborigines. The pupils attending these schools receive instruction gratis, each guru receiving a monthly stipend of Rs. 8 from Government. Three of these pathsalas sent up 4 candidates to the last Lower Primary examination, of whom 3 were successful, all 3 being Sonthals. The accommodation afforded to pupils at most of these schools was unsuitable, as previously reported, two of them having no houses at all.

In Birbhum there were 15 Sonthal schools with 426 pupils, of whom 386 belonged to the aboriginal races. In 1897-98 there were 14 such schools with 327 aboriginal pupils. Thirteen of these schools receive aid from the District Board and 2 are unaided. The expenditure of the District Boards on these schools was Rs. 819, against Rs. 854 in the previous year. Four Sonthal boys passed the Lower Primary examination against 1 in 1897-98.

In Bankura the chief aboriginal races are the Sonthals, the Kurmis, and the Bhumijes. The number of boys belonging to these aboriginal races attending school was 1,266, against 1,274 in the previous year. Of these, 22 were Christians, against 9 in 1897-98. The Wesleyan Mission continued to take a lively interest in the education of these backward races. The Sonthal Training School at Bankura, managed by the Mission, with a monthly Government subsidy Rs. 25, was prosperous with its free boarding-house, the roll-number having risen from 30 to 42. One candidate competed from this school at the Middle Vernacular and 2 at the Upper Primary examination, of whom all were successful. The pupil who was successful at the Middle Vernacular examination obtained a scholarship of Rs. 4 a month, tenable for four years. The Mission also continued to grant subsidies to pathsalas in the interior, in which children of the aboriginal races were taught. Two aboriginal pupils from these schools passed the Middle Vernacular, 2 the Upper Primary, and 28 the Lower Primary examinations, against 1, 3, and 21, respectively, in the previous year. The two middle vernacular boys obtained a scholarship of Rs. 4 a month each, tenable for four years.

The total number of pupils of aboriginal descent returned from Midnapore was 1,905, against 1,548 in the previous year. For the encouragement of education among the backward races in the district, the District Board annually awards two special scholarships to two of the best students of aboriginal origin.

Special education.

188. In Burdwan there were 5 schools for special training with 117 pupils, against 1 school with 32 pupils in the preceding year. These include the Burdwan Technical School and Sanskrit *tols* receiving Government stipends, hitherto returned as private institutions, but shown as public institutions for the first time during the year under report. The Burdwan Technical School is the only industrial school in the district, and has just completed the sixth year of its existence. The number on the roll was 21, against 32 in the preceding year, the maintenance costing Rs. 2,534, of which Rs. 360 was paid from provincial revenues, Rs. 1,261 by the District Board, and Rs. 240 from municipal funds, the residue (Rs. 673) being met from fees and other sources. At the last Sub-Overseership examination of the Sibpur College, 19 candidates were sent up, of whom 7 were successful, against 3 sent up during the preceding year, of whom 1 passed.

In Birbhum the 3 schools under this head were Sanskrit *tols* attended by 29 pupils. The total expenditure on them was Rs. 843, of which Rs. 139 were contributed from public sources. There were 13 special schools in Bankura, viz., 1 Sonthal Training School, 1 Female Training School, 3 music schools, and 8 Sanskrit *tols*. The Sonthal Training School, which is under the management of the Wesleyan Mission, has already been mentioned under head "Education of Sonthals and other aboriginal races." The Female Training School, which is also under the management of that body and has a boarding-house attached to it, received a monthly grant of Rs. 30 from Government. Of the 3 music schools, 1 enjoys a monthly subsidy of Rs. 10 from Government, and has as many as 24 students on the roll. Of the 8 *tols*, 4 were aided by Government, the total contributions being Rs. 320.

In the Midnapore district the number of institutions coming under this head was 23, viz., the Bhimpur Sonthal Training School, the Raja of Moisadal's Technical School reported on last year, and 21 Sanskrit *tols*. The first is managed by the American Baptist Mission, and receives a grant of Rs. 1,350 from Government. It teaches up to the middle vernacular course, and has a separate class for girls. The second was affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College during the year under report, and sent up 4 pupils to the Sub-Overseership examination, of whom 3 passed.

There was no school for special education in the Howrah district, nor was one required, as the Magistrate justly remarks, by the side of the Sibpur Engineering College. The District Board annually awards by way of encouragement to technical education a scholarship of Rs. 8 a month, tenable in the Apprentice Department of the Sibpur Engineering College.

Indigenous education.

189. The institutions which are shown under the head of "Indigenous or private schools" include Sanskrit *tols* not in receipt of stipends from Government, schools teaching Arabic or Persian, elementary schools teaching a vernacular only, maktabs or schools teaching only the Koran, and other schools not conforming to the departmental standards. These are unimportant institutions, which do not require any detailed remarks, and of which the number fluctuated as usual in almost all the districts of the Division during the year.

XXVII.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Burdwan.

190. The Burdwan Dispensary is maintained by the Municipality of Burdwan. The number of patients treated during the year decreased as compared with the number treated in 1897-98—a falling off due to the remarkable healthiness of the year. The popularity of the dispensary is reported to be undiminished. There is a separate hospital for native females in charge of a Lady Doctor. The income of the Burdwan Dispensary shows an increase under all heads except private subscriptions, and there was also an increase in expenditure, which was mainly due to the fact that, in consequence of the first-grade Assistant Surgeon, Babu Chandra Kumar Gupta, having been granted privilege leave for three months, the second-grade Assistant Surgeon, who acted for him, had to be paid. The cost of the diet of the in-patients decreased from As. 3-8 to As. 2-8, daily average.

The Raniganj Dispensary is maintained by the Municipality of Raniganj and managed by a Sub-Committee of that Municipality. The total number of patients treated fell from 4,716 in 1897-98 to 3,195 during the year under review. There was also a decrease in the municipal grant and in the receipt from subscriptions during the year, while the expenditure was also reduced in consequence of the smaller number of patients treated and the discontinuance of the grain-compensation allowance to the menial servants.

The Katwa Dispensary is maintained and managed by the Katwa Municipality. Here too there was a decrease in the attendance, but owing to the construction of a building for the possible reception of plague cases, the expenditure increased. The Municipality gave the institution a larger grant than in the previous year, but beyond this the Commissioners appear to have taken little interest in the institution.

The dispensary, which during 1897-98 had been removed from Mankar to Bud-Bud, was moved again by the District Board during the year and established at Debipur, as the inhabitants of Mankar failed to pay up what they had promised towards the maintenance of the dispensary, and because Babu Nitya Gopal Sinha, zamindar of Debipur, undertook to pay the same amount if the dispensary was established at Debipur.

The Purpastali Dispensary, which is reported to be much appreciated by the people of the locality, was carefully looked after by the District Board.

The Chakdighi Dispensary, supported by the local zamindar, Babu Lalit Mohan Singha, is a great boon to the people of the neighhourhood. The number of patients treated at the institution shows a falling off, though not to the extent noticeable in the case of other dispensaries in the district.

The two hospitals maintained and managed by the Burdwan Raj estate—one at Burdwan and the other at Kalna—continued to do good work and to enjoy popular favour.

Birbhum.

191. The Suri Dispensary is a municipal institution, maintained jointly by the Suri Municipality and the District Board. The total number of patients treated during the year 1898 was 10,215 against 9,529—an increase which in a healthy year like the past is remarkable, and which is reported to be partly due to the large number of surgical operations performed during the year.

The only other dispensaries in the district are the Rampur Hât Dispensary, the Waller Dispensary at Bolepur, and the Hetampur and the Kirnahar Dispensaries founded and supported, the former by Raja Ram Ranjan Chakrovarti and the latter by Babu Satis Chandra Sarkar and his brothers. These institutions appear to have done well during the year.

Bankura.

192. Of the six dispensaries in the district, three are maintained by the Municipalities of Bankura, Vishnupur, and Sonamukhi with the help of contributions from the District Board. The first two also receive Government aid. The three remaining dispensaries are those at Raipur, Maliara, and Ajodhya, the first being maintained by local subscriptions supplemented by contributions from the District Board and the two others by the local zamindars.

The Ajodhya Dispensary is reported to be financially in a bad way. A proposal was made by the supporters to endow landed property for its maintenance, but it has fallen through, and the current charges had to be met from the small invested capital of the institution. The founders having asked for a reduction of their monthly subscriptions from Rs. 40 to Rs. 20, the Magistrate proposes to ask the District Board to make up the deficit.

At the instance of the Magistrate of Bankura, I have lately recommended a relaxation, in favour of the Maliara and the Ajodhya dispensaries, of the Government orders requiring each dispensary to contribute Rs. 38 a month towards the salary of the Civil Hospital Assistant in charge, irrespective of the grade to which he belonged.

The hospital at Bankura alone has separate wards for the treatment of female patients. There is also a Dufferin Fund Hospital, which continues to work satisfactorily, the services of the Lady Doctor being utilized also in favour of female patients who resorted to the Bankura Dispensary

The Sonamukhi Dispensary, which had been previously held in a thatched house, was removed during the year to a small pucka building erected with funds raised by local subscriptions, supplemented by grants from the local Municipality, the District Board having promised a contribution of Rs 100. The District Board similarly came to the aid of the Raipur Dispensary, and contributed nearly Rs. 200 to equip it with a good supply of surgical instruments.

The attendance at the dispensaries shows a slight increase, which has not been explained.

Midnapore.

193. The decrease in patients in Midnapore is referable to the general healthiness of the year.

Nothing has finally been settled with regard to the dispensaries proposed to be opened at Chypat and Kola by Babu Gopal Lal Seal out of the bequest made by his father, the late Babu Kanai Lal Seal.

As regards the proposal for the construction of a zanana hospital at Midnapore out of the donation made by Raja Narendra Lal Khan of Narajol, Government has been requested to ask the Public Works Department to prepare a detailed plan and estimate, and to take in hand the construction of the building.

194. The attendance at hospitals seems to have slightly increased. As mentioned in the last Divisional Report, a sum of Rs. 2,965 was received from the Hooghly Famine Relief Committee towards the maintenance of the Dufferin Hospital. Out of this a sum of Rs. 2,000 were invested in Government securities, the remainder being utilized under different heads of expenditure.

Hooghly.

There was no female compounder or dresser, but on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, a nurse was appointed on Rs. 5. The Lady Doctor is reported to have worked well.

The proposal to remove the dispensary at Rishra to Konnagar has not been carried out in the absence of any very strong grounds in support of it.

195. There were 5 charitable dispensaries in the district of Howrah. The Howrah General Hospital and the Ulubaria Charitable Dispensary treat both indoor and outdoor patients, and the other three outdoor patients only. The total number of patients treated was 26,598, against 28,793 in 1897-98. The Howrah General Hospital continued to be efficiently managed during the year.

Howrah.

Besides the dispensaries noticed above, three temporary plague hospitals were set up in the town of Howrah. Since the close of the year a plague inspection camp for the examination of passengers by steamer from Calcutta and a plague hospital were established at Ulubaria. Similar camps and hospitals were erected at Kola in Midnapore, and for railway passengers at Pandua in Hooghly.

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XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

198. *District Boards.*—The District Boards on the whole worked satisfactorily during the year. As consultative bodies the Boards appear to have proved useful to the District Officers. The attendance of the members was fairly good.

Mr. Fisher, the late Magistrate of Burdwan, has left the following remarks:—

"The members of the District Board have continued to show a marked interest in the various questions which have come up for discussion."

Mr. Faulder, the Magistrate of Midnapore, writes:—

"As a consultative body the Midnapore District Board has been of great assistance to me in introducing several reforms since I joined the district, and the entire absence of party spirit and of any inclination to captious criticism among the members has facilitated the disposal of business brought forward at the meeting."

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200. *Unions.*—No Union Committees exist in the districts of Birbhum and Bankura.

The following note has been left by Mr. Fisher, the late Magistrate of Burdwan:—

"The Union Committees in the district cannot be said to take much interest in their work with the little money at their disposal, and I am of opinion that for the present no more Union Committees should be formed, and do not think that much harm would be done if the existing Committees were abolished. The system seems to me to be somewhat premature."

Mr. Faulder points out that, considering the large area placed under each Union Committee and the small amount assigned to it, it is idle to expect these bodies to do any real work.

Mr. Duke, the Magistrate of Howrah, writes:—

"The Union Committees are still, as I remarked last year, infant institutions. The members continue to be dilatory or reluctant to submit their accounts, and this is a great

drawback to their usefulness. Their work on village roads wherever I have seen it, has been satisfactorily done, but there has as yet been practically no cleansing of tank or other sanitary work."

The Magistrate of Hooghly has offered no remarks on the working of the Union Committees in his district.

My opinion as to these Union Committees is the same as that expressed above regarding Local Boards. There is no money for them, and they should be abolished.

201. *Municipalities.*—In Burdwan there were six municipalities, as in the preceding year. The difficulty experienced in collecting the taxes at Asansol, reported in the last divisional report, no longer exists. The Subdivisional Officer of Raniganj continued Chairman of the Asansol and the Raniganj Municipalities, and the Subdivisional Officer of Katwa was Chairman of Dainhat. Burdwan, Kalna, and Katwa all had non-official Chairmen, who were the same as in the preceding year. The general condition of the municipalities in the district is reported to have improved.

Mr. Fisher, the late Magistrate of Burdwan, has left the following remarks on the working of the municipalities in that district:—

"The Municipal Committees have continued to do much good work, and have managed their affairs satisfactorily and without any undue friction. The Commissioners are always ready to give a hearing to the criticisms and suggestions of inspecting officers. Except in Burdwan, the question of water-supply awaits a satisfactory solution."

202. In Suri, which is the only Municipality in Birbhum, a revision of the house-tax made in March 1897-98 came into force from the beginning of 1898-99, with the result that the municipal income was increased by a net sum of Rs. 193-2-9, hardly worth the trouble. The Commissioners in general took an interest in municipal affairs, and some improvement was introduced in the drainage system by the construction of culverts, etc.

203. Of the three municipalities in Bankura, viz., Bankura, Vishnupur, and Sonamukhi, the first two have 12 Commissioners each, 8 elected by the rate-payers and 4 appointed by Government, and the last has 9 Commissioners, all of whom are appointed by Government In Bankura and Vishnupur there was an increase in the receipts consequent on a revision of the assessments, but the collections were bad in Sonamukhi, which shows a heavy outstanding balance. The Magistrate speaks well of the management of the first two municipalities and unfavourably of that of the last.

204. The municipalities in the district of Midnapore appear all to have been fairly well managed. They were all inspected during the year by the Magistrate, who found the accounts properly kept and the collections satisfactory. With the exception of Khorar, each of these bodies maintains a dispensary. This is a heavy burden in the case of Ghatal, Chandrakona, Khirpai, and Ramjibanpur, whose expenditure under this head swallows up the bulk of the funds at their disposal. The expenditure of the Midnapore Municipality on secondary education is characterised by the Magistrate as much too large, but he reports that he has succeeded in securing a reduction in the grants made on this account. Roads appear to have been generally properly attended to, notably in Midnapore, Chandrakona, Ramjibanpur, and Tamluk. Tanks are reported to have been reserved everywhere, though, judging from the habits of the people, the Magistrate does not think that much practical good is done thereby. The water-supply question is a very urgent one in Midnapore, but the Commissioners have not been very active in the matter.

205. In Hooghly the collections of the municipalities have been reported to be very bad except in Jahanabad. Periodical returns were called for, showing the progress of collections, but the executive generally seems incapable of dealing with their subordinates and poor results are shown. The office and collection establishments are often large, and the conservancy starved. The incapacity for realizing taxes leads to failure of outdoor works, and the municipalities are unable to show any substantial improvements. During the plague scare special expenditure was incurred. As regards the question of improving the Rishra *basti*, noticed in the last divisional report, a survey is being made by the Executive Engineer, 2nd Calcutta Division, preliminary to the preparation of an estimate of the cost of the improvements required.

206. The Howrah Municipality continued to struggle against adverse circumstances. The collections, although still bad by all standards of percentage, gradually improved, and were about 5 per cent. better than in the previous year. The Commissioners, who were greatly handicapped by the expenditure incurred on plague preparations, were unable to obtain any relief from Government by way of loan, owing to their refusal to increase the house-rate beyond 7½ per cent. Although averse to increasing the house-rate, they did not object to various increases and alterations in minor taxes, which experience had shown to be necessary.

There is little to note in reference to the Bally Municipality, the affairs of which are always very quietly conducted. The improvement in collections, which was noticed last year as resulting from the initial efforts of the new Chairman, has, however, not been maintained.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

207. The number of Muhammadans employed in the several offices and Courts in the districts of this Division was as follows: Gazetted officers 8, ministerial officers 160, and menials 578. Looking to the difference between the standard of modern educational attainments acquired by Hindus and Muhammadans respectively, the percentage of appointments held by the latter is fair. In filling up vacancies the claims of the Muhammadan candidates are always duly considered, but their qualifications are not often sufficient. Mr. Duke, the Magistrate of Howrah, writes:—

"The Muhammadan population consists chiefly of agriculturists, labourers and artisans: a few of them have obtained employment in offices and Courts as daftries and chaprasis. It is often difficult to find a Muhammadan of good social position and education for superior appointments or for service on local bodies. There was not a single Muhammadan on the Howrah Bench, consisting of more than 50 Honorary Magistrates, and I have discovered one who is a clerk in a Government office for this purpose."

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XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

229. The conduct of zamindars during the year under report appears to have been generally satisfactory.

230. The Magistrate of Burdwan speaks well of the relations between landlords and tenants in that district, and mentions with special commendation the good example set in this respect by the Burdwan Raj estate under the able and enlightened management of Raja Bun Behari Kapur.

231. In Birbhum no complaints against landlords were received by the Magistrate during the year, except that they are addicted to the practice of ousting chaukidars from their *chakaran* lands in consideration of high *salamies* received from outsiders—a temptation before which they actually fell.

232. The zamindars of the Bankura district, most of whom are poor, conducted themselves peacefully during the year under review. The zamindars of Maliara, Ajodhya, Kunchiakol, and Rajgram deserve commendation for their liberality, the first two for maintaining dispensaries in their respective villages and the others for supporting high-class English schools. The Burdwan Raj, which is the largest land-owner in the district, generally contributes towards all institutions maintained for the public good.

233. In Midnapore, among the zamindars of the district, Raja Joti Prosad Gorga deserves special praise for his enlightened management of his estate and the conspicuous liberality of his expenditure on objects of public importance.

234. In Hooghly Babu Siva Narayan Mukerjee, zamindar of Uttarpara, and Babu Piari Mohon Roy of Khanakul are reported to have rendered assistance to such of their raiyats as had suffered from the floods during the year.

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XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

236. The record of the year is one of steady progress, one good year having followed another. Taking the Division as a whole, the public health was unusually good. No serious epidemic broke out anywhere, and the

mortality from cholera and fever, which annually claim the largest number of victims, fell off considerably. Notwithstanding the appearance of plague in many parts of Bengal, the death-rate perceptibly declined, with an equally appreciable rise in the birth-rate. An advance in the material condition of the people is indicated not only by a diminution in the number of those who emigrated to the tea districts, of bonds and mortgage deeds registered and of cognizable offences, but by the development of manufactures and industries and the increased activity of trade. The price of food was lower, while the wages of labour continued unchanged, and although the cheapness of rice, the sheet-anchor of the agricultural classes, poured somewhat less than the usual stream of wealth into their pockets, their general level of prosperity appears to have been maintained in most places. While the necessaries of life were easily procurable, the advance in excise revenue shows that the people had the wherewithal to indulge in luxuries.

237. Considerable progress was made in the introduction of the Village Chaukidari Act in all the districts of the Division save Midnapore, where proceedings are in abeyance pending orders on a reference made to Government, and much has been done towards the amelioration of the *personnel* of the village and the municipal police. The ghatwali settlement has been nearly completed in Bankura, but the ghatwali lands in Burdwan and Birbhum remain still to be dealt with. Speaking of local self-government, the workings of the Local Boards and the Union Committees were not as satisfactory as could be desired, nor did municipal administration generally attain a very high standard of efficiency. In the matter of improving communications the most important event was the establishment of railway communication between Kola and Puri by the completion of the line from that place to Balasore *viâ* Kharakpur. In criminal administration a fair amount of success appears to have been achieved, and Benches and Honorary Magistrates were found useful as auxiliaries to the regular magisterial staff.

238. The large number of dacoities deserves mention. They appear mostly to have been carried out by ordinary villagers and up-country coolies employed down here, two important gangs having been discovered after the close of the year. It is hoped their detection will, for a time at least, reduce the figures of this class of crime.

239. The plague scare in Calcutta and Howrah drove large numbers to seek temporary refuge in the districts of the Division.

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242. The necessity of decreasing the unwieldy size of the Midnapore district is strongly pressed by Mr. Faulder, who states it is far too extensive for proper supervision by the heads of the departments in the district—a fact which cannot, I think, be denied. The time is fast approaching when the Howrah Municipality will have to be placed under a special Chairman. As it is, the work of the Magistrate of Howrah is mainly in connection with the Municipality, and if the mufassal part of that district were with part of Midnapore made into a separate district, the administration would undoubtedly gain. It seems to be really a question of expense.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, CALCUTTA, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 27th November 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 4170.

READ—

The Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta, for the year 1898-99.

THE total receipts of the Garden were Rs. 45,750, which sum includes an opening balance of Rs. 7,331. The actual receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 38,419 as compared with Rs. 39,557 during 1897-98 and Rs. 40,643 during 1896-97. While the donations and subscriptions increased from Rs. 566 in 1897-98 to Rs. 1,276 during the year under report, there was a noticeable falling off in the entrance receipts, which amounted to Rs. 10,843 only as against Rs. 12,526 in the previous year. The decrease under the latter head is ascribed to the outbreak of plague in Calcutta, which deterred a large number of people in the mufassal from visiting the Garden. The number of visitors who paid entrance money is shown below in comparison with the numbers since 1891-92:—

Year.	Number of visitors.
1891-92	116,382
1892-93	139,173
1893-94	162,449
1894-95	154,532
1895-96	165,152
1896-97	160,008
1897-98	151,640
1898-99	128,909

2. The total expenditure of the Garden decreased from Rs. 50,544 in 1897-98 to Rs. 36,925 during the year under report. The decrease was due chiefly to smaller amounts spent on "Original construction" and "Establishment." Under the former head Rs. 3,126 only were spent as against Rs. 12,907 in the previous year; and the establishment charges fell off from Rs. 14,269 to Rs. 12,973 in consequence of some of the coolies having left the Garden on account of the plague scare and the discontinuance of the famine allowance paid to the menial servants last year. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 8,825.

3. Since the close of the year the buildings and roads of the Garden have been taken over by the Public Works Department, and works and repairs will be carried out by that Department in future from such funds as are deposited by the Managing Committee in advance. As a special concession, the usual charges of 24½ per cent. made by the Public Works Department for establishment, tools and plant will be remitted in this case.

4. The collection of animals in the Garden received an addition of 103 mammals, 253 birds, and 69 reptiles during the year. These were obtained as gifts or on deposit, or by purchase or by exchange with foreign Zoological Gardens. These statistics do not however permit of any opinion being formed with regard to the actual progress which the various collections of animals, &c., in the Garden have made during the year, and His Honour desires that the requisite information on this subject may in future years be supplied. The Committee specially thank the Raja of Gangpur in Chota Nagpur for the presentation of a valuable collection of animals, including a full-grown tiger.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the Committee have arranged, as an experimental measure, to throw the Sir Jotindro Mohan Tagore Library open, under proper safeguards, to students of zoology.

6. The deputation to the International Congress of Zoology at Cambridge of the Superintendent of the Garden has already brought forth an interesting note on the methods of management adopted in European gardens, some of which appear to be suitable for adoption in Calcutta.

7. During the year Mr. A. Simson, an old member of the Committee, retired on his departure from India, and the Committee recognised the value of his services by presenting him with the silver medal of the Society.

8. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are again due to the President, Secretaries, and Members of the Committee for their management of the Garden.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the Gazette, and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, for the information of the Committee.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DONATIONS AND ENDOWMENTS MADE BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES AND WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY DURING THE YEAR 1898.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 27th November 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 5195M.

In the month of March 1899, a Resolution was published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, showing the names of the gentlemen who during the year 1897 had made gifts of money or land for public purposes or for works of public utility. The Lieutenant-Governor has now much pleasure in publishing, for general information, a statement showing by Divisions and Districts the gifts that were contributed during the year 1898. The sums contributed are stated against each gentleman's name, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to avail himself of this opportunity of thanking them, one and all, for their liberality and public spirit.

2. The following are the chief donations which deserve special notice:—Nawab Sir Khajeh Ahsanulla Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Dacca, contributed Rs. 1,00,000 for making arrangements for the prevention of plague coming to Dacca and for checking its progress in case it might appear in that town. He also gave Rs. 8,846 for deepening the Baigan Bari Khal and Rs. 5,000 towards the 'Indian Heroes Fund in England.' Raja Ashutosh Nath Roy of Cassim Bazar gave Rs. 1,00,000 to the Building Fund of the Victoria Zenana Hospital. A donation of Rs. 1,00,000 was also made by the late Babu Mohiny Mohon Rai as an endowment for the relief of Hindus and Muhammadans of Bengal rendered destitute by incurable disease, physical infirmity or extreme old age. Raja Sir Sourindra Mohan Tagore, Kt., C.I.E., placed a house in the town of Calcutta at the disposal of the Plague Commission, Bengal, for use as a plague Hospital, and also offered another garden-house at Sintee with its extensive compound for the same purpose, and gave Rs. 1,000 in cash for expenses in connection with the Hopitals.

The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in noticing also the contribution of Rs. 6,500 made by Babu Ashutosh Biswas for tanks in the district of Hooghly: the donation of Rs. 6,000 made by Srimati Krishna Kumari Chaudhurani of Taras for founding a scholarship for, and awarding a silver medal, to the two boys passing best in Sanskrit from any of the schools in the district of Pabna: the gift of Rs. 7,000 made by Rai Banomali Rai Bahadur of Pabna for erecting a boarding house for the students of the technical school at that place: the contributions of Rs. 5,000 each, made by Babu Mohendra Narain Patra and Kumar Upendra Chundra Chaudhuri, respectively, for buildings for the Diamond Harbour Higher English School and the Alexander Girls' School at Mymensingh.

The acknowledgments of Government are also especially due to the following three gentlemen:—Babu Gopal Sahu who contributed Rs. 8,333 for a pond in the district of Muzaffarpur: Raja Satish Chandra Pandey who gave an annual contribution of Rs. 600 for a charitable dispensary at Pakour and a donation for a building for the Jubilee Institute erected in 1891: and Kumar Indra Narain Singh of Moheshpur who also gave Rs. 120 annually for the dispensary and Rs. 1,012 held in deposit for the maintenance of the Jubilee Institute.

Order—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the statement be forwarded to the Judicial, Political, Appointment, Revenue, General, Financial, Legislative, Marine and Public Works Departments of this Government for information and necessary action.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this Resolution and the statement be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Sanitary Board and to all Commissioners of Divisions for information.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution and the statement be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Annual Statement of works of public utility constructed by Private Individuals during the year 1898

Division.	District.	Name of Donor.	Purpose.	Amount.	Total of District.	Grand Total of Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan	Burdwan	Babu Ram Chandra Samanta	Excavation of a tank at village Palashbera independent out-post, Faridpur.	500 0 0		
		,, Ishan Chandra Mukerjee	Excavation of a tank at village Bonkapashi, police-station Mangalkote.	500 0 0		
		,, Umesh Chandra Mukerjee	Excavation of a tank at Madanpur, police-station Raniganj.	4,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	1,215 0 0	6,215 0 0	
	Birbhum	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	2,300 0 0	2,300 0 0	
	Bankura	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	1,370 0 0	1,370 0 0	
	Midnapore	Nimi Bewa	Excavation of a tank at Akuabad, police-station Egra.	500 0 0		
		Babu Gobinda Prosad Nanda	Construction of a wooden bridge 123 feet long and 5 feet broad at Nanda's chak across the Sadar khal, Contai.	1,200 0 0		
		,, Kripa Sindhu Das	Excavation of a tank at Khar, police-station Potashpur.	500 0 0		
		,, Jiban Poddar	Excavation of a well at Naraharipur, police-station Chandrakona.	600 0 0		
		Kuer Laik	Re-excavation of a tank at Sirampur, police-station Tamluk.	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	6,265 0 0	9,565 0 0	
	Hoogbly	Babu Nani Lal Chatterjee	Excavation of a new tank at Nabagram, Serampore subdivision.	1,000 0 0		
		,, Annoda Charan Addy	Excavation of a new tank at Nonadanga, Serampore subdivision.	1,000 0 0		
		,, Ashutosh Biswas	Excavation of two new tanks at Satgora and Mathurabati, Serampore subdivision, thana Kristanagar.	6,500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	285 0 0	8,785 0 0	
	Howrah	Babu Purna Chand Dutt	Enclosing burning-ground at Khatore, Domjur	2,000 0 0		
		,, Dalu Jamadar	Excavation of a tank at Bhatora	800 0 0		
		,, Harish Chandra Pakhira	Ditto at Narikelabar	2,500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	768 0 0	6,068 0 0	
			Grand Total of Division	.....	.....	34,303 0 0
Presidency	Calcutta	Raja Sir Sourindra Mohun Tagore, Kt. C.I.E.	Establishment of Plague Hospitals	1,000 0 0 And the use of one house in town and also another garden house at Sintee with extensive compound for Plague Hospital if necessary.		
		Babu Benode Behary Mullick	Ditto ditto	1,000 0 0		
		Rajah Ashutosh Nath Roy of Cassimbazar.	Building Fund of the Victoria Zenana Hospital.	1,00,000 0 0		
	24-Parganas	Babu Mohendranarain Patra	Pucka building for the Diamond Harbour Higher English School.	5,000 0 0		
		The late Babu Mohiny Mohun Roy.	Relief of Hindus and Mahamadans of Bengal destitute by reason of incurable disease, physical infirmity or extreme old age.	1,00,000 0 0		
		The late Rai Bahadur Shashtivar Roy, Assistant-Surgeon of Benares.	For the maintenance and management of the Shashtivar girls' School at Taki.	3,000 0 0		
		Donation below Rs. 500	.....	371 0 0	2,10,371 0 0	
	Khulna	Babu Gayaram Goldar	Excavation of a tank at Fultolla	500 0 0		
		,, Chandrakanta Goldar		500 0 0		
		,, Biswanath Biswas	Ditto at Daibagga Kati	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	750 0 0	2,250 0 0	
		Carried over	.....	.....	.....	

	District.	Name of Donor.	Purpose.	Amount.	Total of District.	Grand Total of Division.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	.....	.....		
	Nadia ...	Amedali Dhabak	Excavation of a tank at Shamnagar ...	2,000 0 0		
		Babu Protap Chandra Rakhit ...	Construction of a masonry well at Toonghy ...	600 0 0		
		,, Banka Bihari Nandi ...	Excavation of a tank at Agrakundi ...	800 0 0		
		,, Jadub Pramanik ...	Ditto at Raghunathpur ...	1,500 0 0		
		,, Banikanta Ghose ...	Ditto at Kadirpur ...	2,000 0 0		
		,, Haris Chandra Shaha ...	Ditto at Barodi ...	2,000 0 0		
		Muhammad Chand Pramanik ...	Ditto at Char Haripur ...	2,000 0 0		
		Meru Sheik	Ditto at Jugia ...	600 0 0		
		Babu Taraprasanna Bhoumik ...	Ditto at Sengram ...	700 0 0		
		,, Maher Mandal ...	Ditto at Belghoria ...	1,500 0 0		
		,, Sadhu Mandal... ...	Ditto at Hatikandha ...	600 0 0		
		Amin Mandal	Ditto at Katdanga Durzipara	500 0 0		
		Mati Mandal	Ditto at Dhigra ...	600 0 0		
		Haran Mandal	Ditto at Natapol ...	1,000 0 0		
		Mossab Khan	Ditto at Bahir Bhepur ...	1,000 0 0		
		Babu Gopalchandra Ghose ...	Ditto at Bhepur ...	500 0 0		
		,, Arjun Pramanik ...	Ditto at Dubli ...	1,500 0 0		
		Panchu Mandal	Ditto at Huda ...	600 0 0		
		Babu Rakhal Chandra Pal ...	Ditto at Kancharapara ...	1,600 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	1,475 0 0		
					22,975 0 0	
	Jessore ...	Johiraddi Sheikh ...	Excavation of a tank at Baliadanga ...	800 0 0		
		Bhim Mandal	Ditto at Samashpur ...	550 0 0		
		Babu Ramgati Mandal ...	Ditto at Benahati ..	500 0 0		
		,, Behari Lal Bose ...	Ditto at Akrupara ...	1,200 0 0		
		,, Chandra Kanta Das ...	Ditto at Mauli ...	1,000 0 0		
		,, Guru Das Bhuttacharjee ...	Ditto at Mallikpur ...	1,000 0 0		
		,, Jadab Chandra Roy ...	Ditto at Mauli ...	800 0 0		
		,, Dina Bandhu Chakravarti	Ditto at Kulsur ...	600 0 0		
		,, Surja Kanto Roy Chowdhuri.	Construction of a road 1 mile in length at Chhota Anchora.	2,500 0 0		
		Sadin Mullik	Excavation of a tank at Raghunathpur ...	1,700 0 0		
		Babu Kenaram Pandey ...	Ditto at Shikri ...	1,500 0 0		
		Panchu Mandal	Ditto at Kota ...	700 0 0		
		Bholai Mandal	Ditto at Chinili ...	650 0 0		
		Babu Bireswar Goldar ...	Ditto at Huingli ...	600 0 0		
		Bholai Tarafdar	Ditto at Digra ...	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	7,590 0 0		
					22,190 0 0	
	Murshidabad ...	Rao Jogendra Narain Roy ...	Construction of two masonry wells at Paharpur and Dhongora.	600 0 0		
		Babu Manik Chandra Sarkar ...	Excavation of a tank at Nrisingapur ...	1,300 0 0		
		Raja Ranjit Singh, Bahadur of Nashipur.	For the annual award of a gold medal to the successful candidate at the entrance examination who secures the highest mark in mathematics.	2,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	198 0 0		
					4,098 0 0	
			GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION ...	.....	.....	2,61,884 0 0
	Rajshahi ...	Jimon Haji	Tank at Jamira	500 0 0		
		Goribulla Pramanik	Do. at Hatineda	500 0 0		
		Brojo Mondal	Do. at Haridebpur	1,000 0 0		
		Janulla Mondal	Do. at Saranjai	1,000 0 0		
		Sariat Shah	Do. at Phoolsho	700 0 0		
		Kismatulla Sarkar	Do. at Mohabutpur	1,000 0 0		
		Binda Mandal	Do. at Malbandha	1,000 0 0		
		Ram Taron Ghose	Do. at Madaripur	700 0 0		
		Panchanunda Shaha ...	Do. at Chandragati	1,500 0 0		
		Mohishulla Molla	Do. at Majampur	500 0 0		
		Sariat Sardar	Do. at Sreerampur	1,000 0 0		
		Kailash Chandra Bagchi ...	Do. at Kamardiar	2,000 0 0		
		Abdul Aziz Sardar	Do. at Kamarpara	900 0 0		
		Kaimulla Haji	Do. at Aghpunna	1,500 0 0		
		Arajulla Sarkar	Do. at Jalsukha	1,100 0 0		
		Sirajdi Pramanik	Do. at Hulhula	1,000 0 0		
		Bashida Pramanik	Do. at Aghtian	800 0 0		
		Madhu Pramanik	Do. at Bhadom	850 0 0		
		Biswa Nath Chakrabutty ...	Do. at Halkami	1,000 0 0		
		Mukunda Thakur	Do. at Durgapur	1,000 0 0		
		Ram Chandra Bagchi ...	Do. at Kumria	575 0 0		
		Debendra Nath Thakur of Calcutta.	Do. at Patishor	3,000 0 0		
		Ram Lal Ghose	Do. at Hingalkandi	900 0 0		
		Shyama Charan Sarkar ...	Do. at Bouka	600 0 0		
		Chini Pramanik	Do. at Jatial	900 0 0		
		Abdul Sarkar	Do. at Dhontara	600 0 0		
		Moharum Akunda	Do. at Ratal	1,800 0 0		
		Babon Molla	Do. at Sahopur	1,100 0 0		
		Shukhor Molla	Do. at Hindeorboil	500 0 0		
		Kasta Kapuria	Do. at Kayash	500 0 0		
		Fakir Gain	Do. at Gangla	500 0 0		
		Carried over ...	.....	.....	30,525 0 0	

Division.	District.	Name of Donor.	Purpose.	Amount.	Total of district.	Grand Total Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	.....	30,525 0 0		
	Rajshahi ...	Kangal Mondal	Tank, at Chak Gobinda	600 0 0		
		Gopal Chandra Roy	Do. at Thakur Manda	500 0 0		
		Boli Mondal	Do. at Bagdanga	700 0 0		
		Gopal Mondal	Do. at Gachail	1,000 0 0		
		Bir Sardar	Do. at Madhupur	500 0 0		
		Chini Pal	Do. at Khorda Nariarpur	700 0 0		
		Mahabut Shaha	Do. at Moinum	2,000 0 0		
		Tonu Mondal	Do. at Boira	1,000 0 0		
		Sribash Goal	Do. at Sultanpur	1,000 0 0		
		Tarip Mondal	Do. at Sarta	1,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	6,050 0 0		
					45,575 0 0	
	Dinajpur ...	Gour Chandra Sha	Do. at Barat	4,000 0 0		
		Krishna Chandra De ...	Do. at Marnai	3,050 0 0		
		Hijo Mondal	Do. at Chak Jalal	800 0 0		
		Arip Mondal	Do. at Harshura	900 0 0		
		Tinkori Das	Do. at Jogodishbati	900 0 0		
		Sundar Sarkar	Do. at Jogonathpur	600 0 0		
		Bokatulla Sarkar	Do. at Bikair	500 0 0		
		Ram Charan Bansha ...	Do. at Jolghar	1,000 0 0		
		Baranali Sardar	Do. at Basanta	800 0 0		
		Rati Muhamed Mondal ...	Do. at Jangalpur	1,200 0 0		
		Tara Mondal	Do. at Panditpur	1,000 0 0		
		Sheruba Mondal	Do. at Badarnail	1,100 0 0		
		Anulla Mondal	Do. at Mandalshai	800 0 0		
		Petu Mondal	Do. at Shabra	600 0 0		
		Anulla Mondal	Do. at Matash	800 0 0		
		Jafar Mahamed Sarkar ...	Do. at Chota Singa	1,792 0 0		
		Wife of Bhola Nosya ...	Do. at Raniganj	1,000 0 0		
		Kadar Mondal	Do. at Sundaria	700 0 0		
		Juan Mahammed Mondal ...	Do. at Khadatpur	1,500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	4,825 0 0		
					27,867 0 0	
Rajshahi —*concld.*	Jalpaiguri ...	His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, C.B., G.C.I.E.	Patgram Bayragi Hât Road (contribution) ...	500 0 0		
			Completing pucka bridges 26 miles (Emigration road).	2,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	1,109 0 0		
					3,609 0 0	
	Darjeeling ...	.....	.....	.....		
	Rangpur ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	951 0 0	951 0 0	
	Bogra ...	Mug Fakir of Palankuri, police-station Adamdighi.	Tank with a masonry ghat at Palankuri ...	1,000 0 0		
		Samatulla Sarkar of Sudin, police-station Sudin.	Do. at Sudin	650 0 0		
		Dhota Pramanik of Sudin, police-station Sudin.	Do. at Sudin	775 0 0		
		Madara Mandal of Haludghar, police-station Haludghar.	Do. at Haludgar	550 0 0		
		Nawab Abdus Subhan Chaudhuri	To supplement the deficiency caused by the conversion of Government Securities in the income of the Fund created by him for founding two scholarships, three prizes and and two medals.	900 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	4,117 0 0	7,992 0 0	
	Pabna ...	Sreemati Krishna Kumari Chaudhurani of Taras.	For founding a scholarship and awarding a silver medal to the two best boys in Sanskrit who pass the entrance examination from any school in that District.	6,000 0 0		
		Chandra Kanta Dutta ...	Tank at Saidpur, police-station Dulia ...	2,400 0 0		
		Raghu Nandan Gossami ...	Do. at Joyghar, ditto Chatmohor ...	500 0 0		
		Hematulla Sarkar	Do. at Tangorjani	2,000 0 0		
		Bhobani Charan Chaudhuri ...	Do. at Haripur, police-station Chatmohor	1,500 0 0		
		Sridhar Gossami	Re-excavation of a tank at Handial, police-station Chatmohor.	1,000 0 0		
		Parbati Charan Chaudhuri ..	Re-excavation of a tank at Haripur, police-station Chatmohor.	700 0 0		
		Shashi Mohan Saha	Tank at Bonbaria, police-station Sirajganj ...	1,500 0 0		
		Hara Nath Saha	Do. at Beltoil, ditto Shamdpur ...	2,000 0 0		
		Srimanta Lal Sen	Do. at Sattia, ditto Raiganj ...	800 0 0		
		Dabu Mollah	Do. at Kusambi, ditto do. ...	800 0 0		
		Kashi Sarkar	Do. at Dighara, ditto do. ...	900 0 0		
		Sharshi Sarkar ...	Do. at Kanargaon	1,000 0 0		
		Rai Banomali Rai Bahadur ...	Erection of a boarding-house for the Technical School students.	7,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	385 0 0	28,485 0 0	
			Grand Total of Division ...	.....	.....	1,14,479

ON.	District.	Name of Donor.	Purpose.	Amount.	Total of district.	Grand Total of Division.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Dacca ...	Babu Nabadip Chandra Basak	Land acquisition for widening of road at Kaltabazar.	821 0 0		
		Nawab Sir Khwaja Ahsanulla Bahadur, K.C.I.E.	Deepening Baigan Bari khal at Baigan Bari ...	8,846 0 0		
		Rai Obhoy Charan Mittra Bahadur.	Water-pipe extension to Sangattola Lane, Sangattola.	750 0 0		
		Raja Rajendra Narain Roy Bahadur.	Dispensary building at Kapasia ...	1,500 0 0		
		Nawab Sir Khwaja Ahsanulla, Bahadur, K.C.I.E.	Arrangements for the prevention of plague coming to Dacca and for checking its progress in case it may appear in that town.	1,00,000 0 0		
		Ditto ditto ...	Indian Heroes' Fund in England ...	5,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	961 0 0		
					1,17,878 0 0	
	Mymensingh	Kumar Upendra Chandra Chaudhuri of Golakpur.	Construction of the Alexander Girls' School in Mymensingh.	5,000 0 0		
		Babu Brajendra Kisor Roy Chowdhry, zamindar.	1 Tank at Iswarganj	800 0 0		
		Babu Shuba) Nandi. ...	1 Do. at Guri	500 0 0		
		Raja Rajendra Narain Roy Bahadur.	2 Do. at Moshakhali...	1,000 0 0		
		Shobjet Ali Sarkar ...	1 Do. at Dhopaghat...	500 0 0		
		Alim Sarkar	1 Do. at Khorshimul	600 0 0		
		Roajat Mandal	1 Do. at Udnapara	500 0 0		
		Sadir Mia	1 Do. at Korail	500 0 0		
		Ilim Sarkar	1 Well at Sudampara	1,500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	7,982 0 0		
					18,882 0 0	
	Faridpur ...	Babu Janoki Nath Roy ...	Tank at Baghia	500 0 0		
		,, Jitao Pramanik ...	Do. at Horirampur	500 0 0		
		,, Guru Charan Biswas ...	Do. at Karatia	500 0 0		
		,, Khudiram Pramanik ...	Do. at Lakhipur	1,200 0 0		
		,, Baikunta Chandra Shaha...	Do. at Dudkhali	500 0 0		
		,, Nilkamal Kar ...	Do. at Birangal	500 0 0		
		Mabul Khan	Do. at Bamanpatty	500 0 0		
		Babu Kali Mohan Ghosal ...	Do at Moishar	1,307 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	13,205 0 0		
					18,712 0 0	
	Backergunge	Srimati Kamal Kumari and Kristo Kamini Choudhurain.	Road at Kowkhali	1,900 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	2,390 0 0		
					4,290 0 0	
			GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION ...	.....	.....	1,59,762 0 0
	Tippera ...	Babu Loke Nath Chaudhuri and others.	Tank within the Brahmanbaria Municipality	3,000 0 0		
		Adhar Chandra Shaha ...	Excavation of a tank and erection of a pucka ghat thereon at Abannapur.	1,100 0 0		
		Tamizuddin	Excavation of a tank at Atakara ...	575 0 0		
		Mahomed Hossain Chaukidar ...	Ditto at Debpur ...	500 0 0		
		Taz Mahomed	Ditto at Bar Bijaia ...	500 0 0		
		Abdul	Ditto at Banduail ...	500 0 0		
		Mainuddi	Ditto at Zammura ...	775 0 0		
		Ram Lal Shukul, Beni Madhab Shukul, and Gura Das Gope.	Ditto at Niz Meher ...	1,350 0 0		
		Lokenath Saha, with the help of District Board and Municipality of Brahmanbaria.	Ditto at Brahmanbaria town, close to Government offices.	6,000 0 0		
		Ramgati Kaibarta	Excavation of a tank at Bholachong ...	500 0 0		
		Gholam Hossein	Ditto at Shalkandi ...	500 0 0		
		Naba Kishore Chowdhury ...	Ditto at Shibpore ...	850 0 0		
		Beni Madhab Pal	Ditto at Rasullabad ...	600 0 0		
		Bashanta Kumar Chowdhuri ...	Ditto at Sharippur ...	500 0 0		
		Naider Chand Nath... ...	Ditto at Kalyanpur ...	700 0 0		
		Keramat Ali	Ditto at Haker ...	500 0 0		
		Fazar Ali	Ditto at Dakhin Chandia ...	500 0 0		
		Kamaruddi	Ditto at Baghra ...	500 0 0		
		Jabbar Ali	Ditto at Shodhnai ...	500 0 0		
		Tilak Chandra Chakravarty ...	Ditto at Akhaura ...	500 0 0		
		Arab Sheikh	Ditto at Pomekara ...	500 0 0		
		Ram Shundor Shil	Ditto at Gholkhar ...	600 0 0		
		Maheswari Seal ...	Ditto at ditto ...	600 0 0		
		Gobindo Chandra Chakravarti ...	Ditto at Binauti ...	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	18,700 0 0		
					41,350 0 0	
	Noakhali ...	Nasir Miyan	A road from Shonapur to Nilakhi... ...	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	50 0 0		
					550 0 0	
	Chittagong ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	900 0 0		
					900 0 0	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION ...	.....	.....	42,800 0 0

Division.	District.	Name of Donor.	Purpose.	Amount.	Total of district.	Grand To Divisio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A
	Patna ...	Babu Raghu Nath Prasad ...	Well, Gona, police-station Bikram ...	600 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	260 0 0		
					860 0 0	
	Gaya ...	.....	.....	.....		
	Shahabad ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	7,060 0 0		
					7,060 0 0	
	Saran ...	Babu Sri Kanta Prashad ...	Bridge, Bareni, outpost Baniapore ...	3,000 0 0		
		Mir Inayat Hossein ...	Do., Saran, outpost Baniapore ...	1,500 0 0		
		Babu Durga Prasad ...	Tank, Manik Hossainpura, outpost Gurkha ...	2,000 0 0		
		,, Sundergir ...	Do., Chainputtee, outpost Kuchackote ...	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	5,857 0 0		
					12,857 0 0	
	Champaran ...	Maulvi Doman Mia ...	Tank, Parsarampore	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	7,433 0 0		
Patna ...					7,933 0 0	
	Muzaffarpur ...	Babu Gopal Sahu ...	1 Pond, Fatehpura	8,333 0 0		
		,, Kamla Pat Sahu ...	1 Do., Jahsaul	4,000 0 0		
		Mussamat Lila Bati ...	1 Do., Dih Karnowte	1,100 0 0		
		Babu Jhumak Sahu Kalwar ...	3 Wells, Chilra	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	11,425 0 0		
					25,358 0 0	
	Darbhanga ...	Babu Darbari Pattak ...	Well, village Kabir Chak	500 0 0		
		,, Rai Ganga Prashad ...	Dharamsala, village Hajeepore	900 0 0		
		Mussamat Jaiman Missrain ...	Tank, ,, Misrauli	900 0 0		
		Babu Kehar Pande ...	Do., ,, Dadhia	600 0 0		
		Narhan Court of Ward's Estate, Rani Bisesri Koer, proprietress.	Charitable Hospital building, Dalsing Sarai ...	1,698 0 0		
		Wife of Faquira Rai ...	Tank, village Kallyanpore	1,500 0 0		
		Babu Bechu Jha ...	Do., ,, Pahanwar	1,200 0 0		
		,, Gopal Mander ...	Do., ,, Bithauni	1,000 0 0		
		,, Naun Thakur ...	Do., ,, Sawrath	1,000 0 0		
		,, Hakru Dass ...	Do., ,, ,, ...	2,000 0 0		
		,, Nirsan Jha ...	Do., ,, Goanuli	1,000 0 0		
		,, Dharam Nath Jha ...	Do., ,, Mani	1,000 0 0		
		,, Lalu Thakur ...	Do., ,, Biraulih	600 0 0		
		,, Musharu Sah ...	Do., ,, Kawrihad	900 0 0		
		,, Chhakhu Sundi ...	Do., ,, Deadha	600 0 0		
		,, Amrit Nath Jha ...	Do., ,, Gonaur	700 0 0		
		,, Lachuman Gope ...	Do., ,, Itohar	800 0 0		
		Babu Kishun Gope ...	Do., ,, Bisfi	1,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	13,770 0 0		
					31,668 0 0	
			Grand Total of Division ...	.....	.....	85,736 0
	Monghyr ...	Lil Kanth Sahai ...	Well, Mohanpur, Shaikhpura	500 0 0		
		Nawab Ali Khan ...	Do., Hosenabad, ditto	500 0 0		
		Ram Singh ...	Do., Mohiuddinpur, Balia, out-post ...	525 0 0		
		Jib Lal Chaudhuri ...	Well, Manapur, Tegra	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	16,384 0 0		
					18,409 0 0	
	Bhagalpur ...	Mahashoy Tarak Nath Ghose ...	Tank, Sanjha	2,172 0 0		
		G. W. Panes, Esq. ...	Do., Charka Palthaij	800 0 0		
		Kari Gaeth ...	Do., Sitapur	650 0 0		
		Lalit Gope ...	Do., Amba	500 0 0		
		Jhumak Kunjra ...	Do., Rajpur	500 0 0		
		Amrit Sahu ...	Do., Mongaur	500 0 0		
		Sadho Sahu ...	Dharamsala, Parbatta	2,500 0 0		
Bhagal-pur.		Mahashoy Tarak Nath Ghose ...	A covered platform, with pucka floor for hât, Bharko.	1,259 0 0		
		Ditto ditto ...	A covered platform with pucka floor for hât Singha.	543 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	1,855 0 0		
					17,279 0 0	
		Banaily Raj	Construction of a Lady Dufferin Cottage Hospital at Madhopara in the town of Purnea.	Land.		
	Purnea ...	Raja Padmanand Singh, Kumar Kalanand Singh.	Bund, Purnea	1,000 0 0		
		Munshi Roy ...	Tank, Purandaha	1,006 0 0		
		Bulaki Mundal ...	Do., Dhamdaha	500 0 0		
		Kooman Das	Well, ditto	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	2,370 0 0		
					5,376 0 0	
		Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	

Division.	District.	Name of Donor.	Purpose.	Amount.	Total of district.	Grand Total of Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	.....	.....		
	Malda ...	Arabdi Mandal	Tank at Talakuri	700 0 0		
		Sonil Mandal	Do. at Chok Sunder	644 0 0		
		Saffi Mandal	Do. at Seal Ianga	600 0 0		
		Kaloo Sarkar	Do. at Salaidanga	500 0 0		
					2,444 0 0	
Bhagalpore—contd.	Sonthal Parganas.	Chulhai Jha	Well at Pakria, Godda	500 0 0		
		Raja Satish Chandra Pandey ...	Establishment of a Charitable Dispensary at Pakour.	600 0 0 annually and building of the Jubilee Institute erected in 1891.		
		Kumar Indra Narain Singh of Moheshpur.	Ditto ditto ...	1,012 0 0 held in deposit for the maintenance of the Jubilee Institute and Rs. 120 annually.		
		Rai Sitab Chand Nahar, Bahadur	Construction of a ward for females in connection with the Charitable Dispensary at Dumka in commemoration of the visit of Sir Alexander Mackenzie.	1,384 0 0		
		Raja Ram Ranjan Chakrabarti, Bahadur of Hitampur.	For awarding a medal to the student of the Dumka Government School, who may stand highest in the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	1,200 0 0		
					5,316 0 0	
			Grand Total of Division ...	.....	.....	42,824 0 0
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	District Board, Cuttack ...	A plague camp and well at Khannagar, Cuttack.	1,800 0 0		
		Kanika Ward's Estate ...	A road at Rajnagar to Satbhoyas ...	1,690 0 0		
		Babu Monmoth Mitter ...	A school-house at Pattamundai ...	800 0 0		
		,, Gopinath Panda ...	A temple and well at Sikhurnarainpur ...	650 0 0		
		Raja of Killa Aul ...	Tank at Deymul	515 0 0		
		Babu Lakshmi Narayen Jagdeb	Excavation of a tank at Samgaria in Ichhapur	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	4,799 0 0		
					10,754 0 0	
	Balasore ...	Jujesti Mahapatra of Ertal ...	Tank at Ertal	750 0 0		
		Baikuntha Upadhaya of Kristopur.	Do. at Kristopur	700 0 0		
		Ganesh Sathpatti of Chakpada ...	Do. at Dhangadia	600 0 0		
		Kristo Prasad Das of Satasarpur.	Do. at Bamba	500 0 0		
		Balbhadra Prasad Bhunj of Mangalpur.	Do. at Baghadi	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	9,525 0 0		
					12,575 0 0	
	Puri ...	Bhagi Panda of Gobindpur ...	Tank at Nandpur	1 500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	1,624 0 0		
					3,124 0 0	
			Grand Total of Division ...	.....	.....	26,453 0 1
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Raja of Padma	Contruction of a new dispensary building for the Charitable Dispensary at Hazaribagh.	4,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	200 0 0		
					4,200 0 0	
	Ranchi ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	300 0 0		
					300 0 0	
	Palamau ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	460 0 0		
					460 0 0	
		Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	

Division.	District.	Name of Donor.	Purpose.	Amount.	Total of district.	Grand Total of Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	.....	.....		
Chota Nagpur—*concld.*	Manbhum ...	Rajib Kolu	Tank at Raghobpur	600 0 0		
		Bucha Mahato	Do. at Birgram	500 0 0		
		Moheswar Rai	Do. at Dandua	600 0 0		
		Kanai Kamar ...	Do. at Khorakabad	550 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	(Includes a tank at Bukulia excavated by Ramkinkar Sinha at a cost of Rs. 400, but shown in Deputy Magistrate's statement as Rs. 400—500.)	2,824 0 0		
					5,074 0 0	
	Singhbhum ...	Abhino Manki	Tank at Batiaposh	500 0 0		
		Hajee Moosajee Ahmed Salajee ...	For providing better accommodation for higher class Muhammadan gentlemen at the Chakradharpur Plague Camp.	2,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	2,250 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each in the Political States of Seraikalla and Khursawan.	.....	1,810 0 0		
					6,560 0 0	
			Grand Total of Division ...	.....	.....	16,594 0 0
			Provincial Total ...	.....	.....	7,84,835 0 0

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 27th November 1899.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Sugarcane and *rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows :—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	14½	per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	...	13¾	
Katwa	...	...	...	16	
Raniganj	...	...	...	15	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* cultivation continues. Early *aman* is being harvested. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* has commenced. Sugarcane doing well. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 16 seers per rupee at Bankura and 15 seers 10 chitaks at Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of winter rice very good. Harvesting is progressing. Cattle-disease reported from Binpur and Garhbeta. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	...	...	...	16	0	per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	16	0	
Tamluk	...	...	...	14	3½	
Ghatal	...	...	...	15	0	

Hooghly.—No rain. Prospects of winter rice and *rabi* crops good. Common rice sells at 14 seers 1 chitak per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Sowing of *rabi* almost over. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¼ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Report not received.

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* almost finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. *Kalai* doing well. Sowing of *rabi* and harvesting of early *aman* continue. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	15	per rupee.
Jangipur	...	...	...	15½	
Kandi	...	...	...	17½	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Early *aman* paddy is being harvested. Prospects good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	..	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	18	
Magura	...	...	...	17	
Narail	...	...	...	16	
Bangaon	...	...	...	17	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops continue favourable. Cultivation of *rabi* crops continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	17½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	16	
Satkhira	...	...	...	14	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy commenced. Prospects of standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water-supply plentiful. Price of common rice 17¾ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Plenty of fodder and water. Rice 17½ seers per rupee at Sadar and 16 seersat Thakurgaon.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. State of *haimanti* paddy good. Transplantation of tobacco going on. Sowing of mustard nearly finished Common rice sells at 15½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Haimanti* paddy and *kalai* being harvested; *bara marua*, *phaphar*, wheat, barley, *tori*, and potatoes are progressing. *Terai*—*Haimanti* paddy being harvested; potatoes and mustard are thriving. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	9	per rupee.
Terai	17	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 21 seers and at Kalimpong 28 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Sowing of *rabi* crops still in progress. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease prevailing in Nilphamari.

Bogra.—No rain. Cutting of paddy and *rabi* sowings going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Price of common rice stationary.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of paddy going on. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool and dry. Prospects of crops excellent. Health of cattle good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 19 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Aman* being harvested and *rabi* sown. Prospects fair. Average price of common rice 17½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease at Companiganj. Veterinary Assistant directed to go there. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of paddy commenced in many places. *Rabi* sowing nearly completed and germinated well. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water for cattle plentiful. Common rice in Patna sells at 18½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of paddy continues. *Rabi* doing well. Poppy being sown. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Harvesting of paddy in progress. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. One hundred and three cases of cattle-disease at Sasaram. Common rice at Sadar 12 seers per rupee.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy going on. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Average price of common rice 14¼ seers and of *makai* 14 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. Harvesting of *aghani* begun in places. Poppy and *rabi* sowings nearly completed, and young plants doing well. Prices stationary.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* sowings almost completed. Prospects good. Prices are—Common rice 13¼ seers, wheat 13 seers, barley 16½ seers, *makai* 16¼ seers, gram 15½ seers, *rahar* 15½ seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. *Rabi* sowings going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani and Rosorah. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. ch.	
Sadar	12 0	per rupee.
Samastipur	13 0	
Madhubani	13 10	

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather seasonably cool. *Rabi* sowings and sugarcane-pressing continue. Standing crops doing well. Poppy sowings are in full progress. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	13¼	per rupee.
Beguserai	12⅝	
Jamui	14	

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aghani* paddy commenced. *Rabi* sowings continue. Sugarcane being pressed. Sporadic cattle-disease reported from the interior. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. ch.	
Sadar	17 10	per rupee.
Banka	13 12	
Madhipura	13 0	
Supaul	20 0	

Purnea.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aghani* rice going on. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Transplantation of tobacco continues. Sugarcane being cut. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Kishanganj	17	
Araria	18	

Malda.—No rain. Weather rather warm for the season. Sowing of *rabi* crops nearly finished. State and prospects of crops generally good. Early paddy being harvested. Cattle-pox reported from Manikchak thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather clear and cold. Harvesting of early rice nearly finished. Prospects of all standing crops good. Cattle-disease in Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 14 seers 9 chitaks and of Indian-corn 19 seers 2 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Laghu sarad* being harvested. *Guru sarad* maturing. *Arhar* and sugarcane growing. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. ch.	
Cuttack	16 6	per rupee.
Jajpur	17 1	
Kendrapara	19 11	
Banki	16 0	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. *Sarad* ripening. *Asu* is being harvested. *Rabi* crops growing well. Cutting of sugarcane commenced. Prospects of crops good. Rice sells at 18½ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 14 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Basudevpur and Dhamnagar Circles.

Angul.—No rain. Harvesting of *laghu* rice in progress. Rain wanted for *rabi*. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee in Angul and 8½ to 9 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Laghu* being harvested. *Sarad* ripening. *Kulthi*, *biri*, and other pulses thriving. Sugarcane being pressed. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. ch.	
Sadar	13 2	per rupee.
Khurda	13 13	
Interior of district	14 5	

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of rice continues. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy still in progress. Rain badly wanted for *rabi* crops. Rice sells at Ranchi 11 seers per rupee and in the interior 13 seers. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Paddy, *til*, and *kurthi* still being harvested. Rain urgently wanted. Cattle-disease reported from a few places. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 12 seers, gram 15 seers, *makai* 14 seers, barley 17 seers, and wheat 13 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Winter rice an average crop. *Rabi* crops promise well. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia and Raghunathpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers 3 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* crops need rain. Average price of common rice 16 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. In Chaibassa it sells at 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—No rain fell during the week. The harvesting of winter rice is progressing. The *rabi* crops are nearly all sown and the young plants are doing well, except in Ranchi, Palamau, Singhbhum, and Angul, where rain is still much needed. Poppy is germinating well in Bihar, and sugarcane-pressing has begun in some districts. The price of common rice is stationary with a tendency to fall. Cattle are in good condition, there being plenty of fodder in every district. Cattle-disease is reported from a few districts only.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 28th November 1899.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 19th to 25th November 1899.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Nov.	19th	135·4	7·8	30·082	69·6	82·3	21·9	60·4	64·4	0·539	61·0	77	N and calm ...	38	Nil	Day partially cloudy, night clear, ⌓.
"	20th	135·2	9·2	·106	68·7	82·0	22·4	59·6	63·9	·533	60·7	78	N and calm ...	37	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	21st	135·1	9·1	·077	69·0	82·0	23·6	58·4	64·2	·539	61·0	78	N and calm ...	22	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	22nd	133·9	7·0	·030	69·2	82·2	21·8	60·4	65·1	·568	62·5	81	Calm and variable	14	"	Chiefly clear.
"	23rd	131·8	7·8	·072	69·7	82·1	21·1	61·0	65·5	·574	62·8	81	N by E and calm	19	"	Day partially cloudy, night clear, ⌓.
"	24th	132·2	4·3	·057	69·6	81·5	20·3	61·2	66·5	·611	64·6	85	ENE and calm ...	10	"	Chiefly cloudy, ⌓.
"	25th	132·4	7·1	·039	70·9	81·3	20·6	60·7	64·7	·530	60·6	70	N and calm ...	21	"	Chiefly clear.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		30·073
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·996
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		52·3
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		76·5
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		69·5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		72·5
The extreme variation of temperature		23·9
The maximum temperature		82·3
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		7
		%
The mean relative humidity		79
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		71
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 19th to 25th November 1899		Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		0·01
The total fall from 1st January to 25th November 1899		71·95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		65·15

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 27th November 1899.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 25th of November 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 25th November 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 26th November 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	825	1,07,725	1,606	539	92,450	1,514
Jute	243	1,21,600	1,806	339	1,80,250	2,910
Firewood	69	59,175	851	132	94,125	1,424
Other articles	725	1,86,625	2,632	822	2,00,275	2,911
Total ...	1,862	4,75,125	6,895	1,832	5,67,100	8,759

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of September 1899, as compared with the same month of previous year.

Articles.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,435	41	550	.....	1,476	550	926	.....
Cotton, raw	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	82	.....	35	.....	82	35	47	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Piece-goods, European	216	2	83	.....	218	83	135	.....
Ditto, Indian	1	1	2	2	2	4	.....	2
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	2	.....	 4	.....	2	4	.....	2
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Turmeric	6	7	5	2	13	7	6	.....
Alizarine and Aniline Dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk	7	34	10	105	41	115	.....	74
Do. not in the husk	15	1,714	8	741	1,729	749	980	.....
Jawar and bajra	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	42	345	79	10	387	89	298	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Skins of sheep, &c.—	.....	26	.....	38	26	38	.....	12
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp and other fibres—								
Jute—								
Raw	2	6,414	.....	2,413	6,416	2,413	4,003	.....
Gunny-bags and cloth	35	12	13	19	47	32	15	.....
Lac—								
Stick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	6	.....	3	.....	6	3	3	.....
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirit of all kinds, including country spirit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine	2	.....	3	.....	2	3	.....	1
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, wrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	1	2	3	4	3	7	.....	4
Iron and steel—								
Cast	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Unwrought	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Wrought	9	.....	32	1	9	33	.....	24
Manufactures of iron and steel	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Others	16	22	19	20	38	39	.....	1
Oils—								
Kerosine	101	4	176	2	105	178	.....	73
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocoanut	14	.....	17	.....	14	17	.....	3
Mustard and rape	29	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29	.....
Others	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	41	.....	41
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	43	.....	42	43	42	1	.....
Rape and mustard	1	39	28	19	40	47	.....	7
Til or jinjili	.....	46	.....	47	46	47	.....	1
Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earth-nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and Pasteboard	13	1	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	2	.....	5	.....	2	5	.....	3
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	100	2	55	100	57	43	.....
Others	49	39	44	65	88	109	.....	21
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	311	4	473	9	315	482	.....	167

ARTICLES.	1899.		1898.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	1	70	2	148	71	150	.....	79
Pepper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ginger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chillies	7	60	3	1	67	4	63	.....
Cardamoms	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	24	9	4	24	13	11	.....
Stone and lime	20	18	107	2	38	109	.....	71
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallised, including sugar-candy.	35	2	34	.....	37	34	3	.....
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	13	33	42	121	46	163	.....	117
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Timber	23	18	43	10	41	53	.....	12
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	23	36	42	77	59	119	.....	60
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wool—								
Ballast stone	.....	.....	110	10	.....	120	.....	120
Manufactured	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpets and rugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	155	179	121	107	334	228	106	.....
Total ...	2,680	9,336	2,166	4,084	12,016	6,250	6,675	909

T. SIDDLE,
Auditor.

CALCUTTA, *the 24th November 1899.*

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried during the month of August 1899, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

ARTICLES.	1899.		1898.		Total, 1899.	Total, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
I.—Coal and coke carried for the public and foreign railways.	9,558	28,083	11,131	39,004	37,641	50,135	.....	12,494
II.—Cotton, raw	41	418	83	330	462	383	79	.....
III.—Cotton manufactured—								
1. Twist and yarn, European ...	8	67	7	55	75	62	13	.....
2. Ditto Indian ...	72	474	40	348	546	397	149	.....
3. Piece-goods, European ...	63	24	92	28	87	120	.....	33
4. Ditto Indian	26	77	26	144	103	170	.....	67
IV.—Drugs and chemicals—								
1. Intoxicating, other than Opium,	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
2. Non-intoxicating—								
(a) Chinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Others	4	3	5	2	7	7	.....	.....
V.—Dyes and Tans—								
1. Indigo	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	1
2. Myrabolams	103	15	578	17	118	595	.....	477
3. Cutch	7	5	2	1	12	3	9	.....
4. Turmeric	30	8	36	5	38	41	.....	3
5. Alizarine and aniline dyes ...	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....
6. Al (morinda citrifolia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Others	22	5	5	1	27	6	21	.....
VI.—Grain and Pulse—								
1. Wheat	3,175	47	999	95	3,222	1,094	2,128	.....
2. Rice in the husk	12	243	8	1	255	9	246	.....
3. Rice not in the husk	4,484	1,842	3,057	948	6,326	3,985	2,341	.....
4. Jawar and bajra	1	206	14	3	207	17	190	.....
5. Gram and pulse	3,188	238	1,093	329	3,446	1,422	2,024	.....
6. Others	19	91	5	2	110	7	103	.....
VII.—Hides and skins—								
1. Hides of cattle—								
(a) Dressed or tanned ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Raw	118	223	44	94	341	138	203	.....
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—								
(a) Dressed or tanned ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Raw	1	4	2	1	5	3	2	.....
VIII.—Horns	13	12	6	7	25	13	12	.....
IX.—Hemp and other fibres—								
Jute—								
1. Raw	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
2. Gunny-bags and cloth	156	39	74	54	195	128	67	.....
X.—Lac—								
1. Stick	114	715	12	248	829	260	569	.....
2. Shell	1	33	1	.....	34	41	.....	7
XI.—Leather, manufactured	5	1	3	3	6	6	.....	.....
XII.—Liquors—								
1. Ale and beer	9	39	5	44	48	49	.....	1
2. Spirit of all kinds, including country spirit.	7	2	2	2	9	4	5	.....
3. Wines	7	1	4	3	8	7	1	.....
4. All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquors other than ale and beer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XIII.—Metals—								
1. Copper, unwrought	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2. Brass ,, ...	.....	.....	1	6	.....	7	.....	7
3. Copper, wrought	1	1	1	1	2	2	.....	.....
4. Brass ,, ...	5	17	6	14	22	20	2	.....
5. Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
(b) Unwrought	.....	26	.....	.....	26	.....	26	.....
(c) Wrought	125	95	.....	.....	220	.....	220	.....
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel.	67	35	204	64	102	268	.....	166
6. Others	8	13	23	7	21	30	.....	9
XIV.—Oils—								
1. Kerosine	278	32	309	45	310	354	.....	44
2. Castor	19	1	5	6	20	11	9	.....
3. Cocoanut	7	1	7	1	8	8	.....	.....
4. Mustard and rape	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Others	30	6	24	6	36	30	6	.....
XV.—Oil-seeds—								
1. Linseed	337	52	455	41	389	496	.....	107
2. Rape and mustard	16	52	8	20	68	28	40	.....
3. Til or jinjili	235	266	237	61	501	298	203	.....
4. Poppy	7	.....	13	1	7	14	.....	7
5. Earthnuts	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	1
6. Castor	.....	81	3	4	81	7	74	.....
7. Others	393	94	17	192	487	209	278	.....
XVI.—Opium	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
XVII.—Paper and pasteboard	15	1	6	1	16	7	9	.....
XVIII.—Provisions—								
1. Ghee	12	211	33	32	223	64	159	.....
2. Dried fruits and nuts	11	34	20	25	45	45	.....	.....
3. Others	138	54	103	54	192	157	35	.....

ARTICLES.	1899.		1898.		Total, 1899.	Total, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
XIX.—Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the public and foreign railways—								
1. Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof.	18	7	32	.....	25	32	.....	7
2. Carriages and trucks and parts thereof.	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
3. Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates.	1	.....	9	.....	1	9	.....	8
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Other sorts	681	3,906	220	3,302	3,987	3,523	465	.....
XX.—Salt	687	302	514	185	989	699	290	.....
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—								
1. Saltpetre	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
2. Other saline substances ...	2	1	1	6	3	7	.....	4
XXII.—Silk, raw—								
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian	3	5	1	2	8	3	5	.....
XXIII.—Silk piece-goods—								
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
XXIV.—Spices—								
1. Betel-nuts	30	4	25	2	34	27	7	.....
2. Pepper	7	.....	3	1	7	4	3	.....
3. Ginger	2	1	2	1	3	3	.....	.....
4. Chillies	6	11	13	2	17	15	2	.....
5. Cardamoms	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
6. Others	104	13	48	4	117	52	65	.....
XXV.—Stone and lime	122	1,028	14	983	1,150	997	153	.....
XXVI.—Sugar—								
1. Refined or crystalized, including sugarcandy.	91	79	51	33	170	84	86	.....
2. Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur and other saccharine produce.	93	13	99	26	106	125	.....	19
XXVII.—Tea—								
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian	2	30	2	11	32	13	19	.....
XXVIII.—Timber	823	930	232	705	1,753	937	816	.....
XXIX.—Tobacco—								
1. Unmanufactured	90	37	109	40	127	149	.....	22
2. Manufactured		1	1	1	1	2	.....	1
(a) Cigars	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
(b) Other sorts	6	5	7	3	11	10	1	.....
XXX.—Wool—								
(a) Raw	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
(b) Manufactured—								
I. Carpets and rugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
II. Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	7	2	8	.....	6
III. Ditto. Indian	1	1	1					
IV. Other sorts of manufactured.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandise—								
1. Firewood	266	232	176	8	498	134	364	.....
2. Bamboos	118	85	37	20	203	67	136	.....
3. Mowha	93	95	255	37	188	292	.....	104
4. Others	694	364	513	374	1,058	887	171	.....
Total ...	26,902	40,561	21,117	48,130	67,463	69,247	11,814	13,598
Net decrease ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,784	

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th November 1899 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s. (a)	Rs. A. P. (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	318,566	3,60,570 5 0	44,24,178 30	9,30,086 7 0	29,991 0 0	13,26,551 12 0	97,855	189,654	287,509
Per mile of railway ...	.....	214 4 10	.....	543 11 10	17 7 8	775 8 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18½ weeks of half-year	5,765,830*	59,65,860 9 0*	7,78,73,525 30†	1,45,00,121 4 0	4,03,490 0 0	2,08,69,471 13 0	1,730,005 §	3,011,868 §	4,741,873 §
Total for 19½ weeks ...	6,079,396	63,32,430 14 0	8,22,97,704 20	1,54,30,201 11 0	4,31,391 0 0	2,21,96,023 9 0	1,827,860	3,201,522	5,029,382
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	287,335	3,68 370 15 4	42,45,663 20	8,79,830 5 4	24,838 8 9	12,73,039 13 5	93,212	159,999	253,211
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	2.5 5 4	.....	514 4 11	14 8 4	744 2 7	..	..	.....
Total for corresponding 19½ weeks of previous year	5,724,717½	59,02,130 5 8	7,58,96,256 30	1,39,62,636 14 7	3,95,321 8 6	2,02,60,078 12 9	1,761,254	2,972,034	4,733,288

(a) The increase is chiefly in both the upward and downward despatch of food-grains from Loop, Dinapore, and Allahabad districts.
* Added number of passengers 8,158 and Rs. 17,992 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 16th
† Deducted Mds. 1,51,709 and added ,, 4,873 } and 23rd September 1899.
‡ Ditto ,, 532 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 23rd September 1899.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th November 1899 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. s. (a)	Rs. A. P. (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week ...	234 733	3.54,435 14 0	47,29,992 0	9,89,537 9 0	28,796 0 0	13,73,169 7 0	97,073	186,692	283,765
Per mile of railway ...	.....	207 3 4	.....	578 11 9	16 13 4	802 12 5	.....	.....	...
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year	6,001,253*	63 42,409 14 0	8,27,16,416 20	1,54,47,710 11 0	4,31,164 0 0	2,22,21,293 9 0	1,829,344§	3,211,866§	5,041,210§
Total for 20½ weeks ...	6,423,986	66,96,845 12 0	8,74,46,408 20	1,64,37,657 4 0	4,59,960 0 0	2,35,94,463 0 0	1,926,417	3,398,558	5,324,975
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	289,229	3,37,847 1 9	36,74,163 30	7,59,909 5 3	20,780 10 11	11,17,628 1 11	93,893	154,908	248,861
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	197 7 10	.....	443 10 10	12 2 5	653 5 1	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding 20½ weeks of previous year ...	6,013,946½	62 39,977 7 5	7,95,70,420 20	1,47,21,627 3 10	4,16,102 3 5	2,13,77,706 14 8	1,855,147	3,127,602	4,982,149

(a) The heavy increase is chiefly in upward despatch of food-grains from almost all the principal stations on the line and from N.-W. and O. & R. Rys. to Agra Junction and Delhi and in coal traffic both upwards and downwards, and in hides and skins traffic from Cawnpore City to Howrah.
* Added No. of passengers 11,857 and Rs. 9,979 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 30th
† Ditto Mds. 4,18,712 and ,, 12,518 } September 1899.
‡ Deducted ,, 2,227 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 30th September 1899.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th November 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week	22,391	5,562 8 0	22,433 0	518 4 0	10 0 0	6,330 12 0	1,084	104	1,188
Per mile of railway	...	247 8 5	.....	36 12 11	0 7 3	284 12 7	.....	.....	...
Previous 18½ weeks of half-year	341,307*	79,558 15 0*	2,50,360 20†	8,553 6 0†	159 0 0‡	88,373 5 9	19,714§	1,816§	21,530§
Total for 19½ weeks ...	363,698	85,161 7 0	2,78,793 20	9,373 10 0	169 0 0	94,704 1 0	20,798	1,920	22,718
COMPARISON.									
For corresponding week of previous year	21,612½	5,208 11 5	16,362 20	605 0 0	8 14 0	5,822 9 5	1,084	104	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	234 5 0	.....	27 3 5	0 6 5	261 14 10	.....	.....	...
For corresponding 19½ weeks previous year	371,346	85,628 9 6	1,82,466 0	7,019 4 0	139 7 9	92,787 5 5	21,334	1,432	22,166

* Added number of passengers 1,095 and Rs. 376 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 16th
† Ditto Mds. 1,601 and ,, 7 } and 23rd September 1899.
‡ Deducted ,, 4 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 23rd September 1899.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th November 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,487	5,258 2 0	21,703 0	819 13 0	10 0 0	6,087 15 0	1,072	116	1,18
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	236 8 6	.....	36 14 1	0 7 2	273 13 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year	364,748*	85,378* 7 0	2,80,797 20†	9,440 10 0†	169 0 0	94,988 1 0	20,765‡	1,964‡	22,72
Total for 20½ weeks ...	386,235	90,636 9 0	3,02,500 20	10,260 7 0	179 0 0	1,01,076 0 0	21,837	2,080	23,917
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,138	4,451 15 0	8,743 10	303 5 0	8 12 3	4,854 0 3	1,105	160	1,265
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	200 4 3	.....	17 11 1	0 6 4	218 5 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 20½ weeks of previous year ...	390,484	90,080 8 6	1,91,209 10	7,412 9 0	148 4 0	97,641 5 6	22,439	1,992	24,431

* Added No. of passengers 1,058 and Rs. 217 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 30th Septemb
† Do. Mds. 2,004 and ,, 67 } 1899.
‡ Audited figures up to the week ended 34th September 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th November 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	15,378	18,386 12 0	84,151 0	12,425 5 0	77 0 0	30,889 1 0	7,531	3,622	11,149
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	113 5 3	.....	76 9 5	0 7 7	190 6 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18½ weeks of half-year	306,612*	2,96,594 3 0*	18,56,393 10†	2,25,019 0 0†	1,280 0 0‡	5,22,893 3 0	130,421§	64,281§	1,94,702
Total for 19½ weeks ...	321,990	3,14,980 15 0	17,40,544 10	2,37,444 5 0	1,357 0 0	5,53,782 4 0	137,942	67,909	2,05,851
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,445½	19,817 8 4	93,369 20	12,098 12 0	84 2 6	32,010 6 10	7,956	4,077	12,033
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	122 3 4	.....	74 9 2	0 8 4	197 4 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 19½ weeks of previous year ...	3,29,437½	3,01,909 13 8	12,66,184 30	1,82,366 0 7	1,228 9 0	4,85,588 7 3	140,126	62,447	2,

* Deducted No. of passengers 4,375 and Rs. 5,746 }
† Added Mds. 40,338 and deducted ,, 416 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 16th and 23rd
‡ Do. ,, 52 } September 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 23rd September 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th November 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	18,006	18,127 6 0	83,600 10	12,102 7 0	75 0 0	28,304 13 0	6,967	3,359	10
Or per mile of railway	.....	90 6 6	...	74 9 6	0 7 5	174 7 5	.....	.....	...
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year	322,624*	3,17,456 15 0*	17,30,451 10†	2,35,313 5 0†	1,335 0 0‡	5,54,109 4 0	136,317§	67,197§	203
Total for 20½ weeks ...	340,630	3,35,586 5 0	18,14,451 20	2,47,417 12 6	1,410 0 0	5,82,414 1 0	143,284	70,556	213
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,635½	17,763 1 7	68,032 30	7,203 1 0	72 5 9	25,038 8 4	6,819	3,374	10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	109 7 9	.....	44 6 4	0 7 2	154 5 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 20½ weeks of previous year	345,076	3,39,762 15 3	15,34,217 20	1,89,563 1 7	1,390 14 9	5,10,626 15 7	146,936	66,321	21

* Added No. of passengers 654 and Rs. 2,478 }
† Deducted Mds. 9,653 and ,, 2,129 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 30th Sep
‡ Do. ,, 22 } 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 30th September 1899.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th November 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	8,010	4,875 9 0	37,654 0	2,914 12 0	15 0 0	7,805 5 0	1,945	281	2,226
Or per mile of railway	.....	61 13 7	.....	36 15 7	0 3 1	99 0 3	.....	.....	...
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year	161,008*	77,217 7 0*	5,17,236 0†	41,155 15 0†	290 0 0‡	1,18,663 6 0	24,354§	4,703§	29,057§
Total for 18½ weeks	169,018	82,093 0 0	5,54,890 0	44,070 11 0	305 0 0	1,26,468 11 0	26,299	4,984	31,283
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Added No. of passengers 2,165 and Rs. 231
† Do. Mds. 31,328 and ,, 1,798 } on account of differences between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 16th
‡ Do. ,, 5 } and 23rd September 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 23rd September 1899.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th November 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	10,238	4,959 9 0	46,717 30	3,557 9 0	15 0 0	8,531 2 0	1,932	294	2,226
Or per mile of railway	.....	62 14 8	.....	45 2 1	0 3 0	108 3 9	.....	.....	...
For previous 18½ weeks of half-year	170,795*	84,763 0 0*	5,68,506 0†	44,429 11 0†	305 0 0	1,29,496 11 0	25,210‡	4,963‡	30,173‡
Total for 19½ weeks ...	181,033	89,721 9 0	6,15,223 30	47,987 4 0	320 0 0	1,38,028 13 0	27,142	5,257	32,399
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Added No. of passengers 877 and Rs. 2,669 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended
† Do. Mds. 13,616 and ,, 359 } 30th September 1899.
‡ Audited figures up to the week ended 30th September 1899.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Behar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 18th November 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	228,880	1,13,730 0 0	11,04,720 0	2,66,940 0 0	14,080 0 0	3,94,750 0 0	35,460	46,317	81,777
Or per mile of railway	274	136 0 0	1,325 0	320 0 0	1 0 0	*457 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year†	3,767,409	17,69,197 0 0	2,07,04,237 0	43,48,063 0 0	3,31,768 0 0	64,49,028 0 0	681,448	830,151	1,511,599
Total for 20 weeks	3,996,289	18,82,927 0 0	2,18,08,957 0	46,15,003 0 0	3,45,848 0 0	68,43,778 0 0	716,908	876,468	1,593,376
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	193,869	98,573 0 0	9,19,807 0	2,05,003 0 0	11,603 0 0	3,15,231 0 0	35,002	37,774	72,776
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	235	120 0 0	1,116 0	249 0 0	1 0 0	370 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,705,463	16,70,293 0 0	1,99,88,917 0	40,09,545 0 0	3,50,724 0 0	60,80,562 0 0	688,451	787,925	1,476,116

Note.—Increase is chiefly due to jute, rice, &c.
* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 30th September 1899.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 18th November 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	25,610	10,590 0 0	43,150 0	4,900 0 0	920 0 0	16,500 0 0	2,378	2,061	4,439
Or per mile of railway	298	123 0 0	502 0	58 0 0	11 0 0	192 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 19 weeks of half-year*	4,46,134	1,40,965 0 0	7,89,077 0	74,546 0 0	3,876 0 0	2,19,387 0 0	48,280	32,636	80,916
Total for 20 weeks ...	4,71,744	1,51,555 0 0	8,32,227 0	79,536 0 0	4,796 0 0	2,35,887 0 0	50,658	34,697	85,355
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,630	8,423 0 0	32,862 0	5,523 0 0	74 0 0	14,020 0 0	2,478	2,116	4,594
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	298	98 0 0	615 0	64 0 0	1 0 0	163 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,59,364	1,41,825 0 0	6,86,428 0	63,141 0 0	3,799 0 0	2,08,765 0 0	48,361	44,323	92,684

* Audited up to 30th September 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 18th November 1899 on 54 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	4,910	1,030 0 0	25,940 0	760 0 0	10 0 0	1,860 0 0	710	214	924
Or per mile of railway	91	20 0 0	258 0	14 0 0	.....	34 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 19 weeks of half-year*	70,406	16,017 0 0	1,01,161 0	5,503 0 0	119 0 0	21,729 0 0	11,628	10,416	22,044
Total for 20 weeks ...	75,316	17,197 0 0	1,15,101 0	6,353 0 0	129 0 0	23,589 0 0	12,338	10,630	22,968
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,325	524 0 0	5,738 0	259 0 0	.....	783 0 0	263	199	462
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	70	16 0 0	174 0	8 0 0	.....	24 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	6,375	1,480 0 0	23,651 0	1,087 0 0	.....	2,567 0 0	634	1,742	2,376

* Audited up to 30th September 1899.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 18th November 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,956	640 0 0	12,160 0	620 0 0	30 0 0	1,290 0 0	184	614	*798
Or per mile of railway	79	26 0 0	489 0	25 0 0	1 0 0	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year†	28,361	8,304 0 0	1,42,531 0	8,001 0 0	928 0 0	17,233 0 0	4,058	12,077	16,135
Total for 20 weeks ...	30,311	8,944 0 0	1,54,691 0	8,621 0 0	958 0 0	18,523 0 0	4,242	12,691	16,933
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Includes ballast train-miles 448.
† Audited up to 30th September 1899.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 18th November 1899 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,239	1,026 0 0	12,510 0	1,160 0 0	50 0 0	2,170 0 0	330	752	1,082
Per mile of railway	97	31 0 0	377 0	35 0 0	.....	*64 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Ditto previous 19 weeks of half-year	39,517	13,679 0 0	1,64,348 0	14,812 0 0	2,025 0 0	30,516 0 0	6,346	15,787	22,133
Total for 20 weeks ...	42,747	14,699 0 0	1,76,858 0	15,972 0 0	2,075 0 0	32,686 0 0	6,676	16,539	23,215
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,210	461 0 0	48,055 0	3,353 0 0	104 0 0	3,918 0 0	140	573	713
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	65	21 0 0	2,172 0	152 0 0	.....	173 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	24,319	8,653 0 0	1,31,865 0	13,053 0 0	2,111 0 0	23,817 0 0	3,054	10,685	13,739

* Excluding coaching ferry.
† Audited up to 30th September 1899.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 11th November 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	32,320	14,536 0 3	134,507 0	15,524 0 0	238 0 0	30,338 0 0	4,696	1,778	6,474
Per mile of railway	249	112 0 0	968 0	112 0 0	2 0 0	226 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Ditto previous 18 weeks of half-year*	574,494	2,23,024 0 0	15,74,465 0	1,70,850 0 0	17,238 0 0	4,11,112 0 0	82,525	74,468	156,993
Total for 19 weeks ...	606,814	2,37,560 0 0	16,88,972 0	1,86,374 0 0	17,476 0 0	4,41,440 0 0	87,221	76,246	163,467
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,715	12,885 0 0	118,408 0	9,111 0 0	305 0 0	22,301 0 0	3,935	3,956	7,891
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	222	103 0 0	947 0	73 0 0	2 0 0	178 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	611,537	2,19,674 0 0	14,94,626 0	1,10,788 0 0	6,355 0 0	3,36,817 0 0	78,644	65,014	143,658

* Audited up to 30th September 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 11th November 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	(a)122,570	53,326	(a)5,64,340	62,230	(a)14,400	(a)1,30,950	25,620	(b)26,947	52,567
Per mile of railway	112·97	49·14	520·13	57·31	13·27	120·69	.....	.....	...
Ditto previous 18½ weeks of half-year (c)	2,302,283	8,63,049	1,07,21,730	11,77,216	2,48,370	22,88,635	468,769	464,813	933,582
Total for 19½ weeks ...	2,424,853	9,16,369	1,12,86,070	12,46,446	2,62,770	24,25,585	494,389	511,770	1,006,159
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	99,703	40,987	5,05,303	68,037	13,175	1,32,199	21,658	(d)23,608	45,266
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	107·79	44·31	544·11	73·55	14·24	132·11	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,036,252	7,43,763	78,05,588	9,40,194	2,34,388	19,18,344	412,510	403,563	816,073

(a) Increase is due to the increased mileage.
(b) Includes 4,468 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) " audited figures up to week ending 23rd September 1899.
(d) " 1,820 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 18th November 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	(a)172,320	66,089	(b)4,08,310	63,190	(a)17,110	1,46,889	28,624	(c)35,738	
Or per mile of railway ...	158·82	61·36	451·63	58·24	15·77	135·37	.....	.....	
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year (d)	2,44,503	9,18,284	1,10,81,823	13,12,164	2,65,923	23,96,371	497,537	514,411	1,011,948
Total for 20½ weeks	2,613,123	9,84,864	1,15,50,133	12,75,354	2,83,033	25,41,251	526,361	549,149	1,075,510
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	101,175	40,936	4,19,339	59,212	11,506	1,11,654	22,026	(c)23,084	45,110
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	109·38	44·26	453·34	64·01	12·44	120·71	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,137,427	7,84,668	82,27,927	9,99,497	2,45,894	20,30,999	434,536	426,647	861,183

(a) Increase is due to Sonepur and Ajodhya *mehlas*.
(b) ,, ,, increased mileage.
(c) Includes 1,706 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) ,, audited figures up to week ending 7th October 1899.
(e) ,, 1,264 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 18th November 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of Passengers.	Coaching Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	756	131	10,796	243	2	376	170	83	253
Or per mile of railway	42·00	7·28	599·78	13·50	0·11	20·89	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year	1,013	470	24,753	683	22	1,175	310	303	613
Total for 3½ weeks ...	1,769	601	35,549	926	24	1,551	480	386	866
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on nil miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 18th November 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	745	129	10,452	414	4	557	168	84	252
Or per mile of railway ...	41·39	7·72	580·67	23·00	0·22	30·94	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year	1,769	601	35,549	926	24	1,551	480	354	834
Total for 4½ weeks ...	2,514	749	46,001	1,340	28	2,108	648	438	1,086
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on ... miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 11th November 1899	17,577	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	22,379	0	0
Decrease	4,802	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 11th November 1899	344	10	4
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	438	12	10
Decrease	94	2	6
Receipts from 1st July to 11th November 1899	2,17,577	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	2,74,853	0	0
Decrease	57,276	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 18th November 1899	18,979	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	21,121	0	0
Decrease	2,142	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 18th November 1899	372	2	2
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	414	2	2
Decrease	42	0	0
Receipts from 1st July to 18th November 1899	2,36,556	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	2,95,975	0	0
Decrease	59,419	0	0

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Annual General Administration Report of the Dacca Division for the year 1898-99 ...	2379
Report of the Committee appointed by Government to inspect the Buildings, Roads, and Drains in and around Darjeeling after the Landslips, of 24th September 1899, and to suggest measures calculated to prevent Landslips in Darjeeling as far as possible in the future	2402
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 4th December 1899	2422
Prices-current (retail) of Food grains and salt in the head-quarters station bazars of the districts of Bengal during the fortnight ending the 30th November 1899 ...	2426
RESULTS of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 26th November to 2nd December 1899	2432
Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of October 1899 ...	2433
Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major and Minor works for the month of October 1899	2434
Eastern Bengal State Railway for the month of September 1899	2436
Bengal and North-Western Railway for the month of July 1899	2438
Bengal Nagpur Railway for the month of September 1899 ...	2440
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	2442

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DACCA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Dated Calcutta, the 4th December 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 3782.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Dacca Division for 1898-99.

1. *Charge.*—Mr. Savage was in charge of the Division for the whole of the year.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Commissioner's tour programme was very comprehensive, including as it did every district and subdivisional head-quarters and all the municipalities except one, whilst those of the Collectors, except in the case of Dacca, were satisfactory. The tours of the subdivisional officers were sufficiently long, except in the case of the Tangail subdivision. The necessary inspection of their offices appears to have been made by all save seven subdivisional officers. This duty cannot be neglected without detriment to the efficiency of the office, and the attention of the Commissioner is directed to this point.

3. *Crops, Public Health, and Material Condition.*—The crops, taken altogether, were exceptionally good, and general prosperity was the result. Mr. Roe, the Collector of Mymensingh, estimates the income of a fairly typical raiyat at Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a year. If this is so, it explains why labourers come to Eastern Bengal in crowds from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces to perform the necessary field labour. Rice was cheaper than at any period in the last six years, whilst wages remained the same, much to the benefit, undoubtedly, of the poorer classes. Another sign of this prosperity is the fact that the native potter is finding his wares unsaleable in the presence of European pottery and enamelled ironware. The year, comparatively speaking, was healthy, but was marked by certain outbreaks of plague which were, fortunately, quickly checked. The Lieutenant-Governor takes with pleasure this opportunity of acknowledging the services of the Commissioner and Messrs. Bell, Rankin, and Temple in checking the inroads of plague, and the valuable

assistance given to Mr. Temple in that work by Babu Kumud Nath Mukherji, Subdivisional Officer of Madaripur.

4. *Trade and Commerce.*—The main feature in the trade of the year has been the great decrease in the export of jute, which, owing to a short crop, fell from 95 to 44 lakhs of maunds, and this very considerably affected the trade of the local port of Narayanganj. As was to be expected, the good local harvests caused a very marked diminution in the import of food-grains, more especially of rice, as compared with last year, exports increasing to some extent. The great development in the import of coal has not been explained. Most of the loan offices appear to be in a flourishing condition, and the enterprising "Marriage Companies" are giving no trouble, save in Mymensingh. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with much interest the figures giving, as regards Backergunge, the average number of people to each tank of wholesome water. Presumably, so far as the subdivisions are concerned, these figures had been prepared thana by thana; and, that being so, the District Board will, as the Commissioner observes, be able to see where their efforts are most needed to improve the existing water-supply.

5. *Civil Justice.*—The total number of civil suits instituted in the year was 129,093, and the number disposed of 132,757, being a decrease in each instance of nearly 6 per cent. as compared with the corresponding totals of the preceding year. The total number of rent suits was greater than that of 1897 a result due entirely to the increase in the district of Backergunge. The percentage of witnesses detained over two days was 13·6, which is a marked increase for the worse over the figures (10 6) of the preceding year, Mymensingh having the most unsatisfactory record.

6. *Crime.*—There was a decrease, especially in Backergunge and Faridpur, in the total number of cognisable crimes, and an increase, notably in Backergunge and Dacca, in that of non-cognisable cases. An explanation for each fact is sought in the greater prosperity of the year. The number of murders increased from 67 to 93. There was only one gunshot murder in Backergunge, though the number of other murders was higher there than elsewhere. The number of cases of riot slightly decreased, though it is reported that those due to the instigation of influential men are still unduly numerous. Special attention is being given to this class of cases. The dacoities, too, increased, though to no serious extent.

The work of the criminal courts was lighter during the year, though as many as 10,498 prisoners were tried in the district of Mymensingh. The Honorary Magistrates, with the exception of some Benches in Faridpur, are reported to have done good work, and they tried more than a quarter of the prisoners sent up. Although the Commissioner says the attendance has been better than in previous years, the Lieutenant-Governor notices with regret the very large number of instances in which Honorary Magistrates' absented themselves without leave or giving notice. He does not believe that this was intentional, involving as it does so much inconvenience to the public, but would be glad to hear this explanation. There has been a satisfactory decrease in the percentage of A form cases in which the remands were six or more: and the notice taken of the conduct of the Magistrates who erred in this respect is approved.

The conduct of the police is reported to have been fairly good, though the Commissioner has doubts with regard to their improvement in respect of smartness and efficiency. The departure of Mr. Ryland on leave, and the illness of Mr. Coates, who succeeded him, necessitated changes of the District Superintendent of Backergunge until a permanent arrangement could be made by posting the present officer to the district. It is satisfactory to see that the amount (Rs. 15,663) distributed as rewards to chaukidars, exceeds what was similarly spent last year, and His Honour hopes that the efforts to secure good dafadars, on which, as the Commissioner remarks, the success of the chaukidari system depends, will be maintained.

7. *Land Revenue and Cess.*—The land revenue collections in permanently-settled estates were satisfactory, so far as current collections are concerned: but no explanation is offered for the failure to completely collect the arrears in Dacca and Faridpur. With regard to estates leased in farm to *thikadars*, it was necessary last year to draw pointed attention to the bad results obtained. This year only one of the districts collected up to the Board's standard. The Collector of Faridpur, the figures for which district show a decided

improvement as compared with those of the preceding year, reports that the farmers withhold payment until the last stage of the certificate procedure. It is presumed that by this is meant that they wait until action is taken against their property or person. If this is so, it would save time to proceed to that stage immediately the legal period of notice has expired: and probably a sharp lesson of this kind would not require repetition. The collections in the khas mahals also were unsatisfactory, especially in Dacca: and looking to the measure of prosperity enjoyed by the raiyats of this division, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot consider the explanations advanced, save in the case of Faridpur, to be satisfactory. A raiyat who is in difficulties is worthy of the most careful consideration; but one who can afford to pay, but insists on waiting to be made to do so, is deserving of none; and the difference may, apparently, with advantage, be brought to the knowledge of some of the raiyats of the khas mahals in Dacca.

The zamindari dâk cess was collected satisfactorily. The amount involved, about Rs. 65,000, is, however, small.

The Road and Public Works cess collections are not so satisfactory as those of last year, the outstanding balance increasing from Rs. 1,69,000 to Rs. 2,16,000 or over 16 per cent. of the gross demand. In Mymensingh only 85 per cent. of the current demand was collected. It is explained that several big zamindars, who are habitual defaulters, failed to pay the kists of January and March within the year. Unless they are insolvent, it is desirable that the inconvenience of this practice should be clearly brought to their personal notice. Other complaints of a similar kind have been brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice, and it may be necessary to consider whether the present system of collection should not be revised. There were 110 resettlements in the year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 13,025 in the revenue, while the 69 original settlements and 12 summary settlements resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,744 only.

The improvement exhibited by the previous year's working of the Certificate Act was not maintained. The number of cases for disposal were almost the same in each year, but 6,000 were remaining unsatisfied at the close of the year under report. It is a matter for regret that the certificate office of Faridpur was in so unsatisfactory a condition, and it is expected that the Collector will, under the guidance of the Commissioner, effect an improvement in this important branch of his office.

Of the 341 partition cases pending at the close of the year, nearly the whole relate to the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh. The Lieutenant-Governor recognises that the slow progress made during the year in the former district, where there are 62 cases pending over five years was practically due to causes beyond the Collector's control, and trusts that the Commissioners anticipations as regards the speedy disposal of these old cases will be realised.

8. *Wards' Estates.*—The collections were good, amounting to 90 per cent. After deducting remissions, the balance was just over 6 per cent. and the expenses of the management came to about 15 per cent. of the collections.

9. *Excise, &c.*—Owing to better settlements and probably also to greater prosperity, the revenue derived from excise showed, as compared with the previous year, an increase of about 2·7 per cent., and, as a result chiefly of the excellent crops, the total revenue derived from the sale of stamps was greater by 4·1 per cent. than that for 1897-98.

With regard to the income-tax, the balance at the end of the year was less than one per cent of the final demand, and while, at the same time, the cost of collections was slightly lower than in the preceding year.

10. *Roads and Communications.*—As regards Mymensingh, the Commissioner remarks that only by opening lines of rail can the want of means of communication, due to the gradual silting up of the Brahmaputra and other smaller streams, be effectually removed. It has been suggested by the Commissioner that the District Board should make similar efforts to those so successfully made in other districts to induce private capitalists to develop this district by means of light railways. In the direction of arboriculture, the measures taken by the various District Boards have been very small.

11. *Education.*—The progress made in educational matters during the year was considerable. The number of children at school increased from 229,073 to 238,066 and the number of schools from 8,432 to 8,572. Thus the ground lost in the previous year owing to the high price of food which resulted from scarcity elsewhere was regained. The number of high schools is now 62, and

nearly all are pecuniarily prosperous and educationally successful. There was also an increase in the number of Middle English Schools, and there is little room for doubt that in this Division the English education which is prescribed by the Calcutta University is efficiently provided and eagerly pursued. Equally flourishing in its own way is the Medical School, which likewise opens the door to a respectable profession. But the same measure of success has not attended the institutions which provide vernacular education; female education, so far from progressing, is losing ground; the practical training afforded at the Survey School and the two industrial schools is falling into neglect, and the classical education given by the *tols* and *muktabs* and the religious teaching of the *Koran* schools are sought by a constantly diminishing number of pupils. English education is the door to the public services; it at present affords the surest prospect of success in those pursuits which are considered respectable and like Aaron's rod it devours its rivals This is a development, however, which is not peculiar to the Dacca Division, and the consequent adjustments are engaging the serious attention of Government.

12. *Dispensaries.*—The Lieutenant-Governor observes with much satisfaction that the number of these most useful and beneficial institutions has increased from 85 to 88, and that the number of patients during the year exceeded 6 lakhs, being an increase of 9·2 per cent., over the total of the preceding year. Numerous improvements have been effected during the year, and an excellent plan has been adopted in Mymensingh, whereby a trained female medical officer has been placed in each subdivision. The upper classes outside a few big towns have scarcely any facilities for obtaining medical attendance in their zananas; and the arrangement made in Mymensingh ought to involve little expense to the District Board, while it gives a great convenience to the people. The amount of medical aid which is now at the disposal of the people cannot, however, be considered sufficient; and in a Division so well off as that of Dacca, the system, followed with such advantage by Mr. Greer in Tippera, might, with advantage, be introduced whereby a dispensary was furnished to every place which guaranteed the building and the cost of the yearly supply of medicines.

13. *Local Self-Government institutions.*—The working of the District Boards during the year shows that they are, what the Commissioner calls them, "useful institutions;" but it is clear that Local Boards, except where the Chairman is the Subdivisional Officer, have so far not proved a success in the Dacca Division. The Municipalities have on the whole worked fairly well, except in the case of Dacca, the administration of which is the matter of very condemnatory comment alike by the Commissioner and the Magistrate. The thanks of Government are due to the various non-official Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen who have devoted their time and labour to the performance of their duties.

14. *Employment of Muhammadans.*—Although the Muhammadans in this Division are nearly twice as numerous as the Hindus, the proportion of offices held by the former is only about a quarter of that held by the latter. This result is due chiefly to the almost total absence of any middle class among the Muhammadans, nearly all of whom are cultivating raiyats; and, from the reports before him, the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the claims of Muhammadans to a share of the appointments under Government are fully considered by the District Officers.

15. *Conduct of zamindars.*—The Commissioner has reported as deserving of recognition the manner in which their estates were managed by Nawab Sir Khwajah Ahsanullah Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Surjya Kanta Acharjya of Mymensingh, Raja Rajendra Narayan Roy Chowdry Bahadur of Bhowal, Kumar Upendra Chandra Chaudhuri of Golokpur, Rai Jogendra Kishore Rai Chaudhuri, Bahadur, of Ram Gopalpur, and Babu Satis Chandra Chaudhuri of Bhowanipur, who are not less liberal in public matters than just in their relations with their raiyats. Other landlords are spoken of in very different terms, as having little regard for the welfare of their raiyats or their own reputation; while a very large proportion is non-resident.

The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Mr. Savage for his careful and excellent administration of the Division. Extracts from his report are published below for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extract from the Annual General Administration Report of the Dacca Division for 1898-99.

* * * * * * *

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

15. The average rainfall of the year under report for the Division was 83·83 against 72·0 in the previous year, and 72·11, the average of the five years ending 1897-98. The distribution was favourable to the crops which were generally good.

16. The outturn of the *aus* and *aman* rice was above the normal. Jute was a bumper crop on the area sown, but the area was restricted on account of low prices obtained in the previous years; and the minor crops generally were fair.

17. The *aman*, or the principal rice crop, was probably the best there has been in the Division for many years except in Backergunge, where unprecedented damage, caused by an insect called the *pamari*, reduced the outturn by at least one-fourth.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

18. The Division was comparatively healthier in the year under report than in the previous year, the death-rate per mille of population being 30·6 against 32·2 in 1897. The following table shows the death-rate per mille, and the percentage of deaths on population due to several causes, in each district, compared with the year 1897:—

District.	Death-rate per mille of population.		Percentage of deaths due to—													
			Fever.		Cholera.		Bowel-complaint.		Injuries.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Other causes.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Dacca ...	27·9	29·1	1·9	1·9	·18	·2	·11	·13	·03	·03	·008	·001	...	...	·5	·56
Mymensingh	27·7	26·04	2·1	2·06	·2	·12	·02	·015	·02	·02	·004	·007	...	...	·3	·3
Faridpur ...	39·4	36·69	2·9	2·9	·5	·1	·03	·03	·03	·09	·001	·01	...	...	·4	·4
Backergunge	42·4	34·35	2·7	2·3	·5	·1	·02	·01	·05	·05	·002	·001	...	·0005	·9	·8

19. Fever as usual is credited by far the largest number of deaths, but the most noticeable feature in the returns is the appearance, for the first time, of the word "plague" of which disease, imported from Calcutta, there was a smart outbreak in September in two villages in Nalchiti thana, in Backergunge district, but which was happily stamped out by the vigorous measures taken. Sharp outbreaks of the disease from which the mortality will be shown in the current year's return took place in the first quarter of the current year (1899) in the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district and in two thanas in the Dacca district, all directly traced to imported cases from Calcutta or Howrah. In all cases the measures taken prevented the spread of the disease beyond narrow limits.

* * * * * * *

24. The number of tanks and wells dug and repaired during 1898-99 by the several District Boards is shown below:—

District.	Number of tanks dug.	Number of new wells sunk.	Existing sources of water-supply repaired.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	1	51	52
Mymensingh ...	20	127	27
Faridpur ...	5	4	17
Backergunge ...	32	1	31
Total ...	58	183	127

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

25. The year has been one of good crops, fair prices and general prosperity throughout the Division. All traces of the evils wrought by scarcity and earthquake in the past have disappeared, and though plague made its appearance in a virulent form in three districts, the steps taken to prevent its spread were happily successful, and to the great bulk of the population its presence in their midst was probably unknown.

26. Mr. Roe, Collector of Mymensingh, writes of his district, and this is true of the whole Division:—

"The cultivating class is probably among the most prosperous in the Empire. The well-to-do raiyats' income may be taken at between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 a year, and the majority of the raiyats are well to do. The indigenous labouring class is practically non-existent. A few of the poorer raiyats labour in the fields, but almost the whole bulk of the manual labour of the district is done by immigrants from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces."

27. Mr. Rankin of Dacca writes that the year under report may be regarded as one of prosperity, and adds that the traders, artisans and jute merchants fared well.

28. From Faridpur Mr. Temple reports the condition of the people as excellent, and remarks that:—

"Poverty, as it is known in Northern Europe, simply does not exist. The average of necessaries and comforts is high. One can hardly help contrasting the lot of even the poorest raiyat with his comfortable thatched hut and little plot of garden with that of the denizen of a Manchester slum or the worker in a London dockyard on a cold day in January."

29. Backergunge, the richest of the four districts, has alone not enjoyed its full share of the general prosperity. Mr. Beatson-Bell, the Collector, writes:—

"The crop, although good, was uneven. In the north the normal was exceeded, while in the south the crop was lamentably short in many places. This was owing to the ravages of an insect known as *pamari*. In some villages agricultural loans will be given to help the cultivators through the sowing season. They are in no sense starving. I saw a deputation of them yesterday, and they scornfully refused to work on a Local Board road. The middle classes on fixed incomes are more comfortable than they have been for some time, owing to the moderate price of provisions. The cultivators, on the other hand, have indulged in some grumbling for the same reason. Neither side has much to complain of at present."

* * * * * * *

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

34. Compared with the preceding two years, the prices of all articles of food fell considerably during the year under report owing to excellent harvests of last two years.

35. The price of common rice in the last six years in the last fortnight of March was:—

			S.	CH.
1893-94	...	...	11	$8\frac{3}{4}$
1894-95	...	...	17	11
1895-96	...	...	13	12
1896-97	...	...	9	$4\frac{5}{16}$
1897-98	...	...	11	$14\frac{5}{16}$
1898-99	...	...	18	$7\frac{1}{4}$

36. The wages of labour have not been affected by the fall in the price of food.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

37. There are no mines in the Division, and the manufactures are of small importance. Mill-made cloth is gradually driving the local weavers from their looms, and the rapidly growing taste for European pottery and enamelled iron-ware is depriving the local potters of their best customers. Outside competition has, however, not as yet affected the shell-workers in Dacca, nor the makers of embroidered Kasidas, who with the reedmat-makers, cane-workers, soap-makers and medicine compounders still find their industries profitable.

38. The only manufacture in which steam power is used in the Division is that of mustard-oil. There are two steam oil-mills, one at Dacca and the other at Jhalokati, and both are said to be paying concerns.

39. In the Dacca district there were 27 steam and 3 hand jute-presses at work during the year.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

40. There was no change in the trade routes or trade centres of the Division during the year under report, except that the extension of the railway line from Mymensingh to Jamalpur was opened for traffic in October last. The extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, Central Section, to Faridpur, though completed during the year, was not opened to traffic till after its close. In Mymensingh the damage done to the roads by the earthquake of the 12th June 1897 has been for the most part repaired by the District Board, but only by opening lines of rail can the want of means of communication in that district, caused by the gradual silting up of the old Brahmaputra river and other smaller streams, be effectually removed.

41. The principal articles of import into this Division are, as reported in previous years, European piece-goods, cotton twists, rice, paddy, gram and pulse, molasses, sugar, salt, lime, timber, corrugated iron, kerosene oil, potatoes and conch-shells. The chief articles of export are jute and Dacca-made piece-goods, such as plain and striped muslins, kasida, jamdani and plain dhutis and chadars from the district of Dacca; jute and musked seed, hides, dried fish and ghee from the district of Mymensingh; rice, paddy, gram, pulses, jute, linseed, mustard seed and fishes from the district of Faridpur; and rice, betel-nut, cocoanut, timber, pulses, jute, molasses, chillies, linseed and mustard seed from the district of Backergunge.

42. It is very difficult to arrive at any correct estimate of the trade in the above articles, as a considerable portion of the traffic is carried on by means of large country boats, which do not pass through any registering centres. The statistics, now supplied by the Railway, the Calcutta Canal and the Nadia River authorities, and the statistics we get from the customs office at Narayanganj, the most important centre of trade in this Division, however, gives us a general idea of the course of trade.

43. In the port of Narayanganj there entered during the year under report 262 vessels with a tonnage of 30,090 as against 352 vessels with a tonnage of 42,370 in the preceding year, and the number of vessels cleared was 269 with a tonnage of 30,573 as against 368 vessels with a tonnage of 43,211 in 1897-98. The decrease is attributed to smaller export of jute to Chittagong during the year under report.

44. Of the vessels that entered the port, 121 were with cargo and 141 in ballast. The 121 vessels with cargo came from Chittagong, and of the 141 in ballast, 135 were from Chittagong, 2 from Coconada, 1 from Coringa, 1 from Masulipatam and 2 from Negapatam. The 269 vessels that cleared all went with cargo to Chittagong.

45. The following table shows a large increase in imports, but a still larger decrease in exports for the port, as compared with the preceding year:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Mds.	Mds.	
Imports ...	2,57,005*	4,01,670	* These figures are not the same as given in last year's report. They have been taken from the printed report on the administration of Customs Department for the year 1897-98.
Exports ...	57,83,021	41,45,607	
Total ...	60,40,026*	45,47,277	

46. The statistics of the import trade of the port for the past two years are given bellow:—

Articles.	1897-98.		1898-99.		Remarks.
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	
Salt	Tons 10,68?	92,320*	Tons 15,897½	1,80,954	* Less the value of 7,159 tons the value of which was not known (*vide* remarks in the last year's report).
Cotton ...	Cwt. 3,123	21,950	Cwt. 1,910	13,000	
Rice and paddy ...	,, 19,849	1,05,127	,, 517	3,126	
Jute	,, 1,021	8,102	,, 2,632	19,434	
Kerosene-oil ...	.....	.....	Gals. 275,417	1,16,175	
Timber ...	Tons 237	11,066	Tons 439	27,338	

47. The increase in the importation of salt is due to the opening of another bonded warehouse by * * and increase in the importance of the port as a centre for the salt trade. The decrease in rice and paddy is due to an excellent crop in the district of Dacca during the year under report. The increase in jute is said to be due to damaged jute having been returned. The increase in timber is due to the decrease in price in Chittagong.

48. The following table compares the export trade of the port during the year under report with that of the previous year:—

Articles.	1897-98.		1898-99.		Remarks.
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	
Chalk and lime ...	Cwt. 5,803	3,590	Cwt. 12,362	16,134	
Jute	,, 817,339	55,24,172	,, 529,368	39,53,874	
Salt	Tons 18	2,000	.....	.....	
Gram	Cwt. 221	1,343	Cwt. 703	2,273	
Pulse	,, 1,554	8,661	,, 2,331	6,168	
Rice	,, 5,587	31,435	,, 7,322	21,262	
Paddy	.....	.....	,, 588	800	
Metals (iron) ...	Cwt. 36	450	,, 73	400	
Oil (other kinds) ...	Gals. 176	300	Gals. 2,404	3,119	
Kerosene	,, 156,310	83,750	.....	.....	
Ghee	lbs. 287	128	lbs. 986	440	
Mustard	Cwt. 8,247	42,324	Cwt. 5,946	27,572	
Other kinds of seeds ...	,, 26	202	,, 4	20	
Sugar refined ...	,, 102	1,130	,, 1,561	9,433	
Tobacco	lbs. 627,646	43,153	lbs. 508,320	32,511	

49. The decrease in jute is due to a smaller crop during the year under report. The variations in other articles are said to be due to differences in the prices ruling between Narayanganj and Chittagong.

50. The following statement prescribed by Government Circular No. 1 of 12th January 1899, shows the import and export trade of the Division as carried

on by rail, the Nadia rivers and the Calcutta canal in the 26 articles during the year under report, as compared with the previous year:—

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	By rail.		By Nadia rivers.		By canals.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.
1. Rice	1,90,071	95,171	1,052	...	5,560	3,850	2,02,683	99,021
2. Paddy	3,24,399	1,58,945	2,030	...	61,520	5,105	3,87,949	1,64,050
3. Wheat	1,348	539	525	...	...	...	1,873	539
4. Gram and pulse	58,230	47,950	855	...	2,852	650	61,937	48,600
5. Other food-grains	907	1,657	...	...	...	...	907	1,657
6. Jute, raw	330	161	...	...	...	1,500	330	1,661
7. Gunny-bags	15,109	12,251	200	...	...	...	15,309	12,351
8. Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Mustard seed	1,042	437	...	...	150	50	1,192	487
10. Tea, Indian	126	6	...	...	...	...	126	6
11. Cotton, raw	744	610	...	...	50	...	794	610
12. Silk, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Sugar — Refined	24,474	10,815	...	...	1,040	650	25,514	11,465
13. Sugar — Unrefined	1,96,512	1,48,112	..	...	6,325	800	2,02,837	1,48,912
14. Tobacco — Manufactured	43	73	...	...	...	...	43	73
14. Tobacco — Unmanufactured	6,290	3,981	200	...	745	310	7,235	4,291
15. Indigo	64	2	...	...	...	...	64	2
16. Cotton piece-goods. European — In bales	1,90,968	89,068	...	...	370	112	1,91,338	89,180
16. Cotton piece-goods. European — In boxes	2,503	579	..	...	...	...	2,503	579
16. Cotton piece-goods. Indian — In bales	2,022	1,270	...	5	...	...	2,022	1,275
16. Cotton piece-goods. Indian — In boxes	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
17. Cotton twist and yarn — European	42,901	14,382	...	...	162	80	44,063	14,462
17. Cotton twist and yarn — Indian	16,369	6,266	...	...	..	...	16,369	6,266
18. Salt	2,46,922	1,52,608	...	...	8,31,950	6,64,986	10,78,874	8,17,648
19. Kerosene-oil	84,394	22,495	725	..	2,67,457	2,10,002	3,52,536	2,32,097
20. Coal and coke	35,265	15,72,528	850	325	4,51,550	4,78,250	4,87,665	20,51,103

EXPORTS.

	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.		MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.
1. Rice	41,699	35,531	32	...	27,43,103	30,96,120	27,84,834	31,31,651
2. Paddy	4,460	2,709	...	...	11,106	27,775	15,566	30,484
3. Wheat	445	8,556	..	...	...	...	445	9,001
4. Gram and pulse	50,119	1,06,839	1,280	...	31,575	63,802	82,974	1,70,641
5. Other food-grains	13	3,650	...	...	...	...	13	3,650
6. Jute, raw	69,08,751	29,98,038	...	...	25,88,625	13,63,925	94,97,376	43,61,963
7. Gunny-bags	7,920	8,783	...	...	...	...	7,920	8,783
8. Linseed	35,777	55,365	...	...	16,992	23,200	52,769	78,565
9. Mustard seed	2,71,699	59,278	...	...	52,625	25,625	3,24,324	84,903
10. Tea, Indian	92	6	...	...	...	...	92	6
11. Cotton, raw	14,649	8,550	...	...	950	100	15,599	8,650
12. Silk, do.	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
13. Sugar — Refined	15	...	...	...	450	300	465	300
13. Sugar — Unrefined	953	1,381	...	...	1,150	4,725	2,103	6,106
14. Tobacco — Manufactured	43	...	...	...	...	...	43	...
14. Tobacco — Unmanufactured	2,281	536	...	...	150	500	3,431	1,036
15. Indigo	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
16. Cotton piece-goods. European — In bales	13	9	...	...	...	...	13	9
16. Cotton piece-goods. European — In boxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Cotton piece-goods. Indian — In bales	329	251	...	...	...	10	329	261
16. Cotton piece-goods. Indian — In boxes	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
17. Cotton twist and yarn — European	6	2	...	...	...	...	6	2
17. Cotton twist and yarn — Indian	957	606	...	...	...	...	957	106
18. Salt	61	49	...	...	...	...	61	49
19. Kerosene-oil	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	142
20. Coal and coke	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12

51. The decrease in import and the increase in export of rice, paddy, wheat and gram and pulse are both due to an excellent crop in almost all parts of the Division during the year under export. The large decrease in the export of jute is due to a very large decrease in the area sown, owing to the low prices of 1897. The reasons for the decrease in the export of mustard-seeds is not very clear, but presumably it was also due to a decrease in the area sown. No satisfactory explanation can be given of the fluctuation in the trade of other articles. The decrease in some cases of imports from, and exports to, Calcutta has been attributed to the outbreak of plague in Calcutta during the year under report.

52. Mr. Beatson-Bell, the Collector of Backergunge, gives the following interesting account of trade in rice of his district:—

"During the year, at the request of the Director of Land Records, I went into the question of rice exports at some length, and I finally arrived at the conclusion that the total outturn of normal year (*aman*, *aus* and *boro*) is 204 lakhs of maunds of rice, while the total local expenditure (food + reaper's share + seed) is 144 lakhs of maunds. Sixty lakhs of maunds are therefore available for export. About half of this now goes to Calcutta, and half to the north. The proportion which goes north has increased of late years. In the year 1898-99, the *aus* and *boro* crops were normal, but the *aman* crops, owing to the attacks of

insects, was only 87·5 per cent. of normal. Working on this basis, there was in 1898-99 an available surplus for export amounting to 41 lakhs of maunds. The short *aman* crop of 1898-99 did not, of course, make its effect felt in exports until January 1899. Simultaneously with the reaping of a short *aman* crop came a fall in the price of rice. The export trade, therefore, became very dull, and is still in that state. The canal figures show rice exports to Calcutta for the complete years to be—

1897-98	...	..	28 lakhs of maunds
1898-99	...	...	29 ditto

while the year, as a whole, thus shows a total increase of one lakh. The last three months (January to March) show a fall of nearly two lakhs. These are the figures for the Calcutta trade. If we double them, we shall get roughly the whole trade of the district—a total increase of two lakhs in the year, but a decline of four lakhs in the last three months."

53. The price of cocoanuts in Backergunge was about Rs. 30 per thousand and that of betel-nuts was Rs 8 per maund, against Rs. 38 and Rs. 10, respectively in 1897-98. The outturn was fair in both cases. There is at present no betel-nut plague in the district of Backergunge. It is estimated that about Rs. 25,000 worth of *sundari* wood was exported from the Sundarbans of that district during the year under report.

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XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

59. No statistical enquiries of any importance were undertaken during the year under review, except that steps were taken towards completing and correcting statistics as to water-supply. Only in Backergunge, however, are approximate figures available. These are given below, and it is hoped that similar figures for wells and tanks will be available next year from the other districts in the Division:—

	Number of Tanks.		One wholesome tank to—		Remarks.
	Wholesome.	Unwholesome.	Population.	Area in square miles.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barisal Municipality ...	237	10	65	·03	
Pirojpur „ ...	362	264	33	·03	
Patuakhali „ ...	9	29	542	·38	
Jhalakati „ ...	22	2	107	·02	
Nalchiti „ ...	39	50	43	·04	
Sadar Subdivision ...	8,978	18,361	98	·12	
Pirojpur „ ...	4,447	12,190	116	·15	
Patuakhali „ ...	1,218	4,153	407	1·002	
Bhola „ ...	4,228	6,539	61	·14	
Total ...	19,540	41,597	112	·18	

The figures are very valuable to the District Board, as an indication of the localities where good water is most needed.

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XIII.—CRIME.

69. The statements below show the variations, district by district, in crime (cognizable and non-cognizable) in the past two years. The figures for 1897 differ from those given in last year's report, especially under the head of cognizable. The difference is due chiefly to the exclusion of nuisance cases in compiling the figures for the last year. The figures now given are correct.

Statement of cognizable crimes for 1897 and 1898.

District.	1897.			1898.			Increase or decrease as compared with the previous year.			
	Cognizable crime, excluding conservancy cases.	Public and local nuisance cases.	Total of all cognizable crimes.	Cognizable crime, excluding conservancy cases.	Public and local nuisance cases.	Total of all cognizable crimes.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	4,328	1,634	5,957	4,227	1,647	5,874	...	83	...	1·39
Mymensingh ...	7,886	757	8,623	7,515	732	8,247	...	376	...	4·3
Faridpur ...	3,819	995	4,814	3,433	918	4,351	...	463	...	9·6
Backergunge ...	5,546	225	5,771	4,858	257	5,115	...	656	...	11·3
Total ...	21,554	3,611	25,165	20,033	3,554	23,587	...	1,578	...	7·2

70. *Statement of non-cognizable cases for 1897 and 1898.*

District.	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca	6,064	6,283	219	...	3·6	...
Mymensingh	8,005	7,776	...	229	...	2·8
Faridpur	2,783	2,838	55	...	1·9	...
Backergunge	2,986	3,652	666	...	22·3	...
Total ...	19,838	20,549	711	229	3·5	...

71. The general decrease in cognizable and increase in non-cognizable crime is the resultant in the main of good crops and general increase in prosperity. Occasional thieves and burglars, relieved from the pressure of hard times, restricted their operations, and the total of thefts and burglaries fell from 9,826 to 8,556, but on the other hand funds were more plentiful and petty private injuries were aired before the Courts to a much greater extent, and the number of cases under class IV (minor offences against the person) rose from 11,382 to 11,901.

72. In serious crime the variations are shown below. The number of murders district by district were :—

	1897.	1898.
Dacca	9	8
Mymensingh	24	32
Backergunge	30	42
Faridpur	4	11
Total ...	67	93

In Backergunge the almost total immunity from gunshot murders continues (there was only one in the year), and as to the increase in the figures for murders in that district the Magistrate remarks :—

"If we add together murders, attempts to murder and culpable homicide, the year shows a decrease compared with the previous year. The courts at present show a tendency to class

cases as 'Murder with extenuating circumstances,' rather than 'Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.'"

Possibly this variation in classification accounts for the increase in Mymensingh and Faridpur also.

73. The figures for riots and unlawful assemblies given below show on the whole a decrease:—

	1897.	1898.
Dacca	152	117
Mymensingh	194	201
Backergunge	133	145
Faridpur	166	145
Total ...	645	608

The bulk of the cases are petty family or village squabbles, but agrarian riots instigated by influential men are still numerous, and special attention is being paid to their prevention.

74. Dacoities increased from 26 to 31. The district variations are shown below:—

District.	Dacoity cases.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1897.	1898.		
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca	3	7	4	...
Mymensingh ...	8	13	5	...
Faridpur	12	9	...	3
Backergunge ...	3	2	...	1
Total ...	26	31	5	...

75. There were two regular gangs or two branches of the same gang at work along the Jamuna and Pudma rivers, and their depredations account for the increase in Dacca and Mymensingh. Special Inspector Babu Kali Kishore Chaudhuri, whose success in breaking up the Faridpur gangs has practically cleared that district of dacoits, is now engaged in Mymensingh, and will, it is hoped, soon bring the gangs there to justice.

XIV.—POLICE.

76. The numerical strength of the regular police force was practically the same in 1898 as in the previous year; but there were numerous changes in the personnel, especially among the higher officers, which militated against constant and strict supervision, and tended to cause, and has, I am afraid, actually caused, deterioration in the discipline and general conduct of the force.

* * * * * * *

78. The police force, as a whole, was undoubtedly well conducted throughout the year.

79. It is satisfactory to note that, in particular in Mymensingh, the number of charges brought against the police by the public have decreased, and that no heinous offence has been proved against them.

80. *Additional and special police.*—During the year additional police forces to prevent agrarian riots were posted at Haturia in Backergunge and at Bahadurpur in Mymensingh, and in the latter district 10 special constables were appointed at Nandanpur and Konabari, in consequence of a quarrel between the owners of rival hâts.

81. *Rural police.*—The large chaukidari village system is now in force in Backergunge, Faridpur, Mymensingh and part of Dacca, and the current year will probably see it extended to the remainder of this district.

82. The success of the system depends mainly on the proper selection of dafadars. In Backergunge one dafadar is a Brahmin, and the rest for the most part respectable Musalmans and Namas. In Mymensingh, the original selection was badly made, but the staff is under revision, and the Magistrate hopes in a year or two to have only literate men of fairly good caste. In Faridpur, among the dafadars are 27 Brahmins, 88 Kayesths, 205 Musalmans, and one Christian; and in Dacca the enlistment of two Brahmins during the year makes the Magistrate hopeful for the future, and I believe if the large village system be extended, he will not be disappointed. The duties of the rural police have, as might be expected, been performed best where there are good dafadars, and worst where the dafadars are inefficient. For good conduct rewards have been given to—

649	men	in the sum of	Rs. 9,092-8	in Backergunge.
353	„	„	„ 1,328	in Faridpur.
814	„	„	„ 3,500-12	in Mymensingh.
266	„	„	„ 1,742	in Dacca.

While punishments have been imposed on—

1,289	men	in Backergunge.	
1,299	„	in Faridpur.	
1,024	men	in Dacca.	
2,448	„	in Mymensingh.	

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

83. There were 32,607 persons under trial during the year before the Courts in the Division. Of these, 31,177 were actually tried, and 18,514 convicted. The number under trial was largest in Mymensingh (10,498), and least in Faridpur (7,127). Dacca stood second with 7,811 and Backergunge third, with 7,171. Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease in the total of a little over one thousand. There was a large decrease in Backergunge of 1,252 and a small one in Mymensingh of 496, but Dacca shows an increase of 457, and Faridpur of 99. The fluctuations seem to be chiefly due to greater or less care taken to test complaints before issue of process, and to greater or less stringency in the measures taken to prevent breaches of the peace or commission of nuisances.

84. Of the persons tried, 661 were tried by the Courts of Session, 8,545 by Honorary Magistrates, and the remainder by Stipendiary Magistrates. Session work was heaviest in Mymensingh, where 224 persons were tried; Backergunge comes next with 195; Faridpur had 149, and Dacca only 95.

85. Honorary Magistrates tried 3,475 persons in Mymensingh, a little over 2,000 in Dacca, and about the same number in Faridpur, while in Backergunge they tried only 989.

86. Gentlemen, for the most part resident zamindars, fit to occupy the position of Honorary Magistrates, are to be found in Mymensingh and Dacca, not merely at the Sadar and subdivisional head-quarters, but at several outlying towns and villages; but in Backergunge and Faridpur most of the influential zamindars are non-resident, and except at the Sadar, and one or two subdivisional head-quarters the formation of competent Independent Benches of Magistrates is a difficulty the recognition of which accounts for the comparatively small number of persons tried by Honorary Magistrates in Backergunge, and the failure to recognise which accounts for the unsatisfactory work done by some of the Honorary Magistrates in Faridpur, whereas as the Magistrate reports, and as I found when inspecting, the working of several of the Benches of Magistrates has been far from satisfactory.

87. In the other districts the work done by Honorary Magistrates has, I am glad to report, been on the whole well done.

Attendance has been better than in previous years, and cases have been disposed of much more promptly.

88. The Stipendiary Magistrates to whose lot fell as usual the heaviest part of the criminal work, with one or two exceptions, performed their duties with zeal and discretion.

89. The number of cases which the District Magistrates show as false is 661 against 799 in the preceding year: but of the 661, it is probable that not 100 have been properly classed as false.

99. Mr. Bell, Magistrate of Backergunge, writes that of the 124 cases shown as false in his returns probably not 24 were without a substratum of truth.

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XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

93. The statement below shows the working of the Registration Department during the year under report as compared with that of the preceding year:—

District.	Number of deeds registered in 1897-98.	Number of deeds registered in 1898-99.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
			Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	38,670	42,683	45,541	24,213	51,865	25,152
Mymensingh ...	65,745	67,863	67,720	38,438	73,750	40,530
Faridpur ...	44,228	42,132	38,372	24,966	36,653	24,759
Backergunge ...	78,640	79,069	74,001	43,910	75,026	44,620
Total ...	2,27,283	2,31,747	2,26,634	1,31,527	2,37,294	135,061

94. All the districts, except Faridpur, show an increase, for which various, and in some cases conflicting, reasons are given in the district reports. New settlements by zamindars seem to have had the most effect in Dacca, where the increase is considerable. In the other districts the changes are small, and indeed the point most worthy of remark is the small variation in the figures from year to year.

95. The registration of 1,005 deeds was refused against 950 in 1897-98. In 47 cases criminal prosecutions were instituted, and 54 persons were brought to trial, 28 of whom were convicted. Of the remaining accused persons, 22 were discharged, 1 died and 3 are under trial. Three hundred and fifty deeds were impounded by the Sub-Registrars. Only three deeds were discredited by the Civil Court.

96. Faridpur, Backergunge and Mymensingh each report an instance of detection of forgery through thumb impressions. In a case in Backergunge the forger, when accused, tried to escape by rubbing his thumb on a brick to obliterate the markings; he was however convicted.

97. There has been an increase in the number of operations under Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (Voluntary Registration of Muhammadan marriages) in this Division during the year under report, the total number of marriages and divorces registered being 10,080 against 9,105 in the previous year. The increase is shared by the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh and Backergunge.

98. Mr. Roe observes that the popularity of the Muhammadan marriage registry offices still leaves much to be desired.

99. Mr. Beatson-Bell reports that the Act is said to have been fairly popular with the villagers, but unpopular with the Mollas.

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XX.—STAMPS.

167. The total revenue derived from the sale of both judicial and non-judicial stamps during the year under report was Rs. 28,21,424 against Rs. 28,09,792 in the previous year, showing a net increase of Rs. 11,632, or 4·1 per cent. The increase was the result of excellent crops, increased prosperity and improvement in trade.

168. The number of cases of insufficiently-stamped or unstamped instruments detected during the year under report was 631 as compared with 596, and the duty and penalty realised in these cases amounted to Rs. 4,668 against Rs. 4,016 in the preceding year, showing a net increase of 35 cases and Rs. 652 on account of duty and penalty. Of these cases, 245 were detected by Civil Courts and 386 by Revenue Officers.

169. The number of prosecutions instituted for breach of stamp law during the year was 55 against 70 in the preceding year. Out of 81 persons brought to trial, 77 were convicted and 4 acquitted. Rupees 602 was imposed as fines and Rs. 64 disbursed as rewards to informers.

170. No case of fraudulent abstraction of court-fee labels and no case of defalcation was brought to light during the year under report.

171. During the year under review, 5 cases against the same number in the previous year were sent up from Backergunge in connection with short payment of stamp duty on probate and letters of administration. Out of these, in one case it was, on enquiry, found that the properties were not undervalued; in another the deficit duty was realised and the penalty remitted by the Board of Revenue, and the remaining three cases are under enquiry.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

172. There was no change in the mode of assessment in any of the districts of the Division. In the establishment employed, there was no change in the district of Dacca. The Assessors were changed in the districts of Mymensingh, Faridpur and Backergunge.

173. Out of 11,871 villages in the area selected for revision, 6,435 villages were actually visited by the Assessors and other officers during the year, as compared with 5,626 out of 8,859 villages in the preceding year. Besides the villages actually visited, the Assessors made enquiries regarding 3,025 other villages from the vicinity without actually visiting them, against 2,725 in the previous year.

174. The final demand of the year on account of the tax stood at Rs. 3,40,124 assessed on 12,728 persons, against Rs. 3,18,609 on 12,445 persons in the preceding year, showing a net increase of Rs. 21,515 and 283 persons. The bulk of the increase is in Dacca, and is in the main due to improvement in the jute trade.

175. The collection made during the year under report on account of tax alone was Rs. 3,37,609, as compared with Rs. 3,17,278 in the preceding year. The percentage of collections was 99·9 in Dacca, 98·3 in Mymensingh, 98·9 in Faridpur, and 99·8 in Backergunge. Coercive measures were resorted to in 459 cases against 447 in the previous year, but in only 53 cases was it found necessary to proceed to actual sale of the property of defaulters. The percentage of the cost of collection on the total collections was 3·8 against 4·3 in the preceding year.

176. In the table below are shown the proportion of persons assessed to population, and the incidence of tax in the several districts of the Division:—

District.	Proportion of persons assessed to population.			Incidence of tax.			Remarks.
1	2			3			4
	Assessees.		Persons.	Rs.		Persons.	
Dacca	1	to	781	1	to	23	
Mymensingh ...	1	to	852	1	to	33	
Faridpur... ...	1	to	616	1	to	33	
Backergunge ...	1	to	830	1	to	30	

177. Payment of income-tax by postal money-orders continues to advance in public favour, and is undoubtedly the easiest and safest mode of making remittances. No sum remitted by money-order was kept in revenue deposit for want of proper description in the money-order form.

178. No case of fraud or embezzlement was brought to light during the year under review. Nor was there any prosecution under Act II of 1886.

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XXIII.—RAILWAY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

185. The gross receipts from the Dacca section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,59,347, against Rs. 5,56,220 in the previous year 1897-98. The increase is due to the extension of the railway line from Mymensingh to Jamalpur and improvement of trade.

186. The extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, Central section, to Faridpur was completed during the year, but opened for traffic in April 1899.

187. The Mymensingh-Jamalpur extension was opened for goods on the 15th October 1898 and for passengers on the 1st November 1898, and it is expected that the work on the unopened portion from Jamalpur to Jagannathganj will be completed by August.

188. The Government of India have lately sanctioned the undermentioned surveys as extension to the Dacca section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway:—

(1) Mymensingh to Netrakona.
(2) Sripur to Tangail.
(3) Dacca to Tangail.
(4) Left bank of the Jamuna (opposite Goalundo) to Dacca.

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XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

192. Below are given the usual statistics under this head. The length of roads in the Division is given below:—

District.	District Roads.				Village roads.
	Embanked, bridged and metalled.	Embanked bridged but not metalled.	Not metalled and not bridged.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Dacca	7 5	206 0	63 5	277 2	277 7
Mymensingh	34 0	529 0	100 4	663 4	1,624 0
Faridpur	11 0	123 2	29 2	163 4	28 5
Backergunge	15 0	261 2	.....	276 2	458 2
Total, 1898-99 ...	67 5	1,119 4	193 3	1,380 4	2,361 6
Total, 1897-98 ...	65 3	1,124 6	183 5	1,373 6	2,337 0
Increase or decrease ...	+ 2 2	— 5 2	+ 9 6	+ 6 6	+ 24 6

193. The table below shows the expenditure incurred by the District Boards on communications (new works and repairs):—

District Board.	New work.		Repair.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	16,011	10,393	20,711	26,430
Mymensingh ...	35,322	39,594	74,387	62,749
Faridpur	22,118	5,011	10,626	8,999
Backergunge ...	73,956	55,265	36,128	31,136
Total ...	1,47,407	1,10,263	1,41,852	1,29,284

194. The expenditure on village roads is given in the subjoined table:—

District.	1898-99.			1897-98.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	1,633	3,574	5,207	958	3,526	4,484
Mymensingh ..	20	18,733	18,753	4,093	14,164	18,257
Faridpur	4,057	6,424	10,511	2,345	3,976	6,321
Backergunge ...	23,736	36,839	60,574	17,121	21,913	39,034
Total ...	29,475	65,570	95,045	24,517	43,579	68,096

195. The number of ferries managed by different bodies in the Division is shown in the following statement:—

District.	Under Government management.		Under District Board management.		Under Municipal management.		Total.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	2	2	72	70	4	4	78	76
Mymensingh	2	2	160	179	2	2	164	183
Faridpur	...	...	24	21	4	4	28	25
Backergunge	4	4	33	30	5	5	42	39
Total ...	8	8	289	300	15	15	312	323

Some of the ferries in Mymensingh have been closed on account of the upheaval of the river beds by the earthquake and others as the result of construction of new bridges.

196. The steam-ferry between Narayanganj and Munshiganj continued to be managed by the District Board of Dacca, and was farmed out as usual.

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XXVI.—EDUCATION.

205. The number of public institutions, which are schools of organised instruction, teaching the various standards prescribed by the Education Department, increased by 140 from 8,432 to 8,572, and their pupils by 8,993 from 229,073 to 238,066. Of the total pupils at school, 222,843 were boys and 15,223 were girls. Besides the public institutions there were 3,188 private institutions (such as tols, muktabs, Koran schools, etc., that do not teach the departmental standards) with 35,956 pupils. There was a loss of 441 schools and of 1,629 pupils in this class. The decline is confined mostly to Koran schools, which are schools of no educational value.

206. Of the boys of school-going age in the Division, 34·1 per cent., and of girls 2·4 per cent., are actually at school. The corresponping percentages in the preceding year were 32·9 and 2·6 respectively.

207. The total expenditure on education increased by Rs. 32,989, the increase in contribution from public sources being Rs. 9,964 only and that from private sources Rs. 23,025. The contribution from public sources formed 30·2 per cent. of the total expenditure, the Government share being only 14·3 per cent. The percentages in the previous year were 30·2 and 14·1 respectively. There was an increase of Rs. 6,528 in the total Government expenditure, which was due mainly to a Government contribution of Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of a boarding-house for Muhammadans at Barisal. The

expenditure from District Funds increased by Rs. 3,474, while that from municipalities remained nearly the same as in the previous year.

208.. There was a remarkable increase in the number of high schools by 5 in Backergunge, 3 in Faridpur and 3 in Dacca, a proof of the great and rapidly increasing demand for higher education in Eastern Bengal. Of the 62 high schools now in existence, the great majority pay their own way and their efficiency is manifest from the fact that all excepting those that were opened during the year sent up pupils who successfully competed at the Entrance examination. Out of a total of 937 candidates sent up, 595, or 63·5 per cent., were successful, 159 in the first, 294 in the second, and 142 in the third division. The Government schools, as usual, obtained the best results, the Dacca Collegiate School taking the first place, and the Barisal Zilla School the second, but some of the private institutions were not far behind. The apprehension that the Barisal Zilla School would deteriorate under the management of the Joint-Committee has proved to be unfounded.

209. Middle English schools increased from 192 to 202, but middle vernacular schools decreased from 282 to 269, as the direct result of the withdrawal of the privilege of appearing at the Mukhtarship examination from passed students of these institutions. At the Middle English Scholarship examination 91 per cent. of the competing schools and 80 per cent. of the competing candidates were successful; at the Middle Vernacular examination, the percentages of competing schools and candidates were 85 and 67 respectively.

210. Upper primary schools increased from 909 to 943, and the lower primaries from 6,310 to 6,391. At the upper primary examination 71·1 per cent. of the competing schools and 53·6 per cent. of the competing candidates were successful; the corresponding figures for the lower primary examination were 57·5 and 35·5.

211. The number of girls' schools decreased by 142 from 1,042 to 900 and their pupils by 1,609 from 13,198 to 11,589. There were more than half as many girls in boys' schools as in girls' schools, and this raised the total number of female children under instruction to 17,767. The Eden Female School at Dacca is the only Government institution for girls; it had 130 girls on its rolls (of whom 105 were Hindus, 20 Brahmos, 4 Christians and 1 Muhammadan), and cost Rs. 6,800 to Government. It passed 2 girls at the upper primary examination and 2 at the lower primary examination, but sent in no candidates for any higher examination.

212. Eleven girls passed the middle vernacular examination, 10 from Backergunge and 1 from Mymensingh; 28 girls passed the upper primary and 245 girls the lower primary examination.

213. There were 80 special schools in the Division, the training school, the survey school, the Government medical school and Homœopathic school, all in the town of Dacca, two industrial schools, one at Mymensingh and the other at Barisal, and 74 tols transferred for the first time from the class "private" to "public" schools.

214. The Medical School is a very useful and popular institution, but neither of the industrial schools answers expectations; and the Dacca Survey School, though passed pupils readily find employment, has lost in popularity so much that its roll number now (144) is less than half what it was two years ago.

215. The Madrassa at Dacca had 553 pupils against 491 in the previous year. It cost Rs. 17,395, of which the Mohsin Fund contributed Rs. 13,674.

216. The number of Muhammadans under instruction increased by 3,781 from 133,657 to 137,438. The Muhammadans constitute 65·3 per cent. of the total population, but the percentage of Muhammadans at school to total school population is 50·2 against 50·1 of the previous year. At the lower primary examination, the Muhammadans were fairly successful, 1,180 pupils, or 28·8 per cent. of the total successful candidates, being of that religion, but at higher examinations they were less successful, the percentages being at the upper primary examination 19·2, at the middle examination 12·2, and at the Entrance examination only 4·4.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

217. There were 88 dispensaries open during the year—an increase of three as compared with the preceding year, and the number of patients treated rose from 552,971 to 603,749. The increase in patients was shared by all the districts in the Division, but that in the number of dispensaries and hospitals was in Backergunge alone. In all districts much was done to improve the existing institutions. In Dacca a new ward, styled the "Johnson Ward," in memory of my predecessor, Mr. Luttman-Johnson, and erected at the expense of Raja Rajendra Narain Ray Bahadur of Bhowal, was added to the Mitford Hospital for the treatment of women of the respectable classes.

218. In Nasirabad (Mymensingh) the "Mackenzie" Eye Ward was completed, and at Faridpur the new dispensary building was completed.

219. In outlying dispensaries numerous improvements have been effected, and the institutions are on the whole well managed and useful, but in some instances the want of effective control over those maintained at the cost of the District Boards and Municipalities is apparent, and to remedy this steps have been taken to place these dispensaries, wherever it has been found practicable to do so, under local Committees, who will, it is hoped, be able to supplement the fixed allowance for maintenance granted by District Boards or Municipalities by local subscriptions, and enhance both the efficiency and usefulness of the intitutions

220. It is especially satisfactory to note that attention has been paid to improvement of facilities for female patients. I have mentioned above the new ward for respectable females at the Mitford Hospital. In Backergunge separate rooms for the examination and treatment of female patients have been added to 14 dispensaries and in Mymensingh arrangements were made so that at each subdivisional head-quarters there was either a Lady Doctor or a trained midwife throughout the year.

221. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the dispensaries of this Division, district by district:—

Name of District.	Income from—				Total.	Expenditure.
	Municipal grant.	District fund.	Government.	Local subscription.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	13,585	2,859	1,019	27,886	45,359	33,832
Mymensingh ...	7,084	6,794	1,118	28,848	43,844	43,095
Faridpur ...	2,494	5,547	2,085	8,985	21,367*	18,609
Backergunge ...	2,000	15,085	2,221	5,298	26,904*	25,553
Total ...	25,163	30,295	6,443	71,017	1,37,474	1,21,089

* Including last year's cash balance { Faridpur ... Rs. 2,256 / Backergunge ... Rs. 2,300

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

Office Library.

222. The office libraries at the Sadar and subdivisions of all the districts of this Division are reported to be in good order and the books to be in a good state of preservation. The revision of the catalogues of the Sadar libraries has been completed at Dacca. Mymensingh and Backergunge during the year under report, and useless and superfluous books in the libraries have been disposed of.

Public Library.

223. The following are the important public libraries in this Division:—

(1) The Northbrook Hall Library and reading room in the town of Dacca founded in 1882. This is the principal public library in the Division, and contains 3,797 volumes.

(2) The Railway Institute Library at Dacca, founded in October 1885, contains 1,139 volumes.

(3) Mymensingh Town Hall Library.
(4) The Romesh Chandra Hall Library at Tangail.
(5) Karim's Library, now called the Public Library at Madaripur, in the Faridpur district.
(6) The Barisal Public Library, which has attained its 42nd year, contains 2,432 volumes, including periodicals.

224. In addition to the above, there are Bar Libraries maintained by pleaders and mukhtars for their own use.

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XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

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228. The fifth general election for the Local Boards in Dacca and Faridpur took place during the year. The elections failed in the Bhanga and Madaripur thanas in the district of Faridpur, as the requisite numbers of voters did not attend. A fair amount of interest was taken by the electors in most of the other thanas, but the elections led to no considerable change in the constition of the Boards.

229. The following statement shows the financial position of the District Boards during the year, as compared with the year 1897-98:—

Name of District Board.	Opening balance.		Total income.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	68,300	54,260	1,51,762	1,85,801	1,43,984	1,71,761	76,078	68,300
Mymensingh ...	28,566	40,880	2,95,635	3,21,052	2,90,484	3,43,366	33,717	28,566
Faridpur	26,650	15,708	1,10,453	1,18,063	1,13,886	1,07,121	23,217	26,650
Backergunge ...	90,353	97,429	2,97,588	2,74,418	3,27,631	2,83,494	60,310	90,353
Total ...	2,13,869	2,19,277	8,55,438	9,00,334	8,75,985	9,05,742	1,93,322	2,13,869

230. The remarks recorded by the Magistrates of districts as to the working of the District and Local Boards in this Division are quoted below:—

231. Mr J. T. Rankin, Officiating Magistrate of Dacca writes:—

"As to the general working of the District Board, I may say that the members as a body exhibit a good deal of common sense and are anxious to make good use of the money at their disposal. The Local Boards are backward, but I hope to see some improvements under altered conditions, during the present year (1899-900). The Vice-Chairman has has rendered invaluable service * * * "

232. Mr. Roe, Officiating Magistrate of Mymensingh, writes:—

"I have found the Sub-Committees of very great assistance, and the Board had in almost every instance shown good sense by accepting their recommendations when endorsed by me. In matters of general interest I have found, for the most part, the opinions of the non-official members worth hearing. The Vice-Chairman, Babu Chandra Kanta Lahiri, has again done much very useful work during the year. The Local Boards, with the exception of Netrakona, are practically useless, those at Kishorganj and Tangail being particularly apathetic. They practically have only to see that the money paid for repairs of small roads is spent properly and to collect ferry and pound rents. Both these they entirely fail to do when any difficulties arise. The order of the Accountant-General refusing to pass travelling allowance bills of non-official members when employed on inspection duty has naturally resulted in no inspection work being done. The Local Board is really simply the sub-overseer. The Netrakona Local Board is, however, a striking exception. The work of the Chairman, Babu Dwaraka Nath Lahiri, has been extremely useful."

233. Mr. K. C. De, Officiating Magistrate of Faridpur, entirely agrees with the remarks left by his predecessor, Mr. Temple, which run as follows:—

"The District Board has worked satisfactorily during the year, and members are occasionally useful in giving local information, but the real work is done by the District Engineer, Vice-Chairman and Chairman. Local Boards are, in my opinion, of no use and should be abolished. Members take little or no interest in the small amount of work they have to do, and I must confess that I do not wonder at this. Such works as fall to the lot of Local Boards could be more efficiently and far more economically managed from head-quarters, and I find that the interest of the remote mufassal are not neglected in the District

Board's meetings. If thought desirable, the number of the District Board's members might be increased. When the Subdivisional Officer is Chairman, so far as my experience goes, Local Boards do a certain amount of good work. * * *."

234. Mr. Beatson Bell, Officiating Magistrate of Backergunge, writes:—

"The District Board worked in a smooth and businesslike manner throughout the year. The Vice-Chairman, Rai Dwarka Nath Dutt, Bahadur, and his *locum tenens*, Babu Rajani Kanta Das, both rendered great service to the public at considerable personal sacrifice to themselves."

235. On the whole, the District Boards are useful institutions, but the utility of Local Boards, unless presided over by the Subdivisional Officers, is practically limited to supplying *sinecure* posts for incompetent clerks and providing a medium for payment of money supposed to be spent on village roads.

236. For the most part non-official Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen have neither the time nor the inclination to inspect Local Boards' works at a distance from head-quarters, and, with rare exceptions, such works are carried out in a slovenly and costly manner. With the Subdivisional Officer as Chairman, Local Boards can be of practical use if the members restrict themselves to advice and leave the executive part of the work to the Chairman who, in the course of his annual tour. has to visit every place of importance in his subdivision, and is, indeed, the only person who is in a position to see that any work, which is undertaken, is properly executed.

Municipalities.

237. The constitution of the Municipal Committees of this Division is shown below:—

Profession or occupation of Municipal Commissioners.	Municipalities in the district of—				Total.
	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Government servants	6	14	6	9	35
2. Ditto pensioners ...	...	1	...	...	1
3. Zamindars and other landholders ...	8	25	3	8	44
4. Pleaders and Mukhtars ...	6	34	13	14	67
5. Merchants, traders and money-lenders ...	7	3	2	10	22
6. Medical practitioners	2	8	...	3	13
7. School-masters other than Government servants.	...	10	1	3	14
8. Unspecified	4	14	5	7	30
Total ...	33	109	30	54	226

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239. As to the working of the municipalities in Dacca, Mr. J. T. Rankin, Officiating Magistrate of Dacca, writes:—

"Narayanganj is still a model municipality. For the greater part of the year, Mr. Morgan was Chairman, and he is deserving of all praise for his zeal and able management. Dacca is the antithesis of Narayanganj. Nothing is ever done, except what can be carried out by the Chairman alone. Great credit is due to Khajeh Mohamed Yusuff, the present Chairman, for what he has accomplished single-handed in the way of opening out sweepers' passages. But the members fail to back him up: they oppose nearly every proposal for the welfare of the town. Many parts are still in a filthy condition. Sweepeers and carts are insufficient. The roads are bad. The management of the water-works is a disgrace, and the Commissioners refuse to listen to advice regarding them."

240. On the working of the municipalities in Mymensingh, Mr. F. Roe, the Magistrate, writes:—

"The municipalities of this district have, on the whole, worked fairly well. The funds at their disposal are so small that much cannot be expected of them. * * *."

241. Mr. K. C. De, the Magistrate of Faridpur, has quoted the following remarks left by his predecessor, Mr. Temple, on the municipalities in the district:—

"The Faridpur Municipality appears to be smoothly and successfully managed. * * *. I am tired of inspecting the Madaripur Municipality * * *.
The town has been held up for years past by every inspecting officer as an example of what municipal management should not be. A new era of thing arose about December 1897, since which date there have been some signs of activity. * * *.

242. Mr. Beatson Bell, Magistrate of Backergunge, writes on the working of the municipalities in his district:—

"The municipalities worked well on the whole; the exception is Nalchiti where internal quarrels prevail. Matters became so bad that I had once to have recourse to the extreme provision of section 63 in order to save the municipal doctor from a summary and illegal dismissal at the hands of a factious majority who suspected that the doctor was on good terms with the minority."

243. I have little to add to what the Magistrates have placed on record. In all the municipalities, and in particular in Dacca, Narayanganj, and Barisal, the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen have worked heartily for the improvement of their towns, and, with the one glaring exception of Dacca, have in general received the well deserved support of their brother Commissioners. As to Dacca, I fully endorse all the Magistrate has said. Opposition to all reforms is apparently the watchword of the elected members, and if their aim be to prove that Dacca is not ripe for the elective system, they may congratulate themselves on their success.

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XXXIII(*a*).—FAIRS.

261. The following are the important fairs held during the year under report in this Division:—

Dacca	...	1. Kartik-Baruni.
Mymensingh	...	2. Jhulan *mêla*. 3. Jamalpur *mêla*.
Faridpur	...	4. Faridpur *mêla*.
Backergunge	...	5. Kalisuri *mêla*. 6. Lakutia fair. 7. Kalaskati fair.

262. The Kartik-Baruni fair was, as usual, held on the south bank of the Dhaleswari river close to the head-quarters of the Munshiganj subdivision, and lasted for two months and 15 days from 12th December 1898. Necessary arrangements were made by the Local Board under the supervision of the Subdivisional Officer of Munshiganj. The number of people who visited the fair was estimated at 107,325 as against 110,680 in the previous year. The value of goods brought for sale and of goods actually sold were respectively Rs. 12,17,725 and Rs. 7,35,415, as compared with Rs. 11,40,700 and Rs. 7,75,600 in the preceding year. There was no epidemic of any kind.

263. The Nangalbund fair of Dacca did not fall during the year under report.

264. The Jhulan *mêla* was held within the Kishorganj Municipality, and lasted for two months. The daily average attendance was 250. The Jamalpur *mêla* was held within the Jamalpur Municipality. It commenced a little earlier than usual this year, viz., on 15th of January 1899, and closed on 18th April 1899. Five thousand five hundred and fifty head of cattle were offered for sale in the year under review against 4,573 in the previous year. Rupees 3,121 was realised as fees at the rate of 9 annas per head of cattle. About 4,000 people assembled in the *mêla*. The proprietors of the *mêlas* made satisfactory sanitary arrangements.

265. The Faridpur *mêla* lasted for one and-a-half months. The average daily number of people who visited the *mêla* was estimated at 500. Sanitary arrangements were made. No epidemic disease broke out.

266. The Kalisuri *mêla*, the Lakutia fair and the Kalaskati fair did not last for more than a fortnight. The visitors chiefly belong to the neighbouring villages and return to their homes at night. Necessary sanitary arrangements were made, and there was no outbreak of disease.

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XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

279. The year was one of general prosperity, crops were excellent, food was cheap, trade flourished and crime decreased. There was improvement in education and advance in sanitation. Hospitals increased in number and efficiency. Much was done to improve the supply of good drinking-water. The public health was good and plague which threatened to establish itself in our midst was stamped out.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT TO INSPECT THE BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND DRAINS IN AND AROUND DARJEELING AFTER THE LANDSLIPS OF 24TH SEPTEMBER 1899, AND TO SUGGEST MEASURES CALCULATED TO PREVENT LANDSLIPS IN DARJEELING AS FAR AS POSSIBLE IN THE FUTURE.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.—MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 27th November 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 5161M.

IN Government Resolution No. 4901M., dated the 3rd October 1899, a Committee consisting of—

Mr. D. Joscelyne, Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal	*President,*
„ A. Earle, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling ...	*Members,*
„ H. N. C. Clöete, Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle,	
„ A. S. Thomson, Executive Engineer ...	
„ A. E. Silk, Sanitary Engineer	
„ Edmond Upton, Solicitor	
„ S. H. Shaw, Municipal Commissioner, Darjeeling	
„ John White, „ „ „	
„ F. Stuart Menteth, Engineer, Darjeeling Municipality,	

was appointed to inspect the buildings, roads, and drains in and round the town of Darjeeling after the disaster of the 24th September 1899, to give such assistance and advice to the residents as might, under the circumstances, be useful, and to suggest any measures which might seem best calculated to prevent the occurrence of landslips in Darjeeling in the future, and to confine the damage done by them, should they be inevitable, within as narrow limits as possible.

The following gentlemen were subsequently added to the Committee:—

Mr. E. R. Gardiner, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department	*Member and Secretary.*
Mr. H. Lee, Military Works Department ...	*Member.*

Messrs. A. E. Wild, Conservator of Forests, Bengal, S. B. Carey, Manager, Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, and T. H. Holland, of the Geological Survey Department, were requested to assist the Committee with their professional advice. The Committee have now submitted their Report, which is published below for general information. The Report is under the consideration of Government, and it is proposed shortly to introduce legislation in order to give effect to such of the Committee's proposals as may be approved.

2. The thanks of Government are due to the President and Members of the Committee for their very practical and valuable Report, and to the gentlemen who assisted them in their enquiries.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Dated Darjeeling, the November 1899.

From—D. JOSCELYNE, Esq., Chief Engineer, Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

WITH reference to the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, No. 4901M., dated 3rd October 1899, appointing a Committee to inspect and report upon buildings, roads and drains at Darjeeling, I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a copy of the report of that Committee, together with detailed proceedings of the several meetings and other appendices explanatory of and illustrating the work and recommendations of the Committee.

2. The work of the Committee extended over four weeks, the first meeting being held on Monday, the 9th October, and the last on Saturday, 4th of November. There were thus in all 19 meetings of the full Committee, besides numerous Special Sub-Committee meetings, to determine technical matters of law and engineering procedure. The work of outdoor inspections was arduous, covering upwards of four hours daily, and I desire to commend the zeal and energy of the members in these and other matters to the notice of Government. The names of Messrs. Holland, Wild, and Cary have been specially mentioned in the final report. I desire here to mention also Mr. Gardiner, whose labours as Secretary to the Committee have been arduous and indefatigable.

3. I am glad to be able to say that the conclusions in the report are those of a unanimous Committee. The proceedings of the last meeting show that the question of municipal control, when the proposed new Act will come into force, was duly considered.

Report of a Committee appointed, under the orders contained in Resolution of the Government of Bengal, No. 4901M., dated 3rd October 1899, to inspect the buildings, roads, and drains in and around the town; to give assistance and advice to the residents as may under the circumstances be useful, and subsequently to suggest any measures which may seem best calculated to prevent the occurrence of landslips in Darjeeling in the future, and to confine the damage done by them, should they be inevitable, within as narrow limits as possible.

THE Committee was composed as folllows:—

Mr. D. Joscelyne, Chief Engineer, Bengal ...	*President.*
,, A. Earle, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling	*Members.*
,, H. N. C. Cloëte, Superintending Engineer	
,, A. S. Thomson, Executive Engineer, Darjeeling.	
,, A. E. Silk, Sanitary Engineer	
,, E. Upton, Solicitor	
,, S. H. Shaw, Municipal Commissioner, Darjeeling.	
,, John White, Municipal Commissioner, Darjeeling	
,, F. Stuart Menteth, Municipal Engineer, Darjeeling.	

Under subsequent orders of Government, the following officers were added to the Committee:—

Mr. H. Lee, Subdivisional Officer, Military Works Department.

Mr. E. R. Gardiner, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department (to be also Secretary to the Committee).

The services of Mr. T. H. Holland, Superintendent, Geological Survey, were kindly placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government in connection with this enquiry. The Committee is greatly indebted to Mr. Holland for the valuable assistance cordially furnished throughout its proceedings. Paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Report are specially the result of his enquiries.

Mr. A. E. Wild, Conservator of Forests, and Mr. S. B. Cary, General Manager and Chief Engineer, Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, have from time to time been good enough to attend the meetings, and have greatly assisted the Committee's investigations.

2. A preliminary meeting was held on the 9th of October, at which the order and manner of the detailed inspection of the town, section by section, was determined.

The resolution passed at this meeting and the proceedings of the subsequent meetings will be found in Appendix No. 1 to this Report.

3. The town of Darjeeling is situated on the spur which projects to the north from the Singalila-Senchal Range of mountains. It begins at Jore Bungalow to the south, and, including the Jellapahar and Katapahar Cantonments, extends to a point on the road to Tukvar below St. Joseph's College on the north. On the east it is bounded by the Calcutta Road and a strip of land below it. The boundary line then runs past and below the Chowrasta and the Bhutia Busti, taking in the said Busti and the Lebong Cantonment, until it joins the boundary below St. Joseph's College. On the west it is bounded by the Cart Road and a strip of land below it, the boundary line continuing past and below the Bazar through the Happy Valley Tea Estate, until it reaches the boundary below St. Joseph's College above referred to. The total area of the town, including the Katapahar, Jellapahar and Lebong Cantonments, is 5 square miles. The mean length of the town from south to north is approximately 5 miles, and its mean breadth is roughly about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The population is, according to the census of the year 1891, 14,145, including the Katapahar, Jellapahar and Lebong Cantonments, or, excluding the same, 13,136. As, however, the census was taken in the month of February, when the town is comparatively empty, the above figures do not in any way represent the population during the summer months, March to October, when it may be estimated at fully 20,000, including the cantonments. If the figure 20,000 be taken, the number of Europeans and natives may be estimated at 2,500 and 17,500, respectively.

Except at Jore Bungalow and in the Government forests of Birch Hill and Lebong, European houses are situated wherever good sites are found, while the native *bustis* (10 in number) and their population are as follows, beginning from the south:—

	Name.	Approximate population.
(1)	Jore Bungalow *busti* on the south	400
(2)	Ghoom ditto	900
(3)	Alubari *busti* on the east	600
(4)	Toongsoong ditto	80
(5)	Bhutia ditto	500
(6)	Kaloo Singh's *busti* on the north	300
(7)	Limboo ditto	150
(8)	Prodhan's *busti* on the west	750
(9)	Kág *jhora* ditto	250
(10)	Batasia ditto	40

The number of deaths owing to the landslips which occurred on the 24th and 25th September 1899 in the town of Darjeeling was 72, the victims in 10 cases being European children, and in 62 cases natives. The deaths of Europeans occurred only on the east slopes below Observatory Hill and the Mall Road, 6 occurring at 2 Mall Villas and 4 at Ida Villa in the same locality. The deaths of natives occurred as follows:—

No 2 Mall Villas	2
Ida Villa	2
Arcadia School	7
No. 4 Mall Villas	1
The Parsonage	2
Toongsoong *busti*	11
Richmond Villa	2
Pekoe Tip	4
Jellapahar Cantonment	4
Newstead House	5
Native School below the Presbytery	6
Kaloo Singh's *busti*	3
Singunpore, the *busti* of Babu Hari Das Prodhan, or Prodhan's *busti*	3
Roadside Villa	10
Total	62

It is noticeable that no deaths occurred on the ridge, that 35 deaths (including Europeans and natives) out of a total of 72 occurred on the slopes to the east of Observatory Hill and below the Mall, and that 46 out of the said total of 72 occurred on the eastern face of the hill from Jellapahar to Lebong.

Nature of the rocks.

4. The hills in the immediate neighbourhood of Darjeeling are formed of a well foliated and banded biotite-gneiss, with occasional lenses and deformed veins of granitic rock. The same formation stretches, with unimportant variations, from about a mile and a half south of Kurseong northwards to Tukvar. The foliation planes dip at comparatively low angles and are often highly contorted. Their disposition has no constant connection with the recent landslips, which are merely slips of the superficial covering of decomposition products—the "soil-cap" formed by normal weathering of the gneiss. The stones and large boulders included in the soil-cap, and occasionally carried down with the sliding earth, are composed of precisely the same rock material and have been detached from the parent *massif* by decomposition along joint planes.

Fault-lines.

Along lines of faulting the rocks have been smashed into a jumble of irregular fragments, through which, on account of the relative instability of the materials, water channels (*jhoras*) have naturally been eroded. In the Darjeeling area the two principal systems of fault-lines are W. N.-W.—E. S.-E., parallel to the general trend of the folds in the stratified rocks, and transverse dislocations or cross-faults which run approximately N. N.-E.—S. S.-W. In the immediate neighbourhood of the station two such lines of evident weakness, parallel to these two main systems of faulting, have determined the direction of the Kág *jhora* and the Rungnú river respectively.

The eastern slopes.

The rapid deepening of the Rungnú Valley, in advance of the denudation of the adjacent hillsides, accounts for the high average angle of the eastern slopes of the Jellapahar ridge. The loose materials and decomposition products on this slope are constantly kept at or near their angle of repose by the rapid erosive action of the river at its foot, and when locally this angle becomes temporarily exceeded, or, which is the same thing in all essential respects, when its coefficient of friction is sufficiently reduced by saturation with rain-water, portions of the soil-cap fall as landslips, and so restore equilibrium until further material is ready for a repetition of the process. Throughout the eastern slopes, from Observatory Hill to the Ghoom saddle, an angle of 41° is frequently found, often for a vertical interval of over 150 feet, and as the rocks at lower levels are very much broken, it is unlikely that any approach to permanent stability will ever be obtained in this area.

The western slopes.

On the western slopes the average inclination of the surface is much gentler, and the covering of decomposition products forming the soil-cap much thicker. Except in the Kág *jhora*, the rocks are little disturbed on the western side, and the physiographical characters generally are more favourable for the location of building sites, which can be rendered safe with a comparatively small expenditure in protective works.

The soil-cap.

The soil-cap being the result of the decomposition of the rocks through the ordinary agencies of weathering, its thickness is extremely variable. There is no general rule for distinguishing in this respect one area from another, and where it is the intention to rely on the proximity and stability of the massive rock, its actual existence should be proved throughout by direct observation. Even then reliance on its stability should only follow a satisfactory proof that the exposed rock is part of the *massif in situ*, and not a fragment isolated by weathering from its parent mass.

Isolated rock-fragments.

The best general rule for distinguishing between isolated rock fragments and out-crops of the main body follows from observations on the disposition of the foliation planes. Boulders which have been isolated and transported from their original position by movement of the soil-cap present the foliation planes of the gneiss at various angles, whilst exposures of the massive rock will conform approximately

to the general foliation of the area in which they occur. The reliance to be placed on boulders must be limited naturally by the frictional stability of the earth in which they are embedded.

Angle of repose of the soil-cap.

The common form of earth on the slopes of Darjeeling reposes at an angle of 41° when damp, and for short vertical intervals may be found standing at higher inclinations when held together by roots; but earth slopes of 41° must be regarded as decidedly unsafe and liable to slide on the access of water. Observations on the numerous slips which followed the unprecedented heavy rain of September 24th and 25th show that such slopes generally fall to an angle of 38° or 39°.

Nature of the landslips.

5. The landslips which recently occurred in such great numbers in Darjeeling were entirely confined to the soil-cap—the class known to the Swiss Geologists as *Schuttstürze*. As usual they probably commenced as soil-cap creeps (*Schuttrutschungen*), but the heavy rain which immediately preceded the slips was so very excessive and sudden that the whole series of phenomena from the preliminary creep to the final catastrophe followed one another too rapidly to permit diagnosis of the usual premonitory warnings which precede all landslips. In many instances the slips can be traced to a preliminary fall of earth on to a high level road, thereby blocking a drain and turning a large stream of water down the unprotected hill-face. In these instances, however, the slips in the lower part of the hill partake of the nature of a very rapid scour, reaching the foot as a river of mud and boulders.

Conditions for the development of landslips.

Although it is true that the cause of the slips recently examined can be immediately traced to the heavy rain of September 24th-25th (*infra* section 6), it must not be forgotten—and this is a lesson of permanent value to all hill stations—that the necessary facilities have been in the course of gradual development for many years. The soil-cap is the direct product of the atmospheric decomposition of the rocks, and through the action of percolating meteoric waters is in process of continual growth at the superficial expense of the latter. The removal of soil from the surface by the mechanical action of running water, and the simultaneous addition of decomposition products below the sub-soil by the chemical activity of percolating water are not concurrently compensatory in slopes covered with vegetation: there is a balance in favour of the latter process which is periodically restored by slips from the surface. The formation of a soil-cap does not in itself contribute to an increase in the surface slope, but its removal from the foot of a slope by streams, which there acquire a greater erosive activity through increased velocity and volume, increases the average slope of the hillside. Such active undermining of the foot of a hill may be seen in a marked degree at the junction of two *jhoras*, as, for instance, below the spur separating the two first branches of the Kág *jhora*, or where a river like the Rungnú cuts a line parallel to the lower contours of the hill. The increase in the angle of a slope by the undermining action of a river is supplemented by the slow process of creep which proceeds step-fashion in every inclined soil-cap with the regular succession of wet and dry seasons. The expansion which follows the saturation of a soil-cap during each monsoon naturally takes place in the direction of least resistance, which is down the hillside. The desiccation which follows in the succeeding dry season merely makes a pause in this movement—not a return to original conditions. Such a ratchet and paul kind of creep downwards and outwards proceeds until the conditions of stability are exceeded, and a landslip occurs to restore equilibrium. It is delusive, therefore, to suppose that because a slope has apparently withstood the action of twenty monsoons, the absence of accident is an index to its stability and an insurance against danger in the twenty-first wet season. On the contrary, in a steep earth slope unprotected by artificial means, every monsoon brings it nearer to the inevitable landslip, and the more perfect appreciation of this fact by the authorities in our hill stations will help to guard against the constant, but fatal, tendency there always appears to be to repose confidence in a slope which has not by chance been the scene of an accident for a generation. The limits of stability having been established for slopes in different materials under various degrees of saturation, the rules so determined should not be superseded by the necessarily limited experience of any local authority.

Local subsidences.

The angles at which free landslips are possible on earth slopes capping the undisturbed massive rock are not conformed with in areas where the rocks have been crushed by earth movements. Marked settlement, for instance, on slopes with an average inclination of 32° has been noticed between the two branches of the Kág *jhora*, where the subsidence has resulted in the production of serious cracks behind and above Manor Lodge and through Blossom Grove, and again on the eastern side of the ridge, where the W. N.-W.—E. S.-E. fault which determined the position of the Kág *jhora* has cut through the hill. In each of these cases the crushed condition of the rock has permitted the free percolation of water, which, issuing as springs at lower levels, has been enabled, through the loose texture of the fractured rocks, to carry away large quantities of material in suspension, instead of acting in the usual and much slower fashion by chemical solution. In these cases, besides the occurrence of free slips at lower levels, where the foot of the slope has been undermined, the higher levels of the slopes have undergone serious subsidence with the production of numerous ramifying fissures through the surface. Such cases of local subsidence by removal of material from the deep portions of the soil are necessarily rare in Darjeeling. The rocks are very uniform in composition, and include no specially soluble formations whose removal would result in destructive local subsidence. Practically, therefore, the only landslips which we have to deal with in this affected area are free falls of earth from highly inclined slopes.

Cyclone and heavy rain of September 24th.

6. The immediate cause of the numerous and destructive landslips of September 25th can be satisfactorily traced to the excessive rainfall on that and the previous day. Up to the 24th the monsoon rainfall had been some 17 inches in excess of the average, and although there had been a partial cessation during the previous week, there was no break in the rains sufficient to permit of any appreciable drying of the soil before the unprecedented fall of the 24th and 25th. During the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, 5·30 inches fell, followed by 19·40 inches before 4 A.M. of the following day. Of the latter amount 14·32 inches fell between 4 P.M. on the 24th and 4 A.M. on the 25th, making an average of over an inch an hour for a stretch of 12 hours.* The previous meteorological reports for Darjeeling show no parallel for this excessive precipitation, and falling as it did upon slopes already saturated by an unusually heavy monsoon, may be with little doubt regarded as the immediate cause of the great damage done in the district. The heavy rain was an accompaniment of a severe cyclone which was first noticed by the Meteorological Department on the 21st as developing to the south-east of False Point in the Bay of Bengal, and from there moved gradually northwards until, on the morning of the 24th, the centre of the depression was near Rampur Boalia, giving rise to a heavy rainfall all over the province.

Severity of the winter of 1898-99.

Residents in the station have called attention to the unusual severity of the previous winter; but the minimum temperatures recorded at St. Paul's School on the Jellapahar ridge and by Father deCampigneulles at St. Joseph's College, North Point, show that the low temperatures were not sufficiently below freezing point or continuously maintained to seriously affect the soil-cap by frost, and so prepare the slopes for the reception and further destructive action of rain. The mean air temperature for the day never fell below 32° on the Jellapahar ridge, whilst the minima were generally less than 3 or 4 degrees below freezing point. With or without a fall of snow, these temperatures are sufficiently mild to preclude any chance of freezing beyond the merest superficial skin of soil.

No evidence of earthquakes.

7. All enquiries which have been made as to the occurrence of earthquakes on the night of the 24th-25th have led to negative results. Whilst local earth-tremors may have followed, and resulted from, the heavy landslips, there is no evidence to

* These figures are obtained from the Observatory at St. Paul's School; but Mr. A. E. Wild, Conservator of Forests, recorded 13 inches in the last 9 hours of the storm at Langdale, which is situated at a lower level on the west slope.

show that an earthquake was the actual cause. The negative results recorded by Mr. John Milne in the Seismological Laboratory at Shide on the Isle of Wight, and by the Meteorological Reporter in the Alipore Observatory, show that no earthquake of considerable magnitude could have occurred on the 24th or 25th; and as this is in agreement with the local evidence, the possibility of an earthquake being the cause of the numerous slips can be safely left out of further consideration.

Both the positive and the negative evidence thus point to the heavy rain on the night of the 24th and 25th as the cause of the damage done in Darjeeling; and as the most excessive fall occurred as the final stage of a severe cyclone, and at the end of the rainy season, when the ground was already saturated, it is sufficient also to account for the approximately simultaneous occurrence of the large number of landslips in and near the station.

It is just possible that the great earthquake of 1897 sufficiently weakened certain portions of the soil-cap to permit slips in places which otherwise might have successfully resisted the action of this storm. But the effects of the rain so completely overwhelmed the other contributory causes that the storm may be looked upon as practically the only cause of the disaster.

Damage to buildings.

8. The destruction of property caused by the slips, the origin of which has been traced in the previous paragraphs, was serious. The buildings which were entirely destroyed were Roadside Villa and No. 2 Mall Villas, situated in close proximity to one another on the eastern slope, also a dormitory in the Diocesan School, slightly further north on the same slope, and a small house at the entrance to the Convent occupied by Native Christians. A limited number of other buildings have been so severely shaken or damaged that there is no course open but to dismantle them. Amongst these are the Gymnasium of the Diocesan School, Baldoyle, and Nos. 1 and 2 Blossom Grove, while the sites of Bachelor's Cot, Point Clear No. 2, Nos 4 and 5 Mall Villas, and Lebong View have been rendered insecure, and it is inadvisable to maintain the buildings on them.

The list of houses at which out-houses have been destroyed or seriously damaged is a long one, and points to the necessity of far greater care being exercised in the future in selecting sites for such buildings. Damaged out-buildings are found at Southfield, Ada Villa, Auckland House, Edelweiss, Nos. 1, 4, and 5 Mall Villas, Pekoe Tip, Baldoyle, Nirvana, Ida Villa, Prospect House, Rook's Nest, Nora Villas, the Parsonage, Newstead, Ashentully, Rockingham, Holly Wood, Eden Falls, Chevremont, and Woodville.

The following buildings or sites have been affected to a serious extent and will need very heavy expenditure to render them secure: Arcadia, Holly Lodge, Cluneavon, Terpsithea, Ridge Cottage, Vailima, Oakdene, Edelweiss, Ida Villa, and Manor Lodge.

In addition to these the undernoted sites or buildings have suffered in a less degree, but need somewhat extensive protective works to render them secure: Southfield, Ada Villa Barrack, Alma Cottage, No. 3 Mall Villas, Pekoe Tip, Baldoyle, Fox How, Prospect House, Rook's Nest, the Parsonage, No. 2 The Ridge, The Yews and The Laurels, Kilfane Lodge, Newstead, Woodlands, Mary Lodge, Glen Eden Nos. 1 and 2, Rothiemay and Ashentully.

Minor work in revetting and other protective measures is required to the following premises:—

Eden Bank, Blarney Castle, Roy Villa, Free Masons' Hall, Holly Wood, Rockingham, Myrtle Lodge, Emerald Bank, Rockville, La Roche, The Lounge, Augusta Villa, Nirvana, Stepaside, Chapelton, Dilkusha, St. Patrick's and Drum Druid.

These lists include buildings in all parts of the town, excepting only the Bazar area, which occupies the flattest portion for the western slope.

The above list of places visited is a fairly exhaustive one and covers more than three weeks of careful inspection. There are a few outlying premises which have not been visited, as they did not appear of sufficient importance and as requests to visit them have not been received.

Damage to roads.

9. The main roads throughout the station have, without exception, been seriously injured. The heaviest damage has occurred on the Auckland Road, the Calcutta Road, the Jellapahar Road, the Birch Hill Road, the Runjit Road, and the Tonga Road.

The Hill Cart Road and Lebong Road have also suffered extensive damage. These are principally outside station limits, and their repair being dealt with by the Public Works Department, details need not be given here.

On all of the roads mentioned above bridges have been carried away and drains scoured out, while the road surface has either slipped away entirely, or is blocked by *débris* over long distances. The Calcutta Road particularly, traversing as it does the eastern and most unstable slope of the hill, has suffered to such an extent that its restoration to its former state appears at present to be impracticable (see Proceedings of the 17th Meeting).

Communication has already been to a large extent restored on the other roads named, and progress is being made on their repair. The completion of the necessary work will involve a large expenditure, and will take a considerable time.

Damage to drains.

10. There are six principal ravines serving the drainage of the town. These are, on the western slopes, the Kág *jhora*, the Jail *jhora*, the Hospital *jhora*, and the Cutcherry *jhora*; on the eastern slopes, the two *jhoras* on either side of the spur on which Oakdene and Edelweiss are situated.

There is at present little or no protective work in any of these streams, and in consequence of the high inclination of their beds, heavy scour with slips from the sides has occurred in all of them. The subsidiary lines of drainage follow generally the road alignments and have suffered damage corresponding to that already mentioned under the head of Roads above.

Reconstruction, protection, and in some cases realignment to drainage channels generally are matters needing very early attention. The manner in which such work should be carried out is fully dealt with in paragraph 13 of this Report and in Appendix No. 2.

Damage to bustis.

11. Loss of life and property in native bustis has occurred on both the eastern and western slopes of the hill. The most extensive damage was done at the site of the Toong-oong Busti on the east slope, and practically the whole of this locality is considered to be unsafe for future occupation. At Singamari on the west several huts were destroyed. The site is considered as one not altogether desirable. The huts built in re-entrant angles and those at the north end near the position of the recent slips are considered as unsafe.

Prodhan's Busti below the Cutcherry stands on slope of very steep inclination, and though little actual damage occurred at this spot, the site must be looked on as an insecure position for buildings of any class, including huts.

Causes of damage.

12. It has already been shown in previous paragraphs that the immediate cause of the damage inspected by the Committee can be traced to the remarkable storm of the 24th and 25th of September. There are, however, various contributory causes whose proper discrimination will serve to guard against a repetition of such accidents in future.

Among the most noticeable of these are—

(*a*) *Defective site drainage.*—The possibility of water entering the soil-cap through gardens and site platforms has been most imperfectly guarded against. Of examples in which defective removal of rain water has been an almost certain contributing cause of slips, Augusta Villa, Jessamine Villa, and Terpsithea may be cited.

(*b*) *Excessive lead of road drains.*—In many instances it has been noticed that the blocking of a drain by a small fall of earth from an overhanging saturated slope has led to further damage on the hillsides below. Ordinarily this cannot be foreseen, but in certain cases the damage done would have been largely mitigated if the drain in fault had served a smaller catchment area and had been provided with more frequent outlets into natural channels.

The most striking example of a drain which needs the treatment indicated above is the Jellapahar Road drain, the interruption of which by the slip at Terpsithea caused heavy slips right down to the Cart Road below.

(*c*) *Imperfect or badly constructed revetments.*—Although steep slopes have been frequently revetted, many instances have been observed in which the revetments are badly founded, of insufficient thickness, and of poor construction, and in consequence quite incapable of maintaining the slopes they have been

built to retain. Revetments of this nature were observed at Rook's Nest, Newstead, above Kalu Singh's house, and round the site of Baldoyle.

(*d*) *Neglect to reduce or protect steep slopes.*—There is a marked tendency to repose confidence in slopes of high inclination on account of general ignorance concerning the safe angle at which a saturated earth bank will stand. Failures due to such neglect have taken place at Nora Villas, Prospect House, the Club, &c.

(*e*) *Undercutting steep slopes for the formation of paths, roads and out-houses.*—The careless cutting of paths and out-house sites is a fruitful source of danger. Cases in which slips have been aggravated by such practices are numerous. The following are examples: The path from Vale Pleasant to Roadside Villa, the approach road to Fox How, the zigzag to Arcadia, and many others; and of out-houses, Southfield, the Club, Oakdene, &c.

Remedial measures.

13. To minimise the chances of future damage of a similar nature to that which has recently occurred, the Committee recommends that the following measures be taken:—

(*a*) *Drainage.*—As all slips are the immediate result of the action of water in the soil-cap, complete and efficient drainage should be the first among protective measures to be considered.

The existing system of sloping all roads inwards and providing a stone-lined gutter on the inner side should be maintained, but the lead of the drains so formed should be shortened as much as possible by taking advantage of every opportunity of training them into natural water channels by paved drains, the natural channels being properly prepared, as noted below, for the reception of such drains.

The catchment area of every section of every drain should be indicated on a map specially kept for the purpose, and the size of each drain should be regulated by the maximum discharge from the area arrived at.

(*b*) *Sites.*—All building sites should be sloped inwards towards the house, which should be surrounded by a drain of concrete or lime masonry of adequate size, graded to discharge into the nearest natural channel. The necessity for controlling channels common to two or more sites is referred to in Appendix No. 4.

Every house should be provided with a wide masonry platform to receive the discharge from its eaves, or with gutters and down-pipes discharging into the drains surrounding the premises.

Drains on house sites situated at the foot of steep earth slopes may advantageously be covered with moveable planks to intercept the small falls of earth which often result from the preliminary showers of a heavy downpour.

(*c*) *Treatment of ravines and springs.*—The main *jhoras* or natural drainage channels of ravines should be revetted at intervals by strong cross-walls arranged to reduce as far as possible the slope of the bed. These walls should be curved in plan and should have their crests slightly concave, so as to induce the stream to preserve a definite channel.

The flanks of such walls both up and down stream should be well guarded by properly constructed guide-walls built into the rock or firmest soil that may exist on either side. Where the height of such walls is great, water-cushions at the toe should in most cases be provided. All main *jhoras* should be provided with side walls and strongly paved flooring; they should be designed to carry the maximum volume of water that they are likely to receive in flood time (for type drawing see Appendix No. 6.)

Where springs occur it is advisable to open them out as far as possible towards their source and to put in a covered dry stone drain with a cemented floor. This drain should be trained into the nearest natural water channel.

(*d*) *Treatment of slopes.*—All slopes above and below house sites should be reduced to an inclination not exceeding 37°. Where the natural slope exceeds this angle, its foot should be raised by building a revetment wall. In slopes not exceeding or reduced to 37°, the vertical intervals between the toes of revetments should be limited to not more than 50 feet. The defective nature of many of the revetments built in previous years has been forcibly brought to the notice of the Committee during its inspection. More stringent regulations controlling the building of these important protective works are highly desirable. With this end in view, the detailed instructions contained in Appendix No. 3 have been drawn up.

Slopes should be turfed and planted. The planting of trees assist materially in increasing the stability of earth slopes on account of their net-work of roots and the way in which they absorb water from a saturated soil-cap. The cryptomeria appears to be specially suitable for this purpose. It grows quickly and has a binding root system. Other species which might be introduced as occasion offers are *búk*, *magnolia*, *kawla*, *kapashi*, *champ*, *pepli*, *katus*, *arkanla*, &c. New slips of loose soil should be sown broadcast with cryptomeria or utis or both (the seeds of these species are now ripening).

Jhoras might be planted between revetments on their banks with willow or totui cuttings spaced one or two feet apart. Grass slopes might with advantage be studded with rhododendron or other flowering shrubs. The sites of recent slips should be revetted to reduce slopes where necessary, dressed to a regular slope, and where possible turfed and planted.

Prohibitions.

14. Closely allied to remedial measures are prohibitions of practices which are injurious, or proved sources of danger.

(*a*) Prominent among these is unauthorized quarrying. Quarries, unless specially licensed, should be absolutely prohibited within the town area. Under no circumstances should stones be removed from *jhora* beds except where it is the intention to immediately replace such stones by protective work, or in cases where they are a menace to any structure below. The sanction of duly constituted authority should be preliminary to any such removal. Similarly, where stones are occupying dangerous positions on hill slopes, the approval of the authorities to their removal should be obtained.

(*b*) The dangerous practice of cutting paths, and especially zigzags, should be strictly regulated.

(*c*) On sites situated above slopes exceeding an angle of 37° from the horizontal, gardens and terraces for cultivation should not be permitted on that part of the site in front, that is outside the 37° line, while they might be allowed on such portions of the site lying behind, that is below this line (see Appendix No. 2).

(*d*) The construction of all works, drains, revetments or buildings of any description should not be allowed by private individuals without the permission of the Civil Officer in writing, and such works should be carried out under the supervision of the Government Engineer.

Agency for carrying out the suggestions of the Committee.

15. It has been recognised by this Committee that the Municipality under present conditions lacks the authority, the establishment, and the funds to carry out the measures needful to secure the safety of the station.

Reference to the Proceedings of the Special Sub-Committee (Appendix No. 4) will show the inadequacy of the existing municipal law and bye-laws under the Bengal Municipal Act of 1884. Further legislation is considered necessary, and the above-quoted proceedings indicate the lines on which it is proposed that a new Act be framed to meet the special circumstances at Darjeeling.

It is further proposed that Government be moved to take over at once the entire charge of all public roads, bridges, drains, and water-courses at present vested in or under the control of the Municipality, and to provide the funds necessary to repair public damages and construct such public protective works as may be required for the safety of the hill.

The new Act cannot probably come into force for several months. It will therefore, for the present at any rate, be impossible to apply its provisions to private buildings and premises. To enable the Municipality to carry out protective works at once in connection with private premises as efficiently and promptly as is possible with its present powers, it is recommended that the Engineer who may be appointed by Government to take over Public Works, should be appointed *ex-officio* as a member the Municipal Committee to advice in all technical matters regarding the safety of the hill, and to keep them in touch with public works under construction. The Deputy Conservator of Forests might also be similarly appointed as an advising member of the Committee.

16. When the Act comes into force, it is recommended that Government should assume to itself power and control over all the matters referred to

in Appendix No. 4 (Sub-Committee's Report), the controlling authority being the Local Government represented by a Board composed of the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, and such Engineer or Engineers who may be appointed by Government in this behalf, with the provision in regard to matters of work on private premises of appeals as indicated in the report above quoted.

In the case of public works the decision of the Board would be subject to the final decision of the Superintending Engineer, the Government Engineer carrying out his duties in subordination to the Superintending Engineer under the usual Public Works Department Regulations.

The Committee recommends that the Deputy Commissioner in his capacity of Chairman to the Municipality should keep the Municipal Commissioners informed of all work carried out under the new Act.

Short working season.

17. On account of the short period that is available as a working season in the hills, the attention of Government is invited to the urgent necessity of making arrangements for the transfer of the control of the works specified above to the hands of Government.

Probable cost of repairing damage.

18. The cost of repairing the damage recently done to public property and of carrying out the protective works recommended will probably amount to about 1½ lakhs of rupees. Such a sum is altogether beyond the resources of the Municipality.

The large amount of property needing protection, the interest of Government in the maintenance of Darjeeling, and the urgent necessity of restoring public confidence in the station, point to the expenditure of such a large sum as that mentioned above as a probably economical investment.

Special measures.

19. Amongst arrangements of an unusual character, attention is drawn to the desirability or organising a system of patrol during the rainy season for the purpose of detecting any damage and of clearing drains temporarily blocked by small falls of earth or other *débris*. Unless such matters are attended to at once, diverted water is liable to cause large and serious slips, as has been noticed in many recent cases.

In addition to such measures a special inspection of the station should be made as soon as convenient after the close of each monsoon, and a report on the works done, as well as on any damage that may have occurred during the year, should be made for the information of Government.

Extension of the town.

20. The Committee has considered the question of possible building sites for the future extension of the town. In paragraph 4 of this report a comparison has been made between the eastern and western slopes of the ridge on which Darjeeling is situated. The Committee is fully satisfied that on account of the steep inclination of the eastern slopes they are generally unsuitable for building sites. Certain of the sites already established on these slopes can be maintained at considerable expenditure on protective works, as mentioned in the detailed proceedings. It is inadvisable to allow any more to be excavated. The gentler slopes on the western face of the hill have already accommodated the greater part of the town, and sites still remaining available are few. A suggestion has been made that additional area might be obtained by cutting down the summit of Observatory Hill to the level of the Ada Villa flat. To this proposal the majority of the Committee is strongly opposed, both on account of the associations that are connected with this hill, and of the limited area, 5½ acres, that would be obtained if the suggestion were carried out. Though we are not prepared to admit that the necessity of finding new building sites is an urgent one, we are strongly of opinion that sites for quarrying are an immediate necessity. We have indicated one at St. Paul's School, and others may be found at Birch Hill Park or its vicinity.

21. In thus reviewing the damage done to the station and the precautions which should be taken to prevent a recurrence of similar disaster, the Committee desires to record its opinion that considering the large extent of the buildings, roads and drains, the slips, though numerous, by no means affect the general character of the station as a desirable resort. If the measures suggested by the Committee are carried out, and reasonable precautions are continued in the future, the safety of the station will be assured.

22. The following is a list of the appendices to the Report :—

Appendix No. 1.—Detailed Proceedings of the Committee's Meetings.

" " 2.—Report of a Sub-Committee on protective works necessary for the safety of the hill.

" " 3.—Note on sections and specifications to be followed in building revetments.

" " 4.—Report of a Sub-Committee appointed to consider the advisability of moving Government to assume powers and control over the necessary work independently of the Municipality.

" " 5—Register of rainfall recorded by Mr. A. E. Wild, Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

" " 6.—Drawings and designs.

" " 7.—Map of Darjeeling coloured to show all slopes standing at an angle exceeding 37.°

APPENDIX No. 2.

REPORT OF A SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING WORK NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE HILLSIDES.

Mr. H. Cloëte ... ...
" T. H. Holland ... ... } *Members.*
" E. R. Gardiner ... ...

I.—Quarrying and removing of stones from Jhoras and Hillsides.

It has been from time to time pointed out that quarrying by unauthorised persons is a fruitful source of heavy damage on the hillsides. Correspondence which took place between the Public Works Department and the Municipality in 1895-96 exists in the Executive Engineer's Office, but the practice still continues. We are of opinion that quarrying on hillsides should be absolutely prohibited, except in specially licensed quarries; and under no circumstances whatever should a stone be removed from a *jhora* bed, except where it is the intention to immediately replace it by artificial protective works, or to clear the mouth of a culvert or drain. The removal of stone from hillsides, *jhoras*, or slips should only be allowed with the approval of due authority.

With regard to the former case, the necessity for restrictive measures appears to be obvious; in the latter the need of such measures appears to be less clearly understood. The deepening of a stream channel by its own water is attended by an increase of the slopes of the sides, and every stone which exists in the *jhora* is a natural means of retarding this action. Its removal, therefore, by artificial means assists in the process of destructive erosion. The existing stones not only prevent the deepening of the bed, but act naturally in the same way as artificial weirs in reducing the velocity and destructive action of the stream. Removal of stones must consequently necessitate a resort to artificial means for preventing the *jhora* from further deepening its channel and undermining the adjacent hillsides. It does not seem to be fully appreciated that the removal of stones from *jhoras* brings about destructive action in a double sense:—First, it is in itself an act of erosion, and secondly, by permitting an increased velocity in the stream, increases its denuding and transporting power. Any rules framed in this respect should be rigidly enforced as regards both large boulders and small stones. The neglect of these principles in the past has undoubtedly led to a large amount of the damage which has recently been inspected by the Committee.

Another point in direct connection with this matter is the practice of making pockets in the hillside at the upper end of a culvert. Where these pockets are required, we would draw attention to the necessity of protecting their sides by walling. Unless this is done, every time the pockets are cleared out there is a tendency to induce further slips into them.

These restrictions will naturally lead to increased difficulties in obtaining building stone, and the selection of suitable sites for quarries should therefore be a matter for careful and early enquiry by the authorities. We suggest as one such site the summit of the ridge above the source of the Kág *jhora*, immediately to the south of St. Paul's School and over the playground. The removal of stone from this locality would also be attended with beneficial results in assisting the treatment of the Kág *jhora*.

II.—Treatment of jhoras.

In general all *jhoras* should be revetted at intervals by strong cross walls, so arranged as to reduce, as far as possible, the slopes of existing beds. These walls should be curved in plan, with their crests slightly concave to induce the discharge to keep a definite channel. The flanks of such walls, both up and down stream, should be well guarded by properly

constructed guide walls built into the rock or firm soil on either side. These weir walls should have a considerable batter on the face, with courses laid at right-angles to the batter. In an important wall it may be desirable to introduce bands of masonry laid in cement-mortar for the purpose of strengthening the structure. Where the height of such walls is considerable a water-cushion should in most cases be constructed.

All *jhoras* should be lined with side walls and strongly paved flooring, the channels being designed large enough to carry the maximum volume of water that has been known to flow down them up to date. There are many *jhoras*, however, which it would be expensive to treat in this fashion; from these the stones already existing in their beds should not be disturded or removed without due authority.

All subsidiary *jhoras* or drains in the neighbourhood should be trained into the main channel by the shortest advisable route in paved drains, timber shoots or natural channels, as may be necessary in each particular instance.

We append type drawings as examples of protective works, but they may of course be modified in special cases (see Appendix No. 6).

III.—Treatment of existing roadside drains and outlets.

The existing system of treating road drainage in and around the town is to slope the road inwards towards a definite channel constructed on the inner side. Considering the nature of the formation and the circumstance that the *jhoras* are near or on the massive rock, and taking into account the fact that the system is now well established, there appears to be no sufficient reason for altering the existing method of draining the roads. As many of the drains in Darjeeling carry sullage water, the system of restricting the water to well defined channels should not be exchanged for its irregular distribution on to the hillsides.

The Committee has noticed that there is a tendency to unduly increase the lead of drains and an imperfect attempt to utilise every possible natural channel of discharge. This practice increases the risk of breaches and spills in the drain, as well as of scour in the *jhora* into which the discharge ultimately takes place. They recommend that in future full use should be made of every natural line of drainage, and that all road drains should be turned into them as frequently as possible, their beds being protected where necessary by paving.

Where there is a probability of a drain being blocked by slips from above it is advisable that a moveable plank covering be laid over the drain to keep the channel clear when such slips occur.

Attention is drawn to the inadvisability of building houses across natural drainage lines, many instances of neglect in the observance of this important rule having been recently noticed. In such cases there is not only danger to the site built upon, but to other adjacent sites, unless special means are adopted to compensate for such interference with natural drainage lines.

The Sub-Committee notices that at present there is no means of ascertaining from existing maps the catchment area of any drain or *jhora*; and it recommends that the catchment area of every outfall should be clearly indicated on a large-scale map specially kept for the purpose.

IV.—Drainage of house sites.

The necessity of following an efficient system of draining house sites appears to have been seldom observed in Darjeeling, and the Sub-Committee recommends that the following rules be followed:—

On sites situated above slopes exceeding an angle of 37° from the horizontal, gardens and terraces for cultivation should be absolutely prohibited on that part of the platform in front (that is, outside) the 37° line, whilst they might be permitted on that position of the site lying behind (that is, below) this line. For instance in the diagram* attached, gardens and terraces would be prohibited on a site stretching from A to B, whilst on a site stretching from A to D, gardens might be permitted only between C and D.

* Deposited.

All building sites should be sloped inwards towards the house, which should be surrounded by a concrete or lime masonry drain of adequate size, graded to discharge through well-constructed stone drains into the nearest natural channel, in which provision should be made for their reception.

Every house should be provided either with a wide masonry platform around its base to receive the discharge from its eaves, or with gutters and down-pipes of sufficient size discharging into the drains surrounding the premises. Every gutter should be not less than 6 inches, semi-circular or square section, and be laid to a slope of about 1 inch to 10 feet. These should be supplied with down-pipes of at least 3 inches in diameter, placed at intervals not exceeding 30 feet.

As in the case of roads, drains on house sites situated at the foot of steep earth slopes might with advantage be covered with moveable planks to intercept the small earth falls often resulting from the preliminary showers of a heavy downpour.

Special precautions should be taken for the treatment of springs. Where these occur it it is advisible to open them out as far as possible towards the origin of the spring, and to put in a covered dry-stone drain, cement-paved and trained into the nearest natural channel.

V.—Site of the Diocesan School.

The Sub-Committee, according to directions, have made a detailed examination of this site for the purpose of considering the possibility of its partial or complete utilisation on completion of ordinary protective works. The actual damage done to the buildings on this site during the recent storm has been detailed in the Committee's Proceedings (Appendix No. 1, Meeting No. 3).

(*a*) Commencing at the south-east end of the site, the old building, Vale Pleasant, must be condemned entirely as a site for safe residence. The reasons for this conclusion are—(1) the exceedingly steep and high slope at the back, which, though containing much rock, is a constant danger, and cannot be cut back without interference with the roads above; (2) the steeper and higher slope in front, which is now revetted from the Birch Hill Road below. Marked settlement has occurred on this face of the building. The site as it now exists is cramped in the extreme, and if a sufficient retaining wall, with the necessary clearance between it and the house, were provided at the back, the space left for building, already small, would be reduced by some 10 to 12 feet. This, apart from the fact that the front edge of the site is in danger, would render the useless for any building of importance. We consider that for residential purposes, the site is and must remain dangerous, and should only be used for cook-houses or godowns which are not occupied by night.

(*b*) The building containing the studio and chapel is altogether too close to the hillside to be considered safe. It is evidently liable to be wrecked in the same manner as the building which stood next to it and was recently destroyed by the recent landslip. This, with the two buildings to the north-west of it, may be considered together. They were all in contact with the hillside at the back, from which the slope rises at an angle of 41°, an inclination which is considered unsafe. The width of the terrace available for building purposes is some 48 feet. It is possible to reduce the slope behind by three revetments placed respectively at the toe, under the Mall, and at an intermediate position on the slope. Deducting from the width of the site the base width of the toe wall, clearance between this and the buildings, with passage way in front, only about 25 feet would remain for the width of any new buildings to be erected. The size of such new buildings on this end of the site would, therefore, be considerably less than half that of the former ones, whilst the expenditure in protecting the site would be excessive.

(*c*) The central block stands somewhat further from the hillside, but the slope at the back is equally dangerous, being at an angle of 41° up to the Mall road. The width of the building is 47 feet. If the slope behind is reduced to the safe angle of 37° by walling, as suggested above, the width available for building will be limited to 32 feet only. The present building would therefore have to be dismantled and rebuilt to considerably smaller dimensions.

(*d*) The site of the building to the north end is still more dangerous than the rest. The slopes at the back rise to an angle of 47° whilst the house has been built over a distinct drainage line, slips on which have destroyed the north end of the building. Protective works would be still heavier, and on account of its situation, the site is altogether unsuitable for building purposes.

(*e*) From the above consideration, namely, the entire condemnation of the portions of the site at both ends, and the reduction in width of the safe area for buildings in the centre, we are of opinion that the site is unsuitable for the purposes for which it has been utilised in the past.

VI.—Treatment of the Kag Jhora and Hospital Jhora.

The rocks visible in the Kág *jhora* are all highly crushed, the stream having eroded its channel along an apparent fault-line. For this reason the nature of any foundation to be obtained is likely to vary with every few feet. It is, therefore, practically impossible to frame any detailed scheme at present, and any such scheme must be developed *pari passu* with the progress of protective works. The general lines on which this *jhora* should be protected have been indicated in an earlier section of this note (section II).

Before the recent landslips three bridges existed over the Kág *jhora*, all of which are on important lines of communication which must be maintained. It has been proposed* that large-span bridges might be thrown across the *jhora* to accommodate each of these roads. The principal of these is the Hill Cart road carrying the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, and its re-construction being in the hands of the Public Works Department, is now under official consideration. It may be noted that the bridge at this site was not destroyed by scour but by two slips from the sides of the hills over the abutments, and the risk of such slips would in no way be minimised by adopting a large span bridge.

Further, to render the construction of such a bridge feasible, there should be solid rock foundations on the sides of the *jhora*. These do not appear to exist, and for the reasons stated above, it is unlikely that such suitable foundations will be found. Another objection to the construction of a large-span bridge across the *jhora* at the site forming a chord to the alignment of the railway, is the difficulty of modifying the existing curves to form suitable approaches at either end of the straight bridge.

* See note appended to the Proceedings of the 10th Meeting in Appendix No. I.

It has been found that a bridge of about 10 feet span is sufficient to carry the maximum discharge of the *jhora*, and for such a structure suitable rock foundations exist. The more uniform distribution of pressures, which is possible in the case of a small bridge and its approach walls, partially meet, instead of accentuating, the dangers of an irregular and uncertain rock foundation.

Whatever span of bridge is adopted at this point, there will always be a tendency from the nature of the site to slips on either side and consequent loss of the bridge. Such loss would be far more serious in the case of a long-span bridge than in that of a short one.

For the reasons above stated, we are of opinion that there is nothing to recommend the larger spans suggested. As regards the Tonga road above, the bridge is considerably damaged, but there is no reason why it should not be re-constructed on lines similar to those of the old bridge.

For the Upper and Lower Auckland road causeways with dry stone walls to maintain the road should be provided. On account of the specially broken nature of the rock in this *jhora* the restrictions that we have advocated in paragraph 1 above against the removal of loose stone are of special importance. A quarry from which stone might be procured for work in the *jhora* has been suggested at St. Paul's.

With reference to the Hospital *jhora* the general principles already indicated must be followed in any works that are carried out. We note that the treatment of this *jhora* was considered by a Special Committee convened in 1888, whose report is dated 9th February 1891, and it was then recommended that works similar to those that we have proposed should be commenced at the junction of several minor *jhoras* below Lochnagar at a point marked B on the map accompanying that report.

VII.—Proposal to cut down and slope Observatory Hill.

The initial reason given for this proposal was the safeguarding of certain houses, particularly the Diocesan School, Stepaside, and the Mall Villa group. As the sites of these buildings are considered on other grounds to be unsuitable for dwelling-houses, the principal object of the proposal no longer exists. A subsidiary reason is the use of the hill as a source of building stone. Against this there are strong sentimental objections from both European and Native points of view. The hill is one of the most prominent and well-known features of Darjeeling, and has been a place of native workship since Darjeeling has been known. The removal of the hill-top would not in our opinion be compensated for by the small value of the building stone to be procured. The cost is not a matter that need enter into the consideration of the question. If the top is removed to 70 feet below the summit, the net cost after disposal of the stone will probably not exceed Rs. 6,000; reducing it by an additional 50 feet would increase the cost to about Rs. 20,000; by cutting to the first-named level a plateau of 2½ acres would be obtained, and 50 feet lower 3 acres would be added.

If new quarries must be found, we advise that they should be located in Birch Hill Park, the ridge of which offers opportunities for levelling sites for building by the removal of stone, and being the only unoccupied spur, appears to be the natural direction for the inevitable expansion of the station.

VII.—Though outside the scope of this reference, the Sub-Committee examined in detail the sites of Edelweiss and the house below.

Edelweiss.

Immediately below the house the terrace is supported by a fairly good revetment. Below this wall is an unrevetted approach road which has slipped, and below this again is the Birch Hill road, which is revetted, though the revetment has been to some extent broken by the slip above.

The slopes on this face are 40°. It is necessary to put in a revetment intermediate between the two mentioned, and to carry this all round from the *jhora* to the Diocesan School site.

The slope from the Birch Hill road down to the stream below the building is about 40° on to a point 150 feet below. The expense of treating this slope would clearly be very high. Without such treatment the face of the spur is bound to suffer from slips year by year, and the house cannot be called a secure one in the rains.

Blarney Castle.

The overhanging slope behind should be thoroughly cleared, and the earthcap taken off to determine the nature of the soil. If after this examination revetting is found necessary a wall must be put in.

Lebong View.

The slope from the front of the house into the *jhora* below is distinctly dangerous. Protective work in this *jhora* would be very costly, and it is improbable that such work will be carried out. The site of the building is in our opinion an insecure one.

APPENDIX No. 3.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ON THE 20TH OCTOBER 1899 TO CONSIDER TYPE SECTIONS OF REVETMENTS, AND COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS, *viz.*:—

Mr. S. B. Cary,
„ S. H. Clöete,
„ T. H. Holland, and
„ H. Lee,

Met on the 21st idem to consider the nature and form which ordinary revetment and retaining walls should take as protective works at sites which have been recommended by the Committee as being suitable for building purposes.

The Sub-Committee in this connection has taken into consideration the simpler cases of revetment and retaining walls being constructed for retaining ordinary earth at its natural slope; and it had not regarded the exceptional cases in which walls are surcharged by the weight of artificial structures, which latter instances must necessarily be specially dealt with.

The Sub-Committee assumes that the object of its being deputed to deal with this matter is to fix upon general type sections of walls to guide the Municipality in sanctioning immediate and urgent restoration works and so enabling house-owners to put such work in hand—in anticipation of Government taking action on the final recommendation of the Committee.

The Sub-Committee advises the following general specifications for ordinary revetment and retaining walls, which is to be adhered to:—

Foundations.—To be taken out to required sections and to go down into the original firm sub-soil or on to the bed-rock, and the bed line should be at right-angles to the face batter.

Rubble stone-work.—All stones, both in the length and width, should be arranged to break joint as much as possible in these walls. One through stone or a line of bonding stones should be inserted within 5 feet intervals in each course. They should be so arranged as not to fall perpendicularly over those in the course below. These bonding stones, if they do not go right through the wall, should overlap each other at least one-third of the length. No stone should be of greater height than its breadth or length, and they should be laid on their natural beds.

All dry rubble revetment and retaining walls, except where otherwise specified, should be built with a face batter of 1 in 4 with perpendicular backs and with the courses carefully laid at right-angles to the face batter.

All revetment and retaining walls should be built up solid to the required sections, with stones as specified, and recourse to the use of unnecessary spawls and chips for filling in the back of the wall should be carefully guarded against.

Weeping Holes should be provided for at four feet horizontal and four feet vertical intervals in all walls commencing with the first course above ground.

The Sub-Committee recommends the following general practical rule for calculating the thickness of ordinary dry stone retaining walls:—

The width at top to be one-fifth of the vertical height. The face to be battered out at 1 in 4. For instance, in a wall 15 feet high, the top width would be $\frac{15}{5} = 3$ feet, and the total horizontal breadth at bottom will be $3 + \frac{15}{4} = 6$ feet 9 inches. See sketch A in margin.*

* Deposited.

In cases of simple surcharged walls, the height to be taken in calculating the widths is to be assumed as being one-and-a-half times the vertical height. Thus, in the wall above named, if it be surcharged, the height should be taken as being $15 + 7\frac{1}{2} = 22\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and its dimensions should be $\frac{22 \cdot 5}{5} = 4\frac{1}{2}$ feet (say) at top and $\frac{15}{4} + 4\frac{1}{2} = 8$ feet 3 inches at bottom as per sketch B in the margin.*

* Deposited.

In the case of simple surcharged walls, the angle of slope of soil above should not exceed 37° for a vertical distance of not over 30 feet above the top of the wall, but the conditions for building under slopes having a greater vertical height than 50 feet above site will be considered when further necessary data have been gathered.

APPENDIX 4.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE HELD ON THE 18TH, 20TH AND 21ST OCTOBER 1899, APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF MOVING GOVERNMENT TO ASSUME TO ITSELF POWER AND CONTROL IN CERTAIN MATTERS AFFECTING THE SAFETY OF THE STATION OF DARJEELING.

PRESENT:

Mr. Gardiner.
Mr. Upton.
Mr. Earle.

1. Mr. Earle was elected Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

2. The Sub-Committee proceeded to discuss the order in which they should take up the subjects on which they were required to report. It was decided that they should first of all deal with the question as to whether the existing Municipal law and bye-laws afforded sufficient power to the Municipal Commissioners to enable them to deal adequately with the present state of things in Darjeeling, then consider whether the Municipality had the necessary staff and means to carry out all the work that it was considered advisable should be undertaken, and finally, make their recommendations as to the authority that should be empowered to carry out their proposals.

3. *Buildings:* (*a*) *Houses not being huts.*—(1) Ample powers are required as regards sites of buildings. Such powers are required not only in respect of sites for future buildings, but of sites of houses already in existence, and of sites of houses destroyed or abandoned. Power is required to absolutely prohibit building on a proposed site, and to absolutely prohibit the re-erection, re-building, any alteration or repair of, or addition to a building on a site already used without compensation being claimable by owners. Sections 237 to 242 of the Municipal Act do not give these powers. For instance, sections 237, clause 2, provides for compensation being given in consequence of a prohibition to re-erect. Section 240 of the Municipal Act does not apply to section 237, and yet rule 1 of the Building Rules sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor under Notification No. 5083M., dated the 30th November 1897, purports to give the Municipal Commissioners powers to give or withhold permission in regard to the alteration of or addition to a building. This seems *ultra vires*. Rule No. 2 of the said Rules purports to cover the questions of sites, but section 241(1) of the Municipal Act, under which they were published, clearly does not authorise any such rule, and the rule itself is, therefore, apparently *ultra vires*. A bye-law issued under section 350A might possibly cover the case of *new sites which involved excavation*, but would not cover the case of *old sites* nor *that of a site not involving excavation*.

(2) Gutters and down-pipes are, in the case of houses in the hills, of the first importance as affecting the stability of the adjoining slopes, and yet the Municipal Act contains no provision as regards these, and obviously, therefore, no rules could be framed to meet this want. The expression "drains" in section 241 (*b*) of the Act could scarcely be held to cover house-gutters and down-pipes.

(3) It is eminently necessary to have power to regulate the entire system of drainage around private houses, to compel owners to comply with directions given, or, if necessary, to execute the work and to apportion the cost between the owners, including Government, affected. It is further necessary to have similar powers in regard to the maintenance and improvement of such works. For instance, the drains round a given existing house may be perfectly efficient, but discharge in the wrong direction or into the wrong *jhora*. Section 224 of the Municipal Act does not confer these powers, while section 241(1) only refers to drains in houses to be erected or re-erected, and not to existing houses. The Landslips Committee have already noticed slips at Terpsithea and Woodbine Villa, where there were efficient drains, but where the said drains discharged, in their opinion, in the wrong direction. The want of these necessary powers have led to, and may again lead to, the most serious damage to hillsides and properties thereon.

(4) Section 242 gives power to the Municipal Commissioners to prohibit an owner from letting an unstable house for occupation, but does not give power to prohibit the owner himself or any other person or persons permitted by him to reside in the house from occupying his house, if unstable. This section, moreover, only refers to an unstable house, but does not cover the case of a house which is perfectly stable, but is not at all safe owing to the likelihood of landships from above or below on account of the nature or condition of the hillside. This is very important and makes it impossible at present to prevent owners from occupying or letting for occupation the most dangerous houses in the station.

(*b*) *Servants' houses included in the term "houses" as per section 6 of the Municipal Act.*—It has been particularly noticeable in the present landslips that servants' houses are poorly built and unsatisfactorily placed, and this notwithstanding that the term "house," as defined in the Municipal Act, would appear to cover such houses. The consequence has been that there has been considerable loss of life amongst servants. All the remarks made in paragraph (*a*) above apply in the case of such houses.

(*c*) *Huts.*—However dangerous to the safety of a hillside a group of huts may be, the Municipal Act confers no power whereby such huts may be removed entirely, or be caused

to be efficiently protected or drained. Section 243 only gives power as regards the erection of *new* huts.

4. *Drains and natural water channels.*—(*a*) We are here discussing the drainage of land as distinguished from that of houses referred to under paragraph 3 (*a*) (3) above. In order to secure the safety of the hillsides, it is absolutely necessary that banks which require to be drained should be thoroughly and efficiently drained in accordance with a prescribed system of drainage either by artificial drains, or the improvement of the natural water-channels. It seems doubtful if section 37B of the Municipal Act and the ensuing sections would cover a system of surface drainage, but, assuming that this were the case, it would scarcely be possible to devise a general scheme so as to be certain of bringing one of the public drains within 100 feet of all land requiring drainage, a condition required before the provisions of sections 227 and 228 could be enforced. It may be mentioned that the Committee have recently noticed a case in which a single inefficient private drain, viz., the drain between Woodbine Villa and Jessamine Villa, has caused the collapse of a whole hillside.

(*b*) In the case of such schemes of drainage it would be necessary to have power to compel owners to comply with directions given, or, if necessary, to execute the work and to apportion the expense between the parties, including Government, affected. It would further be necessary to have similar powers in respect of the maintenance and improvement of such works.

(*c*) In the case of road drainage where it is considered necessary to divert the same through private property, the entire work should be carried out at the expense of Government, the land required for the purpose being acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

5. *Roads.*—(*a*) Power should be given authorising the closure of an existing private road, if considered a danger to the hillside, unless such private road constitutes the only approach to a house and no alternative road can be made. No such power exists under the Act. Under section 350A a bye-law could be passed prohibiting only the making of a road where the occurrence of a landslip was considered possible or probable in the event of such a road being constructed. The Committee noticed that a road, which had existed for several years above two Mall Villas, was a contributory cause of the most disastrous landslips in Darjeeling.

(*b*) It has come to the notice of the Committee that difficulties occur when slips fall from private land on to public roads. It is the duty of the public authorities to clear the *débris* and repair the roads. As a rule the public authorities go to the expense, often heavy, of taking away the earth and mud, while the owner of the property removes the stone and timber. The stone and timber are of some value, but since it is the duty of the public authorities to clear the roads, we do not think that they should claim the stone and timber, but think that the owner might be allowed to keep the same if he removes them. Since, however, it is important that the road should be cleared quickly, it should be expressly declared that the controlling authority should clear the slip at once, separating the stone and timber from the soil, and that, unless the owner remove the said stone and timber so separated within 72 hours after the clearance of the slip, the public authorities could take the same, and the owner would lose any right to question their title thereto. It should, further, be made clear that private parties should be allowed to remove the stone and timber while the controlling authority was clearing the slip. If, however, in the process of clearing the same, the breaking up or blasting of stone or the cutting up of timber were found necessary, the said work should be executed by the controlling authority at the expense of the parties claiming the same.*

6. *Bridges.*—Power is required to enable the authorities to control the construction of bridges or culverts on private roads, to order the construction of bridges and culverts on such roads, and to direct the alteration or re-construction of existing bridges and culverts on such roads at the expense of the owners of the land on which they exist or are to be constructed or re-constructed or altered. It is also necessary to have power to, if necessary, execute such work, and to apportion the expense between the parties, including Government, affected thereby. It is further necessary to have similar powers in respect of the maintenance and improvement of such works.

7. *Revetting.*—(*a*) It is absolutely necessary to have power to compel private owners to revet their banks and private roads thereon without reference to the fact of there being buildings on the said banks or of there being any intention to build, provided that their omission to do so would endanger the safety of the hillside. It is also necessary to have power to, if necessary, execute such work, and to apportion the expense between the parties, including Government, affected thereby. It is further necessary to have similar powers in respect of the maintenance and improvement of such works. No such power is conferred by the Municipal Act, nor could any bye-law to this effect be framed under section 350A. The want of a single revetment on a bank may endanger the safety of the whole hillside.

(*b*) It is necessary to be able to compel owners to revet the banks behind and in front of both new and existing buildings (*i.e.*, houses, servants' houses and huts). It is also necessary to have power to, if necessary, execute such work, and to apportion the expense between the parties, including Government, affected thereby. It is further necessary to have similar powers in respect of the maintenance and improvement of such works. The last part of bye-law No. 2 issued with Municipal Department No. 1704M.—D, dated the 23rd March 1898, would seem entirely *ultra vires*.

* Rules framed under this recommendation should contain the following condition: "Provided that no provision herein contained shall affect any existing arrangements connected with the Hill Cart road."

(*c*) It is doubtful whether the first part of the aforesaid bye-law in regard to retaining-walls in the case of *new* buildings would fall within the meaning of regulating the making of excavations or the removal of the soil.

(*d*) In the case of revetments required to protect public roads from slips from above or below, it is necessary to have power to make the same within private property and to apportion the cost between the parties, including Government, who may be affected thereby. It is further necessary to have similar power in respect of the maintenance and improvement of such works.

(*e*) It is considered desirable to record a note to the effect that rules should be drawn up specifying that revetments must always be to sections approved by the controlling authority.

8. *The removal of stone from hillsides, jhoras, and slips.*—Power is required to prohibit the removal of stone from hillsides, *jhoras*, and slips, save with due authority. The Committee has expressed a very strong opinion that numerous slips have been caused by the removal of stone in the manner indicated. Section 350A of the Municipal Act does not confer this power, the term "quarrying" implying the cutting of stone and not the mere removal of loose stone.

9. *Quarrying outside Municipal limits and the regulation of natural water-channels outside such limits.*—(*a*) Quarrying within Municipal limits is subject to regulation under section 350A of the Act, but it may be necessary to prohibit quarrying outside municipal limits in areas adjacent thereto. Hence it is desirable that the Act to be passed should contain an elastic section giving power to extend the whole Act or any provision thereof to any area contiguous to municipal limits.

(*b*) Such an extension of the Act might, for obvious reasons, also be very desirable in the case of the regulation of water-channels.

10. (*a*) *Turfing;* (*b*) *Planting and cutting of trees and shrubs; and* (*c*) *Terraces or circular holes for the reception of plants.*—(*a*) Power is required in order to compel private owners to turf their banks at a slope to be prescribed where this is considered necessary for the safety of the hill. For instance, it might not be considered necessary, in a given case, to compel an owner to go to the expense of revetting his land, but it might be considered sufficient to direct him to turf the same, or it might be considered sufficient to direct him to turf it at a given slope with a small toe-wall only. Turfing banks at a suitable slope with or without a small toe-wall, according to circumstances, has been found efficacious. It is also necessary to have power to, if necessary, execute such work, and to apportion the expense between the parties, including Government, affected thereby. It is further necessary to have similar powers in respect of the maintenance and improvement of such works.

(*b*) Though section 350A of the Municipal Act partially covers the regulation of the cutting or destroying of trees or shrubs, it does not confer any power as regards planting of the same. It is desirable to have power not only to prohibit the planting of certain kinds of trees, but compel the planting of specified kinds of trees. It is also necessary to have power to, if necessary, execute such works, and to apportion the expense between the parties, including Government, affected thereby. It is further necessary to have similar powers in respect of the maintenance and improvement of such works. It has been noticed that certain trees with shallow roots appear to be a source of danger, which contain other (cryptomerias and willows in particular) appear to have a protective influence.

(*c*) Section 350A could hardly be held to cover the prohibition of making terraces or circular holes for the reception of plants such as are common in the town of Darjeeling, but certainly would not authorise the abolition of existing works of the nature where such abolition was considered necessary. The Committee consider that, in some places, such works have contributed to landslips. Bye-law No. 1 (*b*) published with Municipal Department No. 1704M., dated the 23rd March 1898, would, if this suggestion be adopted, require modification.

(*d*) Power is, moreover, needed to regulate, and, if considered necessary, prohibit gardening whether on the flat or on the slope.

11. *Straying of cattle on banks.*—Cattle are frequently allowed by their owners to graze on the hillsides. Owners will likewise frequently allow the cattle of others to graze on their banks. The cattle by grazing make runs which tend to turn into uncontrolled drainage channels. It is considered necessary to have power to absolutely prohibit this where considered necessary, and there is no provision in the Municipal or any other Act to cover such a case. The Cattle Trespass Act is merely permissive, in that it gives owners power to send to the pound cattle which trespass on their lands. With regard to the above recommendation, the term "cattle" should be understood to include also all the animals except elephants and camels mentioned in clause 2 of section 3 of the Cattle Trespass Act.

12. It was noted that full powers to make all necessary inspections of private property for the purposes of the proposed Act should be provided.

13. In the above paragraphs we have discussed the absence of powers vested in the Municipal Commissioners to deal with the subjects alluded to, and we consider that, in view of what we have said, legislation is absolutely necessary. We proceed to consider our recommendation as regards the authority which in future should be vested with the powers which we have indicated. We do not consider that the Municipality have an adequate staff to exercise the control necessary to the safety of the town. It can only afford an Engineer of but a few years' standing on a comparatively low salary. Moreover, the Engineer, be he ever so competent, is subject to no professional control—a matter on which we cannot lay too

much stress. Further, the work which we anticipate will be necessary in order to, as far as possible, remedy the damage caused by the recent landslips, and to minimise the danger of similar occurrences in the future will, we consider, be entirely beyond the notoriously limited resources of the Municipality. Lastly, we believe that the public at large will not feel assured unless a very radical change is made We, therefore, do not hesitate to recommend that Government take over the entire charge of all public roads, bridges and drains at present vested in or under the control of the Municipality; also the control of buildings, public and private, as also the control of the matters referred to in paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 above in respect of revetting, the removal of stone, quarrying, turfing, planting, and cutting of trees and shrubs, terraces or circular holes for the reception of plants, and cattle-grazing.

14. Having discussed with Mr. F. G. Wigley, Assistant Secretary to the Legislative Department, as to whether this Sub-Committee should proceed to draft a Bill, it was decided that Messrs. Upton and Earle should draft clauses embodying the suggestions made in this report with a view to the preparation of a Bill, and that the Sub-Committee as a whole should then draft proposed rules thereunder. It was decided that it was useless to ask the Municipal Commissioners to pass resolutions under sections 30 and 221 of the Municipal Act requesting Government to relieve them of their duties as regards all roads, bridges, drains and buildings, as these sections do not contemplate any wholesale action, but it was resolved that it would facilitate legislation if they passed a resolution approving of the proposed Bill. It was considered desirable that the proposed Bill should contain provisions constituting the Local Government as the controlling authority, and specifying distinctly the officers of Government who would be responsible for carrying out the measures proposed by the Bill. It was thought that the Engineer or Engineers to be appointed for the purpose, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, and the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Darjeeling, would figure as the principal agents of Government. It was considered desirable that there should be a section dealing with the question of finance, as also a very explicit section giving the Local Government power to frame rules under the Act. It was further considered that the Executive Controlling Authority should consist of a Board composed of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling and of such Engineer or Engineers as may be appointed by Government in this behalf, and that their decision as to the *necessity* or *cost* of protective works on private land should, where such cost is estimated at more than Rs. 1,000, be subject to appeal to such Engineer of higher standing than an Executive Engineer as the Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf, and that the decision of the Board on questions of apportionment of cost of works should be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of the Division aided by two Assessors to be selected for each case or batch of cases by the Deputy Commissioner from a list of persons to act in this behalf to be prepared annually by the latter officer, the Commissioner's orders to be final, the Assessors to be consulted by him, and their opinions to be recorded in writing, but not to have the power to vote.

15. In conclusion, the Sub-Committee have ascertained that no special Act was passed for Naini Tal, and that all measures undertaken there were effected under bye-laws passed under Act 15 of 1873. The Sub-Committee have carefully perused the said Act and bye-laws, and find, for reasons given in the preceding paragraphs, that no such effective regulations could legally be enacted under the Bengal Municipal Act.

DARJEELING,
The 23rd October 1899.

APPENDIX No. 5.

NOTE BY MR. A. E. WILD, CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, BENGAL, ON THE RAINFALL AT DARJEELING ON THE 23RD, 24TH AND 25TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

Date.		Time of day.	Reading.	Amount of fall.
23rd	...	8 A.M.	111·39	... ...
24th	...	10-45 A.M.	120·31	8 92
		11-45 A.M.	121·04	0·73
		8 P.M.	127·30	6 26
25th	...	8 A.M.	140·76	13·46
			Total ...	29·37

Total fall from 3 P.M. on 23rd to 5 A.M. on 25th, *i.e.* for 38 hours (with 2 hours' cessation, from 5 to 7 P.M., on 23rd), *29·37 inches.*

Between 8 A.M. on 23rd and 10-45 A.M. on 24th, 8·92 inches.

Between 10-45 A.M. on 24th and 11-45 A.M., *i.e.* during one hour, 0·73 inches.

Between 10-45 A.M. on 24th and 8 P.M. of same day, *i.e.* for 9¼ hours, 6·99 inches.

Between 8 P.M. on 24th and 5 A.M. on 25th, *i.e.* for 9 hours, *13·46 inches.*

Taken with Crosby's self-registering rain-guage by Casella, London.

NOTE.—In adopting this report the General Committee added the following words at the end of paragraph 13: "for so long a time as may be deemed necessary."

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 4th December 1899.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy commenced. Sugarcane and *rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14½	per rupee.
Kalna	14	
Katwa	16	
Raniganj	14	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* cultivation continues. *Aman* being harvested. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 16 seers per rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of winter rice and *rabi* crops very good. Harvesting of winter rice progressing. Cattle-disease reported from Binpur and Garhbeta. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17	per rupee.
Contai	16	
Tamluk	15	
Ghatal	15	

Hooghly.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. *Rabi* doing well. Common rice sells at 14 seers 2 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather rather hot for the season. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Sowing of *rabi* completed. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Harvesting of *aman* paddy going on. Sowing of *rabi* crops almost finished. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12½	per rupee.
Barasat	17½	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	14½	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* finished. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* and sowing of *rabi* continue. *Kalai* pulse and mulberry doing well. Harvesting of early *aman* finished. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Jangipur	15½	
Kandi	17½	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* crops over. Prospects of *aman* good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	0	
Magura	17	0	
Narail	18	13	
Bangaon	17	0	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of early *aman* commenced. Cultivation of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16	
Satkhira	15	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of *aman* paddy in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather slightly cloudy. Standing crops good. Cow-pox reported from one thana. Plenty of fodder and water. Price of rice at Sadar 15½ seers and at Thakurgaon 16 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Haimanti* paddy in good condition and ready for harvesting. Transplantation of tobacco continues. Sowing of mustard finished. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Hills—Haimanti* paddy and *kalai* being harvested; wheat, barley, *phaphar*, *tori*, and potatoes are thriving. *Terai—Haimanti* paddy being reaped; potatoes, mustard and peas are progressing. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	17	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 21 seers and at Kalimpong 28 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Sowing of *rabi* crops and harvesting of *aman* in progress. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Rainfall at Panchbibi ·20, elsewhere nil. Cutting of paddy and *rabi* sowings continuing. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 19 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Prices stationary.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of paddy going on. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops fair. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 13 seers (old) and 16 seers (new) per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather cloudy at times. Harvesting of *aman* and sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Prospects fair. Average price of common rice 16¼ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Cattle-disease reported from Companiganj and Sandip. Fodder and water available. Average price of rice 16 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. *Rabi* being sown and *aman* reaped. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Harvesting of paddy going on. *Rabi* crops promising well. Opium sowing finished. Condition of cattle fair. Water-supply for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 19 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of paddy and sowing of poppy continue. *Rabi* doing well. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Paddy harvesting in progress. *Rabi* prosperous. Opium progressing satisfactorily. Fodder and water abundant. Thirty-nine cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram. Rice selling at Sadar 12 seers per rupee.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy going on. *Rabi* being irrigated in places. Poppy doing well. Average price of common rice 14 seers 7 chitaks and of *makai* 15 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice progressing. Poppy and *rabi* crops germinating well. Price of common rice 16 seers and of maize 17 seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* sowings completed. Prospects favourable. Prices are—Common rice 14½ seers, wheat 14 seers, barley 16½ seers, *makai* 16¾ seers, gram 16½ seers, *rahar* 16¾ seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Paddy harvesting in progress. *Rabi* coming on well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani, Baheara and Sadar. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	14	4	per rupee.
Samastipur	15	0	
Madhubani	18	5	

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather seasonably cool. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Sugarcane-pressing and *rabi* sowings continue. Poppy sowings nearly finished. Prospects of all crops favourable. Rain would much benefit the opium and other *rabi* crops. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Monghyr	13	9	per rupee.
Beguserai	15	3	
Jamui	17	0	

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy going on. *Rabi* sowings approaching completion. Prospects good. Cattle-disease decreasing. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	17	10	per rupee.
Banka	17	8	
Madhipura	19	0	
Supaul	19	0	

Purnea.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aghani* rice and transplantation of tobacco continue. *Rabi* sowings nearly finished. Cattle-disease reported from thana Raniganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Kishanganj	16	
Araria	17	

Malda.—No rain. Weather cloudy and warm for the season. Prospects of crops good. Sowing of *rabi* crops still going on. Early paddy is being harvested. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Santhal Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather clear and cold. Harvesting of winter rice in progress. Prospects of all crops favourable. Cattle-disease reported from Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 15 seers 6 chitaks and of Indian-corn 19 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Laghu sarad* being harvested. *Guru sarad* maturing and being harvested in places. *Arhar* and sugarcane growing. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	16	12	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Cutting of *sarad* and sugarcane commenced. *Rabi* crops in flower. Rice sells at 18½ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 14 and 18 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Basudevpur Circle. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice in progress. Sugarcane pressing has begun. *Rabi* in the Khondmals is withering in some places. In Angul it is good. Rain urgently wanted. New rice selling at 18 seers per rupee in Angul and old rice at 8½ to 9 seers per rupee in the Khondmals. Cattle-disease reported from the interior.

Puri.—Rainfall nil. Weather delightfully cool. *Laghu* being harvested. *Bara sarad* ripening. *Moong* and winter *mandia* being sown. *Kulthi*, *biri*, &c., promising. Cattle-disease reported from certain quarters. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	15	1	per rupee.
Khurda	13	2	
Interior of district	14	7	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of rice still going on. Common rice sells at 12½ seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice nearly completed. State of standing crops very poor. Rice sells at Ranchi 11 seers per rupee and in the interior 13½ seers. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy, *til*, and *kurthi* still going on. Sugarcane being pressed. *Rabi* wants rain. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 13½ seers, gram 16 seers 14 chitaks, *makai* 14 seers 10 chitaks, barley 18 seers, wheat 12 seers 6 chitaks, and *marua* 18 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease prevalent in some parts. Fodder and water sufficient.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Winter rice an average crop. *Rabi* crops promise well. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Chandil, Purulia, and Raghunathpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers 6 chitaks and at Gobindpur 12 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* crops need rain. Average price of common rice is 16 seers. In Chaibassa it sells at 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week, except in Bogra. The *rabi* crop, which is of most importance in Bihar, is doing very well there. In Chota Nagpur it is, however, suffering from the abscence of moisture in the soil, and the same is reported to be the case in the Khondmals. Poppy has germinated well. The harvesting of the winter rice is now proceeding in all districts and the price tends to fall. Fodder is generally sufficient. Cattle-disease of a sporadic nature is reported from some districts. The test-works opened in Puri have now been entirely closed.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 5th December 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	12 8	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	12 8	11 6	11 0	16 0	14 8	19 0	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	13 8	13 4	15 0	...	...	..	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	..	..
3	Bankura ...	10 0	10 0	13 12	...	..	...	10 0	10 0	13 12	15 5	16 0	21 4	..	..	..
4	Midnapore ...	10 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0 to 11 4	14 8	16 0	Old. 15 0 to 15 8 New. 17 8 to 20 0	..	...	..
5	Hooghly ...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 8	13 0	...	..	..
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	..	...	..	Old. 10 0 New. 12 4	10 8	9 14	Old. 13 0 New. 15 0	13 0	13 0	...	..	..
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Pargunas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	8 0	13 5	13 0	13 8	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	10 0	9 6	13 0	14 8	13 0	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	12 4	...	...	18 12
9	Nadia ...	16 13	13 5	13 1	...	22 13	..	7 4	7 4	6 2	12 1	12 13	16 0	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	Jamali. 16 0 Gangajali. 13 0	16 0 ...	18 0	25 0	22 0	...	14 0	14 0	Old. 13 0 New. 15 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	...	..	...
11	Jessore ...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	..	..	..
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	15 0	15 0	18 0	24 6	26 4	24 0	10 8	10 10	15 0	18 12	18 0	17 4	...	...	..
14	Dinajpur ...	12 0	9 9½	16 0	12 8	13 5	16 0	10 14	9-9-3t.	11 4	19 0	18 0	16 12	...	...	..
15	Jalpaiguri ...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	..	5 0	5 0	5 8	14 0	13 8	14 0	..	..	..
16	Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	5 8	5 8	5 4	12 0	11 0	15 0	..	...	..
17	Rangpur ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	..
18	Bogra ...	7 8	8 4	15 0	...	...	...	9 12	12 0	9 13¼	19 8	18 12	24 0	...	...	..
19	Pabna ...	17 4	16 8	15 0	35 0	35 0	22 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	20 0	17 10	18 6	...	...	..
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca ...	9 2	9 2	13 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	10 8	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	.	..
21	Mymensingh ...	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	..	..
22	Faridpur ...	19 0	20 0	19 0	40 0	35 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	..
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	13 8	...	..	..

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks; Katwa 10 seers 15 chittacks; Ranig... 10½ seers.

B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.

D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 10½ seers; Tamluk 11 seers; Ghatal 11½ seers.

E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10 seers 9 chittacks.

F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10¾ chittacks per rupee.

G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10¾ seers; Barasat 11¼ seers; Bad... 11 seers 10 chittacks; Magrahat 10 seers 10¾ chittacks.

H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 10 se... (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 10½ seers (crushed).

I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers; Jangipur 10 seers; Kandi return not received.

J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 10 seers; Magura 9¾ seers; Narail 10 seers; Bangaon 10 se... 10 chittacks.

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Penicillum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Corocana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
0	8 6	14 8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 0	10 12	14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

NONI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria Italica.*)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALA OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	13 8	13 0	16
...	...	...	13 8	13 0	16
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14
...	...	...	14 0	12 8	15
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15
...	...	...	14 4	14 0	18
10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 6	16
...	...	...	20 0	16 13	22
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	22
...	...	...	16 0	12 8	16
..	...	..	10 0	11 0	13
...	...	...	17 4	18 0	24
...	...	...	12 12	14 8	18
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15
...	...	...	10 0	9 0	11
...	...	...	10 0	11 0	15
...	...	...	15 0	12 0	15
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	15
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8
...	...	...	20 0	23 0	16
...	—	—	9 0	9 0	16

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th November 1899.

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
						A Crushed.								
...	...	...	11 8	10 0	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
						B Karkatch.								
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
						C								
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
						D Panga.								
...	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4	
						E Crushed.								
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
						F								
...	...	...	11 0	11 4	11 4	10 9	10 9	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Howrah.		
						G								
...	...	...	10 8	9 0	11 8	10 12	10 12	10 6	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
						Panga.								
14 8	12 4	22 0	9 6	9 0	12 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
						H Panga.								
...	...	...	11 7	10 10	...	12 5	11 7	11 7	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Nadia.	9	
						I Karkatch.								
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	..	11 0	11 0	10 12	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	Murshidabad.	10	
						J Panga.								
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 2	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Jessore.	11	
						K Panga.								
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
						L Panga.								
...	...	...	16 8	17 4	23 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
						Panga.								
...	...	...	8 0	6 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 6	Dinajpur.	14	
						M Panga.								
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
						Panga or rora. N								
20 0	20 0	26 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	...	8 0	8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	Darjeeling.	16	
						O Panga.								
18 0	18 0	18 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
						Panga.								
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 10 8	4 0 0	3 14 8	Bogra.	18	
						P Panga.								
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 8	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
						Q								
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Dacca	20	Dacca Division.
						R Panga.								
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
						S Panga.								
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
						T Panga.								
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 10½ seers ; Satkhira 11¼ seers.
L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 10½ seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.
M. In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N. Price of salt at Kurseong Rs. 4-8 and at Siliguri Rs. 4-4 per maund.
O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kurigram 8 seers ; Gaibanda 10 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers.
P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11¾ seers per rupee.
Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 10 seers 10 chittacks ; Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks ; Manikganj 9 seers.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kagmari 8 seers ; Netrokona 9¼ seers.
S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10½ seers.
T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number	DISTRICTS	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Tippera ...	...	...	...		...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	14 9	20 0	...	...	...
	25 Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
	26 Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	12 0	16 0	15 4	14 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna ...	16 0	15 0	20 0	21 8	18 8	31 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	19 8	17 8	21 0	19 0	...	...
	28 Gaya ...	14 8	13 0	16 8	19 8	18 8	27 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	19 8	18 8	18 8	25 0
	29 Shahabad ...	12 0	12 8	18 8	18 0	16 8	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	15 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...
	30 Saran ...	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	25 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 12	12 0	16 8	...	...	...
	31 Champaran ...	15 0	13 0	14 8	18 0	17 8	21 0	7 0	7 4	6 8	16 0	14 8	15 8	...	...	...
	32 Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	25 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	14 0	13 2	13 0	...	...	...
	33 Darbhanga ...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	14 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34 Monghyr ...	14 0	14 2	18 0	20 0	16 12	22 0	10 0	9 15	10 8	12 4	12 1	14 0	...	...	...
	35 Bhagalpur ...	15 2	13 4	16 8	20 3	20 4	28 0	11 5	11 5	12 0	17 10	15 2	19 0	...	...	...
	36 Purnea (Kasba)	14 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...
	37 Malda ...	12 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	New. 18 0 / 17 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...
	38 Sonthal Parganas.	11 0	11 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	20 0	11 0	12 0	12 4	15 0	14 0	23 8	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION.	39 Cuttack ...	9 3	9 14	11 13	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	15 12	14 7	16 6	...	...	...
	40 Balasore ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
	41 Puri ...	9 8	9 3	10 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 3	9 3	15 1	14 7	17 2	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42 Hazaribagh ...	12 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	8 0	6 8	8 0	New. 13 0 / Old. 12 0	New. 13 0 / Old. 11 8	17 8	...	...	...
	43 Ranchi ...	7 8 to 11 8	7 8 to 11 8	6 8 to 12 0	...	14 0	16 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	12 6	11 0	19 0	..	...	...
	44 Palamau ...	12 6	11 13	18 0	18 0	16 14	30 6	11 4	10 2	15 12	13 8	11 13	20 4	...	...	...
	45 Manbhum ...	10 8	10 0	13 0	16 8	...	10 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	New. 14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	25 0
	46 Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers ; Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bihar 10 seers ; Barh 10½ seers ; Dinapore 10 seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chittacks ; Aurangabad 10 seers ; Nawada 10 seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are: —Buxar 11 seers ; Sasaram 10½ seers ; Bhabua 10 seers.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are : —Siwan 11 seers 3 chittacks ; Gopalganj 12 seers 10 chittacks.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the Hajipur and Sitamarhi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 11 seers ; Madhubani 10 seers 2 chittacks.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th December 1899.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Penniseturn typhoi-eum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coroonra.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
					32 0
			17 8	17 8	30 0
0					
			20 0		24 0
			20 0		
			20 0	19 0	25 0
			22 0	16 8	28 0
			18 0	18 0	27 0
			22 8	22 8	34 0
			18 0	15 12	33 12
				18 0	

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*)			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	
...	...	...	10 4	10 0	13 0	
15 0	15 0	24 0	20 0	18 8	25 8	
14 0	12 0	14 8	18 0	17 0	25 0	
...	13 0	...	16 0	16 8	24 8	
12 0	...	16 0	17 0	15 8	23 0	
...	...	...	15 8	15 8	21 0	
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	19 0	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	
...	...	...	19 0	16 8	22 0	
...	...	...	17 10	16 6	21 8	
...	...	...	16 0	13 0	...	
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	22 0	
...	...	...	13 0	14 0	17 0	
...	...	...	17 1	Biri or kahi. 15 12	17 1	
...	...	...	11 0	Chhola. 13 0		
...	...	...	16 0	Biri. 16 0	16 0	
...	...	...	15 1	14 7	18 10	
...	...	...	15 0	14 8	18 0	
...	...	...	14 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 14 0	16 0	
...	...	...	16 14	15 3	27 0	
...	...	...	12 0	11 8	17 0	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th November 1899—(concluded).

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—*concluded.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	U 10 0	10 0	8 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	V 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	W 10 8	10 0	10 8	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.	26	
												BIHAR.		
20 0	18 0	26 0	14 0	12 0	...	X 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 7 0	3 7 6	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
...	...	26 0	11 0	11 0	...	Y 10 12	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28	
18 0	14 0	31 8	16 0	...	...	Z 10 0	10 0	10 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	Shahabad.	29	
15 4	15 0	26 0	12 12	11 0	...	a 10 12	11 0	10 8	Panga. 3 11 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
17 0	16 12	24 0	10 8	10 8	...	b 10 8	10 8	10 4	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Champaran.	31	
16 12	16 0	25 0	10 8	10 8	...	c 11 8	11 4	11 0	Crushed. 3 7 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
16 0	15 8	27 8	15 0	13 8	...	d 10 0	10 8	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Darbhanga.	33	
13 8	...	35 0	16 0	13 6	13 10	e 10 0	10 8	10 0	4 0 0	3 8 6	4 0 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
17 10	17 10	38 0	10 11	10 2	...	f 10 0	10 2	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Bhagalpur	35	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	g 10 8	10 8	10 8	Panga. 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	...	...	12 0	10 0	...	h 10 0	10 0	9 0	Karkatch. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	Malda.	37	
						10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0			
19 0	19 0	39 0	15 0	16 0	23 8	i 10 0	10 0	9 4	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
												ORISSA.		
...	...	...	17 1	15 12	19 11	j 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 8	k 11 8	11 8	11 8	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 2	l 13 4	13 4	13 4	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Puri.	41	
												CHOTA NAGPUR.		
15 0	15 0	26 0	13 4	13 4	...	9 0	9 8	8 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	4 8 6	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
18 0	...	24 0	8 0	8 0	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	Ranchi.	43	
14 10	14 1	30 12	11 4	11 4	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	Panga. ...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
17 0	17 0	...	10 0	9 0	...	m 10 8	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	Manbhum.	45	
20 0	20 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Begusarai 11 seers; Jamui 10½ seers.
f. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Banka 10 seers; Madhipura 9½ seers, Supaul 10 seers.
g. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
h. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt (karkatch or panga) is 10 seers per rupee.
i. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10½ seers; Godda 10 seers; Jamtara 11 seers; Pakaur 11 seers; Rajmahal 11 seers.
j. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
k. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
l. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 12½ seers per rupee.
m. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 2 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 1 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	Old 2 4 0 to 2 8 0 New. 1 14 0 to 2 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 2 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	2 0 0	2 4 3	2 2 6	2 5 0	2 6 6	2 10 6	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 10 0	3 11 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 14 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
7	Chittagong ...	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 9 0	2 0 0	2 3 6	1 13 0	2 7 0	2 10 0	1 14 6	1 13 0	2 1 6	1 14 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 5 0	5 11 4	5 11 6	2 10 6	2 13 9	3 1 3	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 8 0	2 4 6	2 3 6	1 9 6
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 8 0	3 8 10	3 5 3	2 4 0	2 10 7	2 2 6	2 5 9	3 0 10	2 6 9	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 6 0
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 3	2 5 6	2 8 6	2 2 9	4 2 0	3 14 0	3 3 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	5 0 0	5 6 6	3 7 6	3 3 7	3 10 3	2 1 6	3 7 6 to 5 6 6	3 7 6 to 5 6 6	3 5 0 to 4 11 0	...	2 13 3	2 8 0

CALCUTTA,
The 5th December 1899.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	2 0 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	3 2 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 6 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 4 0	2 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 9 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 0 0
1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 0	1 15 0	2 1 6	1 8 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 6	2 0 0	1 9 6	2 5 6	2 8 0	2 1 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 7 6	1 13 6
									Biri or kalai.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 5 6	2 2 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6 to 2 13 3	2 13 3 to 3 1 0	2 8 0

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR—CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
2 12 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 0
...	...	...	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 3 0	3 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 10 0	3 13 0	Black mustard. 4 8 0 to 4 12 0	Black mustard. 4 10 0 to 4 12 0	4 6
...	...	...	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 2 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	Rapeseed. 3 2 0 to 3 14 0	Rapeseed. 3 8 0 to 3 12 0	2 13 4 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	4 0
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 4 0	4 0
1 15 0	2 2 6	1 1 3	2 12 0	3 0 0	...	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 9 0	3 14 0	3
2 5 6	2 5 6	1 9 6	3 10 0	3 10 0	2 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 4 0	2 4 7	1 0 9	3 10 5	4 0 0	...	4 4 0	4 6 6	3 10 0	4 4 0	4 3 3	3
...	...	...	2 4 0	2 5 6	1 14 6	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4
...	...		5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	6 2 3	6 2 3	3 3

40 STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 4 0	4 4 0	4 1 0	4 14 0	5 6 0	5 10 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	5 10 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	6 12 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 2 0
...	...	...	5 2 0	5 4 0	4 12 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
3 14 0	4 10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	2 9 3	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 3 2	4 0 0	3 7 0	20 12 0	20 12 10	15 8 0	...	...	...
3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 6	5 12 0	5 12 0	4 12 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0 to 5 6 6	4 11 0 to 5 6 6	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	22 12 0	22 12 0	17 12 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
35 0 0	35 0 0	34 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 14 0
						Per 100 pieces—					
31 12 0	32 0 0	29 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhakhali.			Uncleaned hides, per piece—					
			8 8 0	7 8 0	5 12 0	0 12 0 to 2 8 0	0 14 0 to 2 6 0	0 12 0 to 2 4 0			
32 8 0 to 33 0 0	33 0 0	36 0 0	Pulta.			Cleaned hides, per piece—			...	...	...
			9 4 0	8 12 0	8 4 0	1 0 0 to 2 12 0	1 6 0 to 2 10 0	1 0 0 to 2 8 0			
53 0 0	53 0 0	52 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	35 0 0	34 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 6 0
36 0 0	36 0 0	42 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0 per maund.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	18 8 0 per maund.	18 8 0 per maund.	20 0 0 per maund.	...	...	...
29 0 0	29 0 0	27 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
30 7 6	30 7 6	30 7 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 0 0	36 6 6	33 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 0 0	29 0 0	35 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0 per maund.	0 8 11	0 8 11	0 8 11
27 13 0 to 34 0 0	27 13 0 to 34 0 0	26 13 0 to 32 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0 per piece.	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8

...n the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 30th November 1899.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0 Panga.	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
0 3 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0 Crushed.	3 4 0	2. Burdwan.
0 2 5	0 2 5	0 2 3 to 0 3 9	...	...	...	3 8 0 to 4 12 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	3 0 0 to 5 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3. Midnapore.
0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	..	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 3	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	7. Chittagong.
...	...	0 4 0	...	...	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 5 0	3 7 0	3 7 6	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11 6	5 11 6	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 7 0	3 8 0 Crushed.	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 6 6	5 0 0	0 5 9	0 6 0	0 6 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	10. Bhagalpur.
0 9 6	0 9 6	0 10 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 2 0 Panga.	4 2 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 26th November to 2nd December 1899.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Nov.	26th	138·7	8·3	30·027	70·4	82·3	20·7	61·6	66·3	0·593	63·8	81	W by N and calm	26	Nil	Chiefly clear, ⌓, =.
,,	27th	134·9	9·2	29·983	70·7	83·3	21·8	61·5	65·9	·576	63·0	79	WNW and calm	22	,,	Clear, ⌓.
,,	28th	136·9	8·9	30·004	70·7	82·7	19·7	63·0	65·5	·561	62·2	77	W and calm ...	36	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	29th	129·4	8·7	·046	68·0	81·3	23·0	58·3	62·0	·478	57·6	72	Calm and variable	14	,,	Clear, ⌓.
,,	30th	133·2	8·5	·058	68·0	81·0	23·3	57·7	62·8	·504	59·2	76	NNW and calm ...	27	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
Dec.	1st	133·4	6·7	·007	68·3	80·6	20·8	59·8	63·6	·528	60·4	78	WNW and calm...	32	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	2nd	135·9	8·8	29·989	68·5	80·8	21·4	59·4	63·7	·527	60·4	76	NW and calm ...	29	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·016
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	30·007
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	59·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	75·9
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	69·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71·1
The extreme variation of temperature	25·6
The maximum temperature	83·3
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	5
	%
The mean relative humidity	77
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 26th November to 2nd December 1899	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·01
The total fall from 1st January to 2nd December 1899	71·95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65·16

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, dew; =, fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 4th December 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of October 1899.

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.								Rainfall, 1899-1900.		Rainfall, 1898-99.		REMARKS.
								Long-term leases.	Season leases.						Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
									Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
ORISSA ...	Cuttack ...	Taldanda, 1st reach ...	1,342	841	240	18,231	17,766	14,016	4,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,295	18,311	8·65	55·51	12·30	57·98	Kulsai.
		Ditto. 2nd ,, ...	566	310																
		Machgaon	776	531	409	35,952	33,476	24,162	11,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,790	35,952	7·23 1·80	35·60 42·98	11·45 12·37	42·60 56·63	Balia. Jagatsingpur.
		Kendrapara	1,067	825	727	52,675	51,939	45,631	7,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,044	52,675	8·54 11·71	56·14 66·16	8·43 12·34	56·27 59·54	Kendupatna. Marshaghai.
		Gobri	373	48	31	3,749	3,739	3,531	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	3,751	9·70	53·22	11·40	69·52	Kendrapara.
		Do. Extension	648	82	74	3,457	3,640	3,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,458	8·49	50·52	15·33	60·04	Ichapur.
		Patamundi	885	259	177	14,525	14,716	13,250	1,476	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,476	14,726	9·74	57·51	8·40	65·51	Nurtang.
		High Level, Range I ...	608	459	207	22,866	22,219	21,567	1,287	.....	.....	.....	11	1,298	22,865	7·68	55·00	8·94	58·82	Janapur.
		Ditto, do. II ...	727	37	12	3,046	2,998	2,996	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	3,046	No gauge.				
		Jajpur Canal	700	105	93	10,823	10,619	9,013	1,717	.....	59	.....	15	1,791	10,804	13·58	52·46	7·57	56·33	Jajpur.
	Balasore ...	High Level, Range III ...	727	378	378	30,942	29,301	28,856	1,412	.....	144	.....	208	1,764	30,620	11·37	56·03	7·68	56·83	Akhoyapada.
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	196,266	190,404	168,480	29,291	.....	203	.....	234	29,728	196,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184,965	4,132	.....	389	.....	196	4,717	189,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Midnapore...	Midnapore	1,411	315·06	316·70	62,185	54,322	62,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,464	3·32	65·49	4·93	58·75	30 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	17·01	24·30	2,098	4,044	6,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,507	4·22	74·89	4·73	48·04	14 ,, ,,
	Howrah ...	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	131	1,395	1,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	64,414	59,761	70,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,153	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SONE ...	Shahabad ...	Western Main	4,342	2,829	194	19,150	20,172	12,886	5,301	.....	.....	.....	357	5,658	18,543	0·86	46·29	0·36	44·17	
		Buxar	1,226	811	808	84,853	84,904	66,285	11,467	54	*.....	.....	5,499	17,020	83,305					
		Arrah	2,000	1,770	1,767	159,082	172,933	121,090	20,594	861		.....	13,804	35,259	156,349	2·08	30·68	1·18	51·36	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	1,092	1,013	2,261	2,594	1,714	527	.....		.....	20	547	2,261					
		Patna				75,980	78,334	57,261	16,351	.....		.....	2,329	18,680	75,941	2·07	51·16	1·83	54·13	
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	341,926	358,937	259,235	54,240	915	.....	.....	22,009	77,164	336,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291,743	24,208	9,468	.....	.....	22,739	56,415	348,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	.....	602,606	609,102	496,083	83,531	915	203	.....	22,243	106,892	602,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	546,861	28,340	9,468	389	.....	22,935	61,132	607,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th December 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of October 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900.		Tollage, 1898-99.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda Canal System	741 8 9	6,695 10 6	1,251 3 10	15,404 10 1
Kendrapara ditto	5,681 1 3	37,201 0 4	8,319 8 9	45,407 1 8
High Level Canal, Range I	1,003 14 3	7,575 14 3	1,377 9 6	11,208 9 3
Ditto, „ II	205 10 6	1,711 14 9	226 0 6	1,794 2 6
Ditto, „ III	84 14 6	885 5 9	61 15 0	638 8 3
Jajpur Canal ...	18 11 9	242 9 6	30 14 6	114 8 0
Total Orissa Circle ...	7,735 13 0	54,312 7 1	11,267 4 1	74,567 7 9
South-Western Circle.				
Midnapore Canal ...	8,697 2 3	57,176 2 9	9,639 2 9	56,638 3 6
Hijili Tidal Canal ..	3,871 1 3	33,446 15 0	4,669 2 3	50,595 8 0
Total South-Western Circle ...	12,568 3 6	90,623 1 9	14,308 5 0	1,07,233 11 6
Sone Circle.				
Patna Canal System ...	4,877 15 3	28,870 7 3	3,882 11 9	22,169 2 0
Arrah ditto ...	2,545 3 3	17,996 15 6	4,158 8 9	28,662 6 6
Buxar ditto ...	1,640 1 9	9,385 1 6	789 10 3	5,721 13 0
Total Sone Circle ...	9,063 4 3	56,252 8 3	8,830 14 9	56,553 5 6
Grand Total ...	29,367 4 9	2,01,188 1 1	34,406 7 10	2,38,354 8 9

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1899-1900.						Tollage, 1898-99.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	1,613	324	6,077 13 0	44,636	2,884	46,345 3 0	5,736	39	4,478 2 3	26,778	2,499	20,260 2 5
Total Orissa Circle	1,613	324	6,077 13 0	44,636	2,884	46,345 3 0	5,736	39	4,478 2 3	26,778	2,499	20,260 2 5

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1899-1900.		Earnings, 1898-99.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	13,813 10 0	1,00,657 10 1	15,745 6 4	94,827 10 2
Midnapore Canal ...	8,697 2 3	57,176 2 9	9,639 2 9	56,638 3 6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	3,871 1 3	33,446 15 0	4,669 2 3	50,595 8 0
Sone Canals ...	9,063 4 3	56,252 8 3	8,830 14 9	56,553 5 6
Total ...	35,445 1 9	2,47,533 4 1	38,884 10 1	2,58,614 11 2

Calcutta,
The 5th December 1899.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Description of Goods.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.		Explanation of fluctuation by the Traffic Manager.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—									
1. Saltpetre	782	2,343	220	465	.....	.....	562	1,878	
2. Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
XXII—Silk, raw—									
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Indian	5	23	1	11	.....	.....	4	12	
XXIII.—Silk Piece-goods—									
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
XXIV.—Spices—									
1. Betel-nuts	70	489	82	580	12	91	.....	.....	
2. Pepper	21	199	13	128	.....	.....	8	71	
3. Ginger	14	110	4	21	.....	.....	10	89	
4. Chillies	69	485	57	305	.....	.....	12	180	
5. Cardamoms	5	38	1	3	.....	.....	4	35	
6. Others	117	901	150	854	33	.....	.....	47	
XXV.—Stone and lime	1,023	2,177	717	1,047	.....	.....	306	1,130	
XXVI.—Sugar—									
1. Refined or crystalised, including sugarcandy.	1,458	8,703	744	3,242	.....	.....	714	5,461	Less demand up-country and heavy rain.
2. Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggree or gur and other saccharine produce.	1,451	5,319	1,199	4,725	.....	.....	252	594	
XXVII.—Tea—									
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Indian	1	8	1	7	.....	.....	.....	1	
XXVIII.—Timber—									
1. Logs, &c.	168	463	1,925	1,213	1,757	751	.....	.....	
2. Poles	99	240	94	104	.....	.....	5	136	Export from Government forests.
XXIX.—Tobacco—									
1. Unmanufactured ...	2,989	22,060	2,505	19,936	.....	.....	484	2,124	
2. Manufactured	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stoppage of traffic owing to breaches in the line.
(a) Cigars	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	
(b) Other sorts ...	9	63	20	121	11	58	.....	.....	
XXX.—Wool, raw	4	26	1	7	.....	.....	3	19	
XXXI.—Wool, manufactured—									
1. 2. Piece-goods { European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Piece-goods { Indian ...	17	97	8	73	.....	.....	9	24	
3. Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
XXXII.—All other articles of merchandise—									
1. Indigo-seed	66	371	26	118	.....	.....	46	253	
2. Fire-wood	300	468	847	1,272	547	804	.....	.....	
3. Others not specified above.	2,427	9,559	2,446	8,728	19	.....	.....	831	
Total ...	69,040	2,62,235	62,711	2,34,588	11,422	35,618	17,751	63,265	

A. H. Middleton,
Auditor of Accounts.

Gorakpur,
The 14th November 1899.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried during the month of September 1899 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

ARTICLES.	1899.		1898.		Total, 1899.	Total, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
I.—Coal and coke carried for the public and foreign railways.	14,705	51,567	11,501	36,569	66,272	48,070	18,202	.....
II.—Cotton, raw	5	480	.....	683	485	683	.....	198
III.—Cotton, manufactured—								
1. Twist and yarn, European ...	12	66	9	60	78	69	9	.....
2. Ditto, Indian ...	99	1,129	77	458	1,228	535	693	.....
3. Piece-goods, European ...	220	33	113	32	253	145	108	.....
4. Ditto, Indian	74	188	24	141	262	165	97	.....
IV.—Drugs and chemicals—								
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.	1	1	1	2	2	3	.....	1
2. Non-intoxicating—								
(a) Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Others	5	14	3	3	19	6	13	.....
V.—Dyes and Tans—								
1. Indigo	1	1	2	1	2	3	.....	1
2. Myrabolams	117	18	473	54	135	336	.....	201
3. Cutch	8	4	1	2	12	3	9	.....
4. Turmeric	22	34	36	3	56	38	18	.....
5. Alizarine and aniline dyes ...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
6. Al (morinda citrifolia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Others	11	45	8	2	56	10	46	.....
VI.—Grain and Pulse—								
1. Wheat	3,220	106	1,311	212	3,326	1,523	1,873	.....
2. Rice in the husk	35	35	1	1	70	2	68	.....
3. Rice not in the husk	6,051	844	4,042	363	6,895	4,405	2,490	.....
4. Jowar and bajra	239	208	66	1	446	67	379	.....
5. Gram and pulse	4,531	174	1,015	388	4,725	1,403	3,322	.....
6. Others	23	112	3	1	133	4	131	.....
VII.—Hides and skins—								
1. Hides of cattle—								
(a) Dressed or tanned ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Raw	124	320	43	124	453	167	286	.....
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—								
(a) Dressed or tanned ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Raw	4	15	1	3	19	4	15	.....
VIII.—Horns	19	8	8	4	27	12	15	.....
IX.—Hemp and other fibres	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
X.—Jute—								
1. Raw	1	.....	8	.....	1	8	.....	7
2. Gunny-bags and cloth	190	40	135	82	230	217	22	.....
XI.—Lac—								
1. Stick	70	628	16	333	698	349	349	.....
2. Shell	2	165	1	55	167	56	111	.....
XII.—Leather, manufactured	10	6	3	1	16	4	12	.....
XIII.—Liquors—								
1. Ale and beer	13	40	5	28	50	33	17	.....
2. Spirit of all kinds, including country spirit.	11	3	2	2	14	4	10	.....
3. Wines	10	3	5	1	13	6	7	.....
4. All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquors, other than ale and beer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XIV.—Metals—								
1. Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Brass ,, ...	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....
3. Copper, wrought	1	14	1	1	15	2	13	.....
4. Brass ,, ...	9	15	2	9	24	11	13	.....
5. Iron and steel—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) Cast	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
(b) Unwrought	2	410	.....	.....	412	.....	412	.....
(c) Wrought	94	41	.....	.....	135	.....	135	.....
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel.	132	42	88	131	174	219	.....	45
6. Others	13	22	13	17	35	30	5	.....
XV.—Oils—								
1. Kerosine	272	50	322	82	322	404	.....	82
2. Castor	7	8	1	3	15	4	11	.....
3. Cocoanut ,, ...	9	1	4	1	10	5	5	.....
4. Mustard and rape	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
5. Others	37	2	24	6	39	30	9	.....
XVI.—Oil-seeds—								
1. Linseed	368	80	615	18	448	633	.....	185
2. Rape and mustard	40	53	22	42	93	64	29	.....
3. Til or jinjili	172	202	52	159	404	211	253	.....
4. Poppy	14	1	7	1	15	8	7	.....
5. Earthnuts	.....	1	.....	5	1	5	.....	4
6. Castor	1	32	8	10	33	18	15	.....
7. Others	270	324	14	184	603	198	405	.....
XVII.—Opium	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
XVIII.—Paper and pasteboard	10	3	21	1	13	22	.....	9
XIX.—Provisions—								
1. Ghee	28	83	22	47	111	69	42	.....
2. Dried fruits and nuts	16	64	55	33	80	88	.....	8
3. Others	128	120	91	53	248	144	104	.....

ARTICLES.	1899.		1898.		Total, 1899.	Total, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
XX.—Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the public and foreign railways—								
1. Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	1	12	3	1	15	.....	14
2. Carriages and trucks and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates.	35	.....	14	.....	35	14	21	.....
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
(c) Other sorts	451	5,703	194	1,668	6,154	1,862	4,292	.....
XXI.—Salt	717	428	728	173	1,145	901	244	.....
XXII.—Saltpetre, &c.—								
1. Saltpetre	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	2
2. Other saline substances ...	10	3	2	3	13	5	8	.....
XXIII.—Silk, raw—								
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian	3	3	4	1	6	5	1	.....
XXIV.—Silk piece-goods—								
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
XXV.—Spices—								
1. Betel-nuts	75	7	30	4	82	34	48	.....
2. Pepper	8	1	3	1	9	4	5	.....
3. Ginger	2	1	2	2	3	4	.....	1
4. Chillies	13	14	19	1	26	20	6	.....
5. Cardamoms	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
6. Others	125	10	28	7	135	35	100	.....
XXVI.—Stone and lime	400	929	42	1,473	1,329	1,515	.....	186
XXVII.—Sugar—								
1. Refined or crystalized, including susarcandy.	76	55	60	23	131	83	48	.....
2. Unrefined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) Sugar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Gur, rab, molasses, jaggery and other crude saccharine produce.	115	25	112	18	140	130	10	.....
XXVIII.—Tea—								
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian	4	29	1	28	33	29	4	.....
XXIX.—Timber	818	82	269	724	900	993	.....	93
XXX.—Tobacco—								
1. Unmanufactured	149	25	82	37	174	119	55	.....
2. Manufactured—								
(a) Cigars	1	1	1	1	2	2	.....	.....
(b) Other sorts	8	11	6	5	19	11	8	.....
XXXI.—Wool—								
(a) Raw	1	1	1	1	2	2	.....	.....
(b) Manufactured—								
I.—Carpets and rugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
II.—Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III.— Ditto, Indian	10	3	3	7	13	10	3	.....
IV.—Other sorts of manufactures.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXII.—All other articles of merchandise—								
1. Firewood	726	259	146	1	985	147	838	.....
2. Bamboos	62	93	33	35	155	68	87	.....
3. Mowha	626	126	542	97	752	639	113	.....
4. Others	998	413	423	256	1,411	679	732	.....
Total ...	36,989	66,188	23,034	44,987	103,177	68,021	36,390	1,234
Net increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,056	

NAGPUR, *the 22nd November 1899.*

A. GRANT,
Deputy Auditor.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 25th November 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	244,260	1,15,400 0 0	10,99,370 0	2,42,610 0 0	40,240 0 0	3,98,250 0 0	35,500	46,300	81,8
Or per mile of railway	293	138 0 0	1,318 0	291 0 0	31 0 0	*469 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year†	4,022,906	16,97,761 0 0	2,17,75,505 0	45,98,881 0 0	3,45,043 0 0	65,41,085 0 0	717,520	877,020	1,594,5
Total for 21 weeks ...	4,267,166	20,13,171 0 0	2,28,74,875 0	48,41,491 0 0	3,85,283 0 0	72,39,335 0 0	753,020	923,320	1,...
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	249,264	1,37,637 0 0	10,47,634 0	2,06,498 0 0	54,664 0 0	3,98,799 0 0	36,010	36,845	72,8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	303	167 0 0	1,272 0	250 0 0	51 0 0	468 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,954,727	18,07,950 0 0	2,10,36,751 0	4,266,044 0 0	4,05,388 0 0	64,79,362 0 0	724,461	824,510	1,548,9

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 7th October 1899.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 25th November 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,830	9,080 0 0	42,440 0	4,260 0 0	100 0 0	13,440 0 0	2,375	2,064	4,4
Or per mile of railway	312	106 0 0	493 0	49 0 0	1 0 0	156 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 20 weeks of half-year*	4,71,502	1,51,076 0 0	8,41,516 0	79,842 0 0	4,765 0 0	2,35,683 0 0	50,638	34,697	85,3
Total for 21 weeks ...	4,98,332	1,60,156 0 0	8,83,956 0	84,102 0 0	4,865 0 0	2,49,123 0 0	53,033	36,761	89,7
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,607	9,782 0 0	72,957 0	7,271 0 0	460 0 0	17,513 0 0	2,430	1,980	4,4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	344	114 0 0	848 0	85 0 0	5 0 0	204 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,88,971	1,51,607 0 0	7,59,385 0	70,412 0 0	4,259 0 0	2,26,278 0 0	50,791	46,303	97,0

* Audited up to 7th October 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 25th November 1899 on 54 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	6,380	1,200 0 0	13,630 0	970 0 0	10 0 0	2,240 0 0	714	210	9
Or per mile of railway	118	23 0 0	252 0	18 0 0	.....	41 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 20 weeks of half-year*	75,884	17,292 0 0	1,13,445 0	6,220 0 0	125 0 0	23,637 0 0	13,709	9,609	23,3
Total for 21 weeks ...	82,264	18,552 0 0	1,27,075 0	7,190 0 0	135 0 0	25,877 0 0	13,423	9,819	23,2
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,863	671 0 0	10,301 0	410 0 0	3 0 0	1,084 0 0	253	209	4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	37	29 0 0	312 0	13 0 0	.....	33 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	9,238	2,151 0 0	33,962 0	1,497 0 0	3 0 0	3,651 0 0	887	1,951	1,8

* Audited up to 7th October 1899.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 25th November 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,650	520 0 0	8,030 0	430 0 0	40 0 0	990 0 0	180	600	780
Or per mile of railway	67	21 0 0	324 0	17 0 0	2 0 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year*	30,628	9,070 0 0	1,54,969 0	8,617 0 0	861 0 0	18,548 0 0	4,180	12,853	17,033
Total for 21 weeks ...	32,278	9,590 0 0	1,62,999 0	9,047 0 0	901 0 0	19,538 0 0	4,360	13,453	17,813
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Audited up to 7th October 1899.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 25th November 1899 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,976	1,210 0 0	11,000 0	2,070 0 0	50 0 0	3,330 0 0	330	750	1,080
Or per mile of railway	90	37 0 0	350 0	62 0 0	.....	†99 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year†	41,933	14,594 0 0	1,73,256 0	15,841 0 0	2,176 0 0	32,611 0 0	6,800	16,757	23,557
Total for 21 weeks ...	44,903	15,804 0 0	1,84,856 0	17,911 0 0	2,226 0 0	35,941 0 0	7,130	17,507	24,637
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,695	665 0 0	6,631 0	1,538 0 0	173 0 0	2,376 0 0	182	600	782
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	77	30 0 0	300 0	69 0 0	1 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	26,015	9,318 0 0	1,38,496 0	14,591 0 0	2,284 0 0	26,193 0 0	3,236	11,285	14,521

* Excluding coaching ferry.
† Audited up to 7th October 1899.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 18th November 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	34,288	16,443 0 0	78,171 0	8,208 0 0	212 0 0	24,863 0 0	4,404	4,825	9,229
Or per mile of railway	234	†126 0 0	562 0	59 0 0	2 0 0	187 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year*	606,840	2,37,852 0 0	17,16,100 0	1,58,790 0 0	17,397 0 0	4,44,399 0 0	87,331	76,136	163,467
Total for 20 weeks ...	641,128	2,54,295 0 0	17,94,271 0	1,96,998 0 0	17,609 0 0	4,68,902 0 0	91,735	80,961	172,696
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,934	13,767 0 0	75,208 0	7,380 0 0	45 0 0	21,192 0 0	4,182	2,764	6,946
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	271	110 0 0	602 0	59 0 0	1 0 0	170 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	645,471	2,33,441 0 0	15,69,534 0	1,15,168 0 0	6,400 0 0	3,58,009 0 0	82,826	67,778	150,604

* Audited up to 7th October 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 25th November 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	152,180	(a)65,030	5,92,070	(b)79,710	18,000	(b)1,62,740	27,001	(c)28,350	55,351
Or per mile of railway	140·26	59·94	545·69	73·46	16·59	149·99	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20½ weeks of half-year (d)	2,605,236	9,84,784	1,13,00,966	12,77,161	2,77,635	25,39,580	521,856	542,154	1,064,010
Total for 21½ weeks ...	2,757,416	10,49,814	1,18,93,036	13,56,871	2,95,635	27,02,320	548,857	570,504	1,119,361
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	151,362	68,304	5,76,924	51,011	17,519	1,36,834	24,521	(e)19,594	44,115
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	163·63	73·84	407·49	55·15	18·94	147·93	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,288,789	8,53,002	86,01,851	10,50,418	2,63,413	21,66,833	459,057	446,241	905,298

(a) The decrease is due to stoppage of *melá* at Sonepur owing to plague.
(b) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(c) Includes 3,148 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) ,, audited figures up to week ending 14th October 1899.
(e) ,, 1,230 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 25th November 1899 on 18 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	866	447	16,191	654	8	1,109	145	107	252
Or per mile of railway	48·11	24·83	899·50	36·33	0·45	61·61	.....	.....	...
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year	2,514	740	46,061	1,340	28	2,108	648	468	1,116
Total for 5½ weeks ...	3,380	1,187	62,192	1,994	36	3,217	793	575	1,368
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on ... miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st October 1899 on 377 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 11 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,843	13,524 0 0	2,15,860 0	13,454 0 0	327 0 0	27,305 0 0	3,123	6,965	10,088
Or per mile of railway	52·63	35·87	556·34	34·68	0·84	71·39	8·28	17·95	26·23
For previous 15 weeks of half-year(a)	328,224	1,94,576 0 0	36,44,934 0	1,97,949 0 0	10,278 0 0	4,02,803 0 0	50,502	115,490	165,992
Total for 16 weeks ...	348,067	2,08,100 0 0	38,60,794 0	2,11,403 0 0	10,605 0 0	4,30,108 0 0	53,625	122,455	176,080
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,148	12,592 0 0	2,67,770 0	12,232 0 0	255 0 0	25,079 0 0	2,793	7,180	9,973
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	67·42	44·34	913·89	41·75	0·87	86·96	9·83	24·51	34·34
Total to corresponding date of previous year	360,244	1,63,527 0 0	40,44,204 0	1,83,073 0 0	9,875 0 0	3,56,475 0 0	44,511	83,593	128,104

(a) Includes audited figures for week ending 9th September 1899.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 21st October 1899.			Receipts for week ending 22nd October 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 21st October 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 22nd October 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked. pr week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked. pr week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
388	27,805	71·39	293	25,079	86·96	388	8,14,091	.....	293	6,95,491	.....	1,18,690	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th October 1899 on 377 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and 11 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	24,294	15,376 0 0	2,11,078 0	14,102 0 0	1,727 0 0	31,205 0 0	3,090	7,135	10,225
Per mile of railway	64·44	40·79	544·02	36·35	4·45	81·59	8·20	18·39	26·59
Per previous 16 weeks of half-year(a)...	348,285	2,07,948 0 0	38,71,253 0	2,11,393 0 0	10,582 0 0	4,29,923 0 0	53,647	122,117	175,764
Total for 17 weeks ...	372,579	2,23,324 0 0	40,82,331 0	2,25,495 0 0	12,309 0 0	4,61,128 0 0	56,737	129,252	185,989
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,514	11,673 0 0	2,62,487 0	12,768 0 0	1,287 0 0	25,668 0 0	2,598	6,831	9,429
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	61·67	41·10	895·86	43·37	4·39	88·86	9·15	23·31	32·46
Total to corresponding date of previous year	317,758	1,75,201 0 0	43,06,691 0	1,95,780 0 0	11,162 0 0	3,82,143 0 0	47,109	90,424	1,37,533

(a) Includes audited figures for week ending 16th September 1899.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 28th October 1899.			Receipts for week ending 29th October 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 28th October 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 29th October 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked pr week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked. pr week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
388	31,205	81·39	293	25,068	88·86	388	8,45,111	...	293	7,21,069	...	1,24,042	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 4th November 1899 on 377 miles open for all descriptions of traffic and an additional 11 miles for goods and parcels traffic.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,404	15,191 0 0	2,11,709 0	15,238 0 0	427 0 0	30,856 0 0	3,759	7,966	10,725
Per mile of railway	62·32	40·29	545·64	39·27	1·10	80·06	7·32	20·53	27·85
Per previous 17 weeks of half-year*	373,030	2,24,608 0 0	40,84,047 0	2,25,604 0 0	12,222 0 0	4,61,834 0 0	56,762	129,891	186,653
Total for 18 weeks ...	396,524	2,39,199 0 0	42,95,756 0	2,40,842 0 0	12,649 0 0	4,92,690 0 0	59,521	137,857	197,378
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,591	14,044 0 0	2,59,524 0	12,244 0 0	328 0 0	26,616 0 0	2,668	7,462	10,130
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	79·55	49·45	885·75	41·79	1·12	92·36	9·39	25·47	34·86
Total to corresponding date of previous year	340,349	1,89,244 0 0	45,66,275 0	2,08,024 0 0	11,491 0 0	4,08,759 0 0	49,777	97,886	147,663

* Includes audited figures for week ending 23rd September 1899 for Chittagong Section only.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 4th November 1899.			Receipts for week ending 5th November 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 4th November 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 5th November 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
388	30,856	80·66	293	26,616	92·36	388	8,76,673	...	293	7,47,685	...	1,28,988	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th November 1899 on 377 miles open for all descriptions of traffi and a additional 20 miles for goods and parcels traffic.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	29,259	17,577 0 0	2,09,112 0	15,572 0 0	297 0 0	33,446 0 0	3,113	8,220	11,333
Or per mile of railway	77·61	46·62	554·81	39·85	0·76	87·21	8·26	21·02	29·28
For previous 18 weeks of half-year†	397,036	2,39,466 0 0	42,95,671 0	2,40,973 0 0	12,706 0 0	4,93,145 0 0	59,525	1,37,963	1,97,488
Total for 19 weeks ...	426,295	2,57,043 0 0	45,04,783 0	2,56,545 0 0	13,003 0 0	5,26,591 0 0	62,638	1,46,183	2,08,821
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,309	13,751 0 0	2,17,417 0	11,550 0 0	350 0 0	25,651 0 0	2,786	7,149	9,935
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	8,297	48·42	722·32	38·37	1·16	87·95	9·81	23·76	33·56
Total to corresponding date of previous year	363,658	2,02,995 0 0	47,83,632 0	2,19,574 0 0	11,840 0 0	4,34,409 0 0	52,563	1,05,035	1,57,598

* 8½ miles (Behara to Damchara) opened from 10th November 1899.
† Includes audited figures for week ending 30th September 1899 for Chittagong Section only.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 11th November 1899.			Receipts for week ending 12th November 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 11th November 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 12th November 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
391	33,445	87·21	305	25,651	87·95	391	9,10,574	...	305	7,73,336	...	1,37,238	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(Combined.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th November 1899 on 377 miles open for all descriptions of traffic an and additional 20 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	29,083	17,844 0 0	2,20,568 0	15,541 0 0	354 0 0	33,739 0 0	3,099	8,013	11,112
Or per mile of railway	77·14	47·33	585·59	39·15	0·89	87·37	8·22	20·18	28·40
For previous 19 weeks of half-year*	4,27,910	2,58,772 0 0	45,46,064 0	2,58,673 0 0	12,998 0 0	5,30,443 0 0	63,134	146,695	2,09,829
Total for 19 weeks ...	4,56,993	2,76,616 0 0	47,66,632 0	2,74,214 0 0	13,352 0 0	5,64,182 0 0	66,233	154,618	2,20,851
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	24,865	15,849 0 0	2,21,386 0	10,758 0 0	312 0 0	26,919 0 0	2,884	6,871	9,755
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	87·55	55·81	725·86	35·27	1·02	92·10	10·16	23·53	32·69
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,58,523	2,18,845 0 0	50,05,015 0	2,30,332 0 0	12,152 0 0	4,61,329 0 0	55,447	111,906	1,67,353

* Includes audited figures up to week ending 7th October 1899.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 18th November 1899.			Receipts for week ending 19th November 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 18th November 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 19th November 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
397	33,739	87·37	305	26,919	92·10	397	9,48,164	...	305	8,00,255	...	1,47,909	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 25th November 1899	17,775	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	17,190	0	0
Increase	585	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 25th November 1899	348	8	6
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	337	0	11
Increase	11	7	7
Receipts from 1st July to 25th November 1899	2,54,331	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	3,13,165	0	0
Decrease	58,834	0	0

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
LIBERALITY of Rao Jagendra Narayan Roy of Lalgola ...	2449
Resolution on the Board's Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1898-99	2450
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 11th December 1899	2459
Stocks of rice in and around Calcutta	2463
Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal for the month of November 1899	2464
Table of Rainfall recorded at stations in Bengal in November 1899	2466
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 3rd to 9th December 1899 ...	2474
ABSTRACT of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of November 1899	2475
Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of October 1899	2476
Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Brahmaputra for the month of October 1899	2479
Circular and Eastern Canals for the weeks ending Saturday, the 2nd to 9th December 1899	2480
East Indian Railway for the month of October 1899 ...	2481
Bengal and North-Western Railway for the month of August 1899	2483
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	2485

LIBERALITY OF RAO JAGENDRA NARAYAN ROY, OF LALGOLA.

No. 5397M., dated Calcutta, the 9th December 1899.

From—R. SHEEPSHANKS, Esq., Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. G.—74Mis., dated the 28th September 1899, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of Notification No. 5220M., dated the 5th December 1899, vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments the endowment created by Rao Jagendra Narayan Roy of Lalgola, in the district of Murshidabad, for the maintenance of a hall constructed and a tank excavated for the use of the public.

2. I am to request that you will be so good as to convey to Rao Jagendra Narayan Roy an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks for the liberality and public spirit displayed by him in creating the endowment.

3. This letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

RESOLUTION ON THE BOARD'S REPORT ON WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES IN THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR 1898-99.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 4414.

READ—

Report of the Board of Revenue on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for the year 1898-99.

THE Board's report was received by Government punctually on the due date (30th August).

The total number of estates of all descriptions under the management of the Board during the year 1898-99 was 135 as compared with 141 in the preceding year, there being a decrease of four in the number of Wards' estates and two in that of Attached estates and others. This total was made up of 67 Wards' estates, 59 estates managed under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, 6 Trust and 3 attached estates. Nine Wards' estates and five Attached estates and encumbered estates were under management for a portion of the year only.

2. *Revenue and cesses due to Government.*—The arrear demand from the estates under the management of the Board of Rs. 1,63,745, with the current demand of Rs. 55,42,104, made up a total of Rs. 57,05,849. Of this, Rs. 56,40,085 were paid, and Rs. 64,292 remained outstanding, the balance of Rs. 1,472 being remitted. Arrears of revenue and cesses, amounting to Rs. 18,260, were due from the Patkum Indigo and Trading Company, which holds the greater portion of the Patkum Encumbered Estate under an *ijara* lease. Steps are being taken for the collection of this sum. A similar state of things obtains in the Barabhum Estate, leased to Messrs. Watson and Company and assigned by them to a Sub-lessee, who has failed to pay the cesses demanded from him. The remaining principal defaulters were Sridharpur (Rs. 18,133), the estate of Fazl Ali Khan (Rs. 7,566), Mohula (Rs. 7,385), Nawada (Rs. 3,082 , Hardi, and Paigumbarpur. In all of these steps have been taken by the Board to hasten the payment of the arrears.

3. *Rent and cesses due to superior landlords.*—The current demand of rent and cesses due to superior landlords amounted to Rs. 3,66,110, which, with the arrear demand of Rs. 1,57,373 made a total of Rs. 5,23,483, for payment. Of this Rs. 4,30,885 were paid and Rs. 7,065 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 85,533. The payments amounted to 117·6 per cent. of the current and 82·3 per cent. of the gross demand as against 96·4 and 72·5 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. More than two-thirds of the balance were due from six estates only—the Sridharpur Estate in Jessore (Rs. 38,458), the Satkhira Estate in Khulna (Rs. 8,232), the Biru Estate in Ranchi (Rs. 7,158), the Burdwan Raj (Rs. 6,676), the Kathamdiri Estate in Hazaribagh (Rs. 3,0 8) and the Paigambarpur Estate in Darbhanga (Rs. 2,375). Of the balance due by the Satkhira Estate, Rs. 2,635 were paid after the close of the year, Rs. 2,562 have been recommended for remission as not payable by the estate, the payment of Rs. 900 was withheld, as the ward's right and interest in the tenure is being disputed in the Civil Court, and the remainder (Rs. 2,135) was unpaid only because the landlords or their agents did not attend to receive payment. The balance in the Burdwan Raj was due to *panchayats* who refused to receive payment of rent in consequence of changes in their *personnel*, or whose names and addresses were unknown to the Raj authorities—an ignorance which an application to the District Magistrate ought surely to have dispelled. The balances due from the Sridharpur, Biru, Kathamdiri, and Paigambarpur Estates could not be paid for want of funds.

4. *Collection of rents and cesses.*—The progress made during the last five years in the collection of rent and cesses due to estates under the charge of the Board (and this is in many senses the most important duty of the management) is shown below:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.			Percentage of—		Remissions.	Balances.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Current collections on current demand.	Total collections on total demand.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	65,50,095	92,85,008	1,58,35,103	29,83,916	61,69,326	91,53,240	66·4	57·8	5,67,884	61,13,979
1895-96 ...	61,59,879	93,44,103	1,55,03,982	29,16,194	59,93,431	89,09,625	64·1	57·4	5,90,112	60,04,245
1896-97 ...	68,16,863	95,98,063	1,64,14,866	32,22,121	59,47,656	91,69,777	61·9	55·8	4,18,543	68,26,546
1897-98 ...	76,63,026	1,19,59,216	1,96,22,242	41,16,084	78,88,778	1,20,04,862	65·9	61·1	3,37,816	72,79,564
1898-99 ...	77,48,115	1,20,38,421	1,97,86,536	36,30,827	79,21,490	1,15,52,317	65·8	58·4	11,68,448	70,65,771

Comparing, however, total collections with the current demand (which, as stated in the Resolution of last year, is on the whole the best comparison) the results are as follows:—

Year.	Per cent.
1894-95	98·5
1895-96	95·3
1896-97	95·5
1897-98	100·3
1898-99	95·9

The increase in the arrear and current demands is chiefly attributable to the assumption of charge of the Lachmipur Estate in Bhagalpur. The total collections on the aggregate of these estates fell short of a year's rent, and, having regard to the generally favourable circumstances of the year, the Lieutenant-Governor is constrained to say, were not altogether satisfactory. The percentage of current collections on the current demand for all estates was 65·8, and for estates in charge throughout the year 66·0. The success in rent collection varied. In the Presidency Division the results were excellent. The collections were worst in the Rajshahi Division, where only 51·9 per cent. of the current demand was realised in estates under management for the entire year, and only 13·7 per cent. in estates under management for a part of the year. The collections in Rangpur were particularly bad. The Collector says that the selling price of grain was low, and consequently the raiyats had little ready money; the Commissioner says that the management was bad. The Lieutenant Governor has been much struck. The due collection of the rents is the very first duty of the District Officer and his manager. If these things happen in the green tree, what shall happen in the dry? If a manager fails in a good year, what will he do in a bad one? Unless there is reason to suspect that rents are too high, the punctual payment of rents must be firmly insisted upon in seasons of average harvest. Weakness in this matter only leads to the gravest injury of the tenants themselves. Accumulated claims for arrears come upon them in seasons when they cannot pay, and they are embarrassed or ruined, or the estate loses those just dues, which the Court of Wards have it in trust to realise. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find that the Commissioners are not furnished in all cases with those periodical returns which enable them to discover when collections are behind-hand, to ascertain the reasons, and to correct looseness and weakness of work. It is not till after the agricultural year is over that they know how collections have gone on in the estates. Failures it is then too late to remedy. A closer supervision is plainly necessary, and the Board will be separately addressed about the introduction of returns which will enable that supervision by the Commissioner to be prompt and effective.

The total remissions were Rs. 11,68,448, or nearly 10 per cent. of the current demand, a sum very much in excess of any previous year's total. This result followed from the orders which were issued in the Government Resolution

for 1895-96, and re-affirmed in that for 1897-98, directing the classification of the arrear balances with a view to the separation of amounts which are really due and realisable from sums in reality fictitious and hopelessly irrecoverable, and requesting that the accounts might be cleared of outstanding demands of the latter description. The Board obtained quarterly reports from the Commissioners showing the action taken to give effect to these orders in 1898-99; and though the Lieutenant-Governor finds that the progress made is still in some cases unsatisfactory, and desires that such reports may continue to be submitted to the Board, yet he is gratified to find that substantial improvement has been effected. The differentiation of the estate claims for arrears of rent is, of course, a difficult process; but it is a matter which must be patiently persevered in, year after year. Every year claims get barred, or tenants fail, and the rent-roll has to be purged of items, which it is useless to retain; and there is no part of the manager's duty, which gives him such light on the actual condition of the tenantry and the conduct of his subordinate staff. In the Burdwan Estate the unrealised balance due from the *khas* villages at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 8,49,593, including Rs. 25,935 barred by limitation. The corresponding figures last year were Rs. 8,98,832, and Rs. 80,062, and the Board do not consider the progress made in reducing the balances to be entirely satisfactory. In the Sridharpur Estate, in which large arrears were discovered for the first time during the year under report, the causes of which are stated by the Board, Rs. 3,99,469 were barred by limitation, and Rs. 66,579 are said to be under valid objection on the part of the tenants. It is desired that suitable steps be taken for the disposal of these arrears before the end of this year.

At the close of the year a total amount of Rs. 70,65,771 in all was due to the estates under management as compared with Rs. 72,79,564 in the previous year, the reduction being entirely due to the great increase in the amount remitted.

5. *Debts due by Estates.*—The estates which were under the Board's management for the entire year were indebted to a total amount at the commencement of the year of Rs. 1,18,50,502, while additional liabilities to the extent of Rs. 16,27,720 were ascertained to be due, or were newly incurred, during the year, making a total of Rs. 1,34,78,222. After deduction of the payments made amounting to Rs. 13,69,464, and allowing for reduction of Rs. 9,122 by compromise, a balance of Rs. 1,20,99,636 remained outstanding at the close of the year. The increase in comparison with the amount due at the close of 1897-98 (Rs. 1,17,40,672) was mainly due to the inclusion of the figures for the first time of the debts due by the estates of Lachmipur in Bhagalpur (Rs. 5,26,096) and Pandra (1st and 3rd kismuts) in Manbhum (Rs. 2,53,140), and to the non-payment of debts during the year by the Hardi Estate in Patna, and the Patkum and Barabhum Estates in Manbhum.

The most notable failures to reduce debt occurred in Bettiah, Nawada, Patkum, Barabhum, Katras, Biru, and Sridharpur, and the Lieutenant-Governor must confess his disappointment that in so many and in such important estates there was no progress whatever in the extrication from embarrassment. To the management of these properties he knows that the Board will give their special attention in the current year. The refusal of lessees to pay the rents due from them embarrassed the management of Patkum and Barabhum. In Bettiah 2½ lakhs of fresh debts were discovered during the year, and Rs. 1,60,525 were borrowed from the Bank of Bengal to pay the interest and reduction charges of the sterling loan. Consequently the balance of debts due increased by Rs. 85,000. The death of the manager of the Nawada Estate threw the office into confusion, and additional loans had to be taken. In Sridharpur Rs. 50,000 had to be borrowed, and the sale of out-lying property has been decided on in order to relieve the strain.

6. *Management charges and rates.*—During the year under report the management charges generally showed little variations from those in the previous year. In explanation of several cases of increase, it is reported that arrears of salary due in the previous year were paid in the one under report. It is desired that if possible arrangements may be made to obviate the necessity of such an explanation in future; for the prompt payment of salaries is a

necessary condition of good work. The cost of management in the estates under the charge of the Board as a whole, excluding the cost of construction and repairs of office buildings, amounted to 7 per cent. of the total current demand for rent and cesses as against 6·9 per cent. in 1897-98.

The expenditure to be covered by the management rate, levied under Act X of 1892, was Rs. 1,53,422, in addition to which there was a deficit of Rs. 33,934 at the close of 1897-98. The gross income of the estates under management was estimated at Rs. 1,20,12,520, and the demand on account of the general rate levied under Act X of 1892 at Rs. 1,67,378. The actual demand, however, amounted to Rs. 1,67,315, which was less than the expenditure to be met by Rs. 20,041. In addition to the current demand of Rs. 1,67,315 as above, the year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 60,240. Of the total of Rs. 2,27,555 thus recoverable, Rs. 2,04,987 were realised and Rs. 2,626 paid in advance, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,942, the greater portion of which has been recovered since the close of the year.

The rate for the professional audit of accounts of estates with annual rent and cess demands of Rs. 50,000 and upwards was fixed for the year under report at one anna per Rs 100 of the gross income of the Burdwan Raj, two annas for the Bettiah Estate, three annas for the Hatwa Estate, four annas for the Tikari Estate, and seven annas for the 18 other estates concerned. The estimated income and expenditure were Rs. 19,547 and Rs. 21,550, respectively, but the actuals were Rs. 19,720 and Rs. 17,664, and as there was a balance of Rs. 1,550 from the previous year, there remained a surplus of Rs. 3,606. The decrease in expenditure was due presumably to the audit of four estates not having been undertaken during the year.

With regard to collections, the amount to be recovered was Rs. 22,955, and Rs. 15,113 were actually collected. No explanation has been given of the cause of the arrears.

7. During the last five years the following amounts have been spent on the various descriptions of improvements :—

Year.	Subscriptions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensaries.	Maintenance in efficient condition of estates, buildings, and other immoveable property.	Improvement of land and property and benefit of ward.	Surveys and settlements.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898-99	71,028	61,463	2,98,774	2,05,662	1,52,325	7,89,252
1897-98	72,948	64,515	3,64,778	2,18,905	2,25,591	9,46,737
1896-97	62,941	44,790	3,89,093	1,78,152	1,13,114	7,78,090
1895-96	52,806	38,699	4,11,228	1,83,880	1,69,240	8,55,353
1894-95	50,217	58,564	1,68,808	1,43,208	1,64,705	5,65,502

Reasons have been given by the Board to account for most of the fluctuations in this as compared with the past year.

The following statement illustrates by Divisions the effect given during the year to the orders of Government, directing that (1) solvent estates under the charge of the Court of Wards should contribute 1 per cent. of the annual demand to education, and (2) at least 3 per cent. of the rental or such larger percentage on the surplus that remains after payment of Government revenue

and cost of management, &c., as the Board may determine, should be set aside for agricultural and sanitary improvements:—

Division.	One per cent. of the rental.	Three per cent. of the rental.	Expenditure on schools.	Expenditure on works of improvement.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	47,830	1,43,490	27,130	28,112
Presidency ...	1,923	5,769	2,397	2,928
Rajshahi	1,909	5,727	1,529	9,412
Dacca	1,565	4,695	545	4,718
Chittagong ...	2,812	8,436	746	4,523
Patna	21,925	65,775	20,716	85,711
Bhagalpur ...	3,493	10,479	3,060	11,654
Orissa	2,540	7,620	3,834	25,269
Chota Nagpur ...	927	2,781	1,030	9,629
Total ...	84,924	2,54,772	60,987	1,81,956

It is understood that in all the cases referred to the estates in question were not deterred by want of funds from incurring the full expenditure, and though there may probably be valid reasons in every instance to account for the full amount not having been spent on works of improvement, yet the Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied that the same can be said with regard to the short-coming, over 18 per cent. in the case of schools, and he trusts that the directions of Government will be more fully complied with in future.

8. *Survey and Settlement.*—The final reports on the survey and settlement of (1) the Burdwan Raj khas mahals, (2) the Monghyr portion of the Narhan Estate, and (3) the Tikari Estate and the Belkhara Mahal, which is partly owned by the Tikari Raj, have been received, and the orders of Government have been passed on the first two. Excluding the estates included in the general operations in Chittagong, Orissa, and North Bihar, there were four other estates under survey and settlement subject to the supervision of the Board.

In the Burdwan Raj the registers prescribed for the maintenance of records were opened, and a special establishment has been entertained to keep these records correct up to date. The number of mutations effected during the year was 951, covering an area of about 2,820 acres transferred. In the Sujamutha portion of the Burdwan Raj Estate, to which the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895, was extended in January 1897, the Manager has, in view of the records being defective in many particulars, been permitted to revise and maintain them by means of his local agency, pending the decision of the question of the maintenance of records in North Bihar and the amendment of the Act in connection therewith. In Maldwar mutations were not largely recorded on account of unwillingness on the part of the tenants to pay the fees. In the Dakhin Shahbazpur Estate, where the rules in regard to the maintenance of records were brought into operation in 1897-98, nothing was done during the year under report with regard to field-to-field enquiries, but they have since been commenced. Steps are being taken for the maintenance of records and maps in the Kanika and the Kujang Estates; and arrangements for the maintenance of records and maps in the Madhupur Estate in Cuttack are under the consideration of the Collector. This subject (which is now occupying the attention of Government) has been more fully treated in a previous Resolution on the report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

9. *Certificates.*—There was a large increase in the number of certificates filed during 1898-99 as compared with the previous year (7,246 and 4,914, respectively), the increase being chiefly in the Chittagong and Patna Divisions. In Noakhali and Chittagong coercive measures were necessary in a large number of cases in consequence of the withholding of payments by tenants on the excuse of low prices of food-grains. In the Patna Division the increase was chiefly in the Tikari, Mobarak Hossain's, Bettiah, and Sheohar Estates, but the

cause of this increase is not explained. In the last named estate, with a rent-roll of less than Rs. 50,000, as many as 949 certificates were filed. This is a very large number, and the explanation promised by the Commissioner should be submitted to Government. At the same time it is observed that the total collections in that estate were more than 100 per cent., and that the manager has considerably reduced the balances. In the Orissa Division no certificates were filed during the year. The number of cases disposed of was greater than in the previous year (6,530 as compared with 6,194); out of the total demand covered by the certificates filed, only 37·5 per cent. was realised as compared with 39·7 per cent. during the previous year.

10. *Civil Suits.*—Although the number of civil suits filed during the year decreased (from 3,903 to 3,536), there was an increase in the number of cases left undisposed of at the close of the year. The Board have drawn the special attention of the Commissioners to the remarks made by Government in the Resolution of last year regarding the prompt execution of decrees by managers of estates; but the results attained, though better than those of the previous year, are not satisfactory, as out of Rs. 3,25,212 decreed, a sum of only Rs. 1,91,061 was recovered. In Chittagong, decrees were obtained in 72 cases for an aggregate of Rs. 13,632, but only Rs. 733 were realised, a result ascribed by the Collector to the insolvency of the debtors. But if the debtors were really insolvent, the manager presumably should have known the fact before he sued them, and it should be impressed on the Collector that more discretion in future should be exercised.

11. *Condition of the tenantry.*—The estates under the Court of Wards' are scattered throughout the province, and the Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure that, generally speaking, the measure of prosperity enjoyed by the province as a whole was shared by the tenantry on those estates, and that the relations between the managing agency and the tenants were satisfactory. He congratulates the Board and the tenantry of the estates in their charge on the excellent prospects of the current year.

12. *Estates with a rent roll of Rs. 50,000 and upwards.*—As usual, a short account is given of the affairs of each estate with a rent-roll of half a lakh or upwards. The Burdwan Raj Estate continues to be successfully managed by Raja Ban Bihari Kapur The settlement of police service lands with the estate by Government continued, lands in 515 villages being settled with *patnidars* or others. The progress made in the settlement of holdings in the five *ghats* of the jungle mahals was not satisfactory, the total enhancement obtained up to the year of report being Rs. 1,166 only. The settlement of the ghatwali lands in Bankura still continues. As in the previous year, the progress made in the recovery of debts due to the estate was not rapid, and a balance of Rs. 89,431 remains unrealised out of a total demand of Rs. 1,28,819. As compared with the previous year, both receipts and disbursements show a decrease. The sum of Rs. 25,842 was spent on improvements as against Rs. 41,234 in the preceding year. The litigation on behalf of the estate was on the whole successful, but only 40·9 per cent. of the amount covered by civil and certificate decrees in favour of the estate was realised or remitted.

During the year under report the High Court have decreed both of the Sheohar appeals in favour of Maharani Janki Koer of Bettiah. The collections, and the management generally, were greatly hampered by the uncertainty engendered by the law-suits, and by the rumours of compromises which were current; and in order to meet the interest on the sterling loan, it was necessary to borrow Rs. 1,60,525 from the Bank of Bengal. Still, with the advantages of a well-attested rent-roll and some cessation of litigation, it should be fairly easy to restore a balance in the accounts of the estate, especially when the realisation of the Bhopatpur loan begins.

In the Hatwa Estate the collections were 96·5 of the current demand, a result inferior to that of the previous year, of which no satisfactory explanation has been given. The closing balance to the credit of the estate amounted to Rs. 9,41,299, and Rs. 10,02,591 were invested during the year in Government securities, of which and municipal debentures the estate now holds Rs. 38,75,485 in value. The cost of management (Rs. 79,737), excluding the commissions paid on collections in villages which are in lease, amounted to 7·2 per cent. on the current demand.

In the Tikari Estate 95·8 per cent. on the current demand was realised, in comparison with 95·5 per cent. in the previous year. The closing balance

of income over expenditure increased satisfactorily. The cost of management, which is 15·8 per cent. on the current demand, is high; though in explanation of this it appears that the greater part of the rent is derived from *khas* collections. An expenditure of Rs. 70,374 was incurred on works of improvement, including construction of wells, repairs to breaches in embankments, *gilandazi* or irrigation works, and an experimental home farm; but a large portion of that sum was really spent in the preceding year, the nominal expenditure of which was Rs. 20,604 only. Thus the nominal expenditure in the last three years has been Rs. 1,10,198, or an average of Rs. 36,733. It is desired that in future delays in obtaining the necessary sanction to this kind of expenditure may not arise to require explanation.

Kumar Hari Narayan Sing Deo succeeded to the Pachete Encumbered Estate in Manbhum on the death of his father Raja Nilmoni Sing Deo on 24th August 1898. The debts due by the estate at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 7,80,302, the amount reported last year being Rs. 5,80,963. Presumably new debts have been brought to light. In the Khagra Estate where the cost of management is under 9 per cent. the collections were fair, being 99·7 on the current demand, and much progress has been made in writing off irrecoverable demands, while nearly 4 per cent. on the current demand was spent on works of improvement. In the Narhan Estate in Darbhanga the cost of management increased from the already high rate of 15 per cent. (which was commented on last year) to 16·1 per cent. In spite of this collections deteriorated, little was spent on improvements, and arrears of rents increased. The only explanation advanced is that the attention of the staff was diverted during the year to the survey operations in progress; and this the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider entirely satisfactory. The attention of the Board is again desired to the management costs in this Estate. In the Syudpur Estate in Khulna the collections were 113·3 per cent. on the current demand as against 97·2 per cent. in 1897-98. The realisations on the Kanika Estate in Cuttack were satisfactory, amounting to 105·8 per cent. on the current demand; and Rs. 21,631, or 12 per cent., on the total collections was expended on works of improvement. The collections in the Maldwar Estate aggregated 101·1 per cent. on the current demand as against 95·1 per cent. in the preceding year; and the expenditure on works of improvement was Rs. 8,511, against Rs. 2,645 in the previous year. There are still, however, heavy arrears outstanding; and the same is true of the Satkhira Estate, in which the collections were good, amounting to 128·8 per cent. on the current demand. The debts due by this estate at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,82,610, only a very slight reduction having been made in the year.

The condition of the Sridharpur Estate was thoroughly unsound, and it has been decided to sell portions of the property. Its management will require the very careful attention of the Collector and Commissioner for some time to come. The collections in the Chittagong Estate of Rajkrishna Banerjea were very poor, owing to the results of the cyclone; and they were not good in the Shahabad Estate of Chandrakumar. Collections fell off in the Malighati Estate in Midnapore. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction the great improvement already made in the affairs of the Paigambarpur Estate, consequent on the alteration in the staff and system of management.

13. The most important of the eight estates which came under the control of the Court of Wards during the year was Lachmipur in Bhagalpur, charge of which was assumed on 12th October 1898, the proprietress of the estate, Rani Makum Kumari, the eldest widow of the late Thakur Lalit Narayan Deo, being declared under section 6 (*a*) of Act IX (B.C.) of 1879 to be incompetent to manage her property, and her adopted son, Protap Narain Deo, being also declared under section 6 (*b*) to be a minor. The estate consists of properties in the districts of Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas, the bulk of the property lying in the former district, the Collector of which has been appointed the Managing Collector. The rent and cess demands due to the estate are estimated at Rs. 2,19,218 and Rs. 4,417, respectively. The debts due by the estate are stated to amount to Rs. 4,69,962, for the liquidation of which it is proposed to pay Rs 82,180 a year from the surplus profits of the estate. The late Mr. F. Braidwood was Manager of the estate from 1892 until his death since the close of the year. Babu Umacharan Bose, the ex-Manager of the Banaili Raj and a retired Deputy Collector, has

been appointed tutor and guardian to the minor on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem.

The charge of the Deo Estate in Gaya was assumed by the Court of Wards on the 21st December 1898 on behalf of the minor Jagarnath Proshad Singh, who is seven years of age. It has an annual income of Rs. 79,959, and Mr. A. C. Wright, a Circle Officer of the Tikari Raj, has been appointed its Manager on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.

Of the estates released during the year, the largest was that of the Courjon property in Noakhali, which was restored to the proprietress on 1st April 1898, after being managed for a period of 13½ years. The rent-roll which stood at Rs. 59,841 at the time of the assumption of charge had risen to Rs. 62,894 by the date of the release of the property. Of the total demand of Rs. 16,75,437 during the management of the Court, 98·8 per cent. was collected and Rs. 61,063 were remitted on account of diluvion and the consequences of the stormwave of 1876. Debts to the extent of Rs. 1,37,741 were liquidated, and Rs. 20,000 were left outstanding at the date of release. The results were on the whole satisfactory.

14. *Encumbered Estates in Chota Nagpur.*—There were 59 estates managed under Act VI of 1876 during the year in comparison with 60 during 1897-98. The collections of rent and cesses due to them are shown below:—

District.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Remissions.	Balances.	Advance collections on account of the ensuing year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	60,475	1,41,192	1,35,273	95·8	16,989	49,405	39,481
Ranchi	83,157	94,623	85,789	90·6	8,031	83,960	385
Palamau	8,695	24,181	23,085	95·4	.....	9,791	.....
Manbhum	4,32,368	4,21,537	3,60,407	85·4	16,660	4,76,828	1
Singhbhum	1,25,306	94,976	1,01,105	106·5	20,288	98,889	5
Total for 1898-99 ...	7,10,001	7,76,509	7,05,659	90·8	61,968	7,18,883	39,872
Total for 1897-98 ...	5,76,680	6,94,680	6,46,612	93·0	27,288	5,97,460	32,095
Total for 1896-97 ...	4,64,463	6,43,382	5,72,554	88·8	53,928	4,81,160	26,261
Total for 1895-96 ...	3,96,785	5,99,313	4,85,420	80·9	36,021	4,74,657	32,962
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,13,958	3,96,274	3,77,228	95·1	15,662	3,17,342	34,501

The progress made in the repayment of the debts due by the estates is shown in the following statement:—

District.	Due at the commencement of the year.	Ascertained and incurred during the year.	Total.	Payments.	Reductions by compromise.	Balance due at the close of the year.	Total amount provided in the scheme for payment of debts, as shown in the Commissioner's annual report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	7,06,543	41,752	7,48,295	1,39,411	5,516	6,03,368	1,46,060
Ranchi	2,48,103	1,45,373	3,93,476	35,994	.....	3,57,482	26,700
Palamau	1,00,854	39,277	1,40,131	17,977	.....	1,22,154	15,145
Manbhum	13,19,242	3,06,276	16,25,518	90,953	1,071	15,33,494	1,27,325
Singhbhum	1,52,582	19,554	1,72,136	31,756	.....	1,40,380	30,148
Total for 1898-99 ...	25,27,324	5,52,232	30,79,556	3,16,091	6,587	27,56,878	3,45,378
Total for 1897-98 ...	21,45,802	7,05,357	28,51,159	2,18,263	1,04,262	25,28,634	3,12,550
Total for 1896-97 ...	21,98,189	2,54,488	24,52,677	1,57,969	6,320	22,88,388	2,29,262
Total for 1895-96 ...	12,90,139	11,41,047	24,31,186	1,57,313	34,950	22,38,923	1,63,187
Total for 1894-95 ...	11,53,068	3,42,478	14,95,546	1,66,618	39,616	12,89,312	1,63,341

Although the payments of the debts due by the estates fell short of the provisions made in the sanctioned schemes, the relative proportion rose from 69 per cent. in 1897-98 to 91 per cent. in the year of report. Explanations of the deficiencies have been furnished by the Commissioner, and, so far, are good; but the Board's report does not explain how $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of fresh debt were ascertained or incurred during the year. In the three estates which came under the operation of the Act during the year the debts amounted to less than three lakhs, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to have some further information as to the growth of the debt in the estates previously in the charge of the Court of Wards.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor is indebted to the Board and their subordinates for much excellent work in the Court of Wards. There are points in it which are open to criticism. The District Officers have given such prompt and gratifying attention to suggestions he made last year that he is confident that the further remarks he has now made will receive their practical consideration. There is no duty of all the many they have to discharge so full of interest and of lessons, or in which qualities equally of good sense and of good feeling can be more conspicuous or more useful.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 11th December 1899.

Burdwan.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Sugarcane and *rabi* crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14½	per rupee.
Kalna	14	
Katwa	16	
Raniganj	14	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* cultivation in progress. *Aman* being harvested. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather occasionally cloudy and seasonably cold at the latter part of the week. Harvesting of *aman* in full swing. Sugarcane doing well. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 16 seers per rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of winter rice and *rabi* crops very good. Harvesting of winter rice is progressing. Cattle-disease reported from Binpur and Garhbeta. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Contai	20	
Tamluk	14½	
Ghatal	16	

Hooghly.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* is going on. *Rabi* doing well. Common rice sells at 14 seers 6 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* crop going on. *Rabi* crop progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¼ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Harvesting of *aman* paddy and sowing of *rabi* crops proceeding. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	12	8	per rupee.
Barasat	17	8	
Basirhat	16	0	
Diamond Harbour	16	0	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* and *kulai* continues. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* and sowing of *rabi* continue. *Kalai* and mulberry doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Jangipur	15½	
Kandi	17½	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of early *aman* nearly finished and sowing of *rabi* crops over. Prospects good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice are as follows :—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	0	
Magura	17	0	
Narail	18	13	
Bangaon	17	0	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of early *aman* going on. Sowing of *rabi* crops almost over. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	17¾	per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	16	
Satkhira	...	...	...	15	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* continues. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Alipur Duars ·77. Weather seasonable but cloudy. Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy commenced. Transplantation of tobacco going on. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·02. Weather seasonable. *Hills—Haimanti* paddy, *bara marua*, and *kalai* are being harvested; wheat, barley, *phaphar*, *tori*, and potatoes are progressing. *Terai—Haimanti* paddy being harvested; sugarcane, mustard and potatoes are doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	12	per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	16	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 20 seers and at Kalimpong 24 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Kurigram ·09. Harvesting of winter rice and sowing of *rabi* crops in full swing. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Cutting of paddy and sowing of *rabi* going on. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 19½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather fine and cool. Prospects good. Prices unchanged.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Narainganj ·19. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of paddy going on. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·04, Kishorganj ·02. Weather cold. Prospects of crops excellent. Health of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 17 to 20 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather cold. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 14½ seers (old) and 16 seers (new) per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Brahmanbaria ·30. Weather fine and seasonable. *Aman* harvest in progress. *Rabi* and *boro* paddy being sown. Average price of common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Cattle-disease at Companiganj and Sandip continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of rice 16 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. Water and fodder sufficient. Sowing of *rabi* and reaping of *aman* continue. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of paddy in full progress. Poppy sowing nearly finished and crops coming up nicely. Mustard and gram are flowering. Condition of cattle fair. Water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 19 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of paddy going on. Poppy germinating. *Rabi* continues good. Common rice selling at 15½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. *Rabi* prospering. Paddy being reaped. Fodder and water abundant. Fifty-two cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram. Price of rice at Sadar 12 seers per rupee.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Paddy cutting almost finished. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Prices continue to fall. Common rice sells at 14 seers 14 chitaks and *makai* 15 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. *Rabi* and Poppy sowings nearly completed and germinating well. Prospects favourable. *Aghani* harvest well advanced. Prices unchanged.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Winter rice being harvested. *Rabi* crops promising well. Prices are—Common rice 14½ seers, wheat 14 seers, barley 17 seers, *makai* 16½ seers, gram 16½ seers, *rahar* 16½ seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Paddy harvesting in progress. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani and Sadar. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. ch.	
Sadar	14 4	per rupee.
Samastipur	15 0	
Madhubani	18 5	

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather cool. Winter rice being harvested. Sugarcane pressing continues. Prospects of all crops favourable. Poppy sowings finished. Plants will remain stunted without rain. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. ch.	
Monghyr	13 8	per rupee.
Begusarai	15 3	
Jamui	17 0	

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aghani* paddy, *kulai* and *kurthi* going on. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Fodder and water plentiful. No cattle-disease reported. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aghani* rice and transplantation of tobacco continue. *Rabi* sowings completed. Pressing of surgarcane begun. Cattle-disease reported from thana Raniganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	20	per rupee.
Kishanganj	16	
Araria	18	

Malda.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy going on. *Rabi* crops growing well. Coarse rice selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Rice harvest and pressing of sugarcane going on. Average price of rice 16 seers and of maize 20½ seers per rupee. Cattle-disease still in Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Guru sarad* being harvested. *Arhar* and sugarcane growing. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. ch.	
Cuttack	15 12	per rupee.
Jajpur	18 6	
Kendrapara	18 6	
Banki	17 9	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. *Sarad* harvesting and sugarcane pressing continue. *Rabi* crops in flower. Rice sells at 17⅝, 14 and 18 seers per rupee in the interior, Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Basudevpur Circle. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice, pressing of sugarcane, and gathering of *rasi* and *birhi* in progress. Prospects of *rabi* sown after the rain in middle of October not good. Rain wanted. Rice selling at 18 seers per rupee in Angul and 9 seers in the Khondmals. Cattle-disease reported from the interior.

Puri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Laghu* being harvested. *Bara sarad* ripening. *Kulthi*, winter *mandia*, *arhar*, and other miscellaneous crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Khurda	15¾	
Interior of district	15¼	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of rice nearly completed. Sugarcane-pressing going on. Prospects of poppy in kotties Barhi and Bagodar good. Common rice sells at 12½ seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice nearly completed. Rain badly wanted for *rabi* crops. Rice sells at Ranchi 11 seers and in the interior 15 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Ranchi and Toto thanas Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Paddy harvesting and sugarcane-pressing still going on. *Rabi* wants rain. Prices at Sadar are—Rice 12 seers 15 chitacks, gram 16 seers 14 chitaks, *makai* 15 seers 12 chitaks, barley 18 seers, and wheat 13 seers 8 chitaks, per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from some villages.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Winter rice an average crop. *Rabi* crops promise well. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Raghunathpur, Manbazar, and Topchanchi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 15½ seers and at Gobindpur 13 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* crops need rain. Common rice sells at 15 seers 2 chitacks per rupee.

General Summary.—There was slight rain in places in North and East Bengal during the week. The harvesting of the winter rice is proceeding rapidly throughout the Province. The *rabi* crops are generally doing well except in parts of the Chota Nagpur Division and in Angul. Poppy sowings are nearly completed and are germinating well, though rain is said to be needed in Monghyr. The pressing of sugarcane is going on in some parts of the Bhagalpur, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The price of common rice has fallen in 12 districts and risen in 5; it is stationary in the remainder. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is generally sufficient.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 12th December 1899.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 865 Statistics.—The following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during December 1899.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—												
	1st week of Dec. 1898.	1st week of Jan. 1899.	1st week of Feb. 1899.	1st week of March 1899.	1st week of April 1899.	1st week of May 1899.	1st week of June 1899.	1st week of July 1899.	1st week of August 1899.	1st week of Sept. 1899.	1st week of Oct. 1899.	1st week of Nov. 1899.	1st week of Dec. 1899.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ballaghata	1,83,000	2,12,000	2,41,000	6,20,000	6,55,000	7,18,000	8,11,000	7,73,000	4,71,000	2,29,000	3,83,000	3,59,000	1,86,500
Ultadanga	43,000	46,500	55,500	73,000	75,500	77,500	77,000	70,000	52,000	46,000	59,700	36,500	26,000
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	2,69,000	2,83,500	2,95,000	3,26,000	3,48,500	3,33,500	3,16,500	3,00,500	2,97,000	2,63,500	2,37,700	2,34,500	1,81,200
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,000	1,900	2,600	3,300	4,600	3,800	3,700	3,000	2,900	3,000	4,500	2,900	4,700
Tallygunge, Cheota, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	90,900	1,32,000	1,38,700	1,75,000	1,99,000	1,85,500	1,79,000	1,73,000	1,74,300	1,63,000	1,50,800	1,47,500	1,16,600
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	60,500	95,700	1,09,000	1,27,200	1,42,000	1,38,000	1,24,500	95,500	87,000	1,26,500	1,11,500	1,07,000	1,36,200
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	19,596	52,657	14,256	18,776	1,257	1,594	1,872	869	1,131	2,534	2,152	11,469	11,073
Total ...	11,62,996	13,14,257	13,46,056	18,33,276	19,15,857	19,47,594	20,23,572	19,06,869	15,75,331	13,23,634	14,39,352	13,88,869	11,32,273
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	18,838 (on 3rd Dec. 1898.)	22,394 (on 3rd Jan. 1899.)	16,348 (on 3rd Feb. 1899.)	25,062 (on 3rd March 1899.)	19,294 (on 3rd April 1899.)	5,438 (on 3rd May 1899.)	4,688 (on 3rd June 1899.)	838 (on 3rd July 1899.)	1,503 (on 3rd August 1899.)	4,325 (on 3rd Sept. 1899.)	3,875 (on 3rd Oct. 1899.)	16,645 (on 3rd Nov. 1899.)	40,201 (on 3rd Dec. 1899.)
On boats not yet unloaded—													
By Port Commissioners' returns.	23,350 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1898.)	37,842 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1899.)	63,148 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1899.)	47,082 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	43,850 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	24,983 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	28,190 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	20,576 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	33,147 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	27,333 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	51,534 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)	33,900 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1899.)	34,697 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1899.)
By Canal returns	22,191 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1898.)	81,558 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1899.)	1,02,388 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1899.)	92,706 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	41,311 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	30,944 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	29,697 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	23,356 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	38,490 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	30,775 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)	81,114 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1899.)	64,276 (1st to 3rd Nov 1899.)	26,700 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1899.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	12,44,375	14,56,051	15,27,940	19,88,126	20,20,342	20,09,239	20,86,147	19,51,639	16,48,471	13,85,067	15,75,875	15,11,780	12,53,873

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 12th December 1899.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Station Observations.												
				Air Pressure.					Wind.		Temperature.					
				Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	30·073	29·855	29·966	30·017	+·036	N45°W	15	87·4	58·7	84·2	62·1	73·2	—
			Raniganj	29·842	29·609	29·722	30·022	—	N63°W	13	89·0	54·2	84·6	57·8	71·2	—
		Birbhum	.....													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·859	29·619	29·734	29·997	—	Calm	1	88·1	56·2	84·3	59·8	72·1	—
		Midnapore	Midnapore	30·031	29·793	29·905	30·007	+·023	N1°W	13	88·8	56·2	85·4	60·3	72·9	—
		Hooghly	.....													
		Howrah	.....													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·142	29·924	30·032	30·003	+·039	N2°E	157	85·4	60·6	81·9	63·4	72·7	—
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·153	29·934	30·040	30·007	+·038	N11°W	42	86·4	57·7	83·0	61·3	72·2	—
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30·132	29·912	30·021	30·018	—	N54°W	43	86·5	53·6	83·2	59·0	71·1	—
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	30·108	29·874	29·991	30·008	+·027	N89°W	12	85·7	57·4	81·5	61·6	71·6	—
		Jessore	Jessore	30·129	29·904	30·020	30·001	+·039	Calm	14	84·6	56·1	82·3	60·5	71·4	—
		Khulna	.....													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	30·096	29·862	29·977	29·998	+·030	N13°W	39	85·1	55·7	81·4	61·0	71·2	—
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	30·065	29·823	29·943	30·027	+·056	N11°W	60	85·3	54·9	82·1	58·8	70·5	—
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·894	29·655	29·776	30·030	+·034	N39°E	34	84·4	56·8	80·3	59·9	70·1	—
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·183	23·010	23·099	—	+·039	S85°E	69	57·5	38·4	52·8	40·3	46·6	—
		Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	30·059	29·787	29·913	30·032	—	N86°E	14	85·1	58·2	81·1	61·2	71·2	—
		Rangpur	Rangpur	30·062	29·811	29·938	30·020	+·041	N67°E	23*	85·8	56·9	82·7	60·3	71·5	—
		Bogra	Bogra	30·090	29·868	29·980	29·995	—	?	?	84·2	56·7	81·3	61·4	71·4	—
		Pabna	Sirajganj	30·107	29·853	29·988	29·989	+·030	S45°W	22	83·5	56·8	81·3	61·9	71·6	—
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·122	29·890	30·017	29·992	+·042	N4°E	50	84·1	60·3	82·2	64·5	73·4	—
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30·097	29·850	29·984	29·994	+·038	N80°E	2	83·3	50·6a	80·3	61·7a	71·0	—
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30·114	29·895	30·006	30·001	+·042	N	23	84·6	56·0	81·5	61·2	71·4	—
		Backergunge	Barisal	30·139	29·913	30·031	29·990	+·042	N5°E	36	83·8	57·2	82·6	62·1	72·4	—
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	30·110	29·877	30·004	29·980	—	N14°E	37	86·4	57·5	83·4	61·6	72·5	—
		Noakhali	Noakhali	30·096	29·866	29·993	29·984	—	N19°E	29	83·6	51·0	81·9	57·7	69·8	—
		Chittagong	Chittagong	30·063	29·821	29·946	29·955	+·039	N30°E	71	84·4	57·1	81·6	62·3	71·9	—
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....													
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·989	29·740	29·875	30·019	+·012	N6°W	50	85·0	54·9	81·6	60·3	71·0	+0
		Gaya	Gaya	29·797	29·561	29·681	30·028	+·023	S25°E	46	90·9	55·3	86·3	58·3	72·3	+1
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·804	29·556	29·6·9	30·014	+·005	S26°W	77	90·3	54·1	85·1	59·1	72·1	+0
			Buxar	29·941	29·652	29·810	30·014	+·012	S42°W	52	88·0	54·9	84·6	58·4	71·5	+0
			Arrah	29·978	29·735	29·862	30·014	—	S65°W	22	88·4	51·0	84·2	56·0	70·1	-1
		Saran	Chapra	29·995	29·753	29·878	30·018	—	S7°W	26a	85·3	53·3	82·5	58·3	70·4	-0
		Champaran	Motihari	29·986	29·713	29·846	30·037	—	S85°E	38*	84·0	50·9	81·3	54·9	68·2	-0
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	30·002	29·753	29·881	30·021	—	Calm	6	83·2	53·8	80·7	59·4	70·1	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	30·019	29·748	29·887	30·015	+·017	N10°E	36	84·0	56·1	80·7	60·9	70·8	-0
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	30·022	27·779	29·898	30·017	+·037	S26°W	?	87·2	53·6	83·3	57·8	70·6	-0
		Purnea	Purnea	30·074	29·805	29·935	30·021	+·035	N37°W	28	84·2	54·3	80·8	58·6	69·8	-0
		Malda	Malda	30·104	29·860	29·976	30·002	—	N44°E	24	83·6	50·4	80·5	58·1	69·3	-0
		Sonthal Pargunas	Naya Dumka	29·678	29·450	29·558	30·029	+·039	N11°W	13	85·7	54·0	82·1	57·1	69·6	-0
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	30·073	29·875	29·982	30·008	+·042	S76°W	21	89·4	60·6	86·6	63·7	75·2	-0
			False Point	30·145	29·928	30·038	30·001	+·042	N34°W	91	85·4	59·5	83·0	62·1	72·6	-1
		Balasore	Balasore	30·118	29·903	30·013	30·007	+·041	N35°W	34	86·4	56·5	84·0	59·8	71·9	-0
			Shortt's Island	30·131	29·929	30·036	30·005	—	N18°W	170	85·4	60·8	83·0	71·6	77·3	—
		Puri	Puri	30·145	29·944	30·044	30·007	—	N3°W	176	88·2	63·0	85·4	67·2	76·3	—
			Gopalpur	30·143	29·926	30·041	30·002	—	N28°W	220	86·3	60·1	83·1	63·3	73·2	—
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28·122	27·906	28·015	30·025	+·028	N86°W	117	87·1	53·2	81·2	57·1	69·2	+0
		Ranchi	Ranchi	27·999	27·786	27·891	30·021	+·035	S81°W	65	87·0	52·4	81·2	59·4	68·8	+0
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·427	29·197	29·318	30·048	—	S61°E	82	92·1	45·0	85·9	49·6	67·8	—
		Manbhum	Purulia	29·325	29·113	29·219	30·015	—	N86°W	?	90·0	51·3	84·9	58·7	71·8	—
		Singhbhum	Chaibasa	29·309	29·173	29·282	30·025	—	W	14	90·5	53·7	86·0	56·5	71·3	0
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·869	29·608	29·747	30·052	+·027	N	?	89·9	53·7	76·5	58·3	67·4	—
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·686	29·818	29·945	30·031	+·026	N72°E	?	83·0	60·1	79·2	62·7	71·0	—
		Cachar	Silchar	30·083	29·828	29·960	30·029	+·054	N81°E	24	89·2	57·9	84·4	62·3	73·4	—

* Mean of 20 days. | (a) Mean of 19 days. | (b) Mean of 25 days.

Bengal for the month of November 1899.

Humidity.		Cloud.		Rainfall.	District Observations. Rainfall— Of month.					Since 16th October 1899.					District.
Mean, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.		Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	
	+3	0·7	—1·8	Nil	Nil	0·70	—0·70	0·00	0·83	1·34	2·01	—0·67	1·80	2·25	Burdwan.
	—	0·5	—	Nil											
					Nil	0·60	—0·60	0·00	0·93	1·95	1·79	+0·16	1·75	2·26	Birbhum.
	—	0·7	—	Nil	Nil	0·70	—0·70	0·00	1·08	1·23	1·91	—0·68	1·70	2·63	Bankura.
	—	0·6	—	Nil	Nil	0·89	—0·89	0·00	1·09	1·22	2·84	—1·62	1·50	2·71	Midnapore.
					Nil	0·70	—0·70	0·00	0·87	0·87	2·23	—1·36	1·33	2·60	Hooghly.
					Nil	0·63	—0·63	0·00	0·98	0·66	2·05	—1·39	1·00	2·70	Howrah.
	+7	1·8	—1·4	Nil	Nil	0·99	—0·99	0·00	1·23	1·43	3·26	—1·83	2·00	3·19	24-Parganas.
	+4	1·1	—1·5	Nil	Nil	0·66	—0·66	0·00	1·10	1·30	2·57	—1·27	1·00	2·90	Calcutta.
	—	1·2	—	Nil	Nil	0·89	—0·89	0·00	0·84	1·90	2·51	—0·61	1·80	2·55	Nadia.
	+6	0·5	—1·7	Nil	Nil	0·68	—0·68	0·00	0·88	2·45	2·06	+0·39	2·13	2·28	Murshidabad.
	+6	0·7	—2·0	Nil	Nil	1·00	—1·00	0·00	1·12	2·00	2·97	—0·97	2·80	3·05	Jessore.
					Nil	0·90	—0·90	0·00	1·36	2·72	3·08	—0·36	3·33	3·34	Khulna.
	—	0·6	—	Nil	Nil	0·48	—0·48	0·00	0·75	2·26	1·60	+0·66	1·83	1·95	Rajshahi.
	—	0·6	—	Nil	Nil	0·11	—0·11	0·00	0·30	0·70	1·20	—0·50	1·50	1·61	Dinajpur.
	—	0·9	—	Nil	Nil	0·21	—0·21	0·00	0·46	1·35	1·64	—0·29	1·75	1·96	Jalpaiguri.
	+17	2·8	—0·3	0·18		0·38			0·87		2·77			2·43	Darjeeling.
	—	1·5	—	Nil	Nil	0·13	—0·13	0·00	0·36	0·89	1·84	—0·95	2·25	1·86	Cooch Behar.
	—	1·2 (c)	—	Nil	Nil	0·12	—0·12	0·00	0·19	2·26	1·56	+0·70	1·60	1·31	Rangpur.
	—	0·4 (b)	—	Nil	Nil	0·58	—0·58	0·00	0·73	3·12	2·14	+0·98	2·50	1·86	Bogra.
	—	0·7 (b)	—	Nil	Nil	0·63	—0·63	0·00	1·00	3·07	2·25	+0·82	3·00	2·89	Pabna.
	+5	*1·6	—0·5	Nil	Nil	1·31	—1·31	0·00	1·49	2·93	3·13	+0·20	2·80	3·39	Dacca.
	—	?	—	Nil	Nil	0·70	—0·70	0·00	0·87	4·06	2·43	+1·63	3·43	2·79	Mymensingh.
	—	0·3	—	Nil	Nil	1·12	—1·12	0·00	1·13	4·49	2·86	+1·63	3·33	3·13	Faridpur.
	—	0·9	—	Nil	Nil	1·36	—1·36	0·00	1·67	13·05	3·67	+9·38	4·50	3·79	Backergunge.
	—	1·2	—	Nil	Nil	1·20	—1·20	0·00	1·64	4·24	3·35	+0·89	3·56	3·77	Tippera.
	—	0·3	—	Nil	Nil	1·81	—1·81	0·00	1·83	12·10	4·76	+7·34	5·75	4·05	Noakhali.
	—2	1·0	—1·4	2·30	1·83	2·08	—0·25	1·20	2·20	24·97	5·18	+19·79	8·00	4·85	Chittagong.
					1·30	1·80	—0·50	1·00	2·00	14·73	3·98	+10·75	8·00	4·71	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
	+6	0·2	—1·3	Nil	Nil	0·22	—0·22	0·00	0·37	1·48	1·30	+0·18	1·00	1·37	Patna.
	+3	0·3	—1·5	Nil	Nil	0·23	—0·23	0·00	0·39	0·65	0·95	—0·30	1·12	1·40	Gaya.
	—	0·3	—	Nil											
	—	0·1	—	Nil	Nil	0·35	—0·35	0·00	0·48	0·84	1·40	—0·56	0·63	1·48	Shahabad.
	—	0·1	—	Nil											
	—	0·1	—	Nil	Nil	0·26	—0·26	0·00	0·42	0·46	1·24	—0·78	1·00	1·64	Saran.
	—	0	—	Nil	Nil	0·15	—0·15	0·00	0·24	0·34	1·01	—0·67	1·00	0·84	Champaran.
	—	0·1	—	Nil	Nil	0·13	—0·13	0·00	0·31	1·05	0·96	+0·09	1·14	1·42	Muzaffarpur.
	+7	0·2	—0·6	Nil	Nil	0·11	—0·11	0·00	0·22	2·74	0·78	+1·96	1·00	0·92	Darbhanga.
					Nil	0·13	—0·13	0·00	0·28	0·53	0·89	—0·36	0·80	1·18	Monghyr.
	—	0·4	—	Nil	Nil	0·11	—0·11	0·00	0·23	0·45	1·01	—0·56	0·67	1·12	Bhagalpur.
	+10	0·4	—0·5	Nil	Nil	0·07	—0·07	0·00	0·22	0·03	1·07	—1·04	0·00	1·04	Purnea.
	—	0·4	—	Nil	Nil	0·28	—0·28	0·00	0·44	1·05	1·43	—0·38	1·50	1·25	Malda.
	—	0·5	—	Nil	Nil	0·34	—0·34	0·00	0·57	0·61	1·48	—0·87	1·50	1·67	Sonthal Parganas.
	+7	1·4	—1·5	Nil	Nil	2·09	—2·09	0·00	2·03	0·64	4·85	—4·21	1·25	4·71	Cuttack.
	+5	1·8	—0·7	Nil											
	—	1·8	—	Nil	Nil	1·41	—1·41	0·00	1·68	0·77	3·36	—2·59	1·71	3·88	Balasore.
	—	1·9	—	Nil											Shortt's Island.
	—	0·9	—	Nil	Nil	3·03	—3·03	0·00	2·48	0·62	6·74	—6·12	1·60	5·48	Puri.
	—	0·2	—	Nil											
	—11	0·6	—1·8	Nil	Nil	0·38	—0·38	0·00	0·59	0·15	1·52	—1·37	0·67	1·70	Hazaribagh.
	—	0·7	—	Nil	Nil	0·42	—0·42	0·00	0·61	0·01	1·40	—1·39	0·00	2·03	Ranchi.
	—	0·2	—	Nil	Nil	0·31	—0·31	0·00	0·70	0·53	1·41	—0·88	0·50	1·81	Palamau.
	—	0	—	Nil	Nil	0·47	—0·47	0·00	0·83	0·13	1·33	—1·20	0·35	2·13	Manbhum.
	—1	0·2 (a)	—	Nil	Nil	0·71	—0·71	0·00	1·13	0·48	1·89	—1·41	1·50	2·33	Singhbhum.
	+3	5·9	+1·4	0·60											Sibsagar.
	+4	*1·3 (c)	+0·2	Nil											Dhubri.
		3	—0·3	Nil											Cachar.

(c) Mean of 15 days. (d) Mean of 17 days. (e) Mean of 28 days.

Table of Rainfall recorded at station

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
South-West Bengal.	Presidency.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hetampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rampur Hat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bolpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Murari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Maliara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Indas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangajalghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore ...	Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tamluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ghatal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kukrahaty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Panskura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohesreka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ulubaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		24-Parganas ...	Saugor Island ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Canning Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alipore (Obsy.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barrackpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barasat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hasirhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Krishnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Meherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kushtia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Murshidabad ...	Kandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Berhampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalbagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jangipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalgola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Akriganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Patkabari ...																				
			Dumkal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Magura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagerhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kaliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dumuria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rampal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalaroa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Paikgacha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mollahat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Morellganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nator ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Manda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahadebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinajpur ...	*Nithpur* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nawabganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangarampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Churaman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balurghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Thakurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Setabganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alipore Duar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Falakata ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Debiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalchini ...															0·10	...	...	...	...	...
		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Siliguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darjeeling ...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kalimpong ...															...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mungpoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...
			Kurseong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...
			Pedong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tibet ...	Yatung ...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cooch Behar ...	Dinhatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Cooch Behar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mickliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mathabhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fulbari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Peerganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kurigaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gobindganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ullpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sundergani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Serajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Bengal in November 1899.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1899 up to 30th Nov. 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to 30th Nov.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·77	Nil	0·96	Nil	0·88	2·25	Kalna ...	Burdwan.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·88	Nil	0·67	Nil	1·71	2·24	Burdwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·69	Nil	0·69	Nil	1·41	2·41	Katwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·65	Nil	0·50	Nil	1·07	1·72	Raniganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·18	Nil	0·70	Nil	1·02	1·44	Mankur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·88	Nil	0·46	Nil	2·64	1·37	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·95	Nil	0·56	Nil	1·85	1·64	Hetampur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·73	Nil	0·45	Nil	2·14	1·88	Rampur Hât.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·09	Nil	0·94	Nil	1·17	1·67	Bolpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·59	?	*Morari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·49	?	*Labpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·85	Nil	0·52	Nil	0·94	2·12	Bankura ...	Bankura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·76	Nil	0·54	Nil	2·21	1·79	Vishnupur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·93	Nil	0·31	Nil	1·34	1·60	Maliara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·44	Nil	1·03	Nil	0·65	2·16	Khatra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·25	Nil	0·59	Nil	0·76	1·48	Indas.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·73	Nil	Nil	1·97	Kotalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·25	Nil	0·37	Nil	1·95	1·33	Onda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·94	Nil	1·28	1·75	Gangajalghati.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·27	Nil	1·02	Nil	0·46	3·08	Raipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·92	Nil	2·70	1·86	Sonamukhi			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·35	Nil	1·57	Nil	0·54	5·65	Contai ...	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·35	Nil	0·61	Nil	1·21	2·81	Tamluk.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·96	Nil	0·63	Nil	0·57	2·67	Midnapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·75	Nil	0·62	Nil	0·69	1·49	Ghatal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·63	Nil	1·27	Nil	0·38	3·52	Kukrahaty.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·62	Nil	3·05	2·01	Garhbeta.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·62	?	*Panskura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·28	?	*Dantoon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·78	Nil	0·84	2·58	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·88	Nil	0·77	Nil	1·17	2·14	Hooghly.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·78	Nil	0·54	Nil	0·59	1·96	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·06	Nil	0·61	Nil	1·03	2·47	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·93	Nil	0·64	Nil	0·28	1·62	Mohesreka			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·21	?	*Ulubaria.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·58	Nil	1·53	Nil	1·54	6·15	Saugor Island	24-Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·27	Nil	0·93	Nil	1·21	2·93	Diamond Harbour.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·55	Nil	1·68	Nil	1·88	3·40	Canning Town.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·09	Nil	0·66	Nil	1·30	2·57	Alipore (Obsy.)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·12	Nil	0·88	Nil	0·96	2·45	Barrackpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·04	Nil	0·65	Nil	1·21	2·50	Dum-Dum.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·65	Nil	2·78	2·68	Barasat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·04	Nil	0·59	Nil	0·45	2·69	Basirhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·85	Nil	0·96	Nil	1·56	2·44	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·88	Nil	0·94	Nil	1·59	2·58	Krishnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·94	Nil	1·09	Nil	2·48	2·72	Chuadanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·85	Nil	0·62	Nil	1·86	2·20	Meherpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·96	Nil	0·85	Nil	2·13	2·80	Kushtia.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·95	Nil	0·80	Nil	2·25	2·05	Kandi ...	Murshidabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·69	Nil	0·56	Nil	1·88	1·87	Berhampore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·79	Nil	0·84	Nil	1·73	2·10	Lalbagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·63	Nil	0·39	Nil	2·35	1·69	Azimganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·63	Nil	0·37	Nil	1·82	1·72	Jangipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·70	Nil	0·37	Nil	5·50	2·15	Lalgola.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·10	Nil	0·67	Nil	2·12	2·25	Akriganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1·56		1·09			2·48	Patkabari.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·92	Nil	0·63	Nil	1·95	2·00	Dumkal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·04	Nil	1·00	Nil	1·60	3·11	Narail ...	Jessore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·27	Nil	1·22	Nil	2·88	3·59	Jessore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·16	Nil	1·04	Nil	1·31	2·94	Jhenidah			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·12	Nil	1·04	Nil	3·21	2·66	Magura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·72	Nil	0·98	2·65	Bangaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·31	Nil	0·78	Nil	1·50	2·68	Satkhira ...	Khulna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·48	Nil	1·05	Nil	4·53	3·68	Bagerhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·23	Nil	0·86	Nil	2·13	2·86	Khulna.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·50	?	*Kaliganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·28	?	*Nakipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·41	?	*Dumuria.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·93	?	*Rampal.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·22	?	*Kalaroa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·55	?	*Paikgacha.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·55	?	Mollahat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	11·09	?	Moreliganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·58	Nil	0·31	Nil	2·09	1·69	Boalia ...	Rajshahi.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·73	Nil	0·51	Nil	2·69	2·17	Nator			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·69	Nil	0·49	Nil	2·41	1·42	Naugaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·78	Nil	2·52	1·67	Lalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·91	Nil	0·43	Nil	1·55	1·17	Manda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·86	Nil	0·33	Nil	2·37	1·37	Mahadebpur.	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·38	?	*Nithpur* ...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·94	?	*Nawabganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·00	?	*Gangarampur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·42	0·90	Churaman.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·99	Nil	0·48	0·74	Raiganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·08	Nil	1·12	1·97	Dinajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·79	1·22	Balughat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Thakurgaon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·84	?	*Setabganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·23	?	*Ramgang.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·34	Nil	0·16	Nil	1·71	2·57	Jaipaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	Nil	0·30	Nil	1·14	1·74	Alipore Duar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·70	Nil	0·21	Nil	1·93	1·68	Falakata.			
...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·63	1·18	Debiganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·30	?	Nil	0·34	?	*Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							?	Kalchini.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·37	...	...	4	1·26	1·33	0·65	0·70	5·14	4·77	Baxa ...	Darjeeling.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·92	Nil	0·37	Nil	2·62	1·76	Siliguri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·61	0·18	0·20	0·18	1·20	3·32	Darjeeling.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		0·69		0·30			1·21	Kalimpong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·13	?	*Munppoo.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	2	?	0·45	?	0·30	2·29	?	*Kurseong*			
...	...	...	...	...						?		?			?	*Pedong.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	1	?	0·25	?	0·20	0·84	?	Yatung ...	Tibet.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·47	Nil	0·12	Nil	1·00	1·77	Dinhatta ...	Cooch Behar.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	Nil	0·15	Nil	1·08	1·80	Cooch Behar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·71	1·74	Mickliganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·41	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·78	2·05	Matabhanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·01	?	*Fulbari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	Nil	0·16	Nil	3·23	1·78	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	Rangpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·13	Nil	1·58	2·45	Rangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·86	?	*Peerganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·17	Nil	2·49	1·07	Kurigaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·41	?	*Gobindganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·80	1·44	Baodokra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								(*Nilphamari*).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·06	Nil	3·21	1·02	Ulipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·17	?	*Sundarganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·71	Nil	2·63	2·69	Sherpur ...	Bogra.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·85	Nil	0·73	Nil	3·04	2·59	Nowkhilla.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·63	Nil	0·64	Nil	3·09	2·01	Bogra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·45	Nil	0·23	Nil	3·12	1·35	Panchbibi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·03	Nil	0·63	Nil	2·40	2·23	Pabna ...	Pabna.		

SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.

NORTH BENGAL.

Table of Rainfall recorded at statio

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Manikganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jaydebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Netrakona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Durgapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Diwanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nalitabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Faridpur	Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Goalundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pirojpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaurnadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Doulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bauphal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Amartala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tippera	Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Daudkandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kasba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Laksam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Noakhali	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Penny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Harishpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chhagalnaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hatya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lakhipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	...	0·03	1·75	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chittagong	...	...	...	2·25	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kutubdia	...	...	0·05	1·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Satkania	...	...	...	1·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kodala	...	...	...	0·85	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Penoa	...	...	...	0·46	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mirsarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Ranzamatia	...	...	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bundarban	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BIHAR.	Patna.	Patna	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bikram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hilsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gaya	Aurungabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nawada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Arwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Daudnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sherghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rajauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pakri Barawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dehri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhabhua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sasaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohanea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ahiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Agaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Koath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sikraul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bassowan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chausa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saran	Gopalganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Siwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ekma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chapra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hathwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Amnaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darowlee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhoreh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Champaran	Motihari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bettiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Harnurwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hajipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Paru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahuwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Shiuhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darbhanga	Pupri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bahera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rosera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begusarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gogri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Shaikhpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chupreon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gidhour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khargpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Bengal in November 1899—*continued.*

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1899 to 30th Nov. 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to 30th Nov.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·54	Nil	1·29	Nil	2·09	3·44	Munshiganj ...	Dacca.	Dacca.	East Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·27	Nil	1·03	Nil	2·68	2·58	Dacca			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·35	Nil	1·74	Nil	2·35	3·97	Narayanganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·17	Nil	1·10	Nil	4·12	2·72	Manikganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·64	Nil	1·38	Nil	1·79	2·95	Jaydebpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·08	Nil	0·81	Nil	3·51	2·36	Kishorganj ...	Mymensingh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·52	Nil	0·5	Nil	3·59	2·38	Atia (*Tangail*).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·09	Nil	0·61	Nil	4·78	2·69	Mymensingh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·65	Nil	0·52	Nil	1·16	2·40	Jamalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·23	Nil	0·87	Nil	4·82	3·42	Netrokona.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·49	Nil	1·09	Nil	0·15	2·52	Subarnakhali.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·55	Nil	0·52	Nil	7·09	1·96	Durgapur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·77	?	*Sherepur Town*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·45	Nil	0·61	Nil	3·58	1·71	Diwanganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·13	?	*Nalitabari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	1·00	Nil	4·41	2·75	Madaripur	Faridpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·27	Nil	1·18	Nil	4·88	2·99	Faridpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·12	Nil	1·18	Nil	4·19	2·84	Goalundo.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·46	Nil	1·54	Nil	19·64	3·10	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·58	Nil	1·28	Nil	9·96	3·68	Pirojpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·58	Nil	1·37	Nil	10·64	3·83	Barisal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·00	Nil	1·58	Nil	4·42	3·70	Gaurnadi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·68	Nil	1·34	Nil	12·09	3·35	Bhola.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	14·94	?	*Doulatkhan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·82	Nil	1·77	Nil	21·52	3·78	Bauphal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·61	Nil	1·34	Nil	7·29	3·62	Agartola	Hill Tippera.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·88	Nil	1·14	Nil	5·83	3·23	Comilla	Tippera.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·61	Nil	1·11	Nil	7·12	3·29	Chandpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·31	Nil	0·82	Nil	3·31	2·90	Brahmanbaria			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·52	Nil	1·64	Nil	2·42	4·38	Ramchandrapur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·55	Nil	0·49	Nil	Nil	3·00	Nasirnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·40	Nil	1·16	Nil	0·71	2·78	Daudkandi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·55	Nil	1·55	Nil	4·31	3·82	Kasba.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·91	Nil	1·13	Nil	3·23	3·10	Laksam.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·58	Nil	1·81	Nil	15·41	4·89	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·20	Nil	2·51	Nil	9·84	4·70	Feeny.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·82	Nil	1·48	Nil	14·65	5·86	Harishpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·73	Nil	1·44	Nil	8·48	3·61	Ramganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	9·73	?	*Chhagalnaya.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	14·34	?	*Hatya.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	8·69	?	*Lakhipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·12	3·61	2·21	1·75	39·65	5·68	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong.	Chittagong.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·96	2·27	1·53	2·35	25·43	3·73	Chittagong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·36	1·48	2·88	1·45	29·18	7·14	Kutubdia.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·37	1·91	1·51	1·91	22·88	4·82	Satkania.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·53	0·87	1·89	0·85	17·70	4·53	Kodala.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·48	?	0·46	21·03	?	*Feuna.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	16·99	?	*Mirsarai.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·00	1·30	1·30	1·30	14·73	3·98	Rangamati	Chittagong Hill Tracts.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·29	?	0·29	15·37	?	*Bandarban*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·34	Nil	0·17	Nil	1·93	1·32	Patna ...	Patna.	Patna.	Bihar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·23	Nil	1·05	1·46	Dinapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·21	Nil	1·27	1·23	Bihar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·28	Nil	0·21	Nil	1·10	1·21	Barh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	Nil	0·41	Nil	2·38	1·38	Bikram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·34	Nil	0·07	Nil	1·15	1·15	Hilsa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·44	Nil	0·25	Nil	0·32	0·90	Aurungabad ...	Gaya.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·53	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·42	1·31	Gaya.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·28	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·16	0·96	Nawada.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·34	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·94	0·97	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·45	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·75	1·52	Arwal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·45	Nil	0·21	Nil	1·82	0·87	Daudnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·60	0·20	Sherghati.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·34	Nil	Nil	1·25	Rajauli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·25	0·39	Pakri Barawan			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·42	Nil	0·46	Nil	0·86	1·61	Buxar ...	Shahabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·54	Nil	0·28	Nil	1·09	1·39	Dehri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·53	Nil	0·59	Nil	0·65	1·64	Bhabhua.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·57	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·53	1·45	Sasaram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·46	Nil	0·20	Nil	2·51	1·16	Arrah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·31	Nil	Nil	1·18	Mohanea.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·33	?	*Khiri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·50	?	*Ageaon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·32	?	*Ramagar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·25	?	*Koath.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·07	?	*Sikraul.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Bassawan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·23	?	*Mowaharpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·33	?	*Chausa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·30	0·87	Gopalganj ..	Saran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·46	Nil	0·22	Nil	0·62	1·47	Siwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·81	?	*Ekma.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·42	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·45	1·37	Chapra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·23	?	*Hathwa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·97	?	*Amnaur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·56	?	*Basantpur*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·28	?	*Darowlee.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·12	?	*Bhorsh.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·10	1·04	Motihari ...	Champaran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·15	0·76	Bettiah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·88	1·09	Bagaha.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·21	1·13	Burhurwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·67	?	*Ramnagar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·28	1·06	Sitamarhi ...	Muzaffarpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	Nil	0·17	Nil	1·62	1·52	Muzaffarpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	Nil	0·17	Nil	4·05	1·04	Hajipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·11	Nil	2·70	0·67	Paru.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·45	Nil	0·20	Nil	4·09	1·04	Mahuwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·45	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·34	1·36	Shitihar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·00	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·06	1·06	Pupri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·26	Nil	0·19	Nil	3·70	1·05	Tajpur ...	Darbhanga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·07	Nil	3·14	1·16	Darbhanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·06	Nil	1·43	0·98	Madhubani.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·10	Nil	2·08	0·36	Babera.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·14	Nil	2·44	0·36	Kosera.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·34	Nil	0·26	Nil	0·96	1·46	Begusarai ..	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·26	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·73	1·25	Monghyr.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·46	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·60	0·85	Jamui.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·05	Nil	Nil	0·31	Goeri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·43	?	*Jamalpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·35	0·59	Shaikhpura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·22	?	*Chakai Ramla.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·29	?	*Chapreon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Gidhaur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·30	?	*Kharagpur.*			

Table of Rainfall recorded at statio

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
BIHAR—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Bongaon (*Sufabad*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Pratapganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Bansil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Kaliaganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Naya Dumka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Mohagama ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Asseubonè ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Katikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Hiranpur ...																			
			Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Barlo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			False Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Kendrapara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Jajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Salipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Chandbali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Pipli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Kanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Kanas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Chatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Ranchi ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Bano ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Sirguja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Jashpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Gangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Mahnadand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Panki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Latehar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Nagarantari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Ranka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Manbhum ...	*Chatterpur* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Raghunathpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Barabhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Singhbhum ...	*Pandra* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Chakradhar-pur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Baharagora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Garikura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Kaikavur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Monaharpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Anandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Talchar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Narsingpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Angul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Dhenkanal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Hindpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Kunjabongarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Baramba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Baisenga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

in Bengal in November 1899—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1899 to 30th Nov. 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to 30th Nov.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ni	0·23	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·37	1·14	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bihar—*concluded.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2·11	?	Bonaeon (*Begfabad*).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·04	Nil	1·25	0·96	Supaul.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·06	Nil	2·25	0·61	Protabganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·26	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·06	1·12	Bhagalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·47	1·48	Banka			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·09	Nil	Nil	0·79	Colgong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·05	?	*Bansli.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·05	Nil	Nil	1·16	Kishanganj	Purnea.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·03	1·14	Araria.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·07	1·56	Purnea.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·09	Nil	Nil	0·77	Gondwara (Korah).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Barsoe.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·35	?	*Forbesganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·09	Nil	Nil	0·76	Kaliaganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·42	Nil	0·20	Nil	1·63	1·89	Maida	Malda.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·25	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·60	0·81	Chanchal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·16	Nil	1·21	0·79	Gajol.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·82	Nil	0·61	Nil	0·76	2·20	Sibganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·34	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·30	1·16	Rajmahal	Southal Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·45	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·21	1·29	Godda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·70	Nil	0·45	Nil	1·47	1·63	Pakaur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·60	Nil	0·37	Nil	0·56	1·75	Naya Dumka.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·53	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·76	1·73	Deoghur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·81	Nil	0·59	Nil	0·34	1·67	Jamtara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·50	?	*Mohagama.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·53	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·50	1·13	Nanihat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·30	?	*Assenboni.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·44	?	*Katikund.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·33	?	*Madhupur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Sarwan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·08	?	*Sarath.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Barkope.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil		?	*Bhagya.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	3·13	?	*Mohespore.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								Hiranpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·54	?	*Barharwa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·15	?	*Sahibganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·30	?	*Bario.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·84	Nil	2·09	Nil	6·95	5·62	Jagatsingpur.	Cuttack.	Orissa.	Orissa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·38	Nil	1·81	Nil	0·08	4·30	Banki.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·88	Nil	1·73	Nil	0·03	4·69	Cuttack.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·73	Nil	3·23	Nil	0·86	7·59	False Point.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·04	Nil	2·07	Nil	0·95	5·61	Kendrapara			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·44	Nil	1·27	Nil	0·51	3·46	Jajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·30	Nil	2·08	Nil	0·28	4·07	Dharmsala.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·70	Nil	2·43	Nil	1·16	4·64	Salipore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Pal Lahara.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·92	Nil	1·99	Nil	0·29	3·65	Akhyapara	Balasore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·09	Nil	2·24	Nil	1·02	4·56	Chandbali.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·85	Nil	1·38	Nil	0·65	3·53	Bhadrak.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·05	Nil	1·17	Nil	0·90	3·11	Soro.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·78	Nil	1·32	Nil	0·91	3·90	Balasore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·04	Nil	0·72	Nil	0·59	1·95	Jellasore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·47	Nil	1·05	Nil	0·55	2·80	Baripada.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·77	Nil	3·48	Nil	0·42	8·41	Puri	Puri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·27	Nil	2·04	Nil	6·72	5·04	Khurda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·47	Nil	2·51	Nil	6·97	5·79	Banpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·91	Nil	5·08	Nil	0·86	9·18	Gop.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	4·13	?	*Satpara.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·00	Nil	2·05	Nil	0·15	5·30	Pipli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1·99	?	*Nayagarh.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·43	?	*Ranpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Kanas.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·69	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·14	1·52	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh.	Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·60	Nil	0·29	Nil	0·27	1·55	Hazaribagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·45	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·72	1·21	Barhi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·56	Nil	0·29	Nil	0·05	1·24	Chatra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·73	Nil	0·48	Nil	Nil	1·27	Karaadeha.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·45	Nil	0·29	Nil	0·20	2·35	Ramgar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·75	Nil	0·49	Nil	Nil	1·91	Lohardaga	Ranchi.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·80	Nil	0·43	Nil	0·92	1·59	Ranchi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·33	Nil	Nil	0·70	Silli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Palkot.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Bano.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil		Nil		Nil	Nil	?	*Tamar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Chainpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·29	Nil	0·70	Nil	1·63	Sirguja.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·93	Nil	0·53	Nil	2·99	Jashpur.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·85	Nil	1·80	Gangpur.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·76	Nil	0·37	Nil	0·01	1·31	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	Palamau.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·43	Nil	Nil	1·80	Balumath.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·82	Nil	0·24	Nil	2·00	1·31	Husainabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·73	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·10	1·22	Garhwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Mahuadand.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Panki.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Latehar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·18	?	*Nagarutari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·45	?	*Ranka.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·99	?	*Chatterpore.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·33	Nil	0·05	1·38	Purulia	Manbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·60	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·03	1·38	Gobindpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·91	Nil	0·68	Nil	0·30	1·24	Raghunathpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·09	Nil	0·74	Nil	0·09	1·61	Barabhum.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·52	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·17	0·99	Jnalda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·73	Nil	0·46	Nil	0·16	1·38	Chas.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·19	?	*Pandra.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·92	Nil	0·45	Nil	0·19	1·67	Chaibassa	Singhbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·50	Nil	0·89	Nil	0·03	1·79	Chakradharpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·83	Nil	0·54	2·03	Ghatsila.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·09	Nil	0·75	Nil	1·18	2·06	Baharagura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Gaikura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·16	?	*Kalikapur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·02	?	*Manahorpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·57	Nil	1·06	Nil	1·12	2·57	Keonjhar	Orissa, Tributary Mahals.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·98	?	*Anandpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·80	Nil	1·26	Nil	Nil	2·16	Talchar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·00	Nil	1·64	Nil	0·28	3·46	Narsingpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·36	Nil	1·34	Nil	0·05	2·98	Angul.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·66	Nil	1·40	Nil	0·55	2·99	Dhenkanal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·27	Nil	1·08	Nil	0·10	3·25	Bishpera.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·64	Nil	1·42	Nil	Nil	3·59	Kunjabongari			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·32	?	*Baramba.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0·40	?	*Bairinya.*			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1899.

FINE settled weather of the usual cold season type prevailed in Bengal and the north of the Bay throughout November with skies almost free from cloud and a complete absence of rainfall, except at a few stations in East Bengal, where moderate to light showers occurred at the beginning of the month. No storm visited the north of the Bay, and there was less disturbed weather than usual in the south, where the north-east monsoon is in ordinary years affecting weather conditions.

Only one well-defined storm developed, probably in the east of the Bay. Moving westward it crossed the Madras coast on the 12th near Negapatam, which was the only station that experienced the stormy weather. The disturbance was exceptional because of the limited area of the depression, 10 to 20 miles in diameter probably, the depth of the depression, and the hurricane winds which were upwards of 80 miles an hour on an average for three hours. The only change in the south-west of the Bay outside the area of hurricane winds was an increase of cloud with light rain as far north as Madras and some increase of wind, the barometer being only slightly affected at Cuddalore, the nearest observing station to Negapatam.

Later in the month the pressure gradient became steeper in the south of the Bay, and there were the usual indications that a depression was moving westward in the extreme south and beyond the range of land observations. Strong northerly winds blew at the Madras stations between the 20th and 24th and again at the end of the month, and the days on which the strongest winds were recorded at Colombo were the 20th, the 27th and 28th.

Besides the dry cloudless skies which obtained in Bengal, the only other features of importance were the relatively high pressure and low night temperatures. The area of low temperature was first in East Bengal, but towards the end of the month it was displaced south-eastward, and unusually cool weather prevailed in the south of Burma and Arakan, the mean defect on the 30th being 5° at Bassein, 7° at Rangoon, and 9° at Akyab.

At the beginning of the month weather was still slightly unsettled from the after-effects of a disturbance which in the last few days of October had been moving northwards over the Bay and had become diffused before reaching the Bengal coast. Heavy rainfall continued longer than usual after such a disturbance in East Bengal, and there was still a slight depression in Bihar and southerly winds over the province on the 1st November. A rapid rise of pressure set in on the 2nd, and barometric readings became high over the whole area, including the province and the Bay. A steep gradient obtained, and northerly or north-easterly winds were reported from all inland stations. Temperature was 2° to 3° below the normal in Bengal Proper and 4° above in Chota Nagpur.

No change of any importance occurred till the 7th, when a general moderate fall of pressure began. It continued on the 8th in the south-east of the Bay and a diffused depression formed in that area. It was probably about that time that the cyclonic storm which passed over Negapatam began to develop, and it is not unlikely that it affected weather near the Andamans, but there was no appreciable increase of wind force at Diamond Island. As the depression moved westward, all trace of it faded on the east coast, and ordinary weather appeared to prevail till the morning of the 12th, when the disturbance was close to Negapatam.

Pressure had been steadily falling after 8 A.M. on the 11th, and at the same hour on the 12th the change was about a quarter of an inch. It continued to fall till 11 A.M., when the reduced pressure was about 29·2 inches, giving a total fall of nearly an inch. Weather became squally on the evening of the 11th, but it was not till the following morning that the wind rose to the strength of a gale, and then it was with little or no warning. Between the hours of 9 and 12 the average velocity was 82 miles an hour. After pressure began to rise the strong winds moderated very quickly. By the 13th the disturbance had disappeared, having affected to only a very small extent any of the other observatories in Southern India.

During the week following fine weather prevailed with the usual pressure oscillations, but with a steadily increasing excess. On the 20th it had risen to ·17 inch in the south of the Circars and North Bengal; and as it was considerably smaller in the south-east of the Bay, a steep gradient was shown over the Bay. The area of lowest pressure was in the extreme south, and its westward motion was shown by the form of the isobars in the south and the steady slow rise of pressure in Burma. Squally weather extended northwards as far as the centre of the Bay, and there was a considerable increase in wind velocity both on the Burma and Circars coast. Very little change occurred in these conditions during the last week of the month, as velocity remained considerably above the normal at all the southern stations The highest average in Burma was 17 miles an hour at Diamond Island on the 28th, and in Madras 28 miles an hour at Negapatam on the 30th.

Meanwhile ordinary cold weather prevailed over the province with cloudless skies, but with temperature above the normal in the western districts.

Pressure has been above the normal by small to moderate amounts during the greater part of the month. The excess was somewhat larger in Bengal Proper and Orissa than in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, the average excess for the month varying from ·01 inch in the north-west of the province to ·04 inch in Orissa and East Bengal.

Temperature during the day was generally above the average in the western districts and at times by rather large amounts, but in Bengal Proper the variation from the normal was usually small. Average maximum temperature was 4° above the normal in Chota Nagpur, 2° in Orissa and the west of Bihar, and about 1° over the greater part of South-West Bengal. In East and North Bengal and the east of Bihar there was a small defect. Minimum readings were low for the season over the whole province by amounts varying from 1° in Bihar to 4° in East Bengal.

The average defect in East Bengal was 2° in Assam, South-West Bengal and Orissa about 1°, and in North Bengal half a degree, while in Chota Nagpur there was an excess of 1°·5.

Rainfall.—Occasional very light showers fell in the Darjeeling Hills, the only amount above one inch for the whole month being 1·33 inches at Baxa.

With one noticeable exception in the case of the Chittagong Division on the 4th, no rain fell in other parts of the province. The cause of the general and rather heavy rainfall in Chittagong on the 4th was probably a slight depression from the Bay, which caused no change in the northerly wind circulation. There were, however, slightly lower barometric readings on that date in East Bengal. Chittagong received 2·25 inches, and Cox's Bazar, Kutubdia, Satkania, and Rangamati between 1 and 2 inches.

The following table gives in a condensed form the rainfall information for each of the six large meteorological divisions of Bengal for the present year up to the close of November. The numbers there given, as in the case of the former months of the year, are the actual average rainfalls in each division, expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period, and the last column also gives the total rainfall up to the close of November, expressed in the same way :—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Actual rainfall of first eleven months of 1899 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	230	52	17	135	116	122	154	85	92	90	Nil	110
North Bengal .	270	49	112	93	85	127	123	133	119	63	Nil	116
East ,, ...	300	169	51	155	137	104	125	114	116	194	7	123
Bihar ...	224	56	17	283	101	143	167	127	102	34	Nil	130
Orissa ..	49	38	10	357	144	93	99	81	54	147	Nil	93
Chota Nagpur ..	164	24	Nil	255	85	154	110	54	57	34	Nil	86

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of November 1899 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
			Averages for month.				Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th Oct. 1899	
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	89·0	53·6	83·4	60·6	72·0	—1·2	Nil	0·79	—0·79	0·00	1·02	—1·02	1·68	2·42
North Bengal	85·8	54·9	81·5	60·6	71·1	—0·6	Nil	0·30	—0·30	0·00	0·51	—0·51	1·90	1·69
East ,, ...	86·4	50·6	81·9	61·6	71·8	—2·0	0·22	1·32	—1·10	0·15	1·54	—1·39	9·61	3·54
Bihar	90·9	50·4	82·6	58·2	70·4	—0·2	Nil	0·20	—0·20	0·00	0·36	—0·36	0·90	1·12
Orissa	89·4	55·5	84·4	63·2	73·8	—0·9	Nil	2·09	—2·09	0·00	2·02	—2·02	0·59	4·89
Chota Nagpur*	90·5	52·4	82·5	56·7	69·8	+1·5	Nil	0·46	—0·46	0·00	1·29	—1·29	0·26	1·56
Assam	89·2	53·7	80·0	61·1	70·6	—1·2								

* Daltonganj and Purulia not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 13th December 1899.

C. Little,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 3rd to 9th December 1899.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.		%			Inches.	
Dec.	3rd	134·2	6·6	29·987	68·1	80·9	21·7	59·2	63·8	0·537	61·0	80	N by W and calm	12	Nil	Chiefly clear, ≏, ═.
,,	4th	138·1	6·9	30·016	69·2	83·0	22·8	60·2	65·1	·569	62·6	81	WSW and calm ...	25	,,	Chiefly clear, ≏.
,,	5th	130·2	1·6	·022	68·6	80·0	19·5	60·5	64·2	·544	61·3	80	NW and calm ...	28	,,	Chiefly cloudy, ≏.
,,	6th	133·2	8·9	·004	67·1	80·4	23·5	56·9	61·5	·476	57·6	74	WNW and calm...	45	,,	Clear, ≏.
,,	7th	133·4	7·8	29·978	69·7	84·1	25·2	58·9	65·3	·574	62·8	80	SW and calm ...	77	,,	Chiefly clear, ≏.
,,	8th	135·3	8·0	30·006	70·0	81·0	18·6	62·4	64·9	·550	61·6	77	N by W and Calm	36	,,	Partially cloudy, ≏.
,,	9th	128·7	4·3	·044	68·7	80·4	21·0	59·4	63·8	·529	60·6	77	E and calm ...	30	,,	Chiefly cloudy, ≏.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		30·008
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		30·020
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		44·6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		75·4
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		68·8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		69·4
The extreme variation of temperature		27·2
The maximum temperature		84·1
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		10
		%
The mean relative humidity		78
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		71
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 3rd to 9th December 1899		Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		0·03
The total fall from 1st January to 9th December 1899		71·95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		65·19

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

≏, dew; ═, fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 11th December 1899.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of November 1899.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·990		
The average pressure of November from 24 years' registers ...	29·970		
The highest pressure in the month	30·165	20th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·819	13th	16
The range of pressure	0·346		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	247·3		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	330·8		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	70·3		
The average temperature of November from 24 years' registers	74·8		
The highest temperature in the month	86·2	1st	
The lowest temperature in the month	57·7	30th	
The range of temperature during the month	28·5		
The mean daily range of temperature	21·6		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	25·0	16th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	77		
The average humidity of November from 24 years' registers ...	72		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·554		
The average vapour tension of November from 9 years' registers	0 616		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	0·77		
The average cloud proportion of November from 22 years' registers	2·31		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	Nil		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	Nil		
The average fall of November from 48 years' registers ...	0·65		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	Nil		
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	Nil		
The average number of rainy days in November from 24 years' registers	2		
	⊖		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	135·6		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	52·8		
The greatest sun temperature	140·6	5th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	56·6	6th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	53·9		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	7·6		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	9·2	19th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	41·5		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	87·0	4th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	10·0	5th 11 to noon 9th Noon to 1 P.M. 11th 1 to 2 P.M. & 2 to 3 P.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 236, N.E. 20, E. 16, S.E. 4, S. 3, S.W. 10, W. 37, N.W. 119, Calm 275.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1·6 lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew Standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

G. W. KUCHLER,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 11th December 1899.

For *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of October 1899.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.												Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.				
					Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	4,136	35·64	10	·08	1	·008	2,877	24·72	83	·60	41	·24	776	6·60	3,788	32·64	3,668	26·32	
	Birbhum	798,254	2,730	40·92	36	·48	...	...	1,213	19·08	4	·06	18	·24	667	8·52	1,898	28·44	1,799	27·00	
	Bankura	1,060,668	3,149	35·28	...	...	3	·02	1,122	12·48	18	·12	25	·24	509	5·64	1,677	18·72	2,079	23·28	
	Midnapore	2,631,456	9,518	43·32	281	1·20	1	·003	4,691	21·36	151	·60	73	·24	1,443	6·48	6,639	30·24	5,392	24·48	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	3,048	35·28	28	·24	...	...	2,613	30·24	172	1·92	47	·48	517	5·88	3,377	39·12	2,877	33·36	
	Howrah	763,625	2,694	42·24	41	·60	...	...	1,620	25·44	366	5·64	48	·72	666	10·44	2,741	42·96	1,852	30·60	
	24-Parganas	1,392,633	4,843	50·60	44	·24	1	·006	3,646	23·04	126	·72	131	·72	576	3·60	4,524	28·68	3,678	23·28	
	Calcutta	681,869	1,046	18·36	42	·72	2	·02	500	8·76	269	4·68	29	·48	1,185	20·76	2,027	35·64	1,861	32·76	
Presidency	Nadia	1,044,108	8,229	60·06	208	1·44	1	·007	7,610	55·44	16	·10	102	·72	869	6·24	8,806	64·20	4,359	31·80	
	Murshidabad	1,256,946	5,943	57·00	990	9·48	...	...	6,783	65·04	14	·12	46	·36	807	7·68	8,640	82·80	3,361	32·16	
	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Return not yet received.
	Khulna	1,177,622	5,632	51·24	30	·24	...	...	3,656	37·20	10	·09	31	·24	1,088	11·04	4,815	48·96	3,196	32·52	
	Rajshahi	1,457,460	5,325	43·08	526	4·32	...	...	5,540	46·20	15	·12	68	·48	464	3·84	6,613	55·20	4,301	35·88	
	Dinajpur	1,483,570	5,325	43·08	106	·84	1	·007	5,532	44·76	7	·04	46	·36	383	3·00	6,075	49·08	5,021	40·56	
	Jalpaiguri	630,736	2,645	46·36	6	·09	...	...	1,907	35·16	34	·48	17	·24	65	1·08	2,119	37·32	1,941	34·20	
Rajshahi	Darjeeling	223,314	868	46·56	...	...	1	·04	561	30·12	55	2·88	19	·96	180	9·60	816	43·80	747	40·08	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	7,662	45·48	357	2·04	1	·004	5,306	30·72	10	·04	41	·12	378	2·16	6,093	35·28	5,946	34·44	
	Bogra	760,635	2,824	44·16	782	12·24	2	·02	1,993	31·08	26	·36	47	·72	322	5·04	3,172	49·56	1,988	31·08	
	Pabna	1,501,223	5,203	47·52	617	5·43	...	...	4,962	43·68	32	·24	11	·09	224	1·92	5,846	51·48	3,783	33·24	
	Dacca	2,358,602	13,425	67·20	279	1·32	1	·004	6,984	34·92	391	1·92	79	·36	1,736	8·64	9,469	47·28	5,933	29·64	
Dacca	Mymensingh	3,472,186	13,726	47·40	2,458	8·48	7	·02	8,354	28·86	115	·36	102	·36	1,897	6·48	12,933	44·64	7,869	26·88	
	Faridpur	1,832,543	11,457	75·48	190	1·20	...	...	7,167	47·16	61	·36	69	·44	1,089	7·08	8,576	56·40	4,830	32·16	
	Backergunge	2,155,965	9,573	53·28	11	·06	1	·004	4,339	24·12	41	·12	113	·60	1,845	10·20	6,350	35·28	6,199	33·96	
	Tippera	1,782,938	6,495	43·68	69	·36	...	...	5,335	25·76	58	·36	90	·60	931	6·36	4,694	31·56	3,261	21·84	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	4,407	52·32	19	·12	...	...	2,983	35·40	8	·08	62	·72	391	4·56	3,468	41·16	2,325	27·60	
Chittagong	Chittagong	1,290,167	4,482	41·64	.....	...	...	...	2,494	23·16	15	·12	76	·60	156	1·44	2,741	25·44	2,911	27·00	
	South Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not under registration.
	Patna	1,772,352	8,375	56·64	361	2·40	...	...	5,586	24·24	250	1·68	96	·60	1,788	12·00	6,081	41·16	5,289	40·44	
	Gaya	11,138,331	11,822	66·24	290	1·56	20	·12	5,677	31·80	69	·24	103	·60	1,391	7·80	7,541	42·24	7,326	41·04	
	Shahabad	2,066,579	9,412	54·72	1,360	7·92	...	...	6,508	39·60	29	·12	80	·36	1,589	9·60	9,334	57·24	7,369	42·84	
Patna	Saran	2,466,005	8,999	43·68	744	3·60	9	·03	3,088	15·00	179	·84	197	·84	3,298	15·96	7,515	36·48	7,825	38·04	
	Champaran	1,859,475	7,273	46·92	217	1·32	5	·03	3,613	23·28	7	·04	95	·60	1,382	8·88	5,319	34·32	5,770	37·20	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	11,924	52·68	568	2·52	2	·008	5,669	24·96	81	·36	195	·84	1,850	8·16	8,365	36·96	8,828	39·00	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	11,791	51·36	72	·24	...	...	6,735	28·80	153	·60	172	·72	1,282	5·40	8,414	36·00	7,486	32·04	
	Monghyr	2,036,021	10,435	61·44	594	3·48	7	·03	4,948	29·16	23	·12	102	·60	1,314	7·68	6,988	41·16	7,248	42·60	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	9,864	58·20	783	4·56	25	·12	6,522	37·68	43	·24	331	2·16	1,682	6·36	8,713	51·36	6,247	36·84	
Bhagalpur	Purnea	1,944,638	8,214	54·96	529	3·24	...	...	6,507	40·68	14	·08	54	·24	291	1·68	7,485	46·08	5,068	31·20	
	Malda	814,919	4,522	66·48	1,124	16·44	...	...	4,891	72·00	16	·12	28	·36	289	4·08	6,339	93·24	3,134	46·08	
	Santhal Parganas	1,763,775	7,174	49·08	393	2·64	2	·01	2,603	17·76	20	·12	644	4·32	705	4·80	4,367	29·88	3,621	24·72	
	Cuttack	1,987,671	7,013	43·32	1,027	6·36	245	·144	2,277	14·04	409	2·88	117	·72	1,453	8·88	5,588	34·56	4,174	25·80	
Orissa	Balasore	994,675	3,038	56·60	33	·36	27	·24	1,041	12·48	103	1·20	66	·72	869	10·44	2,199	26·52	2,176	26·16	
	Puri	944,998	2,758	34·92	62	·72	132	·156	469	5·88	199	2·52	45	·48	1,007	12·72	1,914	24·24	1,825	23·16	
	Angul and Khondmals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not under registration.
	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	5,904	60·84	12	·12	...	...	2,401	24·72	9	·08	30	·36	603	6·12	3,054	31·56	3,840	39·48	
Chota Nagpur.	Ranchi	1,128,885	5,495	45·72	...	...	6	·06	1,312	13·92	95	·96	31	·24	960	10·20	2,404	25·44	3,377	34·80	
	Palamau	506,770	3,090	62·04	...	...	8	·12	2,009	40·32	8	·12	26	·48	495	8·04	2,456	49·32	2,041	41·04	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	4,970	49·92	15	·12	...	...	1,343	13·44	23	·12	33	·24	517	5·16	1,933	19·32	2,045	20·52	
	Singhbhum	545,488	2,022	44·40	...	...	1	·01	666	14·64	14	·24	30	·60	117	2·52	828	18·12	975	21·36	
	Total	69,180,790	2,88,619	50·04	15,305	2·64	512	·08	170,286	29·52	3,952	·60	3,906	·60	41,234	7·08	235,235	40·80	186,866	32·40	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	.....	2,38,150	39·48	3	·96	321	·04	142,820	24·72	4,186	·72	3,039	·48	30,687	5·28	186,866	32·40	...	...	
	Difference + or —	.....	+ 60,469	+10·56	+ 2,492	+1·68	+191	+ ·04	+27,446	+ 4·80	— 234	— ·12	+ 927	+ ·12	+10,547	+ 1·80	+ 48,369		...	...	

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.S.C.S.,

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of October 1899.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	76	19·44	...	...	...	...	89	20·32	13	4·44	2	·60	21	7·20	95	33·00	104	36·12	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore	32,264	87	32·28	16	5·88	...	...	78	28·92	12	4·44	1	·36	11	4·08	118	43·80	105	39·00	
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,069	87	31·56	5	1·80	...	...	81	29·40	12	4·32	...	...	19	6·84	117	42·36	112	40·56	
	4. Serampore	35,952	87	28·92	12	3·96	...	...	109	36·36	30	9·96	3	·96	24	7·92	178	59·40	186	62·04	
owrah ...	5. Howrah	116,606	306	31·44	4	·36	...	...	263	27·00	81	8·28	2	·12	140	14·40	490	50·40	348	35·76	
	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	53	20·16	2	·72	...	...	27	10·20	8	3·00	8	3·00	9	3·36	54	20·52	44	16·80	
	7. Maniktala	32,865	53	19·32	...	...	...	...	33	12·00	6	2·12	1	·36	4	1·44	130	45·48	82	28·68	
	8. Barnagore	34,278	70	24·48	1	·24	...	...	94	32·88	16	5·52	4	1·32	16	5·16	122	35·04	132	37·92	
	9. South Suburban ...	41,718	80	22·92	...	...	...	...	100	28·68	11	3·12	2	·48	9	2·52	89	38·16	Data not available.		
24-Parganas	10. Garden Reach ...	27,924	55	23·52	...	...	...	...	76	32·64	4	1·68	...	...	9	3·84	89	38·16	68	23·80	
	11. South Barrackpore, including Tittagarh Municipality.	35,647	51	17·16	...	...	...	...	70	23·52	8	2·64	1	·24	12	3·96	91	30·60	68	22·80	
	12. Naihati	23,724	51	20·52	3	1·20	...	...	71	28·56	6	2·40	4	1·56	10	3·96	94	37·92	79	31·80	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	1,046	18·36	42	·72	2	·02	500	8·76	209	4·68	29	·48	1,185	20·76	2,027	35·64	1,861	32·76	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,508	61	28·68	...	...	...	...	73	34·32	...	...	1	·36	1	·36	75	35·28	55	25·80	
	15. Santipur	30,437	90	35·40	...	...	...	...	176	69·36	1	·36	1	·36	25	9·84	203	79·92	75	29·52	
Murshidabad	16. Berhampore	23,515	67	34·08	1	·48	...	...	111	56·64	3	1·44	...	...	2	·96	117	59·64	72	36·72	
Rajshahi ...	17. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	53	29·64	10	5·52	...	...	53	29·64	6	3·36	2	1·08	11	6·12	81	45·96	51	28·56	
Pabna ...	18. Sirajganj	23,267	40	20·52	21	10·80	...	...	26	13·32	4	2·04	...	...	...	...	51	26·28	73	37·56	
Dacca ...	19. Dacca	82,523	288	41·76	11	1·56	...	...	106	15·36	54	7·80	1	·12	106	15·36	278	40·32	267	38·76	
Chittagong ...	20. Chittagong	24,069	35	12·36	...	...	...	...	29	14·40	1	·48	1	·48	4	1·92	35	17·40	32	15·84	
Patna ...	21. Patna City	165,192	588	42·60	15	1·08	...	...	267	19·32	80	5·76	11	·72	193	13·92	566	41·04	539	39·12	
	22. Bihar	47,729	213	53·52	...	...	...	...	88	22·08	2	·48	5	1·20	26	6·48	121	30·36	159	39·96	
	23. Dinapore	44,419	186	50·16	3	·72	...	...	62	16·68	8	2·16	...	...	28	7·56	101	27·24	182	49·08	
Gaya ...	24. Gaya	80,383	300	44·76	59	8·76	13	1·92	205	30·60	32	4·68	12	1·80	66	9·84	387	57·72	345	51·48	
Shahabad ...	25. Arrah	46,995	54	13·80	...	...	...	...	45	11·40	5	1·20	...	...	11	2·76	61	15·60	97	24·72	
	26. Sasaram	22,713	70	41·64	...	...	...	...	59	31·08	2	·96	1	·48	13	6·84	75	39·60	80	42·24	
Saran ...	27. Chapra	57,352	200	41·76	154	32·16	1	·12	86	17·88	12	2·40	9	1·80	81	16·92	343	71·76	139	29·04	
Champaran	28. Bettiah	22,780	89	46·80	30	15·72	1	...	47	24·72	2	·96	...	...	42	22·08	123	64·29	80	42·12	
Muzaffarpur	29. Muzaffarpur	49,192	160	39·00	270	65·76	...	·48	97	23·64	1	·24	6	1·44	62	15·12	436	106·32	122	29·76	
	30. Hajipur	21,487	102	56·88	4	2·16	...	...	45	25·08	8	4·44	...	...	37	20·64	94	52·44	74	41·28	
Darbhanga ...	31. Darbhanga	73,561	239	37·44	11	1·68	...	...	75	12·12	6	·96	1	·12	80	12·96	173	28·20	203	48·96	
Monghyr ...	32. Monghyr	57,077	219	45·96	62	12·96	...	...	55	11·52	8	1·68	2	·36	112	23·52	239	50·16	233	37·44	
Bhagalpur ...	33. Bhagalpur	69,106	206	35·76	84	14·52	...	...	93	16·08	19	3·24	2	·24	51	8·76	249	43·20	101	25·68	
Cuttack ...	34. Cuttack	47,186	125	31·68	44	11·16	...	...	34	8·64	9	2·28	4	·96	23	5·76	114	28·92	101	24·72	
Balasore ...	35. Balasore	20,775	45	25·92	...	...	...	...	12	6·84	7	3·96	2	1·08	15	8·64	36	20·76	43	24·24	
Puri ...	36. Puri	28,794	40	16·56	1	·36	...	...	21	8·64	5	2·04	1	·36	44	18·24	72	30·00	116	48·24	
Ranchi ...	37. Ranchi	20,306	70	41·28	...	...	4	2·28	14	7·68	7	4·08	1	·48	14	8·16	39	23·04	41	24·12	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over	2,273,167	5,612	29·52	865	4·56	21	·10	3,439	18·12	758	3·96	120	·60	2,515	13·20	7,718	40·68	6,545	34·44	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	.....	5,291	27·84	327	1·68	9	·03	3,457	18·24	801	4·20	104	·48	1,847	9·72	6,545	34·44	.....	.....	
	Difference + or —	... ..	+321	+1·68	+538	+2·88	+12	+·07	—18	—·12	—43	—·24	+16	+12	+668	+3·48	+1,173	+6·24	.....	.....	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 9th December 1899.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics for September 1899, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 10th November 1899.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births		Deaths														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	
					Cholera		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.			
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Presidency... ...	Jessore	1,588,827	4,271	27·12	172	1·08	...	...	5,166	32·76	5	·02	119	·72	391	2·40	5,853	37·08	4,307	27·36
	Total for the whole Province ...	71,069,617	222,126	37·44	6,159	·96	509	·08	126,143	21·24	3,343	·48	4,874	·72	33,260	5·52	174,288	29·40	177,429	29·88
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	...	196,272	33·12	6,864	1·08	397	·06	132,293	22·32	4,741	·72	4,082	·60	29,643	4·80	177,450	29·88	...	...
	Difference + or −	...	+25,854	+4·32	−705	−·12	+112	+·02	−6,150	−1·08	−1,398	−·24	+792	+·12	+4,217	+·72	−3,162	−·48	...	...

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 9th December 1899.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra for the month of October 1899, and the highest reading of each gauge over M. S. L. since 1876.

Date.		River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur-Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.	
	Distance in miles.	From Allahabad ... 66		From Allahabad ... 134	From Mirzapur ... 48	From Benares 90		From Benares 177	From Buxar 87	From Benares 287	From Dinapore 110	From Benares 381	From Monghyr 94	From Benares 471	From Sahibganj ... 90	From Benares 591	From Rampur Boalia ... 120						
	Highest Gauge Reading.	26th August 1889. 253·47		26th August 1889. 241·46		31st August 1898. 209·63		14th August 1879. 169·35		24th August 1894. 129·43		23rd August 1879. 98·25.		26th August 1879. 69·25		20th August 1893. 31·52		14th August 1890. 64·70		24th September 1898. 36·10		24th July 1878. 179·36	
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st ...	...	7·33	213·55	5·00	201·80	5·25	174·30	13·90	148·13	11·00	112·85	13·92	81·92	15·25	57·25	18·03	27·77	18·42	52·16	24·00	28·30	23·50	172·26
2nd ...	...	7·00	213·22	4·83	201·63	4·75	173·80	13·60	147·83	10·58	112·43	13·42	81·42	15·00	57·00	18·53	27·52	17·00	50·74	23·70	28·00	22·30	171·06
3rd ...	...	6·67	212·89	4·33	201·13	4·42	173·47	13·33	147·55	10·50	112·35	12·83	80·83	14·71	56·71	18·33	27·27	16·08	49·82	23·30	27·80	22·15	170·91
4th ...	...	6·50	212·72	4·17	200·97	4·25	173·30	13·00	147·23	10·33	112·18	12·33	80·33	14·39	56·39	18·08	27·02	15·00	48·74	23·10	27·40	21·70	170·46
5th ...	...	6·17	212·39	4·00	200·80	4·00	173·05	12·80	147·03	10·33	112·18	11·92	79·92	14·00	56·00	17·75	26·69	14·25	47·99	22·50	26·80	21·30	170·06
6th ...	...	6·00	212·22	3·75	200·55	3·92	172·97	12·60	146·83	9·58	111·43	11·58	79·58	13·10	55·10	17·42	26·36	13·58	47·32	19·40	23·70	20·15	168·91
7th ...	...	5·83	212·05	3·58	200·38	3·50	172·55	12·40	146·63	9·33	111·18	11·33	79·33	13·50	54·50	17·08	26·02	13·00	46·74	18·50	22·80	19·35	168·11
8th ...	...	5·67	211·89	3·58	200·38	3·17	172·22	12·20	146·43	9·17	111·02	11·17	79·17	13·00	54·00	16·75	25·69	12·58	46·32	16·30	20·60	18·50	167·26
9th ...	...	5·50	211·72	3·58	200·38	3·00	172·05	12·10	146·33	8·08	109·93	11·17	79·17	11·25	53·25	16·42	25·36	12·08	45·82	16·10	20·40	17·60	166·36
10th ...	...	5·42	211·64	3·58	200·38	2·58	171·63	11·90	146·13	8·08	109·93	11·00	79·00	10·71	52·71	15·92	24·86	11·58	45·32	15·50	19·80	16·70	165·46
11th ...	...	5·33	211·55	3·58	200·38	2·17	171·22	11·80	146·03	7·42	109·27	10·92	78·92	10·39	52·39	15·50	24·44	11·17	44·91	14·00	18·30	15·90	164·66
12th ...	...	5·17	211·39	3·58	200·38	1·50	170·55	11·70	145·93	7·50	109·35	10·75	78·75	10·00	52·00	15·00	23·94	10·75	44·49	13·00	17·30	15·40	164·16
13th ...	...	5·17	211·39	3·58	200·38	1·17	170·22	11·50	145·73	7·33	109·18	10·67	78·67	9·75	51·75	14·58	23·52	10·42	44·16	12·10	16·40	15·10	163·86
14th ...	...	5·08	211·30	3·58	200·38	1·00	170·05	11·40	145·63	7·17	109·02	10·67	78·67	9·54	51·54	14·17	23·11	10·18	43·82	11·00	15·30	14·80	163·36
15th ...	...	5·00	211·22	3·58	200·38	0·67	169·72	11·30	145·43	7·00	108·85	10·50	78·50	9·39	51·39	14·00	22·94	9·83	43·57	11·50	15·80	14·60	163·36
16th ...	...	5·00	211·22	3·58	200·38	0·59	169·55	11·10	145·33	6·58	108·43	10·42	78·42	9·39	51·39	14·25	23·19	9·58	43·32	11·70	16·00	15·00	163·76
17th ...	...	4·83	211·05	3·54	200·34	0·50	169·13	10·90	145·13	6·33	108·18	10·33	78·33	9·35	51·35	14·00	22·94	9·23	42·99	11·30	15·60	16·50	165·26
18th ...	...	4·67	210·89	3·50	200·30	0·50	169·55	10·80	145·03	6·08	107·93	10·33	78·33	9·14	51·14	13·83	22·77	9·00	42·74	11·10	15·40	16·30	165·06
19th ...	...	4·50	210·72	3·46	200·26	0·50	169·55	10·70	144·93	5·75	107·60	10·00	78·00	8·89	50·89	13·83	22·77	8·75	42·49	10·95	15·25	16·20	164·96
20th ...	...	4·50	210·72	3·42	200·22	0·42	169·47	10·60	144·83	5·75	107·60	9·83	77·83	8·39	50·39	13·83	22·77	8·50	42·24	10·70	15·00	16·00	164·76
21st ...	...	4·33	210·55	3·37	200·17	0·42	169·47	10·40	144·63	5·67	107·52	9·67	77·67	7·79	49·79	13·75	22·69	8·00	41·74	10·35	14·65	16·00	164·76
22nd ...	...	4·25	210·47	3·29	200·09	0·41	169·47	10·20	144·43	5·67	107·52	9·42	77·42	7·39	49·39	13·58	22·52	7·67	41·41	10·40	14·70	15·40	164·16
23rd ...	...	4·17	210·39	3·17	199·97	0·42	169·47	10·10	144·33	5·33	107·18	9·25	77·25	6·79	48·79	13·33	22·27	7·42	41·16	10·40	14·70	14·20	162·96
24th ...	...	4·17	210·39	3·08	199·88	0·42	169·47	10·00	144·23	5·17	107·02	9·17	77·17	6·33	48·33	13·17	22·11	7·17	40·91	10·25	14·55	13·20	161·96
25th ...	...	4·09	210·22	3·00	199·80	0·33	169·38	9·80	144·03	5·17	107·02	9·00	77·00	6·00	48·00	12·83	21·77	6·83	40·57	10·20	14·50	12·50	161·26
26th ...	...	4·00	210·22	2·93	199·72	0·33	169·38	9·70	143·93	5·08	106·93	8·92	76·92	5·89	47·89	12·67	21·61	6·50	40·24	10·15	14·45	11·70	160·46
27th ...	...	4·00	210·22	2·83	199·63	0·33	169·38	9·60	143·83	5·00	106·85	8·58	76·58	5·85	47·85	12·25	21·19	6·33	40·07	10·10	14·40	11·60	160·36
28th ...	...	4·00	210·22	2·75	199·55	0·33	169·38	9·60	143·83	4·92	106·77	8·33	76·33	5·85	47·85	12·25	21·19	6·17	39·91	10·00	14·30	11·10	159·86
29th ...	...	4·17	210·39	2·67	199·47	0·33	169·38	9·60	143·83	4·92	106·77	8·08	76·08	5·79	47·79	11·92	20·86	6·00	39·74	9·50	13·80	11·00	159·76
30th ...	...	3·83	210·05	2·58	199·38	0·33	169·38	9·50	143·73	4·67	106·52	7·83	75·83	5·75	47·75	11·50	20·44	5·87	39·61	8·10	12·40	11·00	159·76
31st ...	...	3·50	209·72	2·50	199·30	0·25	169·30	9·40	143·63	4·67	106·52	7·50	75·50	5·67	47·67	11·25	20·19	5·75	39·49	7·60	11·90	11·00	159·76
		3·17	209·39																				

CALCUTTA,
The 12th December 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd of December 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 2nd December 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 3rd December 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	629	94,200	1,453	572	71,570	1,147
Jute	191	76,625	1,213	284	1,12,125	1,793
Firewood	112	80,750	1,211	41	35,500	553
Other articles	791	1,66,275	2,389	775	2,22,225	3,153
Total ...	1,723	4,17,850	6,266	1,672	4,41,420	6,641

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 9th December 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 9th December 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 10th December 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	664	73,155	1,044	567	78,145	1,226
Jute	129	63,075	979	319	1,72,010	2,760
Firewood	68	44,975	677	62	43,125	646
Other articles	789	1,98,775	2,706	639	1,51,450	2,259
Total ...	1,650	3,79,980	5,406	1,587	4,44,730	6,891

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the five weeks ending 28th October 1899 as compared with the same period of 1898.

STAPLES.	1898.		1899.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	1,06,57,251	14,56,526	1,03,74,524	15,59,509	.....	1,02,983	2,82,727	.....
Cotton, raw	38,244	19,874	59,380	39,583	21,136	19,709	.....	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	7,332	8,207	5,765	5,587	.....	.....	1,567	2,620
2.— Ditto, Indian	47,319	21,339	45,656	16,864	.....	.....	1,663	4,475
3.—Piece-goods, European	2,22,386	2,51,971	1,36,339	1,44,025	.....	.....	86,047	1,07,946
4.— Ditto, Indian	50,443	35,589	22,921	18,679	.....	.....	27,522	16,910
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	977	1,608	224	110	.....	.....	753	1,498
2.—Non-intoxicating	14,968	11,524	14,731	10,656	.....	.....	237	868
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo	3,975	7,942	5,437	11,019	1,462	3,077	.....	.....
2.—Myrabolams	7,143	2,575	6,788	2,108	.....	.....	345	467
3.—Cutch	3,093	1,215	1,706	669	.....	.....	1,237	546
4.—Turmeric	16,577	13,835	6,688	5,522	.....	.....	9,889	8,313
5.—Alizarine and aniline dyes	235	159	284	253	49	94	.....	.....
6.—Al (Morinda citrifolia)	90	26	48	4	.....	.....	42	22
7.—Others	7,800	2,115	1,138	315	.....	.....	6,662	1,800
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	4,38,799	1,14,196	3,15,487	1,37,472	3,77,188	23,276	.....	.....
2.—Rice in the husk	85,050	19,866	2,07,442	37,523	1,24,392	26,657	.....	.....
3.—Rice not in the husk	5,15,064	77,348	11,81,655	2,72,416	6,66,591	1,95,068	.....	.....
4.—Jowar and bajra	28,012	4,321	1,09,797	20,147	81,785	15,826	.....	.....
5.—Gram & pulse	3,07,200	73,886	17,83,069	5,54,224	14,75,869	4,78,338	.....	.....
6.—Others	1,95,966	37,043	5,54,078	1,17,631	3,58,112	80,588	.....	.....
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	30,999	21,846	1,01,056	60,552	64,057	38,706	.....	.....
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	10,861	8,299	23,285	14,065	6,424	5,775	.....	.....
Horns	1,148	535	2,510	1,062	1,372	527	.....	.....
Hemp and other fibres	71,399	14,234	43,206	9,209	.....	.....	28,193	5,025
Jute—								
1.—Raw	2,06,685	47,767	2,23,100	51,889	17,015	4,122	.....	.....
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	76,068	37,869	1,74,957	71,849	98,869	30,989	.....	.....
Lac—								
1.—Stick	33,121	13,116	19,561	9,983	.....	.....	15,560	3,133
2.—Shell	22,844	17,104	35,752	28,296	12,908	11,192	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	8,305	9,824	8,020	8,352	.....	.....	285	1,472
Liquors—								
1.—Ale and Beer	17,674	7,455	13,694	6,347	.....	.....	3,980	1,108
2.—Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit	2,655	2,511	2,193	1,151	138	.....	.....	1,360
3.—Wines	3,557	5,485	3,809	5,640	252	155	.....	.....
4.—All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	107	21	80	34	.....	13	27	.....
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	1,373	1,685	370	444	.....	.....	1,003	1,241
2.—Brass, ditto	1,529	813	1,305	936	.....	123	224	.....
3.—Copper, wrought	2,849	1,243	695	605	.....	.....	2,154	638
4.—Brass, ditto	22,528	9,847	20,088	9,487	.....	.....	2,440	360
5.—Iron and steel—					.....	.....		
(a) Cast	35,499	7,931	12,790	4,751	.....	.....	22,619	3,180
(b) Unwrought	42,263	1,818	44,001	2,704	1,738	886	.....	.....
(c) Wrought	82,103	37,757	76,491	38,949	.....	1,192	5,612	.....
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	40,011	16,773	41,309	20,869	1,298	4,096	.....	.....
6.—Zinc and spelter	3,310	2,234	1,978	1,029	.....	.....	1,332	805
7.—Others	14,777	12,307	10,450	7,185	.....	.....	4,327	5,122
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,22,715	42,433	1,13,986	41,294	.....	.....	8,729	1,139
2.—Castor	4,293	1,502	3,631	1,032	.....	.....	662	470
3.—Cocoanut	6,127	3,488	3,812	1,323	.....	.....	2,315	2,165
4.—Mustard and rape	7,534	2,816	7,052	1,565	.....	.....	482	1,251
5.—Others	9,041	5,249	6,810	3,980	.....	.....	2,231	1,269
Oilseeds—								
1.—Linseed	7,71,141	2,13,089	4,29,725	1,14,485	.....	.....	3,41,416	98,604
2.—Rape and mustard	3,63,428	96,497	2,55,065	65,313	.....	.....	1,08,363	31,184
3.—Til or jinjili	10,057	1,857	21,186	6,282	10,229	4,425	.....	.....
4.—Poppy	61,312	16,869	35,275	9,487	.....	.....	26,037	7,412
5.—Earthnuts	828	212	21	18	.....	.....	807	195
6.—Castor	51,384	12,047	69,698	17,979	18,314	5,932	.....	.....
7.—Others	18,585	6,060	19,459	4,343	874	.....	.....	1,717
Opium	190	249	388	394	198	145	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	25,139	12,150	21,686	12,024	.....	.....	3,443	126
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	55,909	44,241	51,377	37,365	.....	.....	4,532	6,846
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	24,592	10,989	27,230	13,690	2,638	2,701	.....	.....
3.—Potatoes	1,88,177	89,881	1,25,015	43,744	.....	.....	63,162	46,137
4.—Others	95,491	37,296	1,25,889	41,884	30,398	4,588	.....	.....
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof	161	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	136
2.—Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	3,079	678	7,438	2,365	4,359	1,687	.....	.....
3.—Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates	41,891	9,506	7,907	335	.....	.....	33,984	9,171
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	.....	.....	7,931	2,882	7,931	2,882	.....	.....
(c) Other sorts	50,386	12,034	92,404	13 182	42,018	1,128	.....	.....
Salt	7,14,632	1,51,635	5,04,662	99,289	.....	.....	2,09,970	52,346

Staples.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	28,923	15,302	52,603	19,790	23,680	4,488	.....	.....
2.—Other saline substances	30,663	9,397	33,241	9,089	2,578	.....	.....	308
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.—Indian	1,087	754	1,812	784	725	30	.....	.....
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	125	363	55	106	.....	.....	70	257
2.—Indian	212	406	252	411	40	.....	.....	55
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	25,418	23,378	19,315	16,286	.....	.....	6,103	7,092
2.—Pepper	3,435	3,011	2,352	2,205	.....	.....	1,083	806
3.—Ginger	5,282	1,885	1,984	978	.....	.....	3,298	907
4.—Chillies	16,237	6,019	15,203	4,660	.....	.....	1,034	1,359
5.—Cardamoms	1,885	1,401	856	915	.....	.....	729	486
6.—Others	2,724	1,950	1,361	603	.....	.....	1,363	447
Stone and lime	4,31,988	74,136	5,11,464	95,304	79,476	21,258	.....	[illegible]
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	17,311	6,607	19,124	6,439	1,813	.....	.....	168
2.—Unrefined	1,95,940	38,605	2,18,764	36,626	22,824	.....	.....	1,979
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.—Indian	5,581	4,806	5,533	2,998	.....	.....	48	1,808
Timber	98,989	16,554	1,39,339	23,092	40,350	6,448	.....	.....
Tobacco	48,810	21,856	56,079	20,500	7,269	.....	.....	1,356
Wool—								
(*a*) Raw	5,720	1,100	7,468	874	1,748	.....	.....	226
(*b*) Manufactured—								
I.—Carpets and rugs	1,134	1,314	1,309	1,702	175	388	.....	.....
II.—Piece-goods, European	2,923	6,501	2,250	1,462	.....	.....	673	5,039
III.— ,, Indian	5,314	6,471	7,833	7,989	2,519	1,518	.....	.....
IV.—Other sorts of manufactures ...	9	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	13
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Bones	42,946	10,181	58,346	13,611	15,400	3,430	.....	.....
2.—Firewood	24,625	1,428	29,950	2,270	5,325	842	.....	.....
3.—Indigo seed	13,525	4,943	4,557	2,278	.....	.....	14,968	2,665
4.—Oil-cake	72,488	10,971	91,466	15,987	18,978	5,016	.....	.....
5.—Paints & colours	31,112	6,078	13,629	5,174	.....	.....	17,483	904
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	40,335	17,798	36,523	16,252	.....	.....	3,812	1,546
7.—Wooden articles	17,074	6,244	16,384	6,423	.....	179	690	.....
8.—Others	3,51,825	1,31,063	12,04,072	3,44,615	8,52,247	2,13,612	.....	.....
Total ...	1,75,48,031	36,32,801	2,06,84,708	45,09,982	31,36,677	8,77,181	.....	.....
Military stores	20,331	26,986	16,264	28,377	.....	1,391	4,067	.....
Coal for railway	12,35,180	96,574	16,63,360	1,14,985	3,98,180	18,411	.....	.....
Railway materials	20,33,754	76,698	26,64,123	80,783	6,30,369	4,085	.....	.....
Live-stock	.....	27,179	.....	27,732	.....	553	.....	.....
Total ...	2,08,97,296	38,69,238	2,49,68,455	47,61,859	40,71,159	9,01,621	.....	.....

C. W. Clarke, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 8th December 1899.*

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement of goods traffic for the month of August 1899 compared with the corresponding period in 1898.

Description of Goods.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.		Explanation of fluctuation by the Traffic Manager.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
I.—Coal and coke carried for the public and Foreign Railways.	1,376	1,175	879	1,164	.....	.....	497	11	Due to line being blocked at Bachwara.
II.—Cotton, raw	43	332	39	349	.....	17	4	.....	
III.—Cotton, manufactured—									
1. } Twist and { European	5	53	7	60	2	7	.....	.....	
2. } yarn. { Indian ...	272	2,237	294	2,330	22	93	.....	.....	
3. } Piece-goods { European	661	5,629	375	3,088	.....	.....	286	2,541	Ditto.
4. } { Indian ...	99	767	84	634	.....	.....	15	133	
IV.—Drugs and Chemicals—									
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.	1	27	3	143	2	116	.....	.....	
2. Non-intoxicating—									
(a) Cinchona bark ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(b) Others ...	39	355	56	445	17	90	.....	.....	
V.—Dyes and Tans—									
1. Indigo	.....	.....	1	5	1	5	.....	.....	
2. Myrabolams	2	9	2	4	.....	.....	.....	5	
3. Cutch	2	11	13	74	11	63	.....	.....	
4. Turmeric	91	765	28	183	.....	.....	63	582	
5. Aniline dyes	1	7	1	12	.....	5	.....	.....	
6. Others	2	12	9	70	7	58	.....	.....	
VI.—Grain and Pulse—									
1. Wheat	2,516	11,283	4,196	15,978	1,680	4,695	.....	.....	
2. } Rice { in the husk ...	690	1,637	1,248	3,288	558	1,651	.....	.....	Demand up-country on account of scarcity.
3. } { not in the husk	3,813	14,788	9,647	22,553	5,834	7,765	.....	.....	
4. Jawar and Bajra ...	18	69	34	232	16	163	.....	.....	
5. Gram and pulse ...	3,124	11,435	8,591	23,252	5,464	11,817	.....	.....	
6. Makai	296	1,294	254	692	.....	.....	42	602	
7. Others	4,455	14,971	12,389	35,861	7,934	20,890	.....	.....	
VII.—Hides and Skins—									
1. Hides of cattle—									
(a) Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(b) Raw	352	1,923	326	1,597	.....	.....	26	330	
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—									
(a) Dressed or tanned	1	6	2	21	1	15	.....	.....	
(b) Raw	178	852	210	977	32	125	.....	.....	
VIII.—Horns	7	26	4	29	.....	3	3	.....	
IX.—Jute—									
1. Raw	27	295	4	22	.....	.....	23	273	
2. Gunny bags and cloth ...	782	3,330	965	4,772	183	942	.....	.....	
X.—Lac—									
1. Stick	8	14	24	72	16	58	.....	.....	
2. Shell	76	362	42	172	.....	.....	34	190	
XI.—Leather, manufactured ...	7	78	10	81	3	3	.....	.....	
XII.—Liquors—									
1. Beer	6	38	7	41	1	3	.....	.....	
2. Spirits	.....	.....	5	38	5	38	.....	.....	
3. Wines	17	195	16	172	.....	.....	1	23	
XIII.—Metals—									
1. Copper, unwrought ...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
2. Brass ,, ...	3	19	8	58	5	39	.....	.....	
3. Copper, wrought ...	5	37	4	14	.....	.....	1	23	
4. Brass ,, ...	47	255	45	242	.....	.....	2	13	
5. Iron	380	2,044	274	1,613	.....	.....	106	431	
6. Others	130	761	122	633	.....	.....	8	128	
XIV.—Oils—									
1. Kerosine	658	2,163	1,045	3,395	387	1,232	.....	.....	Extension of the line.
2. Castor	31	116	16	109	.....	.....	15	7	
3. Cocoanut	10	53	11	53	1	.....	.....	.....	
4. Others	9	87	11	94	2	7	.....	.....	
XV.—Oil-seeds—									
1. Linseed	13,042	44,807	10,893	36,661	.....	.....	2,149	8,146	Due to heavy rain and less demand in Calcutta.
2. Rape or Mustard ...	3,785	11,462	1,346	4,698	.....	.....	2,439	6,764	
3. Til or Jinjili	28	60	3	18	.....	.....	22	42	
4. Poppy	554	2,738	244	767	.....	.....	310	1,971	
5. Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Castor	449	1,096	183	460	.....	.....	266	636	
7. Others	4,429	18,179	2,819	9,771	.....	.....	1,610	8,408	
XVI.—Opium	1	12	17	223	16	211	.....	.....	
XVII.—Paper and Pasteboard ...	13	94	15	100	2	6	.....	.....	
XVIII.—Provisions—									
1. Ghee	286	1,892	151	992	.....	.....	135	909	
2. Dried fruits and nuts ...	25	184	15	161	.....	.....	10	23	
3. Others	446	2,354	507	2,026	61	...	.....	328	
XIX.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—									
1. Locomotive engines and tenders, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Carriages and trucks, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Materials—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(a) Steel rails and fishplates.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(b) Sleepers, &c. ...	.....	.....	350	993	350	993	.....	.....	
(c) Other sorts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
XX.—Salt	4,112	10,979	5,022	12,272	910	1,293	.....	.....	Due to extension and demand.

Description of Goods.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.		Explanation of fluctuation by the Traffic Manager.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
XXI.—Saltpetre &c.—									
1. Saltpetre	806	2,402	455	1,172	.....	.....	251	1,320	Owing to heavy rain.
2. Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
XXII.—Silk, raw—									
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Indian	1	8	2	25	1	17	.....	.....	
XXIII.—Silk piece-goods—									
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
XXIV.—Spices—									
1. Betel-nuts	109	830	115	752	1	.....	.....	78	
2. Pepper	17	148	16	143	.....	.....	1	5	
3. Ginger	2	20	10	70	8	50	.....	.....	
4. Chillies	73	775	87	378	14	.....	.....	417	
5. Cardamoms	2	10	1	4	.....	.....	1	6	
6. Others	135	964	116	715	.....	.....	19	249	
XXV.—Stone and lime	776	1,465	540	967	.....	.....	227	498	
XXVI.—Sugar—									
1. Refined or crystalised, including sugarcandy.	784	4,515	649	3,358	.....	.....	135	1,157	
2. Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggree or gur and other saccharine produce.	978	4,134	1,547	6,133	569	1,999	.....	.....	Demand for molasses in Bengal.
XXVII.—Tea—									
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Indian	1	6	1	9	.....	3	.....	.....	
XXVIII.—Timber—									
1. Logs, &c.	357	531	291	965	.....	434	66	.....	
2. Poles	78	319	114	175	36	.....	.....	144	
XXIX.—Tobacco—									
1. Unmanufactured ...	1,250	9,109	1,198	8,610	.....	.....	52	499	
2. Manufactured	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(a) Cigars	1	5	1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	
(b) Other sorts ...	8	64	43	203	35	139	.....	.....	
XXX.—Wool, raw	2	19	7	47	5	28	.....	.....	
XXXI.—Wool, manufactured—									
1. } Piece-goods { European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. } { Indian ...	3	27	5	42	2	15	.....	.....	
3. Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
XXXII.—All other articles of merchandise—									
1. Indigo-seed	44	250	330	557	286	307	.....	.....	
2. Fire-wood	251	325	439	934	188	609	.....	.....	
3. Others not specified above.	1,494	6,017	3,043	14,764	1,549	8,747	.....	.....	
Total ...	54,612	2,05,802	71,879	2,33,663	26,187	64,752	8,920	36,891	

Charles Young,
for Auditor of Accounts.

Gorakhpur,
The 21st November 1899.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th November 1899 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
		(a)	(b)	(b)					
Total traffic for the week ...	336,872	3,82,459 14 0	50,14,483 20	10,98,833 3 0	27,642 0 0	15,08,935 1 0	97,204	198,455	296,359
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	223 9 6	.....	642 6 3	16 2 7	882 2 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20½ weeks of half-year	6,425,986	66,96,845 12 0	8,74,45,408 20	1,64,37,687 4 0	4,59,960 0 0	2,35,94,463 0 0	1,926,617	3,398,858	5,324,975
Total for 21½ weeks ...	6,762,858	70,79,305 10 0	9,24,60,892 0	1,75,36,490 7 0	4,87,602 0 0	2,51,03,398 1 0	2,024,321	3,597,013	5,621,334
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	342,968½	4,06,304 12 5	45,95,125 0	8,20,719 5 8	23,942 9 1	12,50,966 11 2	94,544	155,246	249,790
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	237 8 2	.....	479 12 1	13 15 11	731 4 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 21½ weeks of previous year ...	6,356,915	66,46,282 3 10	8,41,65,545 20	1,55,42,346 9 6	4,40,044 12 6	2,26,28,673 9 10	1,949,691	3,282,248	5,231,939

(a) The decrease is due to the running of 4 special trains from Foreign lines in the corresponding period of 1898 and to a decline in outward passenger traffic from stations in D districts.
(b) The heavy increase is chiefly in upward despatch of food-grains from almost all the principal stations on the line and in coal traffic both upwards and downwards and in hides and skins traffic from Cawnpore City to Howrah.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd December 1899 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
		(a)	(b)	(b)					
Total traffic for the week ...	311,879	3,64,566 2 0	50,81,396 20	10,71,372 6 0	27,976 0 0	14,63,914 8 0	97,336	192,445	289,781
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	213 2 1	.....	626 5 5	16 5 8	855 13 2	.....	.....	...
For previous 21½ weeks of half-year	6,772,630*	70,71,762 10 0	9,25,51,374 0	1,75,45,186 7 0	5,03,968 0 0	2,51,20,887 1 0	2,025,734§	3,638,138§	5,663,872§
Total for 22½ weeks ...	7,084,509	74,36,328 12 0	9,76,32,770 20	1,86,16,528 13 0	5,31,944 0 0	2,65,84,801 9 0	2,123,079	3,830,583	5,953,653
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	357,435½	3,92,001 12 10	42,32,286 30	9,01,965 11 9	21,808 14 5	13,15,776 7 0	94,452	162,961	257,413
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	228 14 6	.....	526 11 2	12 11 9	768 5 5	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding 22½ weeks of previous year ...	6,714,350½	70,38,284 0 8	8,83,97,832 10	1,64,44,312 5 3	4,61,853 10 11	2,39,44,450 0 10	2,044,143	3,445,209	5,489,352

(a) The decrease is in outward passenger traffic, chiefly from stations on the B and C districts.
(b) The increase is chiefly in upward despatch of food-grains from Howrah and stations on the Loop and Dinapore districts, and in hides and skins traffic from Cawnpore City to Howrah and Sealdah.
* Added No. of passengers 9,772 and deducted Rs. 7,547 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 7th
† Ditto Mds. 90,482 and ,, 8,666 } and 14th October 1899.
‡ Ditto ,, 16,366 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 14th October 1899.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th November 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	20,025	4,879 3 0	21,886 0	830 12 0	10 0 0	5,719 15 0	1,069	119	1,188
Per mile of railway	...	219 7 10	.....	37 5 11	0 7 2	257 4 11	.....	.....	...
For previous 20½ weeks of half-year	380,233	90,636 9 0	3,02,500 20	10,260 7 0	179 0 0	1,01,076 0 0	21,837	2,080	23,917
Total for 21½ weeks ...	406,860	95,515 12 0	3,24,386 20	11,091 3 0	189 0 0	1,06,795 15 0	22,906	2,199	25,105
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,842	5,348 3 7	15,316 20	651 13 0	7 15 6	6,008 0 1	1,069	190	1,259
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	240 9 4	.....	29 5 2	0 5 9	270 4 3	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding 21½ weeks of previous year	412,326	95,428 12 1	2,06,525 30	8,064 6 0	156 3 6	1,03,649 5 7	23,308	2,182	25,090

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd December 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	(a)	Rs. A. P. (a)	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,663	4,570 5 0	22,046 30	811 14 0	10 0 0	5,392 3 0	1,078	110	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	205 9 6	.....	36 8 4	0 7 2	242 9 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21½ weeks of half-year	408,328*	96,367 12 0*	3,16,332 20†	11,024 3 0†	196 0 0‡	1,07,587 15 0	22,860§	2,267§	25,127§
Total for 22½ weeks ...	427,091	1,00,938 1 0	3,38,379 10	11,836 1 0	206 0 0	1,12,980 2 0	23,938	2,377	26,315
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,816	5,338 2 9	17,041 0	712 4 0	5 3 6	6,055 10 3	1,075	156	1,231
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	240 3 1	.....	32 0 8	0 3 9	272 6 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 22½ weeks of previous year ...	434,142	1,00,766 14 10	2,23,566 30	8,776 10 0	161 7 0	1,09,704 15 10	24,583	2,338	26,921

(a) The decrease is in outward passenger traffic from all stations on this line, chiefly to Howrah.
* Added No. of passengers 1,478 and Rs. 552
† Deducted Mds. 8,054 and „ 67 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 7th and 14th October
‡ Added „ 7 } 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 14th October 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th November 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	(a)	Rs. A. P. (a)	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,587	18,653 10 0	87,576 0	12,127 13 0	73 0 0	30,251 7 0	7,730	3,327	11,057
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	111 4 2	.....	74 12 1	0 7 2	186 7 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20½ weeks of half-year	340,630	3,33,586 5 0	18,14,451 20	2,47,417 12 0	1,410 0 0	5,82,414 1 0	145,284	70,556	215,840
Total for 21½ weeks ...	357,217	3,51,636 15 0	19,02,027 20	2,59,545 9 0	1,483 0 0	6,12,665 8 0	153,014	73,883	226,897
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,221½	20,077 12 7	1,34,545 30	11,748 2 0	91 9 0	32,517 7 7	7,502	3,689	11,191
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	127 7 3	.....	72 6 7	0 9 0	200 6 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 21½ weeks of previous year ...	367,297½	3,40,440 11 10	14,08,763 10	2,01,311 3 7	1,392 7 9	5,43,144 7 2	154,438	70,010	224,448

(a) The decrease is due to the running of two special trains in the corresponding period of 1898 to and from the Indian Midland Railway *viâ* Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd December 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,066	18,884 15 0	92,389 0	11,045 5 0	75 0 0	30,005 4 0	7,276	3,135	10,411
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	116 6 5	.....	68 1 3	0 7 5	184 15 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21½ weeks of half-year	357,298*	3,48,963 15 0*	18,88,087 20†	2,59,403 9 0†	1,498 0 0‡	6,09,465 8 0	153,236§	72,165§	225,401§
Total for 22½ weeks ...	375,364	3,67,448 14 0	19,80,476 20	2,70,448 14 0	1,573 0 0	6,39,470 12 0	160,512	75,300	235,812
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,423	19,384 3 11	80,501 20	13,619 10 0	56 9 3	33,060 7 2	7,172	3,451	10,623
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	119 7 8	.....	83 15 2	0 5 7	203 12 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 22½ weeks of previous year	387,720½	3,59,824 15 9	15,49,264 30	2,14,930 13 7	1,449 1 0	5,76,204 14 4	161,610	73,461	235,071

* Added No. of passengers 81 and deducted Rs. 3,073
† Deducted Mds. 13,940 and „ 142 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 7th and
‡ Added „ 15 } October 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 14th October 1899.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th November 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	10,656	4,590 14 0	48,757 20	3,937 10 0	14 0 0	8,542 8 0	1,899	645	2,544
Or per mile of railway	.....	58 3 10	.....	49 15 2	0 2 10	108 5 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year	181,033	89,721 9 0	6,15,223 30	47,987 4 0	320 0 0	1,38,028 13 0	27,142	5,257	32,399
Total for 20½ weeks ...	191,689	94,312 7 0	6,63,981 10	51,924 14 0	334 0 0	1,46,571 5 0	29,041	5,902	34,943
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd December 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	9,013	4,016 6 0	43,584½ 20	3,614 8 0	16 0 0	7,646 14 0	1,462	1,003	2,465
Or per mile of railway	.....	50 15 2	.....	45 13 8	0 3 3	97 0 1	.....	.....	...
For previous 20½ weeks of half-year	192,503*	95,661 7 0*	6,66,055 10†	51,914 14 0†	366 0 0‡	1,47,942 5 0	28,605§	6,258§	34,863§
Total for 21½ weeks	201,516	99,677 13 0	7,09,639 30	55,529 6 0	382 0 0	1,55,589 3 0	30,067	7,261	37,328
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Added No. of passengers 814 and Rs. 1,340
† Do. Mds. 2,074 and deducted Rs. 10 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 7th and
‡ Do. Rs. 32 } 14th October 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 14th October 1899.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd December 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	207,340	1,05,310 0 0	9,55,130 0	2,36,610 0 0	14,460 0 0	3,56,380 0 0	35,554	47,032	82,586
Per mile of railway	249	126 0 0	1,181 0	284 0 0	*1 0 0	*411 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	4,280,382	20,19,927 0 0	2,29,22,400 0	48,67,569 0 0	3,89,098 0 0	72,66,594 0 0	752,644	922,923	1,675,567
Total for 22 weeks ...	4,487,722	21,25,237 0 0	2,39,07,530 0	50,94,179 0 0	4,03,558 0 0	76,22,974 0 0	788,198	969,955	1,758,153
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week previous year	268,777	1,26,386 0 0	9,06,271 0	1,78,299 0 0	12,164 0 0	3,16,849 0 0	33,250	36,484	71,734
Per mile of railway correspondweek of previous year ...	326	153 0 0	1,099 0	216 0 0	1 0 0	370 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,223,504	19,84,316 0 0	2,13,43,022 0	44,44,343 0 0	4,17,552 0 0	67,93,210 0 0	759,711	893,994	1,620,705

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 14th October 1899.
Note.—Increase is chiefly due to jute, rice, tea, &c.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd December 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	25,600	9,550 0 0	35,980 0	3,560 0 0	100 0 0	13,210 0 0	2,456	2,187	4,643
Or per mile of railway	298	111 0 0	418 0	42 0 0	1 0 0	154 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 21 weeks of half-year*	4,99,516	1,59,884 0 0	8,92,828 0	84,658 0 0	4,847 0 0	2,49,389 0 0	53,033	36,761	89,794
Total for 22 weeks ...	5,25,116	1,69,434 0 0	9,28,808 0	88,218 0 0	4,947 0 0	2,62,599 0 0	55,489	38,948	94,437
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,648	8,923 0 0	56,416 0	5,906 0 0	66 0 0	14,895 0 0	2,308	1,980	4,288
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	333	104 0 0	656 0	68 0 0	1 0 0	173 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,17,619	1,60,330 0 0	8,15,801 0	76,518 0 0	4,325 0 0	2,41,173 0 0	53,189	48,893	1,02,082

* Audited up to 14th October 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd December 1899 on 54 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5,380	1,200 0 0	10,950 0	840 0 0	10 0 0	2,050 0 0	800	284	1,084
Or per mile of railway	100	22 0 0	203 0	16 0 0	.....	38 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 21 weeks of half-year*	82,367	18,591 0 0	1,27,785 0	7,234 0 0	139 0 0	25,964 0 0	13,341	9,211	22,552
Total for 22 weeks ...	87,747	19,791 0 0	1,38,735 0	8,074 0 0	149 0 0	28,014 0 0	14,141	9,495	23,636
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,501	729 0 0	8,781 0	398 0 0	.....	1,127 0 0	160	362	422
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	76	22 0 0	266 0	12 0 0	.....	34 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11,739	2,879 0 0	42,733 0	1,895 0 0	4 0 0	4,778 0 0	1,047	2,253	3,300

* Audited up to 14th October 1899.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd December 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,546	480 0 0	9,650 0	400 0 0	20 0 0	900 0 0	120	500	(a)756
Or per mile of railway	62	19 0 0	390 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year*	32,357	9,598 0 0	1,63,793 0	8,302 0 0	747 0 0	18,647 0 0	4,348	13,536	17,884
Total for 22 weeks ...	33,897	10,078 0 0	1,73,443 0	8,702 0 0	767 0 0	19,637 0 0	4,538	14,036	18,638
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Audited up to 14th October 1899.
(a) Includes ballast train miles 400.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd December 1899 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings. *	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,570	710 0 0	9,040 0	1,360 0 0	120 0 0	2,190 0 0	350	716	(a)1,066
Or per mile of railway	47	21 0 0	272 0	41 0 0	.....	*62 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	45,000	15,698 0 0	1,83,382 0	17,875 0 0	2,237 0 0	35,810 0 0	7,238	17,379	24,617
Total for 22 weeks ...	46,570	16,408 0 0	1,92,422 0	19,235 0 0	2,357 0 0	38,000 0 0	7,588	18,095	25,683
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,702	1,222 0 0	8,040 0	742 0 0	170 0 0	2,134 0 0	204	632	836
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	167	55 0 0	363 0	34 0 0	.....	89 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	29,717	10,541 0 0	1,46,536 0	15,333 0 0	2,454 0 0	28,328 0 0	3,440	11,917	15,357

* Excluding coaching ferry.
† Audited up to 14th October 1899.
(a) Includes ballast train miles 390.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 25th November 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	36,296	16,758 0 0	66,862 0	7,172 0 0	2,500 0 0	26,430 0 0	4,550	3,215	7,765
Or per mile of railway	279	†129 0 0	481 0	52 0 0	18 0 0	199 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year*	645,711	2,54,533 0 0	17,77,716 0	1,94,679 0 0	17,554 0 0	4,66,766 0 0	91,321	80,937	172,258
Total for 21 weeks ...	682,007	2,71,291 0 0	18,44,578 0	2,01,851 0 0	20,054 0 0	4,93,196 0 0	95,871	84,152	180,023
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	35,337	19,490 0 0	61,868 0	5,417 0 0	1,016 0 0	25,923 0 0	4,289	2,912	7,201
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	283	156 0 0	495 0	43 0 0	8 0 0	207 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	680,808	2,52,930 0 0	16,31,702 0	1,23,586 0 0	7,416 0 0	3,83,932 0 0	87,115	70,690	157,805

* Audited up to 14th October 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 2nd December 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 18 miles open	1,053	359	6,662	192	32	583	165	87	252
Or per mile of railway	58·50	19·94	370·11	10·67	1·78	32·39	.....	.....	...
For previous 5½ weeks of half-year	3,380	1,187	62,192	1,994	36	3,217	793	575	1,368
Total for 6½ weeks ...	4,433	1,546	68,854	2,186	68	3,800	958	662	1,620
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on ... miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th November 1899 on 377 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and additional 20 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,913	17,344 0 0	2,04,606 0	16,385 0 0	1,451 0 0	35,180 0 0	3,066	8,969	
Or per mile of railway	79·34	46·00	815·38	41·97	3·65	90·92	8·13	22·	
For previous 20 weeks of half-year(a)	457,219	2,76,162 0 0	47,68,822 0	2,72,893 0 0	13,264 0 0	5,62,319 0 0	66,802	154,4	
Total for 21 weeks ...	487,132	2,93,506 0 0	49,73,428 0	2,89,278 0 0	14,715 0 0	5,97,499 0 0	69,868	163,	
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,522	16,844 0 0	2,06,147 0	12,412 0 0	2,386 0 0	31,642 0 0	2,994	6,6	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	96·91	59·31	675·89	40·70	7·82	107·83	10·23	~ 21	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	416,045	2,35,689 0 0	52,11,165 0	2,42,744 0 0	14,538 0 0	4,92,971 0 0	58,351	118,586	176,937

(a) Includes audited figures for week ending 14th October 1899.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 25th November 1899.			Receipts for week ending 26th November 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 25th November 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 26th November 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
397	35,180	90·92	365	31,642	107·83	397	9,81,481	.....	365	8,31,897	.....	1,49,584	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 2nd December 1899	15,585	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	15,088	0	0
Increase	497	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 2nd December 1899	305	9	5
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	295	13	6
Increase	9	11	11
Receipts from 1st July to 2nd December 1899	2,69,916	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	3,28,253	0	0
Decrease	58,337	0	0

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Annual General Administration Report of the Orissa Division for the year 1898-99 ...	2491
Note on the early Cotton Crop in Bengal, 1899	2526
Final Report on the Winter Rice Crop in Bengal, 1899 ...	2529
Resolution reviewing the working of the District and Local Boards in Bengal, during 1898-99	2547
Resolution on the Report regarding the Floods which occurred in the Godda subdivision of the Sonthal Parganas and in the eastern portion of the district of Bhagalpur on Sunday, the 24th September 1899	2586
Darjeeling disaster	2590
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 18th December 1899	2593
PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and salt in the head-quarters station bazars of the districts of Bengal during the fortnight ending the 15th December 1899 ...	2597
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 10th to 16th December 1899 ...	2604
Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Brahmaputra for the month of November 1899	2605
Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 16th December 1899	2606
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	2607

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 19th December 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 4047.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Orissa Division for the year 1898-99.

The Division was in the charge of Mr. Stevenson for nearly the whole of the year.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—All the district and subdivisional offices were inspected by the Commissioner as well as other public offices.

The tours of the District Officers were complete and each inspected his office, with the exception of the Magistrate of Puri. It is not stated in the report whether the Subdivisional Officers made inspections at their head-quarters.

3. *Weather and Crops: Health and Material Condition.*—The rainfall was slightly below the normal and somewhat irregularly distributed, but the crops in Cuttack were up to the average, and those in Puri and Balasore but little below it.

The year was conspicuous for the comparative absence of cholera and the general low death-rate. It is, therefore, the more to be regretted that the mortality from the practically avoidable disease of small-pox should have been so great. The opposition to vaccination is greater here than in any other part of the province.

With the good crops, those whose income proceeds directly from the land enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity. It is reported, however, by the Collector of Balasore that the petty landlords on fixed incomes and the clerical class were scarcely better off than before.

4. *Manufactures: Trade and Commerce.*—The manufactures are not of much importance, and the trade in salt made at the Chilka Lake has lost ground with the advent of the railway which enables salt to be brought from Madras. Progress was made in clearing off the surplus stock of salt accumulated in the previous years by reducing the price. Extensive quarrying was done in connection with the construction of the bridges on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The *sea-borne trade* passes mainly through Balasore; and though the aggregate value was almost the same as last year, yet the imports increased by 19½ lakhs, and the exports decreased by 20 lakhs. The Commissioner attributes the former to the bountiful harvest of 1898-99 and the consequent increased expenditure on cotton goods, and the latter to the unremunerative price of rice elsewhere in India; but this would appear to contradict the explanation given with reference to imports more especially when it is seen that there was a marked falling off in the amount of rice and paddy exported as compared with the previous year. The imports by *rail* almost doubled, and those by *canal* showed a considerable increase, the two together amounting to 9 lakhs as compared with 6 lakhs in the previous year; but exports fell by nearly 50 per cent. in each case from a total of 15 to 8 lakhs.

5. *Civil Justice.*—The total number of original civil cases disposed of during the year was 20,374, and the number left pending was 2,967. The Deputy Collectors in the non-regulation districts disposed of 5,548 rent cases, this number being somewhat less than that of last year, a falling off which is attributed to the settlement proceedings.

6. *Crime, Police and Criminal Justice.*—There was an increase in the number of both cognisable and non-cognisable cases in the year, for which no explanation has been offered. The percentage of convictions in cognisable cases was 55. Convictions for bringing false cases numbered 28, though 327 were declared to have been maliciously false; and compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was awarded in 41 cases only. Trials appear to have been completed with reasonable promptitude.

The Magistrates had to try in all 10,435 cases in the year, or nearly 2,000 more than the year before. Of these, 2,880 were tried by Honorary Magistrates, though from the fact that the average number of witnesses examined in each case was one only, it follows that they must have been of a petty nature.

7. *Land Revenue and Cesses.*—The total demand of land revenue from all three classes of estates in the Division was Rs. 23,62,417, and the total collection was Rs. 22,25,800. The balances due from permanently-settled estates in the three districts were nominal; and in temporarily-settled estates the collections in Cuttack and Balasore were very good. The percentage in Puri, however, was only 63, though almost the whole of the arrears was due from the recusant estate of Kotdesh. The collections in *khas* estates were good in Cuttack and Puri, but very poor (55 per cent.) in Balasore. No explanation has been offered for this failure, which is *primâ facie* most discreditable to the management in a year of good crops.

The current road cess demand was Rs. 2,70,273 and arrears Rs. 33,346, or Rs. 3,03,619 in all. The collections were respectively Rs. 2,43,384 and Rs. 27,312 and the total arrears Rs. 32,923, which represents 12 per cent. of the current demand. The outstanding arrears in Cuttack are 16·7 per cent. of the current demand. There were 6,727 certificates for disposal in that district in the year, of which 5,575 were for arrears of road cess, and there were over 2,000 pending at the close of the year. It is clear that much trouble is caused by the dilatoriness of the zamindars in paying that cess; and the Collector should give his particular attention to the working of the certificate

office. In the other districts the progress made in disposing of the far less numerous cases was more satisfactory.

The number of land acquisition cases pending at the close of the year was 267, as compared with 135 at the end of last year. No reasons accounting for this increase appear in the Commissioner's report.

The number of partition cases pending increased from 49 to 58, and [illegible] only were disposed of during the year. The oldest pending case began [illegible]884. Doubtless good reasons exist for this long delay, but it is to be hoped [illegible] the case may soon be disposed of.

8. *Wards' Estates.*—The estates under the Court of Wards numbered five. The collections were fair, save in Kujang and Madhupur. In the former estate the current demand was Rs. 1,71,635, and Rs. 1,46,265 were collected. In the latter, with a current demand of Rs. 79,477, only Rs 37,690 were collected. As the crops were good, in the absence of any explanation this result was in the one case indifferent and in the other extremely bad. The special attention of the Commissioner was last year invited to the growth of arrears in the Kujang estate, which is part of the Burdwan Raj; but though they have still further increased, the matter has escaped his comment. The necessary explanations must now be submitted. The expenditure on improvements fell from Rs. 60,748 to Rs. 40,957.

9. *Excise: Stamps: Income-tax.*—The excise revenue increased from Rs. 6,62,775 to Rs. 7,27,438, mainly under the heads of opium, country spirits, and ganja. The number of cases detected fell from 306 to 249

There was a falling off of Rs. 10,000 in the receipts from the sale of stamps, ascribed to the winding up of the settlement and the general slackness of the grain trade. The number of prosecutions fell to 6, and no reward was paid.

The income-tax assessed was Rs. 71,150 as compared with Rs. 62,147 last year, or about one-third of an anna per head of the divisional population.

10. *Railways and Public Works.*—The East Coast Railway is now in working order, and the final opening of the Bengal-Nagpur extension from Calcutta to Cuttack only awaits the completion of the bridges. Nothing has been said by the Commissioner on the subject of feeder lines, which, it is hoped, will not be permitted to pass out of notice. With the completion of the main lines, Orissa will have ceased to have any claim to be considered an isolated province, and the consequences to its trade should be very great. Those lines of communication which at present monopolise the trade will be seriously affected, and it is reported that the traffic on the Kendrapara Canal fell off very considerably during the short time that it was found possible to keep the Calcutta-Cuttack line open.

The information supplied in the report about the canal revenue is so incomplete that it is not possible to compare it with that of previous years. It would appear, however, that it fell off considerably.

11. *Education.*—The total number of boys of school-going age in the Division is about 285,000, and the total number at school was 105,520, or 37 per cent. The total number of girls was 6,275. Last year the boys and girls numbered respectively 94,825 and 6,018.

The most interesting comparison is that which exhibits the progress of English and vernacular education. It would appear that in 1897-98 there were 47 middle vernacular schools with 1,846 boy- and 315 girl-pupils, whilst in 1898-99 the schools were 45 and the pupils 1,859 and 279 respectively. Thus the number of pupils was stationary while that of schools diminished. But the schools teaching the middle English increased in that period from 37 to 45 and the pupils from 2,480 to 2,908. Therefore, it would appear that in Orissa as elsewhere vernacular schools are gradually losing ground. Muhammadan education appears to be stationary; and in the absence of any precise information it is not possible to say how Sanskrit education is progressing. Of the special schools, the Cuttack Training College, the Medical School and the Survey School made some progress; but the Alalpur Industrial School lost ground.

12. *Dispensaries and Hospitals.*—There were 33 of these institutions open during the year as compared with 31 in the year before, and the total number

of patients treated was 141,200 compared with 140,329. The number of in-patients, however, fell from 3,284 to 2,169. The most important is the Cuttack General Hospital, which is reported to be still crippled by want of funds; but since the close of the year the Dhenkanal Raj has generously contributed Rs. 2,000, an example which, it is hoped, will be followed.

13. *Local Self-Government.*—The criticisms passed last year on the working of the Cuttack Municipality do not appear to have borne any fruit and the prosperity of the town, which with the advent of the railway ought increase rapidly, will be seriously threatened if no improvement in its administration ensues. The collection of municipal taxes in Puri is reported to be very lax, with consequent financial embarrassment.

The Commissioner has little to say for the Local Boards, and still less for the Union Committees, but a hopeful view is taken by him of some experiments, initiated by Mr. J. N. Gupta, C S., and which His Honour trusts will continue to be carried on, in the direction of village co-operation for village purposes in the Government estates of Khurda.

14. *Conduct of Zamindars.*—There is little that is new to be noted on this subject, though it is satisfactory to find that several of the more serious disputes are about to be settled in the proper way by recourse to the preparation of a record of rights under the Bengal Tenancy Act. The management of the estates of absentee landlords has again evoked criticism from the Commissioner; and it is necessary that the zamindar, who leaves his estates entirely in the hands of his agents, should learn that he leaves his good name also in their keeping.

15. *Political.*—Mr. McL. Smith held charge of the district of Angul for the whole of the year. Full tours and inspections were made by him, and the Commissioner inspected the district office. The crops in the Khondmals were normal, but the rice crop in the Angul subdivision was only 12 annas. The number of civil suits slightly increased, while cognisable offences decreased. The land revenue collections were very good, being 99·4 of the gross demand. The excise revenue fell off by 40 per cent., and no satisfactory explanation has been advanced by the Deputy Commissioner. The income from stamps, too, was less, owing to a decrease in the number of transfers of property. The number of pupils attending the schools again fell off.

The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Mr. Stevenson for his generally careful administration of the Division. Extracts from his report are printed for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Orissa Division for 1898-99.

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III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

17. The following table compares the average rainfall in each district during the past three years:—

District.	Rainfall in inches.		
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4
Cuttack ...	64·88	57·22	59·95
Balasore ...	69·13	57·42	58·18
Puri ...	58·02	50·02	49·65
Divisional average ...	64·01	54·89	55·93

As compared with the previous year, the rainfall was slightly heavier except in Puri where it was less.

18. *Cuttack.*—The rainfall was nearly normal in amount, but not very evenly distributed, that in April being very heavy and in other months rather below the average, while it practically ceased in October. The season, however, was a favourable one for the crops the outturn of which was well up to average.

19. *Balasore.*—The rainfall was below normal, but above that of the previous year. It was heavy in the months of August, September and October, but the somewhat early cessation of the rains was not conducive to the proper development of the ears of grain. The outturn of the main rice crop was, however, good, though slightly below the average. The rainfall from December to March was, on the whole, favourable to the *rabi* crop and the *boro* rice, but it was scarcely sufficient during the months of February and March—a fact which reduced the outturn below the average. Floods in the Subarnarekha and Kansbans rivers did some damage to paddy crops in two parganas.

20. *Puri.*—Though the total rainfall of the year was less than in 1897-98, the agricultural results were, on the whole, satisfactory.

The rainfall in June was somewhat deficient, but the subsequent good rainfall of July and August improved prospects, and the outturn of the main rice crop was on the average 94 against 100, being somewhat less than in the preceding year.

There was no loss of crops on account of floods during the year.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

21. The subjoined table compares the number of deaths from different diseases in the districts of the Division during the past three years:—

District.	Population.	Number of deaths from fever.			Number of deaths from cholera.			Number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa.			Number of deaths from bowel-complaints.		
		1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cuttack	1,937,671	24,765	26,700	23,093	5,281	11,366	1,853	3,696	4,912	3,737	...	...	...
Balasore	994,625	13,615	12,847	12,969	7,679	3,294	3,131	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri	944,998	5,019	6,508	5,232	3,305	9,047	432	...	...	...	2,431	3,865	2,069
Total ...	3,877,294	43,397	46,055	40,334	16,265	23,617	5,416	3,696	4,912	3,737	2,431	3,865	2,069

District.	Number of deaths from small-pox.			Number of deaths from other causes.			Total number of deaths from all sources.			Ratio of deaths per mille of population.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Cuttack	1,372	1,657	1,305	17,609	19,982	15,932	52,723	64,617	45,920	27·20	33·34	23·69
Balasore	...	...	...	14,208	14,305	12,404	35,506	30,366	27,634	35·69	30·53	27·77
Puri	632	1,843	5,508	12,125	15,657	10,851	23,512	36,920	24,092	24·01	39·06	25·49
Total ...	2,004	3,500	6,813	43,942	49,944	39,277	111,735	131,893	97,646	28·82	34·01	25·[illegible]

22. The general health of the Division was better than it was during the two preceding years. The death-rate for districts taken separately shows an appreciable decrease, markedly so in the case of Puri (25·49 against 39·46 per mille of population). Deaths from small-pox were more numerous than in 1897 or 1896. Those from cholera show a striking diminution, being 18,201 fewer than in 1897-98.

23. *Cuttack.*—The year was a particularly healthy one, the result, as the Collector thinks, of normal rainfall, good harvests and an absence of high floods in the last two years. There seems little doubt that the scarcity of 1896 and 1897 did not press seriously on the bulk of the population in this district.

24. *Balasore.*—The health of the town and district of Balasore was also comparatively good during the year, recorded mortality from all causes being less than in 1897.

25. *Puri.*—Public health in the district and town of Puri was better than in the preceding year, and the mortality returns compare favourably with those of the other two districts of the Division. Deaths from cholera show an unusual decrease, being 432 only against 9,047 in 1897. Small-pox prevailed in an epidemic form in some parts of the district during the year under report, hence the unusually heavy mortality from this cause.

It is said that the rainy season is the healthiest, cholera disappearing with the setting in of the south-west monsoon, except when reintroduced by pilgrims, while it is in the cold weather that fever is most prevalent. During the year under report cholera completely disappeared from the town by the middle of March, *i.e.*, long before the monsoon broke and did not reappear during the year. It is remarked by the Health Officer that it is an event unique in the annals of Puri for the *dol* and *Rathjatra* festivals to pass without a single case occurring.

Sanitary works.

26. The Cuttack Municipality spent Rs. 17,489 in conservancy and road-cleaning, Rs. 112 on water-supply and Rs. 1,901 on drainage. The expenditure incurred for the prevention of plague amounted during the year to Rs. 1,416. There were 34 prosecutions for infringement of conservancy rules. A sum of Rs. 1,116 was spent by the Jajpur Municipality in conservancy and Rs. 100 on drainage; Rs. 482 were spent on plague precautionary measures. There were 391 prosecutions for breaches of municipal and other laws, Rs. 299-12 being realised in fines. The Kendrapara Municipality spent Rs. 1,374 in conservancy and road-cleaning and Rs. 220 in water-supply. The expenditure on account of plague amounted to Rs. 758-14-8. In the densely populated part of this Municipality some attempts were made to compel residents to erect private latrines. There were 215 prosecutions for infringement of conservancy rules, fines imposed aggregating Rs. 146-12.

Apart from the amounts spent by the Balasore Municipality on the excavation of tanks and wells and in the construction of latrines (which in all amounted to Rs. 1,166), there were Rs. 1,309 spent on drainage works and Rs. 200 on conservancy. Necessary steps were taken under sections 195, 200 and 217 for village sanitation; an expenditure of Rs. 747 was incurred for the prevention of plague. There were 42 prosecutions under the Municipal Act, and Rs. 34 were realised as fines.

In the Puri Municipality Rs 93 were spent in cleansing wells, Rs. 89 on drainage and Rs. 15,495 on conservancy, including road-cleaning. A sum of Rs. 476 was expended by the Municipality, besides Rs. 1,005 by the District Board on prevention against plague. There were 1,489 prosecutions under the Municipal Act and under Act V of 1861. Village sanitation cannot be said to have as yet been attempted. The people do as they like. The source of water-supply is generally suspicious, and jungles, stagnant pools of water, heaps of rubbish and filth are found in and about almost every village. It is only in the Khurda Government Estate that something has been done by the late Subdivisional Officer, Mr. J. N. Gupta, in clearing up villages.

27. The following table shows the vaccination operations in the districts of the Division during the past three years :—

Vaccination.

District.	Number of persons vaccinated.			Number of successful operations in 1898-99.	Percentage of successful operations to total number of persons vaccinated in 1898-99.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cuttack	33,958	46,006	51,652	49,956	96·71
Balasore	48,440	49,284	50,384	49,375	97·99
Puri	27,485	35,914	20,417	19,607	96·03
Total ...	109,883	131,204	122,453	118,938	97·12

28. The total number vaccinated shows a decrease as compared with the previous year. This decrease occurred solely in the Puri district, and here it was so marked that, in spite of an aggregate increase of 6,752 cases in Cuttack and Balasore, the result for the Division as a whole was a decrease by 8,751 cases. The falling off in Puri was confined to the interior of the district, as in the town itself 2,844 persons were vaccinated against 2,739 in the preceding year, 92·68 per cent. of the operations being successful as against 94·92 per cent. in 1897-98.

The Puri report chiefly attributes these poor results in the mufassal to want of funds and to the abolition of paid and the introduction of licensed vaccinators. The replacement of paid by licensed vaccinators was undoubtedly a desirable step, though one taken by the District Board from motives of economy only, and may very possibly have had the result attributed to it in a reduction of operations on paper, though not in reality. For with the inadequate supervision over vaccination that exists in the interior of districts especially when, as in Puri, the vaccinators are scattered all over and do not work systematically in selected areas, a paid vaccinator finds it to his interest to fudge his returns to show himself a hard worker and at the same time to shirk real work. A licensed vaccinator has not the same inducement to make false returns or to shirk work as his income depends on the number of vaccinations he actually performs.

The District Board used to assign Rs. 1,000 annually to vaccination and employed 40 paid men. During 1898-99, from motives of economy, 82 licensed vaccinators were entertained in place of the above. They formed the regular staff, though 20 paid vaccinators were specially deputed to the tracts where small-pox was prevalent. It does not appear therefore that want of funds directly at least affected vaccination operations. It seems, however, that these were much handicapped by bad arrangements for the regular supply of lymph

to the operators. After so many years' experience it might have been expected that this old complaint would have ceased to be heard.

29. The credit of the increase in the number of operations in Cuttack is given by the Collector to the arrangements made by the District Board, which also increased the staff of vaccinators by three men. The increase in Balasore has not been accounted for, but may be due to an increase in the number of vaccinators from 42 in 1897-98 to 46 in the year under report.

30. No serious opposition is reported to have been brought to notice, but in Cuttack it is said that the vaccinators commonly find a difficulty in persuading people to be vaccinated and apply for *parwanas* to village headmen which usually have the desired effect. From the remarks of the Civil Surgeon of Puri it appears that the people of that district, who are ignorant and prejudiced, object to vaccination as a system, as they do not believe in its efficacy. Their reasons are said to be that compared with the results of inoculation, vaccination does not afford sufficient protection, as it has to be repeated from time to time, and even then does not render the subjects quite immune from attacks of small-pox. No remarks have been offered under this head by the Collector of Balasore, but it appears from his report that a Vaccination Sub-Inspector there brought false charges against some persons under sections 143 and 341 of the Indian Penal Code, and it was then discovered that he had been vaccinating villagers forcibly and letting off those who paid him money.

Calf vaccination.

31. Vaccination with calf lymph locally manufactured was carried on in Cuttack and Puri. The lymph obtained in Puri was chiefly used in vaccinating prisoners in the jail. The Balasore report is silent on the point.

32. The number of prosecutions under the prohibition of Inoculation Act [Act IV (B.C.) of 1865] was but one in Cuttack during the year (though 13 have been instituted since its close), and this though inoculation is very prevalent. Under Act V (B.C.) of 1880 there were no cases. In Balasore and Puri there were no cases at all under either Act. The subject plainly has nowhere received the attention it deserved.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

33. The year under report was free from calamities of season. The rainfall was sufficient, and on the whole well distributed throughout the Division. The people had good crops, the prices of food-grains were low and the railway in progress gave employment to the labouring classes at their doors. The year may thus be pronounced to have been one of prosperity.

The Collector of Cuttack remarks that the year has been marked by an unusual number of weddings and other ceremonies such as usually denote prosperous times.

34. In Balasore some of the cultivating classes are said to have sold their raiyati holdings towards the close of the year for repayment of loans and maintenance of their families in consequence of the last winter harvest not being sufficient to pay off the debts contracted during the year 1896-97 which was marked by agricultural depression. The landless non-labouring classes and the landholding middle classes are said to have been the worst off, the former in consequence of the keener competition for clerical employ and the latter because of the gradual rise in the standard of comfort and expenditure with the advance of civilization while their incomes remained stationery. For the trading, money-lending and landless labouring classes on the contray the year was a good one.

35. In Puri with the good crops of the last two years the condition of the people generally was all that could be desired.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Emigration.

36. Emigrants were again registered only in the district of Balasore. The statement given below shows the number of emigrants registered in each district during the last two years:—

District.	For the Colonies.						For Tea Districts.					
	1897-98.			1898-99.			1897-98.			1898-99		
	Coolies.	Dependants.	Total.	Coolies.	Dependants.	Total.	Coolies.	Dependants.	Total.	Coolies.	Dependants.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	14
Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	14

In Balasore there was one depôt opened in 1898-99 under Act I of 1882 from which 10 registered emigrants with 4 dependants were despatched.

37. From Cuttack 155 free emigrants were despatched during the year 1898 against 94 in 1897. The increase in the number, the Collector states, can only be accounted for by increased activity on the part of the recruiters. Indeed no explanation seems possible or necessary. The number is still below the figures for the years 1892 to 1896.

From Balasore 63 free emigrants including 9 children were recruited during 1898 against 119 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 56 for which no explanation has been attempted.

38. No Collector in this Division has reported the number of criminal cases connected with emigration which occurred in his district.

As regards abuses also no remarks have been made by any District Officer.

39. There were altogether seven depôts in the Division against four in the previous year, of which three were in Cuttack and four in Balasore. The increase was due to the opening of one new depôt in Cuttack and of two in Balasore. In Balasore one depôt was closed in September 1898, owing to the conviction of its agent under section 406, Indian Penal Code.

40. During the year the depôts in Cuttack were regularly inspected by the Assistant Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police and the Inspector of Police, and the depôt buildings and the latrines attached to them were found to be in good order. Filtered water was used for drinking purposes this year in one of the depôts of this district.

The depôts in Balasore were as usual inspected by the Magistrate and the Police Inspector. The Civil Medical Officer also paid a visit to those depôts. Their sanitary arrangements are reported to be sufficient. The Agents of the depôts of the Balasore district have now enclosed one side of their depôts, as far as this can be arranged for, by a wooden paling as provided in rule 3 of the rules under Act I (B.C.) of 1889.

Immigration.

41. There was no registered immigration into the districts of this Division. As in the previous year, contractors, labourers and artizans came to this Division in large numbers, especially from the Bombay Presidency, in quest of work on the Bengal-Nagpur and East Coast Railways.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS AND LABOUR.

42. The average price of common rice fell from 16 seers 12 chitaks per rupee (the rate prevailing during the last fortnight of 1897-98) to 18 seers 7 chitaks during the corresponding period of 1898-99. This was due to the successive good harvests throughout this Division of the last two years and to

restricted exportation of rice to coasting ports during 1898-99. The year under report, therefore, compares very favourably in the matter of prices with 1897-98. The rate per rupee was, however, still higher than it was seven or eight years ago, and it is unlikely that prices will ever fall to the old level owing to increased population and improved means of communication.

There was a fall in the average price of wheat and gram in all districts of the Division. Salt was dearer in Balasore and cheaper in the other two districts, the average price for the Division being 10 seers 15 chitaks against 10 seers 14 chitaks in 1897-98.

43. Notwithstanding the considerable fall in the price of rice, the staple food-grain of the people of this Division, there was no appreciable reduction in the wages of labour in Cuttack, while except that the wages of the cooly class remained unchanged, those of all classes of labourers rose in Balasore. In Puri also there was no change except that coolies in the town received one pice a day less.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

Manufactures.

44. The principal articles of manufacture in this Division are *tasar* and cotton cloths, brass and bell-metal utensils, coarse sugar, lac, brass, silver and gold ornaments.

Tasar and cotton cloth.—*Tasar* and cotton cloth are manufactured by hand looms, the former chiefly at Patpur and Agarpara in Balasore and at Gopalpur in the Jajpur subdivision of Cuttack. From Gopalpur *tasar* cloth is exported to Berhampore and Madras. The manufacture of Gulnagar muslin, which had so wide a reputation, is in its decline on account of the competition of cheaper machine-made goods.

Cotton cloth is manufactured in almost all parts of the Division. The product of the local looms is preferred by the country people to machine-made cloth because of greater durability and warmth in the cold season.

45. *Brass and bell-metal utensils.*—Brass and bell-metal utensils are manufactured in all the districts of this Division In Balasore district the principal places of manufacture are Chandanpur and Remuna. The utensils made at the former place are light and highly polished, while at the latter are produced heavy and durable utensils of pure metal.

46. *Coarse sugar.*—The manufacture of coarse sugar from sugarcane is common to all districts of this Division. The people do not prepare sugar from the juice of the date-palm, nor do they care for it. The advantages of Behia mills for pressing sugarcane are but very gradually being appreciated by the people.

47. *Lac.*—Lac is chiefly manufactured in Cuttack for use in the preparation of the armlets called *shanka*.

48. *Brass ornaments.*—Brass ornaments are worn by low caste women of this Division, but not so much as formerly.

49. *Gold and silver ornaments.*—Ornaments of silver and gold are made in different parts of this Division for local use, but they contain much alloy. The silver filigree work of Cuttack maintains its popularity.

50. *Earthen pottery.*—Earthen pottery is of course made everywhere. Tiles and earthen well-rings are largely manufactured in Cuttack for local use and for export to Puri.

51. *Miscellaneous articles.*—Jute twist, fishing nets, *hukkas*, and bamboo mats and baskets are manufactured in the district of Cuttack. Wicker baskets are sold here and there in all districts, and some reed mats are made in Balasore. Ebony, buffalo and deer horn, and ivory are worked in Cuttack. Pipes (*nulches*) of ebony, buttons, mouth-pieces of *hukkas*, and sticks of horns, chains, sticks and other articles of ivory, and slippers of soft white leather embroidered with needlework find a ready market in Calcutta.

52. *Iron-smelting.*—Iron-smelting is carried on in killa Sukinda in the Cuttack district as it is in the Gurjats.

53. *Salt.*—Salt manufacture is a thing of the past in this Division. Large stocks of salt had accumulated at the Tua and Gurbai factories on the Chilka. This salt being stored on the side of the lake remote from the railway was undersold by the Ganjam salt, which could be run up direct at less cost.

Special efforts were made to get rid of these accumulations, not without success, as 63,755 maunds were sold during 1898-99 against 17,047 maunds in the previous year—an increase of 46,708 maunds. This was due to the reduction in the cost price from 2 annas per maund of 1894 salt and 3 annas per maund for salt of other years to 1 anna and 2 annas respectively. The amount realised by sale of salt during the year under report was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.
Duty	1,59,387	8
Cost price	7,063	10
Total ...	1,66,451	2

The District Officers of Cuttack and Balasore have supplied the figures in the subjoined tables showing the outturn of some of the principal articles of manufacture in their respective districts during the last three years. The information has been supplied mainly by chakla kanungos. The Collector of Puri is unable to supply any figures in the absence of any reliable statistics:—

Cuttack.

District.	Articles.	Outturn in— 1896-97. Quantity.	1896-97. Value.	1897-98. Quantity.	1897-98. Value.	1898-99. Quantity.	1898-99. Value.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cuttack.	1. Tassar cloth ...	7,380 No.	Rs. 22,645	6,700 No.	Rs. 19,372	5,400 No.	Rs. 15,000	
	2. Cotton ,, ...	433,900 Mds. 1,065,260 No.	9,55,305	55,423 Mds. 1,004,800 No.	4,48,985	55,515 Mds. 1,133,600 No.	4,94,255	
	3. Brass and bell-metal utensils ...	58,097 Mds.	1,21,565	50,752 Mds.	1,21,458	59,748 Mds.	98,080	
	4. Sugar, coarse quality	2,036 ,,	16,587	2,237 ,,	23,687	3,263 ,,	24,007	
	5. Lac	3 Mds. 30 Srs.	187	3 Mds. 20 Srs.	185	3 Mds. 33 Srs.	187	
	6. Brass ornaments ...	776 Mds.	64,281	708 Mds.	67,094	777 Mds.	67,942	
	7. Silver and gold ornaments.	249,042 tolas 1,400 No.	5,15,150	184,812 tolas 1,500 No.	4,77,820	259,160 tolas 1,500 No.	5,57,885	
	8. Pottery	4,781,050 ,,	1,29,123	3,818,900 ,,	79,014	3,863,610 ,,	73,351	
	9. Baskets of wicker-works	684,060 ,,	36,787	803,770 ,,	39,466	944,010 ,,	28,777	
	10. Silver filigree works	3,000 tolas	21,750	3,750 tolas	30,750	3,000 tolas.	31,800	
	11. Iron works ...	.....	82,729	.....	94,467	.....	1,03,854	
	Total		19,66,109		14,02,298		14,95,138	

Balasore.

District.	Articles.	Outturn in— 1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5
Balasore ...	Tassar cloth	Rs. 2,600	Rs. 2,200	Rs. 2,400
	Cotton ,, ...	2,41,733	2,30,800	2,13,916
	Brass and bell-metal utensils ...	91,600	77,100	70,100
	Ironware	47,850	41,810	37,870
	Silver and gold ornaments ...	2,29,325	2,23,817	2,09,442
	Earthen pottery	30,602	30,055	30,429
	Reed mats and baskets ...	29,915	27,457	26,534

Mines.

54. There are no mines in this Division. Laterite, rubble, limestone, gravel and sandstone quarrying went on as usual in the hills of the Cuttack district for building and road-metalling purposes. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway was the chief customer,

as out of Rs. 6,33,831, the estimated value of the output for the year, Rs. 6,10,144 worth was taken by the railway against Rs. 94,852 in the previous year. This increase is due to the vigour and rapidity with which the Railway Company pushed on the work of constructing the large bridges over the Koakhia, Katjuri, Mahanadi, Birupa and Brahmini rivers.

In Puri laterite, rubble, lime, and sandstone were as usual quarried by the Public Works, the District Board and Railway contractors.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Sea-borne trade.

55. The table below compares the value of the sea-borne trade of the Orissa ports during the last two years :—

Name of port.	Value of imports.		Value of exports.		Total value of trade.		Remarks.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cuttack ...	36,174	27,844	27,27,180	26,13,709	27,63,354	26,41,553	
Balasore ...	81,10,538*	1,00,65,448	64,56,578	44,29,769	1,45,67,116	1,44,95,217	
Puri ...	49*	4,202	4,61,170	5,96,710*	4,61,219	6,00,912	
Total ...	81,46,761	1,00,97,494	96,44,928	76,40,188	1,77,91,689	1,77,37,682	

*Adopted from the report of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, for 1898-99.

56. The aggregate value of the trade of this Division was Rs. 1,77,37,682 during 1898-99 against Rs. 1,77,91,689 in 1897-98, equivalent to a decrease of Rs. 54,007, or ·3 per cent., during the year under report. This is the ultimate result of a decrease in the value of both imports and exports in Cuttack and of exports in Balasore, coupled with an increase in the value of imports in Balasore and of both imports and exports in Puri.

57. The decrease in the value of imports in Cuttack is said to be due to non-importation of kerosene-oil, and that in exports to the lower price of rice, which was more largely exported, but represented a smaller value. In Balasore the value of the import trade rose from Rs. 81,10,538 during 1897-98 to Rs. 1,00,65,448 during 1898-99, an increase of 24·1 per cent. during the latter year. This figure is the highest attained during the last ten years. The increase is mainly contributed by cotton twist, piece-goods, provisions, &c. The larger imports of these is attributed to the good harvest of the year 1898-99, enabling the people to spend more on such articles. The decrease in the value of exports is set down to the reduced export of rice and paddy to Indian ports in consequence of good harvests throughout India.

58. In Puri the increase in the value of imports as well as of exports is considerable. The former is said to be due to an increased import of cocoanut oil and matches from Colombo, and the latter to increased export of rice to Colombo and Mauritius.

Rail-borne Trade.

59. The opening of the Cuttack-Calcutta section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and of the East Coast Railway will offer special facilities for commerce. Puri has already the advantage of the East Coast Railway. The districts of Cuttack and Balasore will be served by both rail and canal, while all the districts possess seaports.

60. The principal articles of trade in this Division are—

Exports.—Rice, paddy, pulses, oilseeds and salt with kerosene-oil and coal which are themselves imported.

Imports.—European cotton twist and piece-goods, various food-grains, gunny-bags, sugar (refined and unrefined,) salt, kerosene-oil and coal.

The following table shows roughly in a combined form the total traffic in 26 principal articles of merchandise imported into and exported from this

Division by rail, steamer and country boats after eliminating the local trade as prescribed by Government Circular No. 1 of the 12th January 1899.

Imports.

ARTICLES.	Rail.		River.		Canal.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Mds.			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice	68,781	14,018	...	...	11,300	5,968	80,081	19,986
2. Paddy	1,09,968	236	...	...	...	40	1,09,968	276
3. Wheat	27	9,508	...	...	...	...	27	9,508
4. Gram and pulse	2,401	8,034	...	...	...	420	2,401	8,454
5. Other food-grains	963	12,453	...	...	349	...	1,312	12,453
6. Jute, raw	...	30	...	...	...	6	...	36
7. Gunny bags	3,591	1,407	...	...	3,600	11,700	7,191	13,107
8. Linseed	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	40
9. Mustard seed	892	1,703	...	...	...	...	892	1,703
10. Tea, Indian	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50
11. Cotton, raw	50	28	...	...	...	...	50	28
12. Silk, raw	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26
13. Sugar — Refined	10,611	19,078	...	...	2,577	1,520	13,189	20,598
13. Sugar — Unrefined	12,669	22,638	...	...	17,830	13,125	30,499	35,763
14. Tobacco — Manufactured	2	100	...	...	...	200	2	300
14. Tobacco — Unmanufactured	603	3,484	...	...	4,570	2,965	5,173	6,449
15. Indigo	4	16	...	...	...	...	4	16
16. Cotton piece-goods. European — In bales	26	1,718	...	...	350	700	376	2,418
16. Cotton piece-goods. European — In boxes	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
16. Cotton piece-goods. Indian — In bales	403	4,301	...	...	...	...	403	4,301
16. Cotton piece-goods. Indian — In boxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Cotton twist — European	1	135	...	...	26,870	27,080	20,871	27,215
17. Cotton twist — Indian	69	3,815	...	...	...	...	69	3,815
18. Salt	85,901	4,02,884	...	...	29,301	23,093	1,15,202	4,25,977
19. Kerosene-oil	1,540	6,016	...	...	1,42,764	95,336	1,44,304	1,01,352
20. Coal and Coke	...	1,18,088	...	...	1,03,642	1,15,021	1,03,642	2,33,109
Total	2,98,503	6,29,943	...	...	2,37,153	2,97,218	6,35,656	9,27,161

Exports.

ARTICLES.	Rail.		River.		Canal.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Mds.			Mds		Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice	7,614	31,667	...	...	7,25,013	2,99,652	7,32,627	3,31,319
2. Paddy	2,729	23,024	...	...	4,49,885	3,30,521	4,52,684	3,53,545
3. Wheat	2,678	3,521	...	...	...	...	2,678	3,521
4. Gram and pulse	9,177	9,118	...	...	10,550	1,514	19,727	10,632
5. Other food-grains	148	457	...	...	6,415	...	6,563	457
6. Jute, raw	...	...	...	...	4,710	5,350	4,710	5,350
7. Gunny-bags	5,463	5,917	...	...	...	250	5,463	6,167
8. Linseed	...	10	...	...	68	150	68	160
9. Mustard seed	1,299	322	...	...	...	24,278	1,299	24,600
10. Tea, Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Cotton, raw	2	10	...	...	...	...	2	10
12. Silk, raw	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	191
13. Sugar — Refined	10,511	552	...	...	785	931	11,296	1,483
13. Sugar — Unrefined	8,049	322	...	...	...	...	8,049	322
14. Tobacco — Manufactured	24	22	...	...	...	...	24	22
14. Tobacco — Unmanufactured	3,590	2,237	...	...	...	...	3,590	2,237
15. Indigo	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
16. Cotton piece-goods. European — In bales	955	1,123	...	...	...	...	955	1,123
16. Cotton piece-goods. European — In boxes	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
16. Cotton piece-goods. Indian — In bales	3,611	737	...	...	...	...	3,611	737
16. Cotton piece-goods. Indian — In boxes	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
17. Cotton twist — European	301	703	...	...	...	...	301	703
17. Cotton twist — Indian	6,191	3,485	...	...	...	...	6,191	3,485
18. Salt	2,32,559	8,790	...	...	602	3,240	2,33,161	12,030
19. Kerosene-oil	36,130	33,421	...	...	...	...	36,130	33,421
20. Coal and Coke	630	26,663	...	...	...	...	630	26,663
Total	3,31,732	1,52,360	...	...	11,96,028	6,65,886	15,29,760	8,18,186

61. It will be seen that the total imports by rail during the year amounted to 629,943 maunds against 298,503 maunds imported in 1897-98.

The largest exports were of rice and paddy and the most considerable imports were in gram and pulse, other food-grains, mustard seed, sugar (refined and unrefined), European and Indian piece-goods and cotton twist, salt and coal.

The net traffic may be thus stated:—

		Mds.
Imported by	Rail (column 3) ...	6,29,943
	Canal (column 7) ...	2,97,218
	Total of Imports ...	9,27,161
Exported by	Rail (column 11) ...	1,52,300
	Canal (column 15) ...	6,65,886
	Total of Exports	8,18,186

The imports were thus considerably in excess of the exports, the difference being 108,975 maunds. A comparison of the figures for the past two years shows that there was an increase under the head "Imports" from 6,35,656 maunds to 9,27,161 maunds, and a decrease under "Exports" from 15,29,760 maunds to 8,18,186 maunds. District Officers have not, except in a few instances, analysed the figures or tried to explain fluctuations. The details given below are, therefore, necessarily meagre.

62. In imports the increase under the head of salt was marked, and that in the case of sugar (refined and unrefined), European and Indian piece-goods and cotton twist and coal was moderate, while there was an appreciable decrease in rice and paddy. As regards exports, the decrease was marked in rice, paddy, gram and pulse, other food-grains, sugar (refined and unrefined), tobacco unmanufactured, Indian piece-goods and cotton twist, salt and kerosene oil, while there was an appreciable increase in mustard seed, coal and coke, as will be seen from the figures noted in the margin.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	7,32,627	3,31,319
Paddy ...	4,52,684	3,53,645
Salt ...	2,33,161	12,030
Coal and coke	630	26,663
Mustard seed	1,299	24,600

The decrease in rice and paddy is attributable to good harvests in other parts of India and consequent less demand and lower prices. The diminished export of salt the Collector of Puri cannot account for. He states as follows:—

"The imports in salt considerably increased over those of the previous year and the exports decreased almost in the same proportion. But a fairly larger quantity of home made Chilka salt was sold during the year under report as compared with the year before, and this being so, the imports should have quite reasonably decreased and the exports increased, and I am unable to make out why matters should have been otherwise, such as are being indicated by the figures appearing in the statement."

For the increase in the exportation of mustard seed and coal, the Collector of Cuttack can assign no special reason, unless it be due to a general development of trade.

Trade with Calcutta.

63. So far as the exports to Calcutta are concerned, there was an increase in the case of jute (raw), gunny bags, linseed and mustard seed, and a decrease in all other articles such as food-grains, Indian tea, cotton, silk, sugar, tobacco, &c. Imports showed an increase in European piece-goods and cotton twist, Indian piece-goods and kerosene-oil, and a decrease under other heads, viz., Indian cotton twist, salt and gunny bags.

Country boat traffic.

64. The import traffic by canal carried on by country boats in the Cuttack district was mainly from Calcutta, and the Balasore and Burdwan districts. The export was confined to Calcutta and Balasore.

The import traffic by country boats carried on in the Balasore district was from Midnapore, Calcutta, including Howrah, and Cuttack, the exports being from the same places in addition to Hooghly. The principal articles of imports consisted of rice, paddy, gunny bags, sugar (coarse and refined), tobacco, cotton piece-goods and twist, salt, kerosene-oil, coal and coke, country oil, cast-iron and earthen pipes, spices, timber and other miscellaneous goods. The exports from Cuttack were rice, paddy, gram and pulses, jute (raw), linseed, mustard seed, sugar, salt, hides and skins, timbers, &c., those from Balasore being rice, paddy and jute (raw) only.

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XIII.—CRIME.

71. The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year and investigated by the police rose from 8,204 in 1897 to 9,669 in 1898, and the number of non-cognizable cases from 6,805 to 7,227. Excluding sanitary offences, which cannot be called crime proper, the number of cognizable cases shows a small increase, viz., from 8,425 to 8,729, which, though common to all the districts, occurred mainly in Balasore, and is chiefly visible in class V (Minor offences against property).

72. Out of 9,669 cases reported during the year and investigated by the police, 9,488 represent cases reported at police-stations, or taken up by the police and 181 cases instituted on complaints or by a Magistrate *suo moto* and referred to the police for investigation. Of 9,762 cases under the former head which were disposed of during the year, 5,370, or 55 per cent., ended in conviction, while of 163 prosecutions referable to the latter category, 20, or 12·2 per cent., were successful.

False cases.

73. Out of 1,275 false cases, only 327 were declared to have been maliciously false, the rest being instances of mistake of law or fact. The percentage of maliciously false cases to cases reported during the year and investigated by the police was 3·2 against 3·2 in 1897. There was an increase in the number of such cases in all districts, but chiefly in Balasore. The increase in Cuttack is small and has not been explained. In Balasore the increase is visible in class V (Minor offences against property), and is reported to be due to land disputes arising out of the resettlement. The increase in Puri is said to be the result of more cases having been reported during 1898.

Prosecutions in false cases.

74. Prosecutions under section 211, Indian Penal Code, were instituted in 73, *i.e.*, 22·3 per cent. of the false cases against 20·4 per cent. in 1897. The percentage of prosecutions was lowest in Balasore and highest in Puri.

The proportion of prosecutions in false cases resulting in conviction to the total number of such prosecutions was 38·3 per cent. against 37·5 per cent. in 1897.

Compensation under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code.

75. Compensation was awarded under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, in 41 cases as against 24 in 1897. The largest number of cases in which action was taken under this section occurred in Puri, where compensation was awarded in 14·1 per cent. of maliciously false cases. This section does not appear to be as freely resorted to as is desirable, especially in the district of Cuttack where the Magistrates are said to be averse to making free use of it.

Abstention from enquiry in reported cases.

76. The number of cases in which enquiry was refused by the police under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, rose from 797 in 1897 to 811 in 1898. All the districts show an increase except Cuttack. There appears nothing to indicate that the police acted otherwise than with due discretion.

Remands.

77. Of 2,315 A forms sent up, 1,003 were disposed of at the first hearing, the percentage of such falling from 52·1 in 1897 to 43·3 in 1898 The percentages of cases remanded once, twice and thrice were high, being 22·6, 13·6 and 9·2, respectively. In 1898 the percentage of cases remanded six times was 1·4 against 1·3 in 1897, and that of cases remanded more than six times 1·7 against 1·05 in 1897. All districts show an increase in the number of cases remanded more than six times. The Magistrate of Cuttack thinks that this is probably due in his district to the new Criminal Procedure Code rendering it imperative upon a Magistrate to allow a second cross examination after the charge is framed even when there has been a cross examination before the charge was drawn up. The new Code not having been in operation all the year, the results are less marked than they otherwise would have been. The Collectors of Balasore and Puri have not accounted for the increase in their districts.

78. The result of trials before the Sessions Court during the year was not so satisfactory as in 1897, the percentage of persons convicted being 70·6 in 1898 against 73·5 in 1897. Balasore is responsible for this lesser percentage, as there the percentage fell from 72·7 to 57·14. Cuttack, on the other hand, shows great improvement, the percentages of convictions in 1898 and 1897 being 75 and 63·2, respectively. The figures for Puri are practically the same for both years.

Results of Sessions trials.

79. In the number of bad livelihood cases there was a falling off from 119 to 112, for which Cuttack is responsible. The result of prosecutions was satisfactory in all districts, and the number of cases tried on the spot rose from 56 to 57.

Bad livelihood cases.

80. Two thousand five hundred and ninety applications for the grant or renewal of licenses were received during the year, of which 52 were refused, all in the district of Cuttack. The total number of licenses granted or renewed during the year was 2,537 against 2,470 in 1897, showing an increase of 67 which occurred in the districts of Balasore and Puri; 145 licenses in Form XI granted or renewed in previous years continued in force during the year 1898.

Arms Act.

The total number of persons punished was 40 against 33 in 1897, but the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 228 as compared with Rs. 248 of the preceding year. The shops for the sale of arms and ammunition are reported to have been duly inspected in all districts of this Division during the year 1898, and the irregularities noticed were not of a serious nature.

* * * * * * *

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

86. The total number of criminal cases disposed of during the year was 10,435 against 8,468 in 1897. Benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly continued to render material assistance, disposing of 2,880 cases against 2,196 in 1897. The subjoined statements show the number of cases decided by Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates in each district at head-quarters and at subdivisions and the results of trials:—

A.—Cases before Stipendiary Magistrates.

District.	Subdivision.	Number of officers.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of persons convicted to those disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appeals.	Number of A cases disposed of.	Number remanded six times and more.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined in each case.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cuttack ...	Sadar ...	6¾	1,818	2,442	60·03	5,616	2·0	76·4	592	20	269	3	3·3
	Jajpur ...	1	706	839	79·9	1,722	0·4	76·5	165	3	706	2	1·8
	Kendrapara ...	1	479	615	63·08	1,653	0·4	87·5	188	2	479	3	1·0
	Banki ...	1	117	147	43·5	534	...	75·	49	...	117	4	...
	Total ...	9¾	3,120	4,043	64·03	9,525	1·3	78·5	994	25	320	3	2·5
Balasore ...	Sadar ...	3¾	948	1,300	50·1	3,827	2·03	66·6	298	12	253	4	4·02
	Bhadrak ...	1½	822	1,208	54·8	2,422	6·6	56·2	197	6	470	2	3·04
	Total ...	5¼	1,770	2,508	52·3	6,249	3·8	63·9	495	18	322	3	3·6
Puri ...	Sadar ...	3¾	1,747	2,382	71·1	4,296	4·05	68·2	549	26	456	2	4·7
	Khurda ...	3	918	1,368	65·2	4,120	·43	69·7	282	4	306	4	1·4
	Total ...	6¾	2,665	3,750	68·9	8,415	2·28	68·7	831	30	390	3	3·6
	Divisional Total ...	22	7,555	10,301	63	24,190	2·2	70·6	2,320	73	341	3	3·1

B.—Cases before Honorary Magistrates and Benches.

District.	Subdivision.	Number of officers.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of persons convicted to those disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over three days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appeals.	Number of A cases disposed of.	Number remanded six times and more.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined in each case.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cuttack ...	Sadar ...	3	1,201	1,353	77·5	710	1·7	69·2	20	2	400	...	·10
	Jajpur ...	1	53	58	50	256	...	83·3	...	...	53	5	...
	Kendrapara ...	2	253	266	52·2	739	2·5	50·0	12	1	126	3	8·3
	Total ...	6	1,507	1,677	72·5	1,705	1·8	66·6	32	3	251	1	9·3
Balasore ...	Sadar ...	1½	290	313	69·9	452	·2	33·3	...	...	193	2	...
	Bhadrak ...	2	195	304	46·05	318	...	50	...	...	97	2	...
	Total ...	3½	485	617	58·1	770	·1	37·5	...	..	139	2	...
Puri ...	Sadar ...	1½	751	864	79·8	637	4·7	66·6	21	1	501	1	5
	Khurda ...	1	137	167	35·9	482	2·9	60	4	...	137	3	...
	Total ...	2½	888	1,031	72·7	1,119	3·9	63·1	25	1	355	1	4
	Grand Total	12	2,880	3,325	69·9	3,594	2·1	61·1	57	4	240	1	7·01

87. It will be seen that Honorary Magistrates disposed of over 27 per cent. of the cases, though the majority of these were of a petty nature. The percentage of convictions varies from 35·9 to 79·8. The worst results from this point of view are shown by the Honorary Magistrates of the Khurda Bench, their percentage of convictions being 35·9, while at Cuttack and Puri the percentage exceeded 70. The percentages of convictions in the case of Stipendiary Magistrates ranges from 43·5 to 79·9.

88. There was an increase in the number of offences reported under classes I, II, IV, and specially under class VI (Other offences). This last increase in Cuttack and Puri is attributed mainly to an extension of the area of the Cuttack Municipality, to closer attention paid to sanitary matters owing to the plague scare and to the bringing of the railway line into the town of Puri. The number of witnesses examined during the year 1898 was 27,784 of whom 629, or 2·2 per cent., were detained over two days against 2·05 per cent. in 1897. The witnesses were somewhat more promptly discharged by Honorary Magistrates than by Stipendiary Magistrates, the percentages of witnesses detained over two days being 2·1 in the case of the former and 2·2 in that of the latter. This is probably due to Honorary Magistrates having less intricate cases to deal with. The percentage is unsatisfactory in the case of officers at Puri Sadar including the Honorary Magistrates of Puri Sadar Bench and of the Subdivisional Officer of Bhadrak. No explanation has been furnished in these cases.

89. The following table shows the attendance of Honorary Magistrates in the districts of this Division during the year:—

District.	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates were asked to attend.	Number of times they actually attended.	Number of times they were absent.			Percentage of attendance to summons.	Remarks.
			With leave or notice.	Without leave or notice.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cuttack	1,007	816	81	110	191	81·03	
Balasore	999	553	191	255	446	55·3	
Puri	1,361	1,217	16	128	144	89·4	
Total for 1898 ...	3,367	2,586	288	493	781	76·8	
Total for 1897 ...	3,114	2,247	311	556	867	72·1	

These figures show some improvement. The attendance of Honorary Magistrates in the disotricts of Cuttack and Puri was good. Two Honorary Magistrates of Balasore Sadar Bench who used to perform their work regularly and efficiently having resigned, being practising pleaders of the local bar, the work of the Bench is said to have suffered considerably. In Cuttack three Magistrates of the Jajpur Bench, one Magistrate of the Cuttack Sadar, and one of the KendraparaBench had also as practising pleaders to resign, and the Subdivisional Officer of Jajpur has not as yet been able to select competent men to fill the vacancies.

Fines.

90. Fines amounting to Rs. 48,537 were imposed during the year against Rs. 33,656 imposed in 1897. The balance outstanding at the close of 1897 was Rs. 17,680. The total realisable demand of 1898 amounted to Rs. 66,217, of which Rs. 43,060 were realised and Rs. 7,668 remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 15,489 at the close of the year. The collections show improvement in all districts except Cuttack, but no explanation of this has been offered by the Magistrate of Cuttack.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

91. There was no change in the number of Sub-Registry Offices in this Division during the year, this remaining at 10. The table below shows the number of deeds registered in each district and the receipts and expenditure during 1897-98 and 1898-99:—

District	1897-98.				1898-99.			
	Number of deeds registered.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus credit to Government.	Number of deeds registered.	Receipts	Expenditure.	Surplus credit to Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack ...	12,273	15,111	8,241	6,870	11,908	14,344	8,219	6,125
Balasore ...	10,017	9,632	6,445	3,187	11,881	11,085	7,703	3,382
Puri ...	14,988	14,057	7,409	6,648	16,522	16,379	7,930	8,449
Total ...	37,278	38,800	22,095	16,705	40,311	41,808	23,852	17,956

92. The total number of deeds registered during 1898-99 was 40,311 against 37,278 in 1897-98. Balasore and Puri show an increase of 1,864 and 1,534, respectively, against a decrease of 365 in Cuttack, the total result being a net increase of 3,033. The increase in Balasore and Puri is reported to be largely due to the fact that, in consequence of the settlement, the raiyats understanding that, the *pahi* lands, which were so long regarded as not transferable, have become so, have been transferring them by registered deed. It is also in part set down to increased appreciation of the value of registration. The decrease in Cuttack is attributed to the fact that during the year 1897-98 the number of deeds registered, of which registration was compulsory, was unusually high owing to the bad harvest. The same cause should of course have been operative in other districts also.

93. With the increase in the number of deeds registered, receipts and charges show an increase in both Balasore and Puri. In the latter district the strength of the establishment was increased in order to cope with the extra work thrown upon it. No mention is made of the working of the system of identification by thumb impressions.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

94. The total number of estates* exceeded that in 1897-98 by 62. The increase is entirely due to partitions, and to the assessment at the present settlement of a property which had hitherto escaped, as also to the resumption by the Settlement Department of a khandaiti jaghir.

	Rs.
*1898-99 ...	7,226
1897-98 ...	7,164

The total demand of the Division was Rs. 23,62,417, of which Rs. 22,25,800 were collected and Rs. 5,196 remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,31,421. The percentage of total collection on total demand was 94·22 against 89·92 in 1897-98.

The proportion of collections exceeded 99 per cent. in the district of Cuttack, it being 95·85 in Balasore and 85·7 in Puri, against 95·67 and 72·7, respectively, in 1897-98. Both of the latter two districts show more or less improvement over the preceding year, and but for the heavy arrears amounting to as much as Rs. 98,329 outstanding against the single estate of Kotdes in the Puri district, the proprietors of which have proved recusant at the new settlement, the percentage of collections there would have been more favourable

One petty Government estate was sold in the Balasore district, the proprietary rights of Government therein being transferred to the purchaser.

95. The number of estates, shares and interests in estates which became liable to sale during the year on account of non-payment of Government dues was 2,176, of which 24, or 1·1 per cent. only, actually came to sale as against 28, or 1·01 per cent., sold in 1897-98.

Road and Public Works Cesses.

96. The cess demand during the year excluding reductions and remission was Rs. 3,03,524 against Rs. 3,03,639 in 1897-98, thus showing a net decrease of Rs. 115 resulting from an aggregate decrease of Rs. 2,027 in Cuttack and Puri counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 1,912 in Balasore. The decrease in Cuttack is ascribed to (1) exemption of some estates the value of which was found to be below Rs. 5, (2) inclusion in zamindari estates of some resumed *lakhiraj* properties, and (3) double assessments. The decrease in Puri was only in the arrear demand. The increase in Balasore was due to the assessment of some estates situated in Midnapore but appertaining to the Balasore district. The collections as a whole show an improvement, although Cuttack and Puri show an aggregate decrease of Rs. 5,075 brought about chiefly by the default of some large zamindars. The increase in Balasore is ascribed to the prompt measures taken by the Road Cess Deputy Collector and Certificate Officer to recover arrears and to larger voluntary payments made along with the land revenue demands.

The cesses collected in the Division during the year amounted to Rs 2,69,607 against Rs. 2,66,753 in 1897-98, the percentage of balance on the gross demand being 10·81 against 10·88 in the preceding year.

Both the cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee in all districts.

Settlement.

97. During the year under report the Provincial settlement continued. Operations in each district are shown below.

Cuttack.—The area cadastrally surveyed is 2,273 square miles containing 4,923 villages including five permanently-settled estates with an area of 174 square miles. Fair rents for 164,070 tenants were settled, and the records of 1,607 villages were finally published during the year under report.

The assessment proposals in 4,016 out of 4,454 estates were dealt with by the Settlement Officer, and the new revenue was brought into force in respect of 2,735 estates. The result of the settlement was an increase of 54 per cent. on the sadar *jama*. Only nine estates with a total revenue of Rs. 4,246 are at present recusant, and it is expected that in most even of these, proprietors will ultimately engage for the revenue.

The settlement of the wards estate of Madhupur was completed during the year, and the attestation of a permanently-settled pargana (Derabisi) has been revised in 84 out of 119 villages.

The proprietors of the two large permanently-settled estates of Aul and Darpan have applied for a record-of-rights in their estates. Both estates were surveyed and portions attested some years ago in the Orissa settlement, and arrangements are now being made to frame a record-of-rights.

Balasore.—The area under survey and settlement is 1,733 square miles containing 3,593 villages. Attestation was completed before the commencement of the year 1898-99, rents were settled for 44,417 tenancies, the records of 3,592 villages were published in draft and those of 1,076 villages were finally published. The proposals for assessment of revenue were dealt with by the Settlement Officer in 1,408 temporarily-settled estates out of 1,420 and in 792

the new revenue came into force during the year. The result of the settlement was an increase of 75 per cent. on the sadar *jama*. Two estates with a total revenue of Rs. 2,519 are recusant up to date.

Puri (*excluding the Khurda Government estate*).—The total area under settlement is 1,089 square miles, including the Ekhrajat and Satais Hazari estates belonging to the Puri Temple. The attestation and most of the settlement of rents in the temporarily-settled portion was completed before the 31st March 1898.

During the year under report the settlement of rents was finished and attestation of the Satais Hazari and Ekhrajat Mahals was begun. The records of 413 villages were finally published. The settlement of land revenue subject to revision by the higher authorities was completed for 463 out of 481 estates, and the new revenue was brought in during the year in 328 estates, the result being an increase of 37 per cent. in the sadar jama. The large estate of Kotdes with a revenue of Rs. 1,04,312 is alone recusant.

Government estate Khurda.—The settlement was nearly completed during the year 1897-98. Only 13 records remained to be published in draft, and 228 to be finally published. This work was finished, and the settlement proceedings concluded during the year under report. The result of the settlement was an increase of Rs. 75,230, or of 21·8 per cent. in the mufassal *jama* and of Rs. 64,871, or 21·7 per cent., in the sadar *jama*.

Public Demands Recovery Act.

98. The number of certificates which remained pending from 1897-98 was 1,849, and the number filed during the year under report was 12,719 (against 8,417 in 1897-98), showing an increase of 4,302. The increase in the number of certificates filed during the year occurred under all heads except class IV (Water-rates), and was most marked under class V (Cesses).

The increase under class II (Arrears of rent due to Government) occurred chiefly in Balasore and Puri, and was due in the former to the fact that in 1897-98, owing to bad harvests in the preceding year, certificates were not freely filed, and in the latter is ascribed to energetic action taken to realise rents from the raiyats of Khurda.

Class IV (Water-rates) shows a decrease, which in Cuttack is attributed to the discretion exercised by the Canal Revenue Deputy Collector in issuing certificates and in Balasore to the punctual payment of water-rates by raiyats.

There was an increase of 322 under class V (Cesses) made up of decreases in Balasore and Puri more than counterbalanced by an increase in Cuttack. The decrease in Balasore and Puri is said to have been due to punctual payment of cesses by proprietors of estates owing to the recovery of the tenantry from the scarcity of 1896 and 1897. The abnormal increase in Cuttack is due to the issue of certificates for petty demands of 1896-97 as well as of 1897-98, for which requisitions were received from the road cess office during the year.

The increase under class VI (Demands of the Court of Wards) was small, and that under class VII (All other demands) was mostly due to a large number of certificates filed for the recovery of tuccavi loans and of demands from pound and ferry farmers.

The disposals fell short of the institutions to which the number pending from the preceding year being added, the pending file at the close of 1898-99 showed 2,866 cases. It is satisfactory to note that out of 11,702 cases disposed of, recourse to the extreme measure of sale was necessary in but 35 cases, which is equivalent to a percentage of 0·29. In 5,022, or 42·9 per cent. of the cases the demands were satisfied on the mere issue of notice.

Warrants were issued in 150 cases, against 12 in 1897-98; two defaulters were imprisoned, one being released on payment of his debt before the expiration of the term of imprisonment, and the other without payment of the amount due, as it was found irrecoverable.

Partition.

99. There was no new partition case filed in any district of this Division, except in Cuttack, where there were 23 institutions during the year. The number pending at the close of 1897-98 was 49, so that the total for disposal came to 72 cases. Of these, 14 cases (13 in Cuttack and 1 in Balasore) were decided, leaving 58 pending at the close of the year distributed among the three districts as follows, viz., in Cuttack 51, Balasore 6 and Puri 1.

Of the 51 cases in Cuttack, 9 are pending completion of settlement and in the remaining 42 cases proceedings are in progress. In Balasore, commencement of proceedings has been ordered in four cases as soon as necessary information has been received from the Settlement Department. In one of the remaining two cases the proprietors were called upon to file papers, but some of them having applied for the withdrawal of the case, enquiry is being made as to whether the remaining proprietors are also in favour of this. In the other case the proceedings were postponed under Commissioner's orders, but intimation is said to have been received since the close of the year that all the proprietors except one have executed *kabuliyats*, and necessary steps will be taken during 1899-1900. In the one case in Puri which was awaiting the completion of settlement operations, the parties having agreed to the arrangement proposed, except as regards a few items, the allotment paper is under preparation.

Land registration.

100. The total number of applications under section 42 filed during the year in the several districts of this Division was 8,448 against 10,395 in 1897-98. This represents a percentage of 4·9 on the total number of initial registrations, as against 6·1 in 1897-98.

There was an increase in the number of applications in the districts of Balasore and Puri, while Cuttack shows a decrease which is attributed to the fact that in previous years when attestation was in progress many mutations were intimated to the Collector's office, by parties wishing to make themselves secure which ceased to be the case in the year under report when settlement operations were drawing to a close and no longer supplied the like incentive. The increase in Balasore and Puri, on the other hand, is said to be due to registration of interests as recorded in the current settlement and to steady and vigorous action taken under section 65 of the Act. The instructions contained in the Board's Circular No. 3 of September 1891, dispensing with the necessity of recording evidence of possession in uncontested land registration cases continued to be observed in all three districts. The procedure is said to have worked satisfactorily facilitating the speedy disposal of cases, and no instances of fraudulent registration came to light.

Fees realised during the year amounted to Rs. 186 in Cuttack and to Rs. 542 in Puri. In Balasore no fees were realised. Expenditure on account of land registration charges amounted to Rs. 2,224 in Cuttack. In Balasore and Puri there was no such expenditure. The expenditure in Cuttack was due to the entertainment of a special staff to clear off arrears which had accumulated on account of the large number of institutions in the two preceding years.

Land acquisition.

101. Proceedings for the acquisition of 44 acres 3 roods 38 poles of land for Government, Municipalities, District Boards, &c., costing Rs. 8,473 were confirmed by the Board of Revenue during 1898-99 against 995 acres 3 roods and 4 poles costing Rs. 16,717-0-3 in 1897-98. The annual abatements of Government revenue allowed on account of land acquired for Government amounted to Rs. 14-11-1.

The average cost per acre of the land acquired was Rs. 188 against Rs. 16 in 1897-98. The great disparity is due to 972 acres 1 rood 14 poles of waste land having been acquired for Government in 1897-98 in Balasore at a cost of Rs. 14,697 and to 1 rood 38 poles of land being acquired during 1898-99 for the Raja Shyamanand Day's Dispensary in Balasore Town at a cost of Rs. 3,616. The high price during the year under report was due also to larger expenditure in Puri on account of sarbarahkari tenures included in zamindari estates, tankibahal tenures and orchards, khas mahal lands having chiefly been acquired in the previous year.

The most important projects in which proceedings were taken during the year, were the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the East Coast Railway extensions. The proceedings in respect of the latter have been completed and partially submitted to the Board.

Four Special Land Acquisition Deputy Collectors were employed in the Division during the year, viz, 3 for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and 1 for the East Coast Railway. The officer employed for the East Coast Railway closed his office on 1st June 1898, making over charge of records to a Deputy Collector of the head-quarters station of Puri. Of the 3 officers employed for

the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, one closed his office on 31st January 1899, and another at the close of the year. The third officer is still at work.

Embankments.

102. Embankments are under the charge of the Public Works Department. Out of 33 embankments in the Balasore district maintained by Government, it was at first proposed to maintain 6 after the present settlement, and 1 was subsequently added to these by the Executive Engineer, Balasore. The Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, proposed to retain some of the remaining 16 embankments for the protection of houses and crops, but Government did not consider them fit to be so maintained, and they were abandoned. In the present settlement the gross assets of estates affected by this are calculated as if they were not protected by embankments.

The question of the right to retain existing *bundhs* and to erect new ones within the area declared under the Embankment Act by Government Notification No. 115 of 2nd April 1894, was one that much exercised the people of the Balasore district, especially in the northern part of the Sadar subdivision. The tract affected by the notification cannot be brought under cultivation without the erection of small embankments to exclude brackish water brought up by high tides. Cultivation appears to have been undertaken at considerable expense in ignorance of the notification over a considerable portion of the above declared area, jungle being cleared and small *bundhs* put up. This has been going on since 1894, and only lately, after the lapse of some four years did the Executive Engineer, Balasore, begin to enforce the law. The people affected, who knew nothing of the prohibition when they put up the *bundhs i.e.*, during the time the notification was a dead letter, feel aggrieved at being now called on to remove them. The result must of course throw back cultivation, and cause loss to the cultivators, while the settlement proceedings also appear to have been conducted in ignorance of the facts, and assessment was made on the assumption that the cultivation would continue protected. The zamindars and raiyats concerned have therefore submitted memorials to the Government, asking for the withdrawal of the prohibitions. The memorials were submitted to Government with my remarks in April last.

As regards the embankments in the Puri district, it is said by the Collector that the Superintending Engineer seems to think that the classification of the embankments accompanying Mr. Odling's note of July 1894, is susceptible of improvement, and that he therefore proposes to divide the embankments in all the five classes into two, viz., B and C. The B class he would retain as agricultural works, and the C he would no longer maintain at the expense of Government, but would leave them to the parties interested to repair or not as they liked. The effect of this classification would be that some of the embankments that were proposed to be abandoned before would be retained and *vice versâ*. The Collector has not been able as yet to express a definite opinion as to the merits of this classification.

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

103. No advance was made under Act XIX of 1883 during the year under report in any district of this Division. Of Rs. 15,000 advanced to the Raja of Parikud without interest, to enable him to undertake the repairs of protective embankments in his estate, and thereby relieve the distress prevailing in 1896 and 1897 in tracts adjoining the Chilka Lake, Rs. 1,500 were paid up in 1897-98, and of the remainder, Rs. 3,000, which fell due during the year under report, was realised. The Raja having been reported to have done the work satisfactorily, one-third of the total demand (Rs. 5,000) was remitted by Government during 1898-99 in terms of the modified rules.

Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, no advance was made in any district except Puri, where a sum of Rs. 522 was advanced to 59 applicants on their joint-security at the rate of Rs. 2 per acre.

The amount realisable during the year was Rs. 46,979, including interest (Rs. 3,011) out of a total outstanding balance of Rs. 54,227. Of this amount, Rs. 44,954 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,025 at the close of the year.

Working of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

104. The Act has been partially introduced into the Division. The question of its further extension in whole or in part was under consideration during the year of report, and is so still pending receipt of the opinion of the

Settlement Officer of Orissa. Operations under the Act were chiefly under sections 39, 58, 61, 80 and Chapter X of the Act. Three thousand one hundred and seventy-two books of rent-receipts and 1,310 of account forms were sold or supplied gratis during the year against 2,488 of the former and 130 of the latter in 1897-98.

The price lists of staple food grains under section 39 continued to be prepared and published.

A complaint under section 58 was made in the Balasore district, but on examination it was not believed by the trying Deputy Collector.

The number of applications for deposit of rents under section 61 seems to be steadily increasing, the figures for the year being Rs. 2,370 against Rs. 2,145 in 1897-98 and Rs. 872 in 1896-97. The new settlement may have something to do with this.

Ninety-five applications were made under section 80 during the year against two in 1897-98 in all of which registration was allowed.

There was only one application under Chapter X of the Act, for the preparation of a record-of-rights and for settlement of fair rents, and this was from the Parikud Raja's estate in Puri.

Training of young Civilians in survey and settlement work.

105. There were only two such officers in the Division during the year to whom the rules on the subject applied, viz., Mr. S. C. Mallick, Assistant Collector of Cuttack and Mr. J. N. Gupta, late Subdivisional Officer of Khurda. The former went through a course of instruction under the Settlement Officer of Orissa, and the latter, who had done all he could while the settlement operations of the Khurda estate were in progress in previous years, could only in 1898-99 check some of the settlement papers which were being made over to the khas mahal office.

XVIII.—WARDS AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

106. There were during the year only five estates under the management of the Revenue authorities, viz., three in Cuttack and two in Puri.

One of the three Cuttack estates, that of Kujang, being a portion of the Burdwan Raj, is under the general management of Raja Bun Behary Kapur, assisted by a local sub-manager. Of the other two estates (Kanika and Madhupur) each has its manager.

107. Management seems to have been satisfactory on the whole. The balances on account of rent and cesses at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 81,095 in Kanika, Rs. 29,741 in Kujang and Rs. 14,859 in Madhupur.

108. Litigation in connection with these estates chiefly took the form of suits for the recovery of arrears of rent.

109. The Kanika and Madhupur minors continue to make good progress in their studies. Both read in the 4th class of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School. The former married in April last, and some special arrangement seems now necessary for his education. The Collector will be requested to submit proposals.

110. The two estates (Rorang and Malighati) in Puri are under the immediate supervision of the Collector. Neither is so large as to require a special manager.

In Puri also the management of the estates seems to have been satisfactory. The crops of the year 1896 failed owing to high floods and drought, and collections during 1896-97 were very poor in consequence, so large arrears accumulated by 1897-98. A portion was realised in that year, but the balance remained to be collected with the current demand during the year under report. The balances on account of rent and cesses as they stood at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 4,848 in the Rorang estate and Rs. 3,520 in the Malighati estate.

111. Suits were filed on behalf of the estates for recovery of some arrears of rent and cesses, as the provisions of the Public Demands Recovery Act could not be taken advantage of till after survey and preparation of a record-of-right.

No schools or dispensaries were maintained by these estates, nor could any works of improvement or agricultural experiments be undertaken by them, as no funds were available.

112. The Rorang ward, who is now about 20 years of age, has passed the Entrance examination from the Ravenshaw Collegiate School, and is continuing his studies for the First Arts. The Malighati ward resides in Midnapore and is being educated there under the supervision of the Collector of that district.

113. There were two attached estates, Killah Patia in Cuttack and the Jaghir mahals in Puri. Killa Patia has been under the management of the Civil Court since 15th May 1898.

The total receipts during the year including cesses and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 9,700-11-9, and the total expenditure during the year under heads salary, contingencies and other miscellaneous charges was Rs. 1,713-1-3.

The Raja of the estate is the judgment-debtor, and was paid Rs. 1,625 for his maintenance. The decree-holders were paid Rs 4.875, of which half was set off against principal and the other half against interest. The outstanding balance of debt has been reduced from Rs. 19,884-7-11 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 15,263-12-6 (Rs. 1,182-3-3 for principal and Rs. 14,081-9-3 for interest) at its close.

Embankments taken up during the last year to protect the crops have been finished, except one which will be so this year.

114. The jaghir mahals in Puri which were attached by order of the Civil Court, continued under the management of the Collector as receiver in terms of section 503, Civil Procedure Code.

The Subordinate Judge of Cuttack controls the accounts of these mahals. Rupees 5,453-13-5 was realised during 1898-99. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 6,112-4-6 incurred during the year, Rs. 823-7-9 was paid as road and public works cesses, Rs. 57 as the general management rate, a sum of Rs. 3,500 was remitted to the Subordinate Judge for payment to decree-holders, while Rs. 1,731-12-9 was expended on establishment, contingencies, law expenses, &c. The amount to credit of the estate on 31st March 1899 was Rs. 1,921-15-4.

XIX.—EXCISE.

115. There was no material change in the system of excise administration during the year.

The total number of shops of all kinds settled for 1898-99 was 942 against 919 and 891 in the two preceding years, the increase being chiefly in the number of *tari* shops. The total excise revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 7,27,438 against Rs. 6,62,775 in 1897-98, an increase of Rs. 64,663, which appears under all heads except rum, imported wines and druggists licenses, and miscellaneous. The increase is attributed to keener competition at the auction-sales and to increased consumption. The decrease under imported liquors was due to the abolition of the wholesale imported liquor shop in Balasore and to the settlement of such shops in Cuttack and of retail imported liquor shops in Balasore below the upset figure. Under the head Miscellaneous the decrease was due to the orders under which the rents of excise buildings transferred to the Public Works Department (which then were credited to the Public Works Department) were to be again credited to the Excise Department being brought into effect only during the third quarter of the year under report in the district of Cuttack, so that the Excise Department lost the rents of two quarters.

Three railway refreshment rooms, viz., at Cuttack, Bhadrak and Balasore were opened during the year.

116. There was a falling off in the number of cases detected during 1898-99 as compared with 1897-98, the figures being 249 against 306; the decrease is marked only in the district of Puri, where the number of cases fell from 147 in 1897-98 to 82 during 1898-99. This is attributed, with what reason it would be difficult to say, to the increased vigilance of the Police and Excise officers. It is satisfactory to note that the cultivation of Gurjat *gannja* being practically put a stop to, the smuggling of this article has become much less common. Most of the cases of smuggling occur in Puri, and the drug is brought from Ganjam, where in the "malias" its cultivation is unchecked.

The incidence of excise revenue per head of population during the year was 3 annas against 2 annas and 8 pie in 1897-98.

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XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

124. The main line of the East Coast Railway with its Puri Branch is now in working order. This line was temporarily linked with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Extension during the first few months of 1899 by the help of diversions. The construction of the Calcutta-Cuttack section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway passing through the districts of Balasore and Cuttack was in progress during the year. All the earthwork is practically finished with the exception of the approaches to some of the big bridges. The permanent-way is all laid excepting over these bridges and a few nalas where temporary diversions have been made.

The bridge over the Subarnarekha alone was quite finished, but the masonry of all other bridges is practically complete. All work in connection with the acquisition of lands for the line in the district of Balasore was concluded.

The line was temporarily opened for goods traffic on the 10th February 1899, and for passenger traffic on the 6th March 1899. Towards the end of May it was again closed, the rainfall interfering with the running of trains.

125. The High Level, the Kendrapara and the Taldanda Canals are intended for both irrigation and navigation, while the Coast Canal is for the latter purpose only. The traffic on the Kendrapara Canal fell off considerably during the short period that the Cuttack branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway remained open, and there is no doubt that the Railway will divert the passenger and a good deal of the goods traffic from the steamer lines. The total length of the distributaries of the above irrigation canals is 1,095 miles, and the area commanded by them is 571,981 acres.

The amount collected by the Canal Revenue Deputy Collector on account of water-rates and miscellaneous canal revenue amounted to Rs. 2,73,211 against Rs. 3,25,336 in 1897-98, and the decrease is said to be due to the fact that the collection of fishery, plantation and other miscellaneous rents of the Canal Department which was formerly in the hands of the Canal Revenue Deputy Collector has, since 1st April 1898, been transferred to the Engineering Department

126. The following table shows the accidents on railways and resulting casualties during the last two years:—

District.	Persons.				Trains.			
	Killed.		Wounded.		Accidents.		Obstructions.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cuttack ...	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
Balasore ...	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Puri ...	2	4	2	1	19	3	.....	2
Total ...	2	7	2	3	20	6	.....	2

Besides the above, 4 persons were killed and 20 wounded in the district of Cuttack while working on the lines under construction, against 3 and 10 respectively in 1897-98. In Balasore only 3 persons were wounded against 4 killed and 4 wounded in 1897-98.

As the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line was opened only in the latter part of the year in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore, no comparison is possible. The figure shown against Cuttack in column 6 of the statement above represents an accident on that portion of the East Coast Railway which passes through that district in which six animals were run over. In Puri the number of accidents fell off from 19 to 3, but the number of persons killed increased by two, while that of those wounded decreased by one. The deaths in Puri are reported to have happened to persons carelessly trying to cross the line

while a train was approaching, and the one death in Cuttack and two in Balasore were suicides.

Of the two accidents to trains in Cuttack, one was a collision between two ballast trains and the other was a derailment.

In Puri none of the obstructions were of a serious nature.

The construction of roads and bridges and the excavation of tanks and wells were as usual dealt with by the District Boards and Municipalities; but there was no other public work in the Division deserving of special mention.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

127. The three districts of the Division are well off in respect of communications. The Grand Trunk Road runs through the Division from north to south. The head-quarters of Cuttack and Balasore are also connected with Calcutta by canals and the sea. The East Coast Railway connects Madras and Bombay with the head-quarters of Cuttack and Puri and the subdivisional head-quarters of Khurda. The Cuttack-Midnapore Branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway passes through the districts of Cuttack and Balasore, and will, when opened, bring Calcutta within easy reach of the head-quarters of all three plains districts and of the subdivisions of Bhadrak, Jajpur and Khurda.

The Government roads in the districts of Puri and Cuttack were kept in good order.

* * * * * * *

129. The subjoined statement shows district by district the length of roads maintained by District and Local Boards and by Municipalities—

District.	Description of roads.	By whom maintained.				Remarks.
		District Board.	Local Board	Municipality.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Cuttack ...	Metalled ...	27	...	26	53	
	Unmetalled ...	433	438	61	932	
	Total ...	460	438	87	985	
Balasore ...	Metalled ...	44·25	1·00	19	64·25	
	Unmetalled ...	265·75	197.00	8·75	471·50	
	Total ...	310·00	198·00	27·75	535·75	
Puri ...	Metalled ...	78·5	...	4·75	83·25	
	Unmetalled ...	78	82·5	2	162·5	
	Total ...	156·5	82·5	6·75	245·75	

Arboriculture.

	Rs.
Cuttack ...	699
Balasore ...	471
Puri ...	331
Total ...	1,501

The marginally-noted statement shows the amount spent on arboriculture in each district.

One thousand five hundred and three plants in Cuttack, 161 in Balasore and 925 in Puri were put down during the year under report.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

(1) Chattis on the Jagannath road, in Cuttack.
(2) Chandbali.
(3) Chattis on the Jagannath road in Balasore.
(4) Jajpur.
(5) Barang chatti on the Ganjam road in Cuttack.
(6) Puri town and the chattis on the Jagannath road in Puri.

130. The places in which the Act is in force are noted in the margin. It was extended to the railway stations at Jatni (Khurda road), Chatipore, Kalupara and Balugan, under Government Notification No. 879M., dated the 8th February 1899. Works of improvements were executed out of lodging-house funds as marginally* shown. The general health of those towns and areas to which the Act has been extended was good during the year. No epidemic disease appeared.

	Rs. A. P.
Cuttack.	
* Construction of a rest-house at Gopalpore ...	691 12 0
Construction of earthen ring-well at Barang ...	117 13 11
Construction of pucka well at Noontikri ...	150 14 10
Sinking of a well at Nayabazar	65 0 0
	1,025 8 9
Petty construction and repairs	898 8 3
Chandbali (Balasore).	
Construction of a jetty latrine	330 0 0
Erection of lamp-posts	43 8 0
	373 8 0
Puri.	
Opening of windows, erection of masonry latrines and construction of new drains, &c. ...	1,326 13 0
Repairs to lodging-houses, &c.	233 12 5
	1,560 9 5
Jajpur.	Rs. A. P.
Construction of two six-seated masonry latrines ...	195 10 0

A statement showing the working of the Pilgrims' Lodging-house Act in the Division is sub-joined.

Name of places where the Act is in force.	LICENSED LODGING-HOUSE.		PROSECUTION.						INCOME.								
	Number.	Number of lodgers.	Number of cases disposed.	Number of persons accused.	Number of offenders convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Amount of fines. Imposed.	Amount of fines. Realised.	Opening balance.	Fees for licensing and registering lodging-houses.	Fees for issue of Health Officer's certificate.	Other fees if any.	Fines.	Contribution from other funds.	Miscellaneous.	Total (excluding opening balance).	Total (including opening balance).
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chattis in Cuttack.	242	1,943	8	8	8	...	208 4 0	155 12 9	5,456 1 10	520 0 0	73 0 0	...	155 12 9	...	1,190 14 4	1,948 11 1	7,404 12 11
Chandbali	41	1,720	3	3	2	1	13 0 0	13 0 0	481 14 2	430 0 0	45 0 0	...	13 0 0	...	1 6 0	489 6 0	971 4 2
Chattis in Balasore.	144	2,919	13	13	13	...	39 4 0	39 4 0	1,354 14 7	719 6 0	144 0 0	...	39 4 0	...	1,664 11 5	2,567 5 5	3,922 4 0
Puri town and chattis.	327	10,151	54	51	51	3	315 8 0	315 8 0	1,868 1 9	8,522 12 0	327 0 0	226 5 10	315 8 0	...	1,008 10 1	10,400 3 11	12,268 5 8
Jajpur ...	53	928	9	9	9	...	85 0 0	85 0 0	534 9 10	464 0 0	53 0 0	...	85 0 0	...	.....	602 0 0	1,136 9 10
Total ...	807	17,661	87	84	83	4	661 0 0	608 8 9	9,695 10 2	10,656 2 0	642 0 0	263 5 10	608 8 9	...	3,874 9 10	16,007 10 5	25,703 4 7

Name of places where the Act is in force.	EXPENDITURE.													
	Health Officer's pay and allowance.	HEAD OFFICE EXPENDITURE. Establishment.	HEAD OFFICE EXPENDITURE. Contingencies.	LOCAL EXPENDITURE. Establishment for collection and supervision.	LOCAL EXPENDITURE. Dispensaries, medical expenditure.	LOCAL EXPENDITURE. Conservancy.	LOCAL EXPENDITURE. Construction.	LOCAL EXPENDITURE. Repairs.	Contribution to other funds.	Miscellaneous.	Closing balance.	Grand total.	REMARKS.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Chattis in Cuttack.	479 0 0	239 15 9	129 2 2	312 0 0	.....	462 10 7	1,025 8 9	898 8 3	130 2 0	32 5 3	3,695 8 2	7,404 12 11	
Chandbali	...	...	14 3 3	60 0 0	...	370 3 2	...	...	...	9 6 3	517 8 6	971 4 2	
Chattis in Balasore.	480 0 0	...	11 2 0	...	...	...	...	45 0 0	2,250 5 1	145 7 2	323 2 8	3,922 4 0	
Puri town and chattis.	3,230 11 6	1,035 12 11	149 3 0	...	1,201 6 10	224 2 5	1,326 13 0	233 12 5	3,360 0 0	563 13 0	942 10 7	12,268 5 8	
Jajpur ...	60 0 0	48 0 0	45 0 0	85 0 0	...	...	195 10 0	...	150 0 0	54 7 6	498 8 4	1,136 9 10	
Total ...	4,249 11 6	1,323 12 8	348 9 5	457 0 0	1,201 6 10	1,715 3 3	2,547 15 9	1,177 4 8	5,890 7 1	805 7 2	5,977 6 3	25,703 4 7	

The lodging-houses are said to have been duly inspected by Health Officers and others.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

131. There were altogether 6,480 schools with 105,520 boys and 6,275 girl pupils, or 111,795 pupils in all, against 5,931 schools with 100,843 pupils in the previous year. The increase in the number both of schools and pupils is shared by all districts, and is due, it is said, to the good harvest of the year under report.

132. The total expenditure on education in this Division during 1898-99 was Rs. 4,88,900 against Rs. 4,50,165 in 1897-98. The expenditure shows an increase under all heads except provincial revenues and municipal funds.

Colleges.

133. The Ravenshaw College, the only institution of its kind, sent up two candidates to the M.A. examination held in November 1898 one of whom succeeded. Nineteen candidates competed at the B.A. and 29 candidates at the F.A. examination held in March last; 9 of the former and 14 of the latter passed. It is to be regreted that none of the three candidates who appeared at the B.L. examination held in November 1898 were successful.

High Schools.

There were 11 high schools in the three districts of the Division, *i.e.*, the same number as in 1897-98; but the attendance shows an improvement, being 1,921 against 1,767.

134. The following table gives the information available as to the results of the University Entrance examination in the three districts of the Division during 1897-98 and 1898-99:—

District.	1897-98.		1898-89.	
	Number of competitors.	Number of successful candidates.	Number of competitors.	Number of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5
Cuttack ...	43	42	62	39
Balasore ...	28	12	24	19
Puri ...	9	6	11	7
Total ...	80	60	97	65

135. Of the 97 candidates who appeared at the last Entrance examination 65 were successful. The result is satisfactory, the percentage of success being 67 against 62·5 in the preceding year.

Middle schools.

136. The number of middle schools in the three districts of the Division rose from 78 to 85, and that of the pupils attending these from 4,284 to 4,746. The increase was more or less shared by all three districts.

137. The subjoined statement contrasts the results of the Middle Scholarship examination for boys during the past two years:—

District.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Competed.	Passed.	Competed.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5
Cuttack ...	128	46	132	85
Balasore ...	85	29	88	41
Puri ..	48	23	53	42
Total ...	261	98	273	168

The results of the Middle Scholarship examinations for the year under report show a great improvement over the preceding year, the percentage of success being 61·5 against 37·5.

Primary Schools.

138. There were 6,230 upper and lower primary schools, with 101,245 pupils, against 5,721 such schools with 91,457 pupils in 1897-98, an increase of 509 schools and 9,788 pupils. The increase is shared by all three districts of the Division.

The total expenditure on primary education was Rs. 2,88,402 against Rs. 2,56,156 in 1897-98.

The following statement shows the results of the Upper and Lower Primary Scholarship examinations during the last two years :—

District.	Upper Primary.				Lower Primary.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number competed.	Number passed.	Number competed	Number passed.	Number competed.	Number passed.	Number competed.	Number passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cuttack ...	154	87	141	85	880	148	1,168	611
Balasore ...	95	60	131	106	571	293	742	521
Puri ..	84	43	117	91	752	505	975	523
Total ...	333	190	389	282	2,203	946	2,885	1,655

Results were thus more satisfactory in 1898-99 than in the previous year, the percentage of success at the Upper Primary examination being 72·4 against 57 and that at the Lower Primary examination 57·3 against 42·9

Female education.

139. The total number of girls under instruction including those attending boys' schools was 6,381 against 6,131 in 1897-98.

The following table compares the number of special girls' schools and of the pupils attending them for the last two years:—

District.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Cuttack ...	58	1,524	59	1,610
Balasore ...	39	1,058	36	933
Puri ...	19	479	20	512
Total	116	3,061	115	3,055

Girls' schools decreased in number by 1 and their pupils by 6. Of the 115 girls' schools, 5 are middle vernacular, the most useful among them being those managed by the Baptist Missionary ladies of Cuttack and Balasore. The best middle vernacular school under native management is the Ravenshaw Hindu Girls' School at Cuttack.

The highest standard reached by girls in Orissa is the middle scholarship standard, nine girls, viz., 7 from Cuttack and 2 from Balasore passed the

east Middle Scholarship examination. Seventeen girls passed the upper and 16 the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination from the three districts of the Division. Nine scholarships (one middle and eight primary) were awarded to successful girls during the year under review.

Education of Muhammadans.

140. The table underneath shows the number of Muhammadan pupils attending schools in the three districts of the Division:—

District.	Population.		Total number of pupils attending schools.		Number of Muhammadan pupils attending schools.		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total number of pupils.	
	Total.	Muhammadans.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cuttack ...	1,937,671	52,895	53,158	58,414	2,172	2,198	4·0	3·7
Balasore ...	994,625	24,250	33,969	36,187	786	844	2·3	2·3
Puri ...	944,998	13,984	22,054	25,059	415	404	1·8	1·6
Total ...	3,877,294	91,129	109,181	119,660	3,373	3,446	3·0	2·8

The total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction was thus 3,446 against 3,373 in 1897-98. The number of Muhammadan pupils, though larger by 73, has not increased in proportion to the general increase in the number of pupils, the percentage of Muhammadan pupils having fallen by 2.

In Orissa the Muhammadans seem to obtain quite their fair share of appointments.

Fifty-two Muhammadan pupils successfully passed the last departmental examinations, viz., 2 the Middle English, 7 the Middle Vernacular, 9 the Upper Primary and 34 the Lower Primary Scholarship examinations. Five Muhammadan pupils were also successful at the University Entrance examination.

Education of aboriginal and other backward races.

141. The number of aboriginal pupils under instruction was 185 against 220 in the preceding year—a loss of 35 pupils. This is partly due to the closure of a Sonthal school in Balasore and partly to the prevalence of small-pox in Puri which, to a certain extent, diminished the attendance of Khand boys in Arangomal, a hilly tract in the Khurda subdivision.

The 185 pupils of aboriginal races returned during the year are thus distributed:—

Cuttack	...	15 (13 Savars and 2 Khonds.)
Balasore	...	117 (Sonthals.)
Puri	...	53 (Khands and Savars.)

The special schools for the education of the aboriginal races comprise 1 in Cuttack, 4 in Balasore and 3 in Puri, all of them being lower primaries and enjoying monthly stipends from public funds.

No aboriginal pupil passed at any of the departmental examinations except one in Puri, who was successful at the lower primary test.

142. There are seven low caste schools in the district of Cuttack, two of them being stipendiary and the rest non-stipendiary.

Six low caste pupils from Balasore passed the Lower Primary Scholarship examination. No low caste pupil from Cuttack or Puri appeared at any of the departmental examinations during the year under review.

Special schools.

143. The schools that fall under this category are the Cuttack and Balasore Training schools, the Cuttack Medical and Survey Schools, one Industrial School in Balasore and 34 Sanskrit tols.

144. The most important of these institutions are the Cuttack Training, the Medical and the Survey Schools.

The Cuttack Training School consists of three departments, viz., (1) the English Department, (2) the Pandit Department and (3) the Central Class. The number of students borne on the rolls on the 31st March last was 68 against 67 on the corresponding date in the preceding year.

Nine students appeared at the Teachership examination of 1898 of whom 5 passed.

The Pandit Department consists of three classes, and had on its rolls 43 students against 41 in the preceding year. Sixty-three per cent. of the students of this department are Brahmans belonging mostly to the Puri district. The percentage of success in the Vernacular Mastership examination was 60·6 against 81 in 1897-98.

The Central Class for the training of teachers for upper primary schools had 21 students on its rolls against 17 in the preceding year. Fourteen candidates appeared at the Upper Primary Teachership examination of 1898, of whom 10 were successful.

Proposals for extending the boarding accommodation of the school have been made and are now under the consideration of Government. The present number of boarders is 52. Their health was generally good, and there was no serious breach of discipline among the inmates.

145. The Balasore Training School which had been temporarily closed, was re-opened from March last. It had four Hindu pupils on its rolls on the 31st of that month. The accommodation provided both for the boys and the boarders is excellent.

146. The Cuttack Medical and the Cuttack Survey Schools had 104 and 88 pupils respectively against 99 and 84 in the preceding year.

147. The only industrial school in this Division is that at Alalpur in the district of Balasore. It registered 20 pupils on the 31st March last against 24 on the corresponding date of 1897-98. It is supported by a monthly grant of Rs. 15 from the Balasore District Board. Carpentry and needle-work are taught. Palanquins, almiras, boxes, &c., are manufactured by the students with the help of their teachers, and with the sale-proceeds, materials are purchased for new work.

148. Of the 34 Sanskrit schools returned during the year, 9 belong to Cuttack, 6 to Balasore and 19 to Puri. These tols prepare candidates either for the Oriental title or the Sanskrit Standard Examinations or for both. The best tols in the Division are (1) Puri Sanskrit School, (2) Padmanav Tol (Cuttack), (3) Sriram Chandra Tol (Balasore)

There are three Associations in the Division for the promotion of Sanskrit education, viz., one at Puri, one at Cuttack and one at Balasore. These associations have to depend entirely on private liberality.

Indigenous education.

149. The number of Arabic or Persian schools is 42.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

150. *Cutlack.*—The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the district of Cuttack remained unchanged, being 18 as in 1897.

The General Hospital, the most important institution in the district, is maintained by the Cuttack Annachattar Fund with a contribution from Government towards the pay of the Assistant Surgeon in charge. This institution is very useful, and has the medical school attached to it. The total income and expenditure of this hospital came to Rs. 8,842 and Rs. 6,292 respectively during 1898. The medical school passed 10 students (all males) in the final examination.

The hospital maintains its reputation as a most useful institution in the district, but its resources are very limited. The Annachhattar Fund contributes only Rs. 230 a month, and the institution gets no pecuniary assistance from either the District Board or the Municipality. With regard to the General Hospital, the Magistrate remarks as follows:—

"Its wants are many, the instruments require replenishing and the number of menial servants should be increased. A yearly grant towards the maintenance of this institution is much needed, and I think well deserved."

Since the close of the year the Dhenkanal Raj has contributed Rs. 2,000 as a donation for the purchase of instruments and equipment.

151. The dispensaries maintained by Municipalities are those of Cuttack, Jajpur and Kendrapara.

The District Board of Cuttack maintains dispensaries at Nayabazar, Dharmasala, Jagatsingpur and Pattamundi.

The Central Irrigation Hospital, Banki, Acquapada and Hukitola Dispensaries are maintained by grants from Government. The Lady Thompson Hospital and Dispensary for females has been languishing for want of support, and an attempt made when His Honour visited Orissa to raise funds failed. The institution will probably have to be closed. It depends entirely on private subscriptions. The Ward's Estates of Kujang and Kanika maintain four dispensaries, viz, Anantpur, Rajnagar, Ghanteswar and Ganja. Of these, the first is situated in Kujang and the rest in Kanika.

The dispensaries in Cuttack district are reported to be in good order and have done useful work.

The total expenditure during 1898 was Rs. 24,030 against Rs. 22,929 in 1897.

There was a decrease both in the number of in and out-patients treated during 1898, and this is said to be due to the general healthiness of the year. The decrease in the number of in-patients is said to have occurred mainly in the General Hospital and to have been caused by the plague scare which prevailed during the months of May, June and July 1898.

152. The number of dispensaries in the Balasore district has increased by one owing to the opening of a new dispensary at Baliapal on 26th May 1898. This new dispensary was maintained by the District Board with the help of a private contribution of Rs. 112.

The Pilgrim Hospital and Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur's Dispensary are supported partly by subscriptions and partly by grants from the Municipality and from Government.

The Balasore District Board maintains hospitals at Bhadrak and Chandbally with the aid of private subscriptions and a grant from Government. The Jellasore, Soro and the Balasore Female Dispensaries are entirely maintained by private subscriptions.

The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 9,783 in 1897 to Rs. 9,243 in 1898, and this was due to the reduced cost of diet and to smaller expenditure on the purchase of European medicines and bedding during 1898. There was a decrease also in the number of in-patients treated. The increase in the number of out-patients is said to be principally due to the railway works in progress and to the opening of the new dispensary at Baliapal as stated above.

Nothing is said in the Balasore report as to the general condition of dispensaries and hospitals in the district. The District Officer has been asked to supply the omission.

153. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in Puri district has increased by one owing to the opening of a new dispensary at Gope by the District Board.

The Puri Pilgrim Hospital is supported by the Municipality. It cost Rs. 4,226 in 1898 against Rs. 4,373 in 1897. The dispensary at Balianta is entirely maintained by the Lodging-House Fund.

The dispensaries at Khurda, Pipli, Satpara and Gope are maintained by grants from the District Board, the former two receiving also contributions from Government and from private sources.

There has been a decrease in private subscription. The total expenditure was Rs. 9,355 against Rs. 9,197 in 1897.

The total number of in and out-door patients treated was 23,095 against 21,571 in 1897.

The temporary cholera hospital at Puri had not to be opened during the year under review as cholera was absent.

The Puri report makes no mention of the Plague Inspection camp at Jatni (Khurda Road station) which is now closed. The Magistrate's attention is being drawn to this.

* * * * * * *

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

District Boards.

156. The District Boards of the Division appear to have on the whole discharged their duties in a satisfactory manner during the year under report. Members as a rule took an interest in matters coming before them, and they in all cases worked harmoniously together. The Finance Sub-Committees still, however, fail to meet regularly to pass accounts, though there has been some improvement. The Puri District Board is in low water financially, and has had to seek the aid of Government. The attendance of members of the District Boards of Cuttack and Balasore appears to have been satisfactory. That of the members of the Puri District Board, though showing an improvement, was still unsatisfactory, as some of the official as well as the non-official members were very irregular in their attendance. The Chairman is no doubt taking action as regards these members, so that, when necessary, section 18 of the Local Self-Government Act may be resorted to. His attention, however, is being drawn to this.

The following gentlemen deserve special mention for the satisfactory work done by them:—

Rai Jogeswar Chandra Chander Bahadur, Vice-Chairman of the Cuttack District Board.

Raja Baikuntha Nath Dey, Bahadur, Vice-Chairman of the Balasore District Board.

Babu Harish Chandra Ghose, Vice-Chairman of the Puri District Board.

Local Boards.

157. The attendance of members of the Sadar Local Board of Balasore and of the Puri and Khurda Local Boards was worse than in the preceding year. The same branches of administration were entrusted to the Local Boards of this Division as in 1897-98. The chief object of having a Local Board, however, viz., more direct supervision of departments entrusted to it, is never attained, as members do not personally, as a rule, look into things for themselves. They want an establishment to do this for them, and so long as a Local Board merely meets to talk, pass bills and hear reports from subordinates, there is no reason for its existence. All these things the District Board could do more quickly and cheaply. Pound farmers at least in Cuttack continue to be allowed to fall months into arrears before action is taken. Indeed, in one case a defaulter was deliberately retained against his own will while arrears amounted from some Rs. 60 to Rs. 200, the Local Board's excuse being that a resale might result in loss, *i.e.*, a certain loss to the Local Board was preferred to a possible one, whilst meantime the farmer was making some profit at the Board's expense. Evidently leases are still granted without due enquiry as to the circumstances of the would-be lessee. Further report has been called for.

Union Committees.

158. There are no Union Committees in the districts of Cuttack and Puri. In Balasore there were altogether 5 such. Of these, 4 were in the Sadar subdivision, and one under the Bhadrak Local Board. These Unions are said to have been entrusted with the supervision of village road works. Of the Unions under the Sadar Local Board, two held three meetings each, and the rest one meeting each during the year under report.

The Unions at Remana and Soro have been spoken of favourably. The rest did practically nothing during the year 1898-99. The Unions are still more superfluous than the Local Boards.

159. The Khurda subdivision offered, however, a sample of what might be expected where Local Self-Government was a natural development and not an artificial creation like our Unions, &c.

To Mr J. N. Gupta, then Subdivisional Officer, belongs the credit of having induced the residents in the extensive Government estate there to eke out the very inadequate grant from the Board towards estate improvements by voluntary contributions in labour or in cash. Large sums have been thus collected, and the money raised in a village is spent in it in meeting purely local wants, such as re-digging a tank, repairing a village road, &c. Whatever the work,

it is that determined upon by the panchayat and the villagers, and the money collected is, when possible and necessary, supplemented by a grant from the Estate Improvement Fund. The village selects the work, and knows exactly how and to what amount money is spent upon it. Being thus aware that they get value for their money, the people interest themselves greatly in the scheme. The Board during the year formally sanctioned a continuance of the experiment and the requisite working establishment.

Municipalities.

160. The number of municipalities remained unchanged, being 5 with 75 Commissioners as reported in 1897-98. Their working has been much as usual. The average attendance has fallen off in all municipalities except Kendrapara, where there has been an improvement. The weak point continues usually to be here as elsewere outdoor supervision. Resolutions are passed, but execution is left to subordinates who fearing no regular check think only of saving themselves trouble. This applies chiefly to the larger municipalities. In subdivisions an energetic Subdivisional Officer with the smaller area to look after can do and does much; but this if he had the money, he could of course do equally well without any municipality. The year was generally a healthy one in all municipalities. The Municipal Commissioners of Kendrapara deserve credit for the interest they took in their work, while those of Jajpur, except the Vice-Chairman, have been very unfavourably noticed.

161. With regard to the Cuttack Municipality, Mr. Carey, the District Officer, writes as follows:—

"The Cuttack Municipality seems to lack any moving spirit to provide energy for coping with its difficulties. Mr. Growse and myself have in vain endeavoured to induce them to prepare a detailed scheme for gradually improving the conservancy of the town. They have done nothing but pass resolution for the employment of a certain number of extra sweepers for a brief period to cleanse all filthy places."

This municipality is in debt, but that it is so is the result, I fear, to no small extent of inadequate or rather unequal assessment. The Commissioners have curtailed expenditure largely, but what is wanted is the employment of an impartial assessor who will raise the assessment of the middle and better classes, many of whom appear under-assessed, while the lower classes are fully so. Municipal Commissioners need not be expected to do the work so thoroughly as an assessor. The drawback to the employment of an assessor is the risk of much of his work being undone by the Commissioners hearing objections to assessment. But many a Commissioner who would hesitate to assess a neighbour to the extent he should be, would not find it so difficult to uphold an assessment once made, and in any case the assessor's figures would give something to compare existing taxation with.

The conservancy arrangements are considered by the Magistrate inadequate, and there is no doubt they would prove so were an epidemic to break out. That the town is healthy is due to its situation, soil, generally scattered character and good water-supply.

162. Nothing is said about the sanitary and conservancy arrangements of the Balasore Municipality. The Magistrate has been requested to make good the omission. There appears nothing special to remark as regards Balasore.

163. The municipality of Puri like that of Cuttack is in a poor way financially. This is due to the Commissioners' permitting heavy arrears of tax to remain outstanding. The arrear balance at the end of 1897-98 was Rs. 8,239, and on 31st March 1899 it had increased to Rs. 9,329, as I ascertained at a recent visit to Puri.

The Commissioners during the year introduced the system of paying the tax daroga and his staff by commission in place of salary, but to no real effect. So far as I could learn, the tax daroga is a *persona grata* to some of the Commissioners who therefore let him go his own way. Naturally it is not to his interest to make the new system of payment by commission, which involves more trouble for himself, a success.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are unable to improve matters owing to the inertness or obstructiveness of some of the Commissioners. The sanitary condition of the town remains in much the same state as reported last year. Slight improvements have been attempted so far as funds permit in the way of water-supply, &c.

XXXI—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

164. The Muhammadans of Orissa are gradually seeing the advantage of education, and on the occurrence of vacancies their claims receive due consideration from the heads of offices. They are comparatively few in number and mostly poor and available only for menial duties.

* * * * * * *

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

The conduct of Rai Hurry Bullubh Bose, Bahadur, the Government pleader of Cuttack, deserves notice. He is perhaps the best educated and the most enlightened of the larger Orissa zamindars, and there is no public movement in which he does not take a leading part. His purse is always open where there is a deserving object.

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

185. Beyond what has been elsewhere noted, there is nothing calling for special remark here.

The year was one of prosperity on the whole. The new settlement assessment has been introduced and paid in many estates with but few instances of recusancy.

Except a few cases imported from Calcutta, plague has been absent. Necessary precautions have, however, been taken in all districts.

NOTE ON THE EARLY COTTON CROP IN BENGAL, 1899.

THE following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

The 14th December 1899. Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

NOTE ON THE EARLY COTTON CROP IN BENGAL, 1899.

Explanation.—This report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of the early cotton crop which is sown during the monsoon rains and harvested in the cold weather. Estimates of the late crop will be published in February.

2. *Character of the season.*—The rainfall in July was irregularly distributed over the districts in which early cotton is grown. In August, it appears to have been generally below the normal. The deficiency was most marked in the Chota Nagpur districts. In September, it was noticeably above the normal in the three important districts of Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but very deficient in Cuttack, Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Palamau. In October, it was in defect everywhere, except in Orissa and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the latter of which received more than double its normal allowance of rain. During November, there were only a few light and scattered showers in the beginning of the month.

3. *Area sown.*—The normal area under early cotton is shown in column 3 of the statement appended to this note as 94,800 acres. The normal area in 1898 was estimated as 96,500 acres. The difference is due to a revision of figures in Manbhum. The total area cultivated with early cotton this year is estimated as 87,600 acres against 95,400 acres estimated to have been sown in 1898. The decrease, amounting to 8 per cent., is noticeable chiefly in Chota Nagpur, and is due to want of sufficient rain at the time of sowing.

4. *Character of the crop.*—From the appended returns, it will be seen that only three unimportant districts, viz., Monghyr, Cuttack, and Balasore, return normal crops of 100 per cent. Manbhum and Angul report 80 per cent. crops. Six districts, viz., Midnapore, Jalpaiguri, Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Parganas, Hazaribagh, and Singhbhum return estimates varying from above 50 per cent. to 70 per cent. The important district of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where the rainfall was very heavy, returns only half of a normal crop (50 per cent.), and this estimate is also returned from Ranchi. Crops below 50 per cent. are reported from Puri and Palamau. The season has undoubtedly been worse than that of last year, and the crop is now estimated as 65 per cent. as against 75 per cent. estimated for 1898.

5. *Gross outturn.*—The estimated yield of the early cotton crop of this year amounts to 5,687,700 lbs. against 6,599,600 lbs. estimated for last year. The average yield of the five preceding years amounts to 6,475,900 lbs.

N. N. BANERJEI,
Assistant Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

(COUNTERSIGNED,)
P. C. LYON,
Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th December 1899.

Forecast of the early cotton crop of Bengal, 1899.

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under *early* cotton in acres.	Approximate area sown last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area sown this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, per acre, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	Midnapore ...	1,900	1,800	1,800	40	70		
Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri ...	400	500	500	6	69		
Chittagong ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	17,000	17,000	17,000	6	50	The poor outturn is due to unseasonable heavy rainfall.	I will enquire further as to the estimate made of the area sown this year and last year. The Assistant Commissioner has probably, but little means of ascertaining it.
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	400	400	400	100	100		
	Bhagalpur ...	11,300	11,300	11,300	100	69		
	Sonthal Parganas	12,900	12,900	12,800	80	70	The outturn this year is below that of last year, owing to excessive rain after sowing.	
Orissa	Cuttack	2,100	3,100	3,000	106	100	The outturn is estimated at the normal only, owing to want of timely rain during the early growth of the plants.	
	Puri	6,800	4,700	4,800	75	49	The decrease in the current year's outturn is due to scanty rainfall at the time of sowing and of flowering.	
	Balasore	1,000	900	1,000	81	100	The increase in the area and outturn, as compared with the area and outturn of the previous year, is due to seasonable rain.	
	Angul and Khondmals.	2,200	3,500	2,000	75	80		
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh ...	7,500	7,500	7,500	100	58		
	Ranchi	8,900	6,900	4,000	100	50	The decrease in the area sown this year, as compared with that of last year, is due to want of sufficient rain at the time of sowing, and the decrease in the outturn is due to the early cessation of the rains.	
	Palamau	5,900	9,800	7,000	95	45		
	Manbhum ...	10,800	9,100	9,000	75	80		
	Singhbhum ...	6,000	6,000	6,000	75	66	The decrease in the outturn this year, as compared with that of last year, is due to want of sufficient rain.	
	Total ...	94,800	93,400	87,800	75*	66*		* Estimated by this Department.

FINAL REPORT ON THE WINTER RICE CROP IN BENGAL, 1899.

THE following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

The 16th December 1899. Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL

Final Report on the Winter Rice Crop in Bengal, 1899.

1. *Character of the season.*—The rainfall of the season 1899 from April up to September was fully described in the first forecast of the winter rice crop issued on the 10th October last. The ante-monsoon showers commenced in April, and the rainfall was generally above the normal in that month. In May it was below the normal in North Bengal and Chota Nagpur, normal in Bihar, and above the normal in Lower Bengal and Orissa. East Bengal received the heaviest showers. In June there was an excess of rain in all divisions of these Provinces, excepting in Orissa, where there was a slight deficiency. It was about the middle of this month that the regular monsoon weather was established. Similar weather to that of June prevailed in July, and Orissa and the South of Chota Nagpur were the only tracts where the rain fell short of the normal. In August the rainfall continued to be excessive in most parts of these Provinces. It was slightly in defect in South-West Bengal and in Orissa, and very deficient in Chota Nagpur, which received only 54 per cent. of the normal rain. In September the rainfall was moderately heavy in North and East Bengal, a little below the normal in Bihar and South-West Bengal, and 40 to 50 per cent. in defect in Chota Nagpur and Orissa. In October it was below the normal everywhere, excepting East Bengal and Orissa, where it was excessive. In November there were only a few scattered showers early in the month.

2. *Area cultivated.*—The figures denoting the normal area have been considerably revised in Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Singhbhum, and the total normal area cultivated with winter rice in this Province now stands at 31,076,400 acres against 31,244,800 acres shown in the preliminary forecast of October. A change has also been made in Darbhanga and Singhbhum in the column showing the areas under winter rice last year. Since the submission of the first forecast, new estimates of this year's winter rice areas have been received from the District Officers of Burdwan, Hooghly, Faridpur, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, the Sonthal Parganas, Angul and Khondmals, Palamau and Singhbhum, and the total area under this year's crop is now shown as 31,326,600 acres. The total area cultivated with rice last year amounted to 31,568,300 acres. As explained

in the forecast of October, the contraction in cultivation of 241,700 acres is due chiefly to excessive rain in the months of June, July and August, which interfered with the timely transplantation of the seedlings in low-lying areas, and also, to a small extent, to the cultivation of jute in lands sown last year with rice. On high lands, however, an increase in cultivation was noticeable owing to the favourable character of the season.

3. *Character of the crop.*—From the district returns appended to this note it will appear that in 16 districts the crop is estimated as 100 per cent. or above 100 per cent., in 20 districts it is estimated from 75 per cent. to 100 per cent., and in 5 districts from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. In 4 districts it has fallen below 50 per cent.

On comparing the present estimates of the crop with those made in October last, it will be seen that prospects have improved in 17 districts, have remained unchanged in 9 districts, and have deteriorated in 19 districts. The crops are uniformly good in Rajshahi, and, excepting Manbhum, where the rainfall of September saved the crop, are noticeably poor in Chota Nagpur. The untimely cessation of the rains here and in the Puri district have damaged the crop very seriously. The crops in Bihar suffered from want of rain in October. Excepting, therefore, the divisions of Patna, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, prospects are not discouraging, and it is hoped that the estimate made in October for the Province, viz. a 95 per cent. crop, may eventually be harvested. Last year's crop was estimated at 100 per cent. over a slightly larger area.

4. *Gross outturn.*—Accepting a 95 per cent. crop for the Province, as stated above, the estimate of the probable gross outturn of cleaned winter rice amounts to 327,970,300 cwts. against 347,895,600 cwts. produced last year.

N. N. BANERJEI,
Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

(Countersigned.)

P. C. LYON,
Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th December 1899.

APPENDIX I.

Final Report on the Winter Rice Crop of 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Burdwan	Sadar	794,880	635,500	351,600	432,000	432,000	125	100	The outturn would have been above the normal, had not the rainfall in August been somewhat deficient.	
	Kalna	276,480	224,000	115,200	128,000	128,000	125	105	The outturn would have been better, if there had been sufficient rain in August and September.	
	Katwa	225,280	169,600	130,200	140,000	140,000	125	100	The outturn would have been above the normal, had there been sufficient and seasonable rain in October and November. The high lands suffered much from want of rain.	
	Raniganj	429,440	254,700	209,000	220,000	220,000	125	75	The area in column 7 has been revised.	
	District Total ...	1,726,080	1,283,800	806,000	920,000	920,000	125	95		
Birbhum	Sadar	709,120	900,000	393,300	393,300	393,300	113	72	The crops suffered to some extent on account of scanty rainfall in the Sadar subdivision in the months of September and October.	The estimate for the *Sadar* subdivision is probably too low.
	Rampur Hât ...	412,800		211,600	226,100	211,600	113	125		
	District Total ...	1,121,920	900,000	604,900	619,400	604,900	113	91		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Bankura	Sadar	1,228,430	428,800	346,600	355,900	355,700	112	87	Sufficient rain fell after the submission of the preliminary forecast and benefited the crop. The outturn is likely to be better than that estimated in the first forecast.	
	Vishnupur ...	448,000	214,000	160,400	182,000	185,000	112	87		
	District Total ...	1,677,430	642,800	507,000	537,900	540,700	112	87		
Midnapore	Sadar	2,093,440	1,229,100	717,500	760,000	760,200	106	110	On the whole, a larger area has been brought under cultivation, and this is due to seasonable rainfall.	
	Contai	543,360	456,300	347,900	352,900	349,700	75	100		
	Tamluk	417,920	279,600	220,200	230,000	230,000	75	75		
	Ghatal	238,080	146,500	118,300	100,600	108,000	60	90		
	District Total ...	3,292,800	2,111,500	1,403,900	1,442,900	1,447,900	91	101		
Hooghly	Sadar	282,880	176,800	115,900	112,000	111,600	75	120	The rains at the end of September improved the outturn in the Sadar subdivision to a great extent. In the Howrah subdivision about 7,700 acres of land were flooded; hence the figure in column 7 does not agree with the corresponding estimate in the preliminary forecast. In Ulubaria about 5,000 acres of land which remained submerged at the time of the submission of the preliminary forecast were afterwards transplanted; hence the increase in area in column 7. In Jehanabad, owing to the complete cessation of the rains in the beginning of September, the estimate of outturn given at the time of the first forecast has been reduced.	
	Serampore ...	219,520	169,000	85,000	100,300	100,500	87	75		
	Jahanabad ...	258,560	167,700	78,000	78,000	80,000	75	80		
	Howrah	116,720	69,800	40,800	61,700	40,300	106	100		
	Ulubaria	215,680	128,000	75,600	80,000	65,000	75	100		
	District Total ...	1,087,360	702,300	396,200	432,000	397,400	83	94		

24-Parganas	Sadar	533,760	462,700	255,700	340,500	338,400	100	98	The decrease in the area cultivated this year as compared with that of last year is due to excessive rain during the early part of the rainy season, which prevented large tracts of low lands from being cultivated.	
	Barasat	313,600	189,400	102,100	117,100	117,100	110	95		
	Basirhat	230,400	206,000	142,500	142,500	145,000	130	88	The increase in the estimated outturn this year as compared with the corresponding outturn as shown in the preliminary forecast is due to timely rainfall in October last.	
	Diamond Harbour	266,880	243,900	243,200	232,900	200,000	90	75		
	District Total ...	1,344,640	1,102,000	743,500	833,000	800,500	99	89		
Nadia ...	Sadar	497,920	362,800	61,400	76,600	65,900	100	100	The increase in the outturn in column 9 as compared with that given in the preliminary forecast is due to favourable rainfall in September and October.	The failure in Chuadanga has probably been exaggerated.
	Kushtia	382,080	278,400	26,600	28,000	28,000	90	90		
	Meherpur	404,480	294,700	22,800	37,400	15,500	62	75		
	Chuadanga ...	230,400	167,900	10,300	24,000	20,000	75	50		
	Ranaghat	273,280	199,200	11,300	11,100	10,900	100	90	There was not sufficient rain in the Ranaghat subdivision in September and October; hence the decrease in the outturn in column 9 as compared with the corresponding estimate in the preliminary forecast.	
	District Total ...	1,788,160	1,303,000	132,400	177,100	140,300	87	87		
Murshidabad.	Sadar	586,240	395,100	68,100	60,200	60,500	87	90		
	Kandi	405,760	279,800	171,700	189,900	189,900	100	100		
	Jangipur	381,440	310,600	37,300	40,300	40,300	100	100		
	District Total ...	1,373,440	985,500	277,100	290,400	290,700	97	98		
Jessore ...	Sadar	562,960	304,000	153,300	160,000	150,000	106	90	The final outturn is less than that estimated in the first forecast owing to damage caused by the *Shat* and *Perok* insects and want of rain in the latter part of the season.	
	Jhenida	304,000	230,000	64,000	43,100	43,100	100	75		
	Magura	272,000	171,600	82,000	99,600	78,000	100	70		
	Narail	311,080	187,500	128,000	128,000	128,000	112	80		
	Bangaon	415,360	249,000	77,000	100,000	100,000	75	75		
	District Total ...	1,873,000	1,142,100	504,300	520,700	499,100	100	80		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Khulna ...	Sadar	1,006,336	928,400	234,000	228,600	228,600	120	120	Owing to the low price of paddy the area under cultivation in the Bagirhat subdivision is less than that of last year. The outturn is expected to be greater than that estimated in the first forecast owing to timely rainfall in September and October last. The damage done to the paddy crop by insects has also been compensated for by the same rainfall.	
	Satkhira	814,643	920,800	196,200	205,000	205,000	113	113		
	Bagirhat	985,823	277,100	234,000	276,500	234,000	120	100		
	Area of boundary khals and rivers of the Sundarbans in this district.	317,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	District Total ...	3,118,942	870,000	658,100	710,100	667,600	118	110		
Rajshahi ...	Sadar	681,760	880,000	196,000	200,000	200,000	120	115		
	Nator	823,680	402,100	187,400	184,000	183,400	120	100		
	Naugaon	897,760	480,000	307,600	307,000	307,000	120	94		
	District Total	2,403,200	1,762,100	691,000	691,000	691,000	120	103		
		1,068,040	1,329,100	687,000	691,000	691,000	120	103		

Dinajpur	Sadar ...	1,871,900	1,350,200	897,908	622,300	897,500	125	112			
	Thakurgaon ...	854,880	367,400	218,100	218,100	218,100	125	112			
	District Total ...	2,726,080	1,687,600	1,115,300	830,400	1,115,300	125	112			Owing to seasonable rain during the year several high land areas which in other years used to be left uncultivated were utilised for the cultivation of winter-rice this year. The crops on lowland areas and riverside tracts were damaged by heavy rains and inunda-tions. The average outturn is expected to be slightly over the normal.
Jalpaiguri	Sadar ...	1,072,000	697,500	292,700	302,400	312,400	95	100			
	Alipur ...	832,600	467,500	108,800	140,200	150,200	85	90			
	District Total ...	1,874,600	1,075,000	461,500	442,600	462,600	92	97			
Darjeeling	Sadar (including Kalimpong).	464,640	61,440	11,860	11,300	11,400	125	100			
	Jurasong ...	118,400	12,800	No winter rice crop in this subdivision.							
	Siliguri ...	161,920	52,700		43,000	43,000	125	117			
	District Total ...	744,960	142,900	64,200	54,500	54,500	125	113			
Rangpur ...	Sadar ...	780,840	486,500	200,000	200,000	200,000	100	107			Owing to favourable rainfall throughout the year the outturn is estimated as above the normal.
	Kurigram ...	630,000	468,000	209,400	234,500	234,500					
	Gaibanda ...	486,400	371,200	215,000	203,000	203,000					
	Nilphamari ...	414,720	275,800	92,500	90,000	215,000					
						37,000					
	District Total ...	2,231,040	1,602,700	730,500	727,500	849,500	100	107			
Bogra ...	Whole district ...	889,760	600,000	303,000	410,000	400,000	118	106			
Pabna ...	Sadar ...	664,480	453,600	405,200	405,000	405,000	105	105			Good rain in October and seasonable floods have produced a good outturn.
	Sirajganj ...	612,480	462,800	210,800	236,200	236,200	125	125			
	District Total ...	1,176,960	883,500	616,000	641,200	641,200	112	112			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision, in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Dacca ...	[Sadar ...	810,240	405,120	270,200	243,500	243,500	125	100	Owing to damage done by insects, the outturn this year will be less than that of last year.	
	Manikganj ...	313,960	234,500	216,200	202,200	202,200	125	125		
	Munshiganj ...	347,040	160,000	71,000	63,000	63,000	125	95		
	Narayanganj ...	410,240	230,460	78,300	75,000	75,000	125	100		
	District Total ...	1,780,480	1,029,700	645,700	583,700	583,700	125	105		
Mymensingh.	Sadar ...	1,188,960	697,600	246,700	250,500	250,500	100	100	The decrease in outturn is due to excessive rain this year.	
	Netrakona ...	697,600	284,500	182,000	161,000	161,000	113	113		
	Kishoreganj ...	677,440	264,600	182,700	130,000	130,000	140	98		
	Jamalpur ...	824,960	627,200	275,100	314,000	314,000	100	87		
	Tangail ...	679,040	533,000	205,000	205,000	205,000	110	110		
	District Total ...	4,068,480	2,405,700	1,011,500	1,060,500	1,060,500	104	99		

Faridp r...	Sadar	550,400	385,300	269,100	248,000	248,000	125	100	Rain in September and October has improved the condition of crops.
	Goalundo	273,920	205,400	57,700	57,000	57,700	125	80	
	Madaripur ...	636,160	416,800	322,400	344,000	340,000	125	100	
	District Total ...	1,460,480	1,007,500	649,200	649,000	645,700	125	99	
Backer-gunge.	Sadar	711,040	450,000	325,000	325,000	325,000	87	100	The prospect of the crops has somewhat improved, since the submission of the preliminary note, owing to favourable rainfall.
	Patuakhali ...	787,840	350,000	300,000	300,000	300,000		100	
	Pirojpur	442,880	350,000	275,000	275,000	275,000		75	
	Dakhin Shahbaz-pur (Bhola).	393,600	258,000	200,000	200,000	200,000		73	
	District Total ...	2,335,360	1,408,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	87	89	
Tippera ...	Sadar	730,880	547,800	383,300	412,400	383,300	100	100	
	Brahmanbaria ...	402,160	357,900	229,700	300,000	250,000	100		
	Chandpur ...	371,840	265,600	192,000	196,000	192,000	112		
	District Total ...	1,504,880	1,171,300	805,000	908,400	825,300	103	100	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Noakhali	Sadar	830,720	640,000	424,500	424,500	424,500	90	80	The outturn this year is expected to be somewhat less than that of last year owing to excessive rainfall. Insects damaged the crops slightly.	
	Feni	232,080	178,800	141,000	141,000	141,000	100	100		
	District Total ...	1,062,800	818,800	565,500	565,500	565,500	92	85		
Chittagong	Sadar	1,023,281	416,000	402,300	406,000	406,000	69	110	Very heavy rain during the month of October last slightly damaged the crops on low lands, but has resulted in bumper crops on other lands.	
	Cox's Bazár ...	571,500	90,000	85,400	86,000	86,000	81	110		
	District Total ...	1,594,781	506,000	487,600	492,000	492,000	71	110		

Patna ...	Sadar	1,332,560	993,500	122,800	114,600	114,600	100	80	Excessive rain at the time of transplantin accounts for the decrease in the area sown this year. Owing to the failure of the *Hathya* rains a smaller outturn is estimated now than in the preliminary forecast.
	Dinapore			4,100	4,100	4,100	100	100	
	Barh			67,100	70,500	55,280	62	56	
	Bihar			225,300	225,000	225,000	100	75	
	District Total ...	1,332,560	993,500	415,200	414,200	398,980	94	74	
Gaya ...	Sadar	1,219,200	917,900	496,800	496,000	496,000	100	62	The entire failure of the *Hathya* rains has greatly damaged the crop this year. In Jehanabad, the area in column 7 has been slightly revised since the submission of the preliminary forecast.
	Aurangabad ...	797,440	478,100	241,900	210,000	210,000	100	59	
	Nawada	611,200	489,600	370,000	370,000	370,000	88	88	
	Jehanabad ...	387,840	321,900	209,600	209,600	209,000	125	75	
	District Total ...	3,015,680	2,207,500	1,318,300	1,285,600	1,285,000	101	70	
Shahabad	Arrah	581,760	487,400	325,000	325,000	325,000	100	80	The decrease both in the area sown and in the outturn is due to excessive rainfall during the early stages of the growth of the crop. The decrease in area is chiefly noticeable in Buxar, which contains extensive *diara* lands which are unfit for winter paddy cultivation in a season of excessive rain. The outturn would have been better if the *Hathya* rains had not failed.
	Buxar	425,600	340,000	234,500	234,500	190,500	88	63	
	Sasaram	955,520	844,400	355,000	355,000	355,000	88	92	
	Bhabhua	832,640	470,000	313,500	313,500	313,500	88	85	
	District Total ...	2,795,520	1,841,800	1,228,000	1,228,000	1,184,000	91	74	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much does this represent the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Saran ...	Sadar	658,607	501,500	142,800	144,000	117,000	80	80		
	Siwan	530,560	450,000	179,000	179,000	179,000	80	83		
	Gopalganj ...	507,520	371,000	81,600	81,600	81,600	80	80		
	District Total ...	1,696,687	1,322,500	403,400	404,600	378,500	80	81		
Champaran	Sadar	971,520	732,000	244,000	250,000	250,000	80	90	The season opened very favourably for this crop, but the failure of the *Hathya* rains has altered the position. We have had very little rain in this district since the middle of September.	
	Bettiah	1,288,320	632,000	278,000	260,000	278,000	85	70		
	District Total ...	2,259,840	1,364,000	522,000	510,000	528,000	83	80		
Muzaffarpur	Sadar	780,185	626,000	216,000	240,300	237,600	20	85	The increase in area sown this year is due to the extensive cultivation of high land.	The Collector reports that the figures in columns 3, 4 and 5 have been revised in accordance with the returns contained in the final settlement report of the district.
	Hajipur	516,895	329,200	105,100	97,500	105,100	40	90		
	Sitamarhi	659,174	540,200	337,500	364,800	421,900	90	85		
	District Total ...	1,941,254	1,355,300	658,600	702,600	764,600	59	85		

Darbhanga	Sadar	782,080	804,600	375,000	375,000	375,000	62	105	The increase in the outturn this year as compared with that of last year is due to the most opportune and beneficial rain of October last.	The Collector has furnished revised estimates for columns 4 to 7.
	Samastipur ...	458,960	391,600	138,030	140,000	95,000	100	109		
	Madhubani ...	863,360	834,500	651,700	651,700	600,000	87	105		
	District Total ...	2,134,400	1,820,700	1,168,700	1,166,700	1,070,000	80	104		
Monghyr...	Sadar	897,760	608,200	265,100	265,000	220,700	100	80	The estimate of final outturn materially varies from that in the preliminary forecast, as there has been very little rain since the middle of October.	
	Begusarai	492,160	309,300	14,700	14,700	14,300	75	70		
	Jamui	1,019,520	515,300	363,800	364,000	364,300	100	80		
	District Total ...	2,509,440	1,432,800	643,600	643,700	599,300	99	80		
Bhagalpur	Sadar	597,760	464,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	100	100	Floods in July decreased the normal area in Supaul, and floods in September did slight damage to the crops in Banka.	
	Banka	756,480	588,000	527,400	527,400	527,400	125	110		
	Madhipura ...	752,640	598,000	318,800	318,800	318,800	75	75		
	Supaul	597,760	447,000	202,000	195,200	195,200	100	110		
	District Total ...	2,704,640	2,097,000	1,298,200	1,291,400	1,291,400	104	99		
Purnea ...	Sadar	1,645,440	790,000	249,200	150,000	200,000	75	90	The prospects of winter rice in the Kishanganj subdivision are much more favourable than they were at the time of the preliminary forecast. This years' percentage outturn against Kishanganj has been revised and this has raised the general outturn of the district.	
	Kishanganj ...	861,440	580,400	281,200	240,000	281,200	83	100		
	Araria	688,640	269,400	115,500	240,000	115,500	75	100		
	District Total ...	3,195,520	1,639,800	645,900	630,000	596,700	78	98		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Malda ...	Whole district ...	1,216,000	811,300	826,500	817,500	800,000	96	100	Good rainfall well distributed at the end of the season has improved the prospects of the crop. The increase in the outturn is due to the favourable character of the weather. The total outturn of the district as shown in column 9 is less than that of last year owing to insufficient rain in September and October last.	
Santhal Parganas.	Dumka	914,560	429,300	181,800	187,510	188,300	113	117		
	Deoghar	610,560	165,100	69,100	69,100	69,100	113	81		
	Godda	618,880	432,000	74,300	40,500	81,100	113	100		
	Jamtara	445,440	194,800	58,700	80,000	64,700	109	87		
	Pakour	437,120	224,000	201,200	149,400	201,200	125	100		
	Rajmahal	473,600	356,300	243,300	243,300	243,300	100	100		
	District Total ...	3,500,160	1,726,100	828,400	709,300	808,200	109	101		
Cuttack ...	Sadar	899,200	393,100	341,100	389,408	389,400	99	85	Scanty rainfall at the time of replonghing and continued drought in September and October are the causes of the low outturn in Banki.	
	Kendrapara	643,200	410,200	289,100	327,700	327,700	100	100		
	Jajpur	706,560	330,700	202,400	288,000	282,400	109	76		
	Banki	74,240	37,200	23,000	23,000	23,000	100	25		
	District Total ...	2,323,200	1,161,200	916,000	1,028,100	1,022,500	96	85		

Balasore ...	Sadar ...	741,120	448,000	345,100	331,100	351,400	73	150	The rains in October were very favourable. The crop is above the average.			
	Bhadrak ...	574,355	389,100	300,800	300,800	300,800	87	100				
	District Total ...	1,315,475	837,100	646,900	631,900	652,200	79	111				
Angul and Khondmals.	Whole district ...	1,075,840	284,900	124,600	126,500	93,800	80	33	.....			The Deputy Commissioner has revised his estimate in column 4.
Puri ...	Sadar ...	979,920	450,800	318,800	322,000	315,000	99	58	The decrease in the outturn is due to drought and to damage done by insects.			
	Khurda ...	603,680	361,500	176,500	180,000	180,000	100	75				
	District Total ...	1,583,790	813,300	494,700	502,000	495,000	94	64				
Hazaribagh.	Sadar ...	3,210,880	1,630,300	997,000	998,000	926,000	100	44	The short outturn is due to deficient rainfall since September 1899.			
	Giridih ...	1,268,560	819,200	448,600	448,600	448,600	100	59				
	District Total ...	4,479,440	2,479,500	1,114,600	1,114,600	1,114,000	100	46				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year (1898) in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year (1899) in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Ranchi ...	Whole district ...	4,569,600	2,883,300	1,491,700	1,491,700	1,491,700	100	40	Owing to the early cessation of the rains the outturn this year will be very poor.	
Palamau ...	Whole district ...	3,139,200	768,000	277,900	250,900	260,200	125	40	The low outturn is due to want of rain in September and October last.	
Manbhum	Sadar	2,140,160	1,118,500	762,500	833,000	750,000	125	100	The low outturn is due to want of sufficient rain in September and October.	
	Gobindpur ...	513,920	300,700	183,000	210,000	190,000	125	100		
	District Total ...	2,654,080	1,419,200	945,500	1,043,000	940,000	125	100		
Singhbhum	Chaibassa	2,536,019	785,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	120	62	The low outturn this year as compared with that of last year is due to want of sufficient rain.	The Deputy Commissioner has given revised estimates for columns 5, 6 and 7.
Bengal ...	Grand Total ...	95,346,148	57,119,700	31,076,400	31,568,300	31,326,600	100	88		

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Rainfall from May to October 1899.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.		MAY 1899.		JUNE 1899.		JULY 1899.		AUGUST 1899.		SEPTEMBER 1899.		OCTOBER 1899.		NOVEMBER 1899.	
		Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
BURDWAN.	Burdwan...	5·02	4·84	9·21	11·10	13·01	22·75	11·65	9·44	7·76	6·42	3·29	2·80	0·70	Nil.
	Birbhum...	4·16	3·57	10·73	12·17	12·71	17·23	12·09	7·22	9·90	7·11	3·33	3·08	0·60	...
	Bankura ..	4·80	2·95	10·44	12·92	12·67	14·74	12·42	6·81	8·15	6·70	3·16	3·33	0·70	...
	Midnapore	5·29	6·94	9·80	14·86	12·42	21·81	13·18	12·29	9·94	11·40	4·43	4·23	0·89	...
	Hooghly ..	5·29	10·77	9·70	13·48	12·02	23·98	12·46	7·88	8·06	8·20	4·11	2·97	0 70	...
	Howrah ...	5·46	9·16	10·24	14·69	11·96	21·08	12·29	11·95	8·07	9·49	3·75	3·42	0·53	...
PRESIDENCY.	24-Parganas	5·45	9·01	10·62	14·01	12·53	20·27	13·21	11·74	9·10	9·30	5·28	4·46	0·99	...
	Nadia ...	6·49	9·99	9·72	9·77	10·50	18·98	11·29	8·24	8·12	4·17	4·12	3·14	0·89	...
	Murshidabad.	5·37	...	9·60	11·49	11·11	16·20	10·11	14·67	9·02	9·02	3·68	3·91	0·68	...
	Jessore ..	7·06	9·32	11·29	14·03	10·41	17·98	10·75	8·92	7·73	7·93	4·34	3·37	1·00	...
	Khulna ...	6·49	10·16	12·65	12·29	12·82	17·63	11·78	11·13	8·85	6·02	4·94	5·12	0·90	...
RAJSHAHI.	Rajshahi...	6·20	7·04	9·78	13·88	11·72	16·83	10·45	13·27	10·36	8·17	3·47	3·24	0·48	...
	Dinajpur...	5·34	4·89	12·60	18·16	13·93	26·21	11·61	21·86	11·36	16·47	3·75	0·96	0·11	...
	Jalpaiguri	12·27	8·83	25·56	39·47	28·08	25·90	23·49	24·14	19·04	22·22	4·42	2·15	0·21	...
	Darjeeling	11·38	13·35	27·22	28·01	35·47	32·22	27·98	31·67	19·53	24·17	6·16	...	0·38	0·65
	Rangpur ...	11·07	11·08	19·51	16·24	15·23	15·28	12·05	20·44	13 33	21·31	4·76	3·05	0·12	Nil.
	Bogra ...	7·94	7·54	12·49	12·53	15·57	20·37	11·53	17·94	10·60	11·55	4·24	3·89	0·58	...
	Pabna ...	7·75	7·28	10·85	13·14	11·13	16·52	11·17	13·18	9·34	6·78	4·14	3·66	0·63	...
DACCA.	Dacca ...	9·65	11·45	12·72	15·38	13·46	16·11	12·64	13·32	8·69	8·13	4·22	3·85	1·31	...
	Mymensingh.	11·05	15·86	17·91	16·84	16·17	21·86	14·88	...	12·34	15·12	5·05	6·16	0·70	...
	Faridpur...	8·50	12·37	12·25	16·67	11·85	14·68	11·51	9·61	8·66	7·59	4·31	6·35	1·12	...
	Backergunge.	8·10	15·99	16·25	13·50	18·65	20·46	15·28	17·09	10·57	9·62	5·93	15·45	1·36	...
CHITTAGONG.	Tippera ...	10·32	12·14	14·05	14·37	12·97	16·13	12·85	.....	9·23	10·43	4·69	...	1·20	...
	Noakhali...	10·93	15·69	21·54	22·17	24·66	35·34	24·62	27·79	13·98	17·01	7·73	14·79	1·81	...
	Chittagong	11·54	15·68	22·51	27·92	28·38	35·20	21·18	26·12	11·80	13·29	6·74	23·82	2·08	1·83
PATNA.	Patna ...	2·00	1·66	6·98	10·52	12·20	21·35	11·27	11·16	6·86	5·70	2·95	1·48	0·22	Nil.
	Gaya ...	1·45	...	5·60	12·40	13·11	10·74	11·84	10·49	6·45	3·30	2·31	0·68	0·23	...
	Shahabad	1·03	...	5·47	...	11·69	20·43	12·26	11·93	6·83	3·72	2·87	0·84	0·35	...
	Saran ..	1·77	4·00	6·94	6·99	12·14	21·52	10·89	20·43	7·60	6·22	3·49	0·46	0·26	...
	Champaran	2·66	4·37	10·15	12·39	13·76	24·51	13·22	19·15	9·50	6·25	3·31	0·34	0·15	...
	Muzaffarpur	2·23	...	7·40	9·14	12·39	.....	11·26	...	7·57	...	2·64	1·95	0·13	...
	Darbhanga	2·53	2·59	7·41	9·28	12·47	22·70	12·01	21·76	9·91	7·77	2·10	2·74	0·11	...
BHAGALPUR.	Monghyr	2·60	1·56	6·91	9·32	13·22	24·98	11·88	13·15	7·99	7·93	2·36	0·58	0·13	...
	Bhagalpur	3·51	2·63	8·51	9·77	13·12	23·54	11·68	15·15	9·27	16·63	2·59	0·63	0·11	...
	Purnea ...	5·66	4·95	13·08	17·46	17·72	21·91	15·78	...	12·92		3·08	0·04	0·67	...
	Malda ...	4·69	4·18	9·73	14·36	13·40	20·32	11·18	15·49	11·19	10·80	3·45	1·45	0·28	...
	Sonthal-Parganas.	3·65	3·10	8·75	11·95	13·17	22·89	11·39	...	9·17	12·18	3·57	1·10	0·34	...
ORISSA.	Cuttack ...	4·57	6·88	9·92	8·09	11·77	9·59	12·34	...	10·26	4·72	5·85	9·00	2·09	...
	Balasore ...	5·12	7·54	8·97	11·39	12·69	14·93	11·50	9·28	11·22	7·94	5·09	7·50	1·41	...
	Puri ...	3·35	4·15	8·36	4·26	10·94	9·98	12·08	9·28	10·74	4·59	6·91	9·85	3·03	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Hazaribagh	2·71	...	7·58	11·34	14·36	19·82	13·45	6·22	8·51	2·69	3·44	0·28	0·38	...
	Ranchi	2·81	1·89	8·11	11·82	13·63	12·11	13·67	6·41	8·76	2·58	2·42	0·27	0·42	...
	Palamau	1·22	0·21	6·44	14·08	14·15	15·05	14·05	...	7·82	1·51	2·78	...	0·31	...
	Manbhum	3·13	3·09	8·93	11·98	13·37	15·00	13·25	6·17	7·79	8·95	2·62	1·01	0·47	...
	Singhbhum	3·89	3·43	9·18	11·17	13·37	10·95	12·41	9·00	7·86	5·55	2·97	2·86	0·71	...

APPENDIX III.

Abstract Statement of Estimated Acreage and Outturn of the Winter Rice Crop, 1899.

PROVINCE.	ACREAGE.					OUTTURN IN CWT.					Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Average of five preceding years, viz., 1894-95 to 1898-99.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) area in—		Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Average of five preceding years, viz., 1894-95 to 1898-99.	Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) outturn in—		
				Column 3.	Column 4.				Column 8.	Column 9.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bengal	31,326,600	31,568,300	30,715,100	−·77	+1·99	327,970,300	347,895,600	223,330,000	−5·72	+11·79	

RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE WORKING OF THE DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS IN BENGAL DURING 1898-99.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—LOCAL SELF-GOVT.

Calcutta, the 19th December 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 5571L. S.-G.

READ—

The reports from Commissioners of Divisions on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during 1898-99.

Read again—

The Resolution reviewing the Divisional Reports on the working of District Boards in Bengal during 1897-98.

The year under review was the thirteenth during which the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, has been in operation in Bengal. The number of District Boards and Union Committees remained unchanged during the year, but the number of Local Boards increased from 104 to 105 owing to the reconstitution of the Local Board at Chuadanga in the district of Nadia. The area within the jurisdiction of the District and Local Boards and the population of that area also remained the same except for some trifling variation in the figures for the District Board of Balasore.

2. *Constitution of District Boards.*—The number of members of District Boards was 795, or one greater than in the previous year. Of these 186 held their seats *ex-officio*, 281 were nominated by Government and 328 were elected by the Local Boards against 186, 280 and 328, respectively, in the previous year; 257 of them were officials, and 538 non-officials. The number of European or Eurasian members was 186 against 183 in 1897-98, the remainder being natives of the country. The total number of meetings held by District Boards was 555, being 16 less than in the previous year, and the average attendance at each meeting was 10·5 against 10·7 in 1897-98. There was an improvement in the number of meetings that had to be adjourned and of those that proved abortive for want of a quorum, the figures for the past year being 52, against 61 in 1897-98. The largest number of meetings was held by the District Board of Pabna (20); the Saran, Muzaffarpur and Purnea District Boards come next with 19 meetings each, while Khulna, Jalpaiguri and Mymensingh show 18 meetings each. In Midnapore, Murshidabad and Rangpur the number of meetings held, viz. 11, 6 and 11, respectively, fell short of the prescribed number of at least one meeting during a month, the reason assigned in the case of the last two District Boards being that there was not sufficient business to justify the call of more meetings.

3. *Constitution of Local Boards.*—The Local Boards had 1,259 members, of whom 153 were officials and 1,106 non-officials, against 151 and 1,102, respectively, in 1897-98. Of the total number, 39 sat as *ex-officio* members, 803 were nominated by Government, and 417 were elected. Europeans or Eurasians held 107 and natives of India 1,152 seats. The Local Boards called 1,107 meetings during the year under report, or 28 less than in 1897-98. Of this number, 187 had to be adjourned or proved abortive for want of a quorum against 202 in 1897-98. Sixty-three Local Boards failed to meet once a month as against 54 in the previous year. The Local Boards which met least often were Chuadanga, which held only one meeting and Thakurgaon, which held three meetings during the year. The Chuadanga Local Board, although reconstituted in January 1898, did not begin work till the close of the year 1898-99: hence the small number of meetings held. The reason assigned in the case of Thakurgaon is that as there were no important subjects to be considered, no more meetings were

necessary. The average attendance at the meetings of Local Boards was 5·2 against 5 in the preceding year.

4. *Elections.*—The year under report witnessed the fifth general election of members of the Local Boards in all the districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, except Midnapore, and in the districts of Rajshahi, Pabna, Dacca and Faridpur. The elections in Nadia alone are reported to have aroused general interest.

5. *Occupation of members.*—The following table classifies the members of the several District and Local Boards according to their professions and occupations :—

	Government servants.		Zamindars, &c.		Pleaders and Mukhtears.		Planters.		Missionaries.		Government pensioners.		Other occupation.		Total number of members.
	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District Boards	251	31·5	253	31·8	174	21·8	58	7·2	4	·5	13	1·6	42	5·2	795
Local Boards ...	133	12·1	568	45·1	345	27·4	46	3·6	5	·4	26	2·06	116	9·2	1,259

As compared with the preceding year, the number of Government servants on the District Boards decreased from 257 to 251 and the number of zamindars increased from 244 to 253. In the case of Local Boards the number of pleaders and mukhtears increased from 333 to 345 and the number of Government pensioners decreased from 33 to 26. In other respects there has been but little change.

6. *Powers of Local Boards.*—There was little change in the powers exercised by Local Boards. In Hooghly and Howrah they were relieved respectively of the management of second class roads and the duty of conducting the lower primary scholarship examinations. In Murshidabad, the management of the roads in Berhampore and Jangipur was resumed by the District Board. The Local Boards in Rangpur were entrusted with the supervision of pounds and ferries during the year as an experimental measure. The power of distributing rewards on the result of scholarship examinations was withdrawn from the Local Boards in the Faridpur district. The Jamui and Beguserai Local Boards in Monghyr and the Kishenganj and Arraria Local Boards in Purnea were given the management of pounds in their respective jurisdictions during the year.

7. *Union Committees.*—The following statement furnishes particulars regarding the constitution, income and expenditure of the several Union Committees :—

Name of district.	Name of Union.	Date of establishment.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of members.	Number of meetings held.	Opening balance.	Income.					Total income, including opening balance.	Expenditure.				
								Receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act.	Contribution by the District Board.	Receipts under section 118 of the Act.	All other receipts.	Total.		From receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act.	From contribution under the District Board.	From receipts under section 118 of the Act.	From all other receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	Memari ...	1st January 1896	13	16,323	9	1	277	...	207	...	...	207	544	...	.....	...	...	...
	Mankar-Kaipur	1st ,, ,,	12	10,473	9	3	196	...	246	...	...	246	442	...	.....	...	...	...
	Baddipur ...	1st ,, ,,	10	5,922	9	3	200	...	285	...	4	289	489	...	200	...	3	203
	Bagnapara ...	1st ,, ,,	16	7,169	9	3	269	...	245	...	...	245	515	...	.....	...	...	...
	Srikhanda ...	1st ,, ,,	3	8,500	9	2	212	...	183	...	...	183	395	...	.....	...	...	...
	Sribati ...	1st ,, ,,	10	11,300	9	2	180	...	174	...	...	174	354	...		...	...	...
	Total ...	...	62	53,678	54	14	1,225	...	1,400	...	4	1,404	2,729	...	200	...	3	203

	Name of Union.	Date of establishment.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of members.	Number of meetings held.	Opening balance.	Income.					Total income, including opening balance.	Expenditure.					Closing balance.
								Receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act.	Contribution by the District Board.	Receipts under section 118 of the Act.	All other receipts.	Total.		From receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act.	From contribution under the District Board.	From receipts under section 118 of the Act.	From all other receipts.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Contai	1st July 1895	7¼	12,771	7	11	..	...	949	...	...	949	949	...	949	...	...	949	..
	Jara	1st September ,,	10	10,536	9	4	200	...	245	...	...	245	445	...	445	...	...	445	.....
	Panscoorah	14th June ,,	13	12,443	12	4	...	...	349	...	...	349	349	...	349	...	...	349	.....
	Pengla	13th September ,,	Not known.	10,464	9	5	302	...	618	...	...	618	920	...	914	...	...	914	6
	Lowada	25th August ,,	10*	6,204*	9	4	415*	...	1,056	...	...	1,056	1,471	...	667	...	...	667	804
	Total	.....	.....	52,418	46	28	917	...	3,217	...	...	3,217	4,134	...	3,324	...	...	3,324	810
	Pandua	8th December 1895	6	6,516	9	5	289	160	150	...	...	310	599	...	540	...	...	540	59
	Balagore	3rd ,, ,,	20	16,500	9	3	292	82	108	110	...	300	592	82	218	292	...	592	.....
	Haripal	1st July ,,	2	5,000	7	2	246	...	.....	...	...	.....	246	...	46	...	...	46	200
	Chanditola	1st ,, ,,	2	16,827	7	3	...	75	195	...	...	270	270	75	195	...	...	270	.....
	Bally	1st ,, ,,	10	12,127	7	3	69	65	150	...	...	215	284	...	30	...	...	30	254
	Total	.....	40	56,970	39	18	896	382	603	110	...	1,095	1,991	157	1,029	292	...	1,478	513
	Jagatballabhpur	31st August ...	10¼	16,468	9	9	14	...	447	...	...	447	461	...	460	...	...	460	1
	Domjur ...	31st ,, ...	8½	23,894	9	3	...	...	500	...	...	500	500	...	500	...	...	500	.....
	Bagnan ..	31st ,, ...	9½	12,677	9	11	3	...	250	...	...	250	253	...	242	...	...	242	11
	Amta ...	31st ,, ...	11	23,196	9	2	114	...	400	...	...	400	514	...	501	...	...	501	13
	Total	.....	39¼	76,235	36	25	131	...	1,597	...	...	1,597	1,728	...	1,703	...	...	1,703	25
	Divisional Total	.....	.....	2,39,301	175	85	3,269	382	6,817	110	4	7,313	10,582	157	6,256	292	3	6,708	3,874
	Basudebpur	11th December 1895	6	5,400	9	11	...	37	635	5	15	692	692	37	632	5	15	689	3
	Jaduraji	1st July ,,	10	11,922	9	8	179	30	580	...	70	689	868	...	559	...	70	629	239
	Itenda ...	1st ,, ,,	10	13,450	9	2	223	70	675	...	...	745	968	...	426	...	...	426	542
	Total	.....	26	30,772	27	21	402	146	1,890	5	85	2,126	2,528	37	1,617	5	85	1,744	784
	Muragacha	25th April 1895 ...	10	13,227	9	7	...	...	475	...	...	475	475	...	475	...	...	475	.....
	Kisheoganj	May ,, ...	10	11,985	7	12	...	...	575	...	65	640	640	...	575	...	65	640	.....
	Chandanga	18th April ,, ...	10	3,186	7	2	4	...	520	...	...	520	524	...	520	...	...	520	4
	Porada ...	9th June ,, ...	6	9,943	7	6	167	...	150	...	102	252	419	...	317	102	...	419	.....
	Total	.....	36	42,441	30	27	171	...	1,720	...	167	1,887	2,058	...	1,887	102	65	2,054	4
	Binkar ...	September 1895 ...	9½	4,226	9	4	50	...	250	...	...	250	300	...	250	...	...	250	50
	Panchthupi	,, ,, ...	10½	10,140	9	4	195	...	250	...	...	250	445	...	215	...	...	215	230
	Mirzapur	,, ,, ...	12½	9,631	9	5	...	...	250	...	...	250	250	...	242	...	...	242	8
	Dhuliyan	,, ,, ...	23¼	14,163	9	9	...	...	250	...	...	250	250	...	250	...	...	250	.....
	Total	.....	55½	38,220	36	22	245	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,245	...	957	...	...	957	288
	Keshubpur	14th October 1895	17¼	13,391	9	8	111	...	700	...	...	700	811	...	757	...	...	757	54
	Gorapota	21st November ,,	10	15,555	9	4	37	...	400	...	...	400	437	...	400	...	...	400	37
	Harinakunda	1896	8	9,452	9	3	4	...	200	...	...	200	204	...	202	...	...	202	2
	Benodpur	3rd December 1895	.....	.....	9	13	18	...	236	...	...	236	254	...	250	...	...	250	4
	Kalia ...	13th November ,,	36	14,799	9	13	...	...	500	...	...	500	500	...	346	...	...	346	154
	Total	.....	71¼	53,197	45	41	170	...	2,036	...	...	2,636	2,206	...	1,955	...	...	1,955	251
	Senhati	16th December 1895	20	11,862	9	8	51	...	633	...	...	633	684	...	669	...	...	669	15
	Dumuria	18th ,, ,,	5	7,706	9	9	20	...	367	...	...	367	387	...	387	...	...	387	.....
	Bagerhat	9th ,, ,,	12	7,699	9	9	2	...	571	...	...	571	573	...	573	...	...	573	.....
	Mulghur	9th ,, ,,	20	13,516	9	13	...	...	505	...	...	505	505	...	505	...	...	505	.....
	Kalarora	10th January 1896 ...	20	9,646	9	5	4	...	608	...	...	608	612	...	600	...	...	600	12
	Magura	10th ,, ,, ...	50	16,563	9	11	9	...	382	...	34	416	425	...	379	...	34	413	12
	Total	.....	127	67,016	54	55	86	...	3,066	...	34	3,100	3,186	...	3,113	...	34	3,147	39
	Divisional Total	.....	318½	231,646	192	166	1,074	146	9,712	5	286	10,149	11,223	37	9,529	107	184	9,857	1,366
	Shazadpur	1st July 1896 ...	1½	4,004	8	11	2	...	1,076	...	...	1,076	1,078	...	801	...	...	801	277
	Laksam	1st April 1895 ...	9	10,644	5	4	...	...	500	...	...	500	500	...	393	...	...	393	107
	Sarail	1st ,, ,, ...	10	9,732	5	3	...	...	750	...	...	750	750	...	740	...	...	740	10
	Navinagar	1st ,, ,, ...	10	10,000	5	4	...	...	750	...	...	750	750	...	750	...	...	750	.....
	Chandpur	1st ,, ,, ...	10	8,868	5	3	...	...	500	...	...	500	500	...	499	...	...	499	1
	Matlab	1st ,, ,, ...	9	6,602	5	4	...	...	500	...	...	500	500	...	500	...	...	500	.....
	Total	.....	48	45,846	25	18	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000	3,000	...	2,882	...	...	2,882	118
	Lakshmipur	1st July 1896 ...	13	11,069	6	4	...	...	162	...	...	162	162	...	77	...	...	77	85
	Hatiya	1st ,, ,, ...	17	13,321	6	2	...	...	68	...	...	68	68	...	38	...	...	38	30
	Sandwip	1st ,, ,, ...	19	9,295	6	8	...	...	377	...	...	377	377	...	281	...	...	281	96
	Feni	1st ,, ,, ...	10	9,612	6	2	...	...	200	...	...	200	200	...	200	...	...	200	.....
	Total	.....	59	43,297	24	16	..	...	807	...	...	807	807	...	596	...	...	596	211
	Divisional Total	.....	197	89,143	49	34	...	...	3,807	...	...	3,807	3,807	...	3,478	...	...	3,478	329
	Jellasore	1st September 1896	10	10,684	9	1	100	...	.....	...	...	.....	100	...	70	...	...	70	3
	Berhampore	1st ,, ,,	10	10,273	9	1	62	...	.....	...	...	.....	62	...	62	...	...	62	.....
	Remuna	1st ,, ,,	10	10,420	9	3	...	...	145	...	...	145	145	...	65	...	...	65	80
	Soro	1st ,, ,,	10	10,419	9	3	...	...	235	...	...	235	235	...	235	...	...	235	.....
	Bhadrak	1st ,, ,,	10	11,843	9	2	...	...	140	...	...	140	140	...	112	...	...	112	28
	Total	.....	50	53,539	45	10	162	...	520	...	...	520	682	...	544	...	...	544	138
	Grand Total...	.....	.....	6,17,633	469	306	4,807	528	21,933	115	290	22,865	27,372	194	20,608	399	187	21,388	5,984

Deducting the opening balance, the total income of the 57 Union Committees amounted to Rs. 22,865, or Rs. 2,984 more than in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 21,388 against Rs. 17,481 in 1897-98. Thirty-two Unions spent the whole or nearly the whole amount allotted to them. Five out of the six Unions in the district of Burdwan incurred no expenditure during the year, the reason assigned being that the Committees do not take interest in their work with the little money placed at their disposal. The Magistrate of Burdwan does not think that much harm would be done if these Unions were abolished. The Union Committee at Contai, in the district of Midnapore, is reported to have done some useful work during the year. The attitude of the Local Boards of that district towards the Union Committees not having been satisfactory, the Chairman of the District Board had to frame certain rules, with a view to prevent undue interference on the part of the Local Boards with the affairs of the Unions. The Magistrate of Howrah makes the following remarks regarding the Union Committees in his district:—

"The Union Committees have not as yet learnt how to account for the moneys received from District Boards, and it is a question whether these bodies will ever be able to learn it. The term of office of the members is for two years. These members will be replaced by another set of villagemen, and it seems hardly possible for them to learn it. Unless these bodies are allowed a clerk, their work cannot be satisfactorily done. These bodies can hardly be entrusted with any other power than the supervision of some limited number of village roads. The incompetence to submit any sort of account is the great drawback to their usefulness * * * Their work in village roads, wherever I have seen it, has been well and satisfactorily done, but there has yet been practically no cleansing of tanks or other sanitary work."

The Chairman of the Basudebpur Union in the 24-Parganas is reported to have taken great interest in his work, the condition of the roads and drains within that Union having been considerably improved under his personal supervision. The work done by the other two Union Committees in that district is said to have been fair, but their administration of pounds was not satisfactory. The Magistrate of Nadia reports that the Union Committees in his district have, on the whole, showed improvement, and the funds placed at their disposal were all well spent. The working of the Union Committees in Jessore and Khulna is also reported to have been satisfactory. The Pabna Union Committee has not been favourably reported on, nor the Laksham Union Committee in Tippera which, it is stated, did not take much interest in its work. The Chandpur and Matlab Union Committees, as also all the Union Committees in Noakhali, are said to have done their work satisfactorily. The Commissioner of Chittagong is of opinion that none of the districts of his Division are sufficiently advanced for the Union Committee system to be worked with much chance of success. The Unions at Remuna and Soro have been favourably spoken of, but the other Unions in the district of Balasore are stated to have done practically nothing.

8. *Financial results.*—The table below compares the income and expenditure of the District Boards under all main heads for 1897-98 and 1898-99:—

INCOME.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
VI.—Provincial Rates	39,16,230	39,64,562
XII.—Interest	47,540	48,079
XVII.—Police (including Pounds)	4,69,456	4,49,151
XIX.—Education	65,879	64,928
XX.—Medical	38,559	30,831
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	4,339	7,734
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	1,434	712
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,72,427	2,25,919
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	14,110	13,008
XXXII.—Civil Works (including Ferries) ...	12,02,961	9,03,271
Contributions	5,40,237	5,24,989
Debt	5,31,893	4,56,988
Total ...	71,05,065	66,90,172

EXPENDITURE.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds	187	Nil.
18.—Administration	2,82,770	2,47,938
20.—Police (Pounds)	21,234	18,374
21.—Marine	.....	8,245
22.—Education	12,00,665	11,81,413
24.—Medical	3,03,657	3,98,686
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	36,840	29,904
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pension ...	18,185	8,524
30.—Stationery and Printing	49,282	51,477
32.—Miscellaneous	47,087	40,104
33.—Famine Relief	1,90,592	4,697
43.—Minor Works and Navigation... ...	8,314	1,333
45.—Civil Works	37,86,712	40,16,853
Contributions	3,02,483	2,60,170
Debt	6,31,748	3,89,308
Interest on Debt	27,641	17,389
Total ...	69,07,397	66,74,415

The 38 District Boards in the Province began the year with an opening balance of Rs. 17,86,437. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 66,90,172 against Rs. 71,05,065 in 1897-98, and the expenditure Rs. 66,74,415 against Rs. 69,07,397. The year thus closed with a credit balance of Rs. 18,02,193, but of this sum more than a lakh and a-half consisted of deposits which were not at the disposal of the Boards. The actual closing balances amounted to more than half of the year's income in Jalpaiguri, Rangpur and Dacca, and to more than one-third in Bankura, Hooghly, Howrah, Tippera, Champaran, Gaya and Purnea. In the cases of Bankura, Howrah, Dacca, Tippera, Purnea, Gaya and Champaran the large balances are adequately accounted for, but no explanation on the subject has been furnished in the cases of Hooghly, Rangpur and Jalpaiguri.

INCOME.

9. *Provincial rates.*—The proceeds of the road cess, less the cost of collection and of periodical re-valuation, form the receipts under this head. The increase of Rs. 48,332 over the receipts of the past year is attributed to better collections and also to the increased yield of cesses where estates have been revalued.

10. *Interest.*—The increase of receipts under this head is due to a larger collection of arrears of road cess.

11. *Pounds.*—The number of pounds increased from 3,808 to 3,968, but their income fell from Rs. 4,55,101 to Rs. 4,41,975. The decrease occurred chiefly in Burdwan, Midnapore, Champaran and Monghyr. The falling off in Burdwan and Midnapore is ascribed to decrease in the collections, both on account of the arrear and current demands, and that in Champaran to smaller realisations under heads "Fines on stray cattle" and "Sale-proceeds of unclaimed cattle," to some of the pounds having been resettled at lower rents, and to a decrease in the receipts of earnest-money credited during the year on account of pounds settled for 1899-1900. In the case of Monghyr it is explained to be due to the fact that one quarter's rent of pounds for 1898-99 was paid by the farmers in the previous year in addition to the full demand of that year. Inspections of pounds were, as in previous years, made occasionally by Government and District Board officials, members and Vice-Chairmen of Local Boards, members of Union Committees and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, and also by Pound Inspectors, who were in some districts appointed for the purpose. Pounds are generally leased out for one year only, but in special cases leases are granted for a longer period. Complaints against pound farmers and pound-keepers are reported from the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Khulna, Dinajpur, Bogra, Mymensingh, Tangail, Backergunge, Monghyr, Purnea, Balasore, Puri and the Aurangabad subdivision of the district of Gaya. All complaints appear to have been adequately dealt with.

12. *Education.*—The income from this source declined from Rs. 65,879 to Rs. 64,928. The falling off is marked in the district of Rajshahi and occurred chiefly under the head of Contributions.

13. *Medical.*—The income under this head was Rs. 30,831 against Rs. 38,559 in 1897-98. The decrease occurred chiefly in Chittagong and Hooghly. In Chittagong it was owing to the local Municipality not having paid any contribution during the year for the construction of the General Hospital as it did in the preceding year, and in Hooghly it is attributed to the fact that the receipts for the year 1897-98 were increased largely by the realisation of arrear contributions due to the Mondlai Dispensary and the realisation of the cost of additions to the dispensary building from Dr. Bhola Nath Bose's Trust Fund.

14. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—Only six districts, viz. the 24-Parganas, Rajshahi, Dacca, Gaya, Saran and Cuttack show receipts under this head. In the 24-Parganas, Dacca, Gaya and Saran they were derived from conservancy and sanitary arrangements made at certain fairs, and in Rajshahi from the sale of *matka* cloth and cocoon seed manufactured and reared at the sericultural school. The sum of Rs. 618 shown under this head against Cuttack was received as donations and subscriptions for the maintenance of the veterinary dispensary which was opened in the town in October 1898.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—There was a decrease of Rs. 46,508 in the income under this head. This falling off is noticeable chiefly in Darbhanga, and is said to be due to the large amount refunded by Government during the previous year in adjustment of the famine accounts.

16. *Minor Works and Navigation.*—Canal revenue in Chittagong fell off from Rs. 13,965 to Rs. 12,826 in consequence of the remissions granted to *ijaradars* on account of the loss sustained by them from the cyclone of October 1897.

17. *Civil Works.*—The receipts under this head, which are derived mainly from "Tolls on ferries" and "Contributions," declined from Rs. 12,02,961 to Rs. 9,03,271. This falling off is noticeable under both heads. That under the head "Tolls on ferries" is shared by no less than 20 out of the 38 districts, viz. Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Nadia, Jessore, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Tippera, Chittagong, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Malda and Cuttack. The decrease was very large in the Cuttack, Monghyr, Saran and Chittagong districts. The Chairman of the District Board of Cuttack attributes the decrease to the fact that fresh leases were granted in March 1898 and half of the annual rent was paid and credited in 1897-98, in consequence of which the receipts for that year were swelled. In Monghyr it is due to the farmers having credited in 1897-98 the full demand of the year and one-fourth of the rent due for 1898-99; to the fact that in 1897-98 the security deposits of the ferry farmers were adjusted by credit to rent; and to the rents of certain ferries having been reduced. In Chittagong it is explained that as the material prosperity of the people decreased after the cyclone of November 1897, very few of them came forward to bid for the ferries at the annual sales, in consequence of which the ferries were sold at very low figures. The ferries were, as usual, inspected from time to time by District Engineers and their subordinates and also by Government servants who happened to pass by them. The condition of ferry boats, landing-stages and approaches generally appears to have been good. Prosecutions against ferry farmers are reported from the 24-Parganas, Khulna, Rajshahi, Pabna, Saran, Muzaffarpur and Balasore districts. In Gaya some complaints were received from the Postal Department regarding delay in crossing mails at some of the ferries, and these are reported to have been duly attended to by the District Engineer.

18. *Contributions.*—Contributions by Government or private individuals for the execution of particular works declined from Rs. 7,13,853 to Rs. 4,41,590. The contributions from Provincial Revenues to maintain equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,12,108 against Rs. 5,11,128.

19. *Loans.*—A sum of Rs. 30,000 was borrowed from Government by the Saran District Board to improve the roads, which had suffered heavily from

floods, but as the amount was received only at the end of March, no part of it was spent during the year. The sum of Rs. 4,000 shown against the 24-Parganas District Board represents the amount of loan given to the Board by Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company for the construction of a road leading to the Lower Hooghly Jute Mills at Badartolla. The sum of Rs. 54 which is entered against Jessore was the amount of loan recovered by the Board from the Mohespur Municipality.

20. *Deposits and Advances.*—The income under this head decreased from Rs. 5,24,827 to Rs. 4,22,934. The variations are of no special importance.

EXPENDITURE.

21. *Administration.*—The cost of general administration decreased from Rs. 2,82,770 to Rs. 2,47,938. The decrease is attributed chiefly to a change in the rules under which sums paid on account of cost of establishment for offices of account or control are treated as "Contributions to Provincial."

22. *Pounds.*—There was a decrease of expenditure under this head amounting to Rs. 2,860. The largest decrease occurred in Patna, and is reported to be due to the heavy cost incurred in repairing the pound-houses in 1897-98.

23. *Marine.*—In former years the subsidies paid for steamer services used to be shown under the head "Minor Works and Navigation," but under instructions from the Accountant-General such expenditure is now shown under this head.

24. *Education.*—The statement below shows the expenditure incurred by the several District Boards on education during the past two years under the main heads :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection.		
Sub-Inspectors	1,92,591	1,81,898
Inspecting Pandits	89,025	86,755
Direct Management.		
Training and other Special Schools	24,868	32,508
High Schools	1,150	1,400
Middle „	75,977	76,156
Primary „	6,758	6,623
Aided Schools.		
Training and other Special Schools	7,341	5,534
High Schools	1,941	2,695
Middle „	1,75,513	1,66,944
Primary „	5,39,664	5,36,895
Scholarships.		
Scholarships	28,466	29,365
Miscellaneous.		
Buildings and Furniture	5,063	4,491
Payments to abolished Schools	9,068	7,131
Examination, Prizes and Rewards	31,938	32,559
Contingent Charges	11,452	10,534
Total ...	12,00,815	11,81,488

The decrease of expenditure is shared by 24 districts, the exceptions being Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Jessore, Jalpaiguri, Backergunge, Tippera, Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Monghyr, Cuttack and Puri. The above table shows that 46·0 per cent. of the total expenditure incurred by District Boards on education during the year was devoted to primary schools, 22·7 to inspection and 20·5 to middle schools.

25. The following statement compares for the past two years the expenditure of each District Board on primary education and on education as a whole, and the percentage which the expenditure bears in each case to the ordinary annual income:—

District Boards.	1897-98.					1898-99.				
	Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education.	Expenditure on primary education.	Percentage of column 2 on column 3.	Percentage of column 2 on column 4.	Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education.	Expenditure on primary education.	Percentage of ordinary income to total expenditure on education.	Percentage of ordinary income to expenditure on primary education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Burdwan	1,94,786	50,293	23,324	25·8	15·0	1,82,154	49,496	29,148	27·1	16·0
Birbhum	93,938	21,040	14,079	22·3	14·9	93,080	20,034	13,270	21·5	14·2
Bankura	1,06,811	32,734	22,429	30·6	20·2	1,04,776	31,811	22,228	30·3	21·2
Midnapore	2,38,309	64,813	46,997	27·1	19·7	2,47,252	62,776	43,856	25·3	17·7
Hooghly	1,45,947	36,458	23,221	24·9	15·9	1,40,595	36,976	23,974	26·2	17·05
Howrah	74,440	15,531	9,287	20·7	12·4	70,579	15,812	9,414	22·4	13·3
Total ...	8,54,231	2,20,869	1,45,337	25·8	17·0	8,38,436	2,16,905	1,41,890	25·8	16·9
Presidency Division.										
24-Parganas	1,67,976	45,305	32,388	26·9	19·2	1,70,485	46,210	33,160	27·1	19·4
Nadia	1,15,272	32,238	19,272	27·9	16·3	1,24,840	30,449	17,514	24·3	14·0
Murshidabad	1,13,552	20,445	15,530	22·6	13·4	95,708	18,762	13,976	...	14·6
Jessore	1,44,445	26,747	19,629	19·1	13·5	1,41,320	28,215	19,379	19·6	13·7
Khulna	1,12,023	28,832	16,764	25·7	14·9	1,11,584	27,132	17,418	19·9	15·6
Total ...	6,53,268	1,53,567	1,03,583	24·5	15·7	6,43,946	1,50,768	1,01,447	24·3	15·7
Rajshahi Division.										
Rajshahi	1,32,901	29,564	22,164	22·2	16·7	1,22,529	27,550	18,894	22·4	15·4
Dinajpur	1,17,454	30,740	22,152	26·1	18·8	1,23,126	29,333	20,854	23·8	16·9
Jalpaiguri	1,03,037	13,931	9,714	13·5	9·4	1,12,530	14,034	9,606	12·4	8·6
Rangpur	1,75,723	48,967	30,435	27·9	17·3	1,75,313	45,796	27,563	26·4	15·9
Bogra	60,001	15,137	8,942	25·2	14·9	60,025	14,441	8,466	24·0	14·1
Pabna	96,120	30,889	17,687	32·1	18·4	93,503	27,781	16,639	29·7	17·7
Total ...	6,85,236	1,69,228	1,11,094	24·7	16·2	6,85,026	1,58,935	1,02,112	23·2	14·9
Dacca Division.										
Dacca	1,33,222	43,115	30,274	34·3	24·1	1,42,343	43,722	32,526	30·4	22·8
Mymensingh	2,68,103	54,496	37,835	21·0	14·5	2,71,903	52,725	36,920	19·3	13·4
Faridpur	1,10,650	34,979	24,252	31·5	21·8	1,08,862	34,499	23,593	31·6	21·6
Backergunge	2,42,153	43,094	27,990	17·3	11·2	2,53,934	47,605	30,618	18·7	13·05
Total ...	7,44,128	1,75,614	1,20,351	23·5	16·1	7,77,042	1,78,151	1,23,357	22·9	15·8
Chittagong Division.										
Tippera	1,53,054	46,617	32,727	29·9	19·0	1,71,228	51,691	34,562	30·1	20·1
Noakhali	1,04,672	30,075	22,594	28·7	21·6	1,08,859	29,225	21,618	26·8	19·8
Chittagong	1,47,582	29,105	19,053	16·7	12·9	1,47,740	23,246	17,188	15·7	11·6
Total ...	4,05,308	1,08,197	74,374	24·4	17·8	4,27,827	1,04,162	73,368	24·3	17·1
Patna Division.										
Patna	2,49,480	34,239	23,734	13·7	11·9	2,48,600	31,235	26,872	12·5	10·8
Gaya	2,73,109	29,858	24,957	10·9	9·1	2,81,779	32,014	27,311	11·3	9·6
Shahabad	2,12,929	17,280	13,161	8·1	6·1	1,98,838	19,397	15,479	9·7	7·7
Saran	2,47,905	23,168	17,195	10·3	6·9	2,02,162	25,430	19,255	12·5	9·5
Champaran	1,53,119	18,341	14,406	13·7	10·8	1,48,196	18,341	14,611	12·3	9·7
Muzaffarpur	2,46,683	27,441	22,712	11·1	9·2	2,41,324	30,445	25,765	12·6	10·6
Darbhanga	3,38,140	37,294	34,143	11·0	10·0	2,71,537	31,072	28,496	11·4	10·4
Total ...	17,01,365	1,87,591	1,56,358	11·1	9·1	15,92,438	1,87,934	1,57,629	11·8	9·8
Bhagalpur Division.										
Monghyr	2,30,714	32,290	24,444	13·9	10·5	2,18,756	33,171	25,449	15·1	11·6
Bhagalpur	1,78,583	25,394	20,743	14·2	11·6	1,91,579	23,790	19,529	12·4	10·1
Purnea	1,44,166	25,156	20,803	16·9	14·6	1,46,697	21,886	17,913	14·9	12·2
Malda	58,952	17,083	11,334	28·9	19·2	57,514	15,830	10,329	27·5	17·9
Total ...	6,12,417	99,923	77,324	16·2	12·6	6,14,536	94,677	73,211	15·4	11·9
Orissa Division.										
Cuttack	1,27,586	38,595	29,874	30·1	23·4	1,14,959	41,845	33,154	35·5	28·8
Balasore	70,235	29,024	23,613	41·3	33·1	72,989	28,660	21,640	39·9	30·0
Puri	56,356	18,503	11,631	33·9	20·6	55,706	20,051	12,102	35·3	21·3
Total ...	2,54,177	86,132	64,118	33·8	25·2	2,43,654	89,956	66,896	36·9	27·4
Grand Total ...	59,16,630	12,01,121	8,52,539	20·3	14·4	59,22,905	11,81,488	8,39,910	20·2	14·4

The average expenditure on education incurred by the District Boards during the year was 20·2 per cent. of their ordinary income against 20·3 in 1897-98 and

21·3 in 1896-97. In all the districts of the Patna Division and in the Jessore, Khulna, Jalpaiguri, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Chittagong, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea districts the expenditure was below the provincial mean. The highest figures are shown in the districts of the Orissa Division and in Bankura, Dacca, Faridpur and Tippera. Taking the proportion spent on primary education, Balasore shows a ratio of 30 per cent., Cuttack 28·8, and Dacca 22·2. In Jalpaiguri, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran and Champaran the proportion was below 10 per cent. of income.

26. From the tabular statements appended to the General Report on Public Education in Bengal, it appears that the number of schools maintained by District Boards increased from 174 to 180 during the year, and that, with the increase in the number of schools, there was a corresponding rise in the number of pupils. This increase occurred chiefly in high and middle schools. There was a rise also in the number of schools aided by District Boards as well as in the number of pupils attending them. The number of industrial schools maintained by District Boards increased from 6 to 7, while those aided by those bodies declined from 3 to 2 during the year. The total number of girls' schools aided by District Boards and of the pupils in them decreased by 91 and 1,142, respectively, as the following figures will show:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Upper Primary	53	1,089	55	1,179
Lower „	1,682	27,579	1,589	26,347
Total ...	1,735	28,668	1,644	27,526

27. The following remarks regarding the educational work of District and Local Boards occur in the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1898-99:—

District Boards.—The relations between the different District Boards in the Province and the Education Department continued to be entirely friendly. The Deputy Inspector, who is an *ex-officio* member of the Board and a leading member of its Educational Sub-Committee, was everywhere consulted on all educational matters, and his views were in the main accepted. Delay in the transaction of business is complained of from the Burdwan Division, notably from the Midnapore district, in which, although there is a paid Secretary, the results of the lower primary scholarship examination held in November 1898 were not ready even in May 1899. The Inspector of the Burdwan Circle further remarks that "sufficient help was not accorded to him by some of the District Boards in effecting transfers of Departmental Sub-Inspectors serving under them, when such removals were necessary on public and special reasons."

The educational work transacted at the meetings of District Boards was of the usual nature. The Educational Sub-Committee, it may be remarked, deals with all educational matters in the first instance, and submits its recommendations for the final decision of the Board.

Local Boards.—These bodies have not as yet proved successful in the administration of primary grants where such powers have been delegated to them by the District Boards. In the Burdwan Division they are said to take very little interest in their work, and that they often depart from the principles laid down by the District Board, and in some cases endeavour to make inspecting pandits subordinate more to themselves than to the District Board through the Sub-Inspectors. The result was that in Howrah the District Board had to curtail the educational powers it had delegated to the Local Boards. In the Presidency Division no educational powers are exercised by the Local Boards of the 24-Parganas and Khulna.

It would at first sight seem that being relieved from the pressure of famine, the District Boards had not only made ampler provision for primary education than in the preceding year, but also had spent more liberally. But a closer examination of the Divisional figures does not bear out this favourable view in all cases. There is a disturbing factor in what are called "uncashed cheques," which largely affects the figures from year to year, and renders comparison between any two consecutive years a very complicated task. Cheques to the

extent of thousands of rupees are issued by the District Boards towards the close of the year, and are some times kept uncashed till it expires. Unaccountably enough, these sums, though passed before the year closes, are not entered in the returns for that year, being shown as imaginary 'savings,' and are carried forward to swell the allotment and expenditure for the year that follows.

The constant presence of this disturbing element points to laxity on the part of those who administer the primary grants.

28. *Employment of Muhammadans as Sub-Inspectors of Schools.*—In Backergunge a Muhammadan B.A. was appointed to be a Sub-Inspector of Schools. There was a temporary vacancy in Mymensingh, but no qualified Muhammadan applied for the post. In Tippera two temporary vacancies occurred, one of which was filled up by a Muhammadan under-graduate in preference to Hindu graduates. The Monghyr and Purnea District Boards have one and two Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors of Schools out of a total number of three and four, respectively. The proportion of Muhammadans to Hindus being as one to ten in Bhagalpur, the Chairman of the District Board does not consider that any special measures are necessary in his district. No remarks on the subject occur in the report from the Patna Division.

29. *Special Schools.*—Technical and other special schools were maintained and aided by the District Boards of Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Pabna, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Tippera and Balasore. The Maisadal Raja's Technical School stood first among the schools of that class in Bengal which competed for the Sub-Overseership Examination held at Sibpur. The sericultural School at Rampur Boalia supplied cocoon seeds to Japan, Italy, England and to several places of India. A cocoon rearing-room has been constructed, and arrangements are being made for the building of a workshop. The technical schools at Mymensingh and Backergunge are reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition, and it is proposed to improve them by associating them with the zilla schools and affiliating them to a central Engineering College to be established at Dacca. The number of pupils in the Apprentice Department of the Comilla Artizan School decreased by four, and that in the artizan classes increased by three during the year. Six boys in the Apprentice Department passed the examination, four of whom joined the Sibpur College. In the Artizan Department five boys are reported as fit for certificates of proficiency. The total receipts of the school amounted to Rs. 10,010, out of which Rs. 2,555 were derived from the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured in the school. The District Board of Bhagalpur have sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 1,800 per annum towards the maintenance of classes to be attached to the zilla school, teaching the 1st and 2nd year standards of the apprentice course of the Sibpur Engineering College but the classes were not opened during the year. The District Boards of Howrah, Tippera, Noakhali and Cuttack continued to grant scholarships to boys to enable them to study at the Engineering College at Sibpur, and the District Boards of all districts in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, except Purnea, awarded scholarships to pupils for education at the Bihar School of Engineering.

30. *Female Medical Education.*—The District Boards of the 24-Parganas, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Noakhali, Tippera, Patna and Cuttack granted scholarships during the year to female students in medical schools. The District Board of Midnapore discontinued the grant of scholarships for want of candidates. A native midwife together with a menial staff was, as before, employed in the female ward attached to the Gaya Pilgrim Hospital with the object of training *dais* in midwifery, &c.

31. *Medical.*—The expenditure under this head shows an increase of Rs. 95,029, chiefly under heads 'Miscellaneous," "Sanitation and Vaccination" and "Hospitals and Dispensaries." The expenditure incurred by some of the District Boards in adopting measures to prevent the importation of plague, such as the erection of plague camps and contributing to the cost of the police employed in those camps and in railway stations, accounts for the increase under head "Miscellaneous."

32. The statement below shows the number of dispensaries aided and maintained by the several District Boards during the year, together with the cost incurred in maintaining and aiding them, and the proportion which the

expenditure on medical charity bears to the ordinary income of each District Board during the past two years :—

District Boards.	Number of dispensaries maintained.	Cost of maintenance.	Number of dispensaries aided.	Amount of contributions paid.	Percentage of the total expenditure incurred by District Boards on medical charity and sanitation, excluding the expenditure on Plague Camp on their ordinary income.	
					1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan Division.		Rs.		Rs.		
Burdwan	3	1,491	3	600	1·1	3·1
Birbhum	.....	.....	3	2,139	2·3	2·6
Bankura	.....	.....	5	2,189	2·2	2·0
Midnapore	1	820	8	1,302	1·3	1·0
Hooghly	2	867	2	2,054	2·5	3·2
Howrah	.....	.....	2	3,135	3·5	4·3
Presidency Division.						
24-Parganas	2	2,194	8	1,114	1·0	2·1
Nadia	.....	.....	7	1,580	1·7	1·3
Murshidabad	.....	.....	3	1,220	1·1	1·3
Jessore	4	3,003	5	1,525	3·7	3·1
Khulna	5	3,678	3	550	3·7	3·8
Rajshahi Division.						
Rajshahi	8	8,089	.....	.....	6·1	7·4
Dinajpur	1	917	3	2,040	1·7	1·0
Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	5	1,350	1·3	1·3
Rangpur	.....	.....	6	1,640	1·3	1·7
Bogra	4	2,911	3	646	6·4	6·5
Pabna	.....	.....	6	1,219	1·9	2·1
Dacca Division.						
Dacca	1	864	5	3,610	1·5	3·4
Mymensingh	8	6,059	7	2,415	4·4	4·7
Faridpur	.....	.....	13	4,026	5·0	5·7
Backergunge	29	15,085	6	2,423	7·6	8·7
Chittagong Division.						
Tippera	.....	.....	11	7,504	15·7	20·7
Noakhali	.....	.....	8	7,297	1·0	8·9
Chittagong	.....	.....	11	5,861	11·4	9·6
Patna Division.						
Patna	7	5,719	4	9,300	6·3	8·3
Gaya	1	997	7	9,453	6·0	8·1
Shahabad	.....	.....	5	2,280	2·3	5·4
Saran	5	4,008	2	3,007	3·4	5·9
Champaran	2	1,089	3	2,100	3·3	2·2
Muzaffarpur	1	606	3	3,460	1·9	1·8
Darbhanga	.....	.....	3	1,110	1·2	·7
Bhagalpur Division.						
Monghyr	10	13,477	3	3,540	6·0	6·9
Bhagalpur	5	4,057	3	1,180	3·1	2·8
Purnea	1	1,157	3	1,480	2·2	·5
Malda	1	855	3	2,460	7·3	6·8
Orissa Division.						
Cuttack	4	3,780	3	2,069	3·8	6·0
Balasore	3	3,132	.....	.....	3·7	4·5
Puri	4	3,201	1	162	7·7	8·9

33. The District Board of Backergunge kept up the largest number of dispensaries (29) during the year, at a cost of Rs. 15,085 ; Monghyr comes next with 10 dispensaries ; total cost Rs. 13,477. Two new dispensaries were opened during the year at Bera and Chat Mahar by the District Board of Pabna, two

at Nanda Bhuia and Char Gazi by the District Board of Noakhali, one at Mollahat by the District Board of Khulna, one at Gope by the District Board of Puri, and one at Baliapal by the District Board of Balasore. Arrangements are also being made by the District Boards concerned for the opening of a dispensary at Katihar in the district of Purnea, and one in Singti Sibpur in the district of Howrah. The management of the Tarasankar Dispensary at Taki and the Port Canning Dispensary, which were hitherto aided by the District Board of the 24-Parganas, has since been transferred to that body. The District Boards of Midnapore, Mymensingh and Backergunge employed extra Hospital Assistants for the suppression of cholera epidemics in those districts. Gratuitous medical relief to cholera patients was also afforded by the District Boards of Noakhali and Chittagong. The cholera hospital at Gaya, which was during the previous year wholly maintained by the District Board, was supported by private subscriptions and endowments during the year. The District Boards of Birbhum, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Rangpur, Pabna, Mymensingh and Noakhali retained the services of their midwives and lady doctors. A veterinary institution was opened during the year at Burdwan by the District Board for the suppression of cattle-disease in the district. The Veterinary Assistant attached to the institution is required to visit all places where cattle-disease breaks out. The total number of animals treated at the institution and in the interior of the district is reported to be 152 and 231 respectively. In Cuttack a Veterinary Dispensary was opened in October 1898 with the help of public donations and subscriptions and a monthly subsidy of Rs. 40 from the District Board. A sum of Rs. 618 was received during the year as donations and subscriptions for the maintenance of the institution. The District Boards of Hooghly and Bogra continued to grant stipends to the boys sent for the prosecution of their studies at the Veterinary School at Belgachia and to supply books required by them. A student was also elected by the District Board of Mymensingh to study at that institution from the beginning of the next session. The District Board of Chittagong employed 12 vaccinators for six months and constructed two vaccination depôts, one at Halishahar and the other at Bakalia. The District Board of Backergunge distributed during the year ten medicine chests containing simple remedies among the panchayats and 29lbs. of quinine through the dispensaries in the district.

34. *Sanitation.*—The outlay on sanitation fell off from Rs. 2,64,743 to Rs. 1,86,905. The figures in the margin show how these amounts were apportioned among the various sub heads of expenditure in both years. On the improvement of water-supply the largest expenditure was incurred by the District Board of Backergunge, viz., Rs. 20,839. The prescribed minimum limit of Rs. 5,000 was attained by six District Boards only, viz., Khulna, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Tippera, Saran and Muzaffarpur. The chief measures undertaken in the improvement of water-supply were the digging, re-excavating and disinfecting of tanks and wells, clearing them of weeds, repairing ghats, fencing and cutting khals and inlets for water. Besides these works, the construction of the hot-spring reservoir at Sitakund, which was undertaken by the District Board during the previous year, was completed during the year.

	1897-98. Rs.	1898-99. Rs.
Improvment of water-supply ...	2,23,544	1,31,541
Ditto of village sites ...	7,005	13,770
Conservancy of towns and villages	2,034	1,280
Sanitation at fairs	7,883	11,726
Other sanitary expenditure ...	24,277	28,678
Total ...	2,64,743	1,86,905

35. The preparation of the registers showing the existing sources of water-supply in every village containing more than 100 houses is reported to have been completed during the year in Burdwan, Birbhum, Howrah, in all the districts of the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions except Dinajpur, in the Tippera, Noakhali, Patna, Gaya, Champaran, Shahabad, Monghyr, Bhagalpur districts and all the districts of the Orissa Division. The Commissioner of Rajshahi is of opinion that in his Division, with its great rivers and its large rainfall, there is no hope of any result following the enquiry as to the adequacy of the water-supply, except in cases (if any such there be) as to which some local deficiency has been alleged.

36. The details of expenditure incurred by District Boards on other sanitary objects are given in columns 22 and 23 of Form No. IV. The largest

expenditure under this head was incurred by the District Board of Shahabad, chief among which was the contribution paid to the Arrah water-works for protective works at Bahiara.

37. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—Veterinary charges increased from Rs. 1,912 to Rs. 7,132, the bulk of the expenditure having been incurred in the several districts of the Patna Division. One of the two bulls maintained by the District Board of Pabna for improving the breed of cattle in the district died during the year, and endeavour is being made to procure another in its place. The total cost of the maintenance of the Arab stallion kept at Buxar by the District Board of Shahabad for breeding purposes was Rs. 199 against Rs. 274 in the previous year. The Commissioner of the Division remarks that the results are not commensurate with the cost. The District Board of Backergunge purchased four bulls at a cost of Rs. 295 during the year.

38. *Stationery and Printing.*—The expenditure under this head increased from Rs. 49,282 to Rs. 51,477.

39. *Miscellaneous.*—There was a decrease of Rs 6,983 in the expenditure under this head, which was due to various causes of no special importance.

40. *Famine Relief.*—The expenditure of Rs. 94 incurred by the Rajshahi District Board was in adjustment of the accounts for the previous year. Rupees 937 was expended in Tippera in the treatment of destitute coolies. The sum of Rs. 3,666 shown against Puri represents payments to contractors for work done during 1897-98.

41. *Minor Works and Navigation.*—The decrease of expenditure under this head in Tippera was due to the reduction in the monthly subsidy for the boat service between Maniknagar and Brahmanbaria. The District Board of Malda spent Rs. 161, against Rs. 212 in the preceding year, for clearing snags from the navigable rivers.

42. *Civil Works.*—The statement below compares the expenditure under the head of Civil Works during 1897-98 and 1898-99:—

Year.	Ferry establishment, contingencies and refunds.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment and contingencies.	Tools and Plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98	38,816	8,97,294	20,07,966	6,72,977	24,519	1,39,770	5,370	37,86,712
1898-99	37,447	9,45,291	22,61,019	6,38,063	30,546	1,01,830	2,657	40,16,853
Difference ...	−1,369	+47,997	+2,53,053	−34,914	+6,027	−37,940	−2,713	+2,30,141

The increase of Rs. 2,30,141 is noticeable under the heads "Original Works" "Repairs" and "Tools and Plant," the largest increase being under "Repairs." The Muzaffarpur District Board spent the largest sum on original works, viz., Rs. 1,32,287. Next comes Backergunge with an expenditure of Rs. 1,14,254. The most important works undertaken by the District Board of Muzaffarpur were the improvement of the Sonbarsa road, an important feeder to the Sitamarhi station, at a cost of Rs. 10,000, the bridging of the Sitamarhi road at a cost of Rs. 10,588, and the metalling of seven other roads at an aggregate outlay of Rs. 17,154, and those undertaken by the District Board of Backergunge were the construction of the Umedpur to Bonasberia road at a cost of Rs. 15,722 and the construction of the Patuakhali to Backergunge road at a cost of Rs. 12,000.

43. *Appendix C.*—The average ratio of the cost of Civil Works to the total expenditure of District Boards was 60·5 per cent. against 56·9 in 1897-98, but in particular districts the proportion ranged from 75·1 in Muzaffarpur and 71·0 in Purnea to 39·6 in Pabna and 29·7 in Rangpur. The percentage of the cost of establishment on total expenditure was 9·3 for the whole Province against 9·4 in the previous year. It reached 16·5 in Champaran and 13·5 in Saran, while Backergunge and Balasore show 5·8 and 4·9 respectively. For the whole Province the salary of the District Engineer represented 36·9 per cent. of the total cost of establishment, but this proportion is exceeded in no less than 17 districts. In Cuttack the salary of the District Engineer comes to 60·1 of the total cost of establishment, and in Gaya to 19·0 only. The provincial

mean ratio of cost of establishment to expenditure on Original Works and Repairs (19·5) is exceeded by 18 districts, to the greatest extent by Rangpur (60·9.)

44. *Village Roads.*—The statement in the margin compares the outlay on village roads in each Division, except Bhagalpur, during the past two years. The increase of Rs. 74,297 over the expenditure of the past year was shared by all the Divisions, except Chittagong. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division reports that all the Local Boards in his Division still complain of the insufficiency of the village road grant. The Chairman of the Burdwan Local Board considers it desirable that village road works should be done under the contract system. As, however, the grant for village roads is stated to vary from Rs 20 to Rs. 50 only, no contractor comes forward, and money is advanced to persons of known position in the village on an understanding that the villagers will contribute at least one-third or half of the grant made by the Board. This latter system, however, did not work well in Dacca, and the District Board sanctioned during the year the appointment of two sub-overseers who are required to frame estimates and arrange for the proper execution of the works. They are also required to take the measurements of each work and bill for them in the same way as is done for works under the District Board. The heavy floods of the year are reported to have caused heavy damage to village roads in the Midnapore, Patna, Muzaffarpur and Tippera districts.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan Division ...	31,828	34,274
Presidency ,, ...	41,242	44,134
Rajshahi ,, ...	18,556	24,957
Dacca ,, ...	68,551	93,119
Chittagong ,, ...	30,681	25,494
Patna ,, ...	44,329	84,118
Orissa ,, ...	19,048	22,436
Total ...	2,54,235	3,28,532

45. *Water Communications.*—The Telkupi khal in the Serajganj subdivision of Pabna was kept navigable during the floods at a cost of Rs. 995. The subsidised service of *gayna* boats between Pabna and Kushtia noticed in last year's Resolution was once more tried during the year, but had to be abandoned, as the public would not use the boats. The District Board of Dacca undertook during the year the construction of *bandals* at the head of the Buriganga river, the removal of bars from the head of the Ichamati river, and the Dasara, Tetuljhora, Pania and Munshiganj khals, and the repair of the spurs on the south bank of the Buriganga. The tow-path from Barama to Kaliganj was also repaired during the year. In Backergunge the tow-path from Jhalakati to Perojpur was improved at a cost of Rs. 539. In Noakhali 16 navigable channels were cleared of jungle and other obstructions, and eight road side drains, which are used as boat channels, improved. A drain was also cut along the Chittagong Trunk Road from Lemua to Khyarah.

46. *Steam Communications.*—The steam communications between Malda and English Bazar, Calcutta and Kalna, Narayanganj and Manikgunge, and Barisal and Noakhali were maintained during the year. The steamer service between Pabna and Kushtea was put a stop to in August 1898, and the subsidy paid by the District Board of Pabna for that service was withdrawn.

47. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—The amounts spent by the several District Boards under the head of arboriculture are shown below:—

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Burdwan ...	4,183	Dinajpur ...	1,224	Patna ...	888
Birbhum ...	1,320	Jalpaiguri ...	1,215	Gya ...	1,021
Midnapore ...	136	Rangpur ...	490	Shahabad ...	304
Hooghly ...	601	Bogra ...	959	Saran ...	2,263
Howrah ...	283	Dacca ...	1,391	Champaran ...	173
24-Parganas ...	1,447	Mymensingh ...	897	Monghyr ...	1,709
Nadia ...	764	Faridpur ...	213	Bhagalpur ...	1,854
Murshidabad ...	552	Backergunge ...	858	Purnea ...	1,254
Khulna ...	221	Tippera ...	279	Malda ...	458
Jessore ...	1,238	Noakhali ...	1,554	Cuttack ...	699
Rajshahi ...	642	Chittagong ...	582	Balasore ...	471
		Puri ...	331		

No expenditure under this head was incurred by the District Boards of Pabna, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Bankura. Besides the sums mentioned, a sum of Rs. 28 was spent by the District Board of Faridpur for constructing a bund in the "Dhol Samudra" for the protection of paddy fields from the flood

of the Padma. The District Board of Purnea spent Rs. 3,724 on the construction of bunds in Nepal to close the eastern spill channels of the Kosi. The Belwa bunds which protect the district from the overflow of the Panar, were also repaired at a cost of Rs. 108.

48. *Railway Feeder Roads.*—The feeder road from the village of Debipur to the Debipore Railway station in the district of Burdwan was completed during the year. The Stewart Road, which is a feeder to the Akra station on the Budge-Budge Railway, was metalled at a cost of Rs. 3,060, and the village road from Hatugunge to Natra station improved at a cost of Rs. 500. The Kishanganj and Hansada Road in Nadia was repaired at a cost of Rs. 576, and the existing feeder roads in Khulna maintained at an outlay of Rs. 893. A road from the Chilahati station to Chalani was constructed by the District Board of Rangpur at a cost of Rs. 762. A feeder road from Kurmitola Railway station to the Mymensingh road was constructed by the District Board of Dacca, and the Tangi to Kaliganj road improved. The District Board of Mymensingh completed the feeder road from Balipara Railway station to Shibganj and improved three other roads, which had been seriously damaged by the earthquake. The construction of a road from Tangail to Bhatpara steamer station was also taken in hand by that District Board during the year. The District Board of Faridpur maintained five feeder roads during the year at a total cost of Rs. 2,632. Rs. 2,722 were spent in Tippera on four railway feeder roads, Rs. 10,792 in Noakhali on the feeder road from Harishpur to Gooptasera and Rs. 2,271 in Chittagong on the construction of three approach roads to the Assam-Bengal Railway. The District Board of Cuttack undertook the construction of an approach road to the Cuttack railway station, and the District Board of Balasore four feeder roads from the Orissa Trunk Road leading to the railway stations at Balasore, Khantapara, Soro and Markona.

49. *Railways and Tramways.*—The works on the Ranaghat and Krishnagar Railway were completed during the year and the line was opened for traffic on the 4th April 1899. A proposal for the construction of a tramway from Magrahat to Bishtupore in the 24-Parganas is under the consideration of the District Board. A scheme for the construction of two other tramways on the Grand Trunk Road and the Diamond Harbour Road is also under consideration. The feeder line of railway from Segauli to Raxaul was opened in April 1899 for traffic during the dry season. A project for a light railway from Bucktearpur to Bihar is being considered by the District Board of Patna.

50. *Contributions.*—The amounts shown under the head "Contributions to Provincial" represent contributions made by District Boards towards the cost of the police force employed at plague camps, refund of the unexpended balance of Government grants for special works, payments on account of cost of establishments in the offices of account and control and contributions made by District Boards to Union Committees. The total expenditure incurred under this head declined from Rs. 3,02,483 to Rs. 2,60,170.

51. *General Remarks.*—The observations made by the Divisional Commissioners regarding the working of District and Local Boards are quoted below.

Mr. J. Kennedy, Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, remarks:—

"I can only repeat what I said last year that while District Boards are useful consultative bodies, Local Boards and Union Committees might, with advantage, be abolished. They have not enough money for any useful purpose, and their supervision of primary education is little more than nominal."

Mr. C. E. Buckland, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, writes:—

"I have no particular remarks to add to those made last year. The working and attitude of District and Local Boards do not change materially from year to year."

Mr. P. Nolan, Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, states:—

"I found that all the Boards worked during the year smoothly and without friction. In Jalpaiguri the work was very badly done for the reason indicated by Mr. Forrest, the inefficiency of a newly appointed District Engineer: his deficiencies would, I think, have been more promptly dealt with had not it so happened that the Chairman who was in office when Mr. Fowle was appointed took furlough a few months afterwards. In Rangpur the results were also unsatisfactory, both in regard to the attention paid to business, as indicated by the deficiency in the number of meetings, and the failure to execute necessary works, for which budget provision had been made. The latter result is attributed to the introduction of the system of contracts with substantial men: the failure was in arranging to carry out the changes without stopping the work."

Mr. H. Savage, Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division, observes :—

"On the whole the District Boards are useful institutions, but the utility of Local Boards unless presided over by the Subdivisional Officer is practically limited to supplying sinecure posts for incompetent clerks and providing a medium for payment of money supposed to be spent on village roads. For the most part non-official Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen have neither the time nor the inclination to inspect Local Board works at a distance from head-quarters, and with rare exceptions such works are carried out in a slovenly and costly manner. With the Subdivisional Officer as Chairman, a Local Board can be of practical use if the members restrict themselves to advice and leave the executive part of the work to the Chairman who, in the course of his annual tour, has to visit every place of importance in his subdivision and is indeed the only person who is in a position to see that any work which is undertaken is properly executed. In subdivisions in which I have found the Local Board's work neglected I have recommended the members to appoint the Subdivisional Officer as their Chairman, and in several instances my advice has been followed."

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, Officiating Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, remarks :—

"The District Boards have as usual worked well. The Local Boards have worked fairly well; but the allotments, which it is possible to place at their disposal, are too small for them to be of much use. Mr. Manisty in his report for last year expressed an opinion that Sadar Local Boards were a superfluity and a mistake. I concur with this remark; but consider it applicable, though not so completely, to all Local Boards, and, as far as this Division is concerned, to Union Committees also."

Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Commissioner of the Patna Division, writes:—

"It will be observed that all District Officers heartily acknowledge the assistance they have received from their District Boards, but they do not find much to say in favour of the Local Boards. Local Self-Government has, in fact, shared in the general prosperity which was the characteristic feature of 1898-99 in the Patna Division : work has been well done, friction has been almost unknown, and the curtain falls on satisfied actors and an appreciative audience."

Mr. H. C. Williams, Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, records the following observations:—

"I took charge of the Division towards the end of April, and have as yet not seen much of it. The same remarks seem to apply here as in other Divisions, viz., that the District Boards generally do good work, while the Local Boards are not of much use. This is of course due to the causes, viz., the difficulty of getting sufficiently well-educated men in out-of-the-way places and the very limited powers the Local Boards are entrusted with. Certainly in some subdivisions additions might be made to those powers. As regards the District Board of Monghyr, from the Chairman's report and from the cases which have come before me, it appears that every branch of its administration is out of joint, and that the Chairman and new Vice-Chairman will have to pay close attention to it for sometime.

"The Bhagalpur and Purnea District Boards as well as Monghyr, have asked to be relieved of the duty of looking after Imperial and Provincial Works which was made over to them in 1891-92, mainly on the grounds that the allowance of 15 per cent. given by Government to meet the charges is insufficient, and that the District Engineer has not sufficient time to look after the work. As regards Bhagalpur with its large Central Jail, I believe the contention to be well founded, but I cannot agree in the case of other districts. The percentage may possibly be too small, and in that case, Government might have been inclined to raise it; but to reject the proposal summarily seems to be ill-advised, and to be likely to deprive the District Engineer of some pay which he would otherwise have got. I cannot say that I consider the attendance in this Division to be good. Even allowing for the difficulty of roads in the rains 50 per cent. at least should be attained to in every District or Local Board. It is the difficulty of inducing members from mufassal to attend regularly which alone justifies the presence on the Board of so many residents of head-quarters stations."

Mr. C. R. Marindin, Commissioner of the Orissa Division, says:—

"Having only taken over charge of the Division about ten days ago, I am not in a position to offer any useful remarks of a general nature."

52. This is a dry record of facts, but it is a record of good work, and the Lieutenant-Governor congratulates the Districts Boards upon it. He is specially satisfied with the increased attention given to their roads. The information is now nearly complete by which he will be able to judge of the comparative merit of the many conflicting claims and projects they put forward, and to decide whether it will be possible to grant some assistance in aid of the most deserving in the next budget.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FORM No. I. (*a*)

Statement showing the constitution of the District Boards in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1899.

Serial number.	Names of District Boards.	Act under which constituted.	Area, in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of Members.								Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings for or proved abortive for want of quorum or adjourned.	Average attendance at each meeting.		
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.			Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	BURDWAN DIVISION.																
1	Burdwan	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,669	1,322,108	3	7	9	19	6	13	4	15	12	...	2·3	8·4	10·7
2	Birbhum	Ditto ...	1,751	790,773	4	3	6	13	6	7	2	11	14	...	3·0	6·5	9·5
3	Bankura	Ditto ...	2,611	1,019,273	4	4	7	15	5	10	1	14	12	...	2·9	5·6	8·5
4	Midnapore ...	Ditto ...	5,114	2,541,621	6	7	12	25	10	15	6	19	11	...	3·3	7·3	10·6
5	Hooghly	Ditto ...	1,159	910,583	6	8	13	27	6	21	3	24	12	...	2·6	12·4	15·0
6	Howrah	Ditto ...	499	630,319	3	3	5	11	3	8	2	9	13	...	1·9	3·8	5·7
	Total ...	.....	13,803	7,214,597	26	32	52	110	36	74	18	92	74	...	2·6	7·4	10·0
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																
7	24-Parganas ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,983	1,537,525	6	7	12	25	6	19	2	23	12	Nil	4·33	11·57	15·9
8	Nadia	Ditto ...	2,794	1,644,108	6	4	11	21	7	14	5	16	15	1	3·73	9·26	12·9
9	Murshidabad ...	Ditto ...	2,098	1,256,946	6	5	10	21	6	15	6	15	6	Nil	3·6	6·3	9·9
10	Jessore	Ditto ...	2,925	1,858,827	7	6	12	25	8	17	3	22	16	...	4·50	10·0	14·5
11	Khulna	Ditto ...	2,077	1,177,652	4	5	7	16	4	12	1	15	18	1	2·7	6·1	8·8
	Total ...	.....	11,877	7,499,098	29	27	52	108	31	77	17	91	67	2	3·6	8·6	12·2
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																
12	Rajshahi	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,590·5	1,406,868	4	8	11	23	7	16	6	17	13	1	3·4	6·6	10·0
13	Dinajpur	Ditto ...	3,942	1,470,366	4	13	5	22	8	14	2	20	17	1	4·5	6·2	10·7
14	Jalpaiguri ...	Ditto ...	2,880	671,054	6	11	...	17	7	10	9	8	18	6	6·1	4·3	10·4
15	Rangpur	Ditto ...	3,478	2,051,248	4	7	10	21	8	13	1	20	11	1	4·7	7·5	12·2
16	Bogra	Ditto ...	1,351·5	756,065	4	12	...	16	5	11	2	14	15	...	3·0	5·6	8·6
17	Pabna	Ditto ...	1,823	1,321,470	4	4	8	16	4	12	1	15	20	5	2·5	4·2	6·7
	Total ...	.....	16,065	7,677,071	26	55	34	115	39	76	21	94	94	14	4·0	5·7	9·7
	DACCA DIVISION.																
18	Dacca	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,769	2,295,566	6	9	14	29	9	20	4	25	12	1	3·7	8·3	12·0
19	Mymensingh ...	Ditto ...	6,274	3,378,395	4	9	12	25	5	20	2	23	18	3	2·8	7·3	10·1
20	Faridpur	Ditto ...	2,264·5	1,798,712	5	8	12	25	10	15	1	24	13	3	5·6	7·6	13·2
21	Backergunge ...	Ditto ...	3,632	2,117,312	7	6	12	25	11	14	1	24	17	1	3·7	5·4	9·1
	Total ...	.....	14,939·5	9,589,985	22	32	50	104	35	69	8	96	60	8	3·9	7·2	11·1
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																
22	Tippera	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,491	1,782,935	5	5	9	19	6	13	7	12	14	...	4·7	6·6	11·3
23	Noakhali	Ditto ...	1,645	1,009,693	6	6	1	13	6	7	1	12	14	...	4·7	3·3	8·0
24	Chittagong ...	Ditto ...	2,563	1,290,167	7	12	...	19	7	12	9	10	12	1	4·4	7·8	12·2
	Total ...	.....	6,699	4,082,795	18	23	10	51	19	32	17	34	40	1	4·6	5·9	10·5
	PATNA DIVISION.																
25	Patna	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,045	1,496,970	5	8	12	25	11	14	3	22	16	1	3·7	10·0	13·7
26	Gaya	Ditto ...	4,699	2,036,565	5	6	10	21	7	14	6	15	14	...	4·3	6·7	11·0
27	Shahabad	Ditto ...	4,403	1,937,138	6	7	12	25	8	17	7	18	14	1	3·2	8·7	11·9
28	Saran	Ditto ...	2,610	2,378,943	7	9	15	31	9	22	20	11	19	1	5·2	11·4	16·6
29	Champaran ...	Ditto ...	3,515	1,823,577	6	11	...	17	6	11	11	6	12	...	4·1	5·3	9·4
30	Muzaffarpur ...	Ditto ...	2,982	2,020,205	5	8	6	19	7	12	12	7	19	7	3·6	4·1	7·7
31	Darbhanga ...	Ditto ...	3,331	2,700,116	5	8	12	25	7	18	13	12	15	2	3·5	8·7	12·2
	Total ...	.....	23,585	14,993,514	39	57	67	163	55	108	72	91	109	12	3·9	7·8	11·7
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																
32	Monghyr	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	3,922	1,951,536	4	9	12	25	5	20	8	17	15	1	3·2	8·7	11·9
33	Bhagalpur ...	Ditto ...	4,218	1,958,445	4	12	15	31	4	27	6	25	17	3	2·2	10·3	12·5
34	Purnea	Ditto ...	4,870	1,921,037	3	10	12	25	6	19	9	16	19	4	2·5	9·4	11·9
35	Malda	Ditto ...	1,898	796,923	4	9	...	13	4	9	2	11	15	3	2·5	3·4	5·9
	Total ...	.....	14,908	6,628,941	15	40	39	94	19	75	25	69	66	11	2·6	7·9	10·5
	ORISSA DIVISION.																
36	Cuttack	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	3,618	1,860,846	5	6	10	21	11	10	4	17	15	2	4·4	4·6	9·0
37	Balasore	Ditto ...	2,063	973,830	3	5	8	16	6	10	4	12	13	...	3·3	5·1	8·4
38	Puri	Ditto ...	2,476	916,204	3	4	6	13	6	7	...	13	17	2	3·2	3·8	7·0
	Total ...	.....	8,157	3,750,900	11	15	24	50	23	27	8	42	45	4	3·6	4·5	8·1
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	110,033·5	61,436,501	186	281	328	795	257	538	186	609	555	52	3·6	6·9	10·5

FORM I (*b*).

Statemen showing the constitution of the Local Boards in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1899.

Serial number.	Names of Local Boards.	Act under which constituted.	Area, in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of Members.								Number of meetings	Number of meetings for abortive for want of quorum, or adjourned.	Average attendance at each meeting.		
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Number held.		Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	BURDWAN DIVISION.																
	Burdwan.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,230	585,391	2	3	10	15	2	13	...	15	10	1	·5	7·0	7·5
2	Katwa	Ditto ...	347	218,384	...	7	3	10	1	9	...	10	7	2	1·0	3·3	4·3
3	Kalna	Ditto ...	428	221,832	...	7	2	9	...	9	...	9	11	1	...	4·8	4·8
4	Raniganj	Ditto ...	664	296,501	...	7	3	10	1	9	4	6	5	...	·2	3·8	4·0
	Total ...	.....	2,669	1,322,108	2	24	18	44	4	40	4	40	33	4	·4	4·8	5·2
	Birbhum.																
5	Sadar, Suri ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,106	462,748	...	5	6	11	...	11	1	10	12	1	...	4·0	4·0
6	Rampur Hát ...	Ditto ...	645	328,025	...	8	1	9	1	8	1	8	12	1	·6	3·9	4·5
	Total ...	.....	1,751	790,773	...	13	7	20	1	19	2	18	24	2	·3	3·9	4·2
	Bankura.																
7	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,917	673,614	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	18	7	...	4·3	4·2
8	Vishnupur ...	Ditto ...	694	345,659	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	9	6	...	1·7	1·7
	Total ...	.....	2,611	1,019,273	...	7	14	21	1	20	...	21	27	13	...	3·0	3·0
	Midnapore.																
9	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	3,267	1,190,984	...	13	11	24	7	17	2	22	10	2	3·4	6·1	9·5
10	Contai	Ditto ...	849	545,408	...	9	12	21	3	18	1	20	11	...	1·7	7·6	9·3
11	Tamluk	Ditto ...	348	276,883	...	10	8	18	3	15	...	18	13	6	·1	5·6	5·7
12	Ghatal	Ditto ...	650	828,346	...	12	3	15	2	13	...	15	13	1	·7	6·0	6·7
	Total ...	.....	5,114	2,841,621	...	44	34	78	15	63	3	75	49	9	1·5	6·3	7·8
	Hooghly.																
13	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	429	269,773	...	6	9	15	...	15	...	15	13	1	...	7·1	7·1
14	Serampore ...	Ditto ...	329	324,363	1	9	6	16	1	15	1	15	10	3	·3	7·0	7·3
15	Jahanabad ...	Ditto ...	401	316,367	1	3	6	10	3	7	...	10	13	2	·8	4·4	5·2
	Total ...	.....	1,159	910,503	2	18	21	41	4	37	1	40	36	6	·4	6·2	6·6
	Howrah.																
16	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	162	232,990	...	3	6	9	2	7	...	9	11	...	·8	3·7	4·5
17	Uluberia	Ditto ...	337	397,329	...	5	10	15	1	14	...	15	12	2	·2	4·9	5·1
	Total ...	.....	499	630,319	...	8	16	24	3	21	...	24	23	2	·5	4·3	4·8
	DIVISIONAL TOTAL	.....	13,803	7,214,597	4	114	110	228	28	200	10	218	192	36	·5	4·7	5·2
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																
	24-Parganas.																
18	Alipore	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	502	531,502	1	7	7	15	2	13	...	15	12	1	1·1	5·0	6·1
19	Diamond Harbour	Ditto ...	417	402,883	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	14	3	...	5·21	5·21
20	Barasat	Ditto ...	435	288,831	...	5	10	15	...	15	...	15	16	4	...	5·2	5·2
21	Basirhat	Ditto ...	329	314,349	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	8	2	...	4·25	4·25
	Total ...	.....	1,983	15,37,565	1	19	31	51	2	49	...	51	50	10	·2	4·6	4·8
	Nadia.																
22	Meherpur	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	992	545,992	...	3	6	9	...	9	1	8	8	...	...	4	4
23	Kushtia	Ditto ...	597	482,927	...	4	5	9	...	9	...	9	8	1	...	5	5
24	Ranaghat	Ditto ...	427	230,626	1	3	6	10	1	9	1	9	11	3	...	4·2	4·2
25	Sadar	Ditto ...	778	386,153	...	4	8	12	...	12	1	11	8	2	...	4·87	4·87
26	Chuadanga ...	Ditto ...	...*	...*	...	3	6	9	...	9	1	8	1	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	.....	2,794	1,644,108	1	17	31	49	1	48	4	45	36	6	...	3·6	3·6
	Murshidabad.																
27	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	974	454,919	...	11	10	21	1	20	3	18	6	1	·5	4·3	4·8
28	Kandi	Ditto ...	530	442,424	...	5	9	14	1	13	...	14	9	4	·7	4·8	5·5
29	Jangipur	Ditto ...	594	346,603	...	5	8	13	...†	13	1	12	5	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	.....	2,098	1,250,946	...	21	27	48	2	46	4	44	20	5	·4	4·6	5·0

* Included in Meherpur.
† There is one official member in the new Board which was formed at the end of the year.

Names of Local Boards.	Act under which constituted.	Area, in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of Members.								Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings abortive for want of quorum, or adjourned.	Average attendance at each meeting.		
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.			Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—concld.																
Jessore.																
Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	889	594,835	...	6	12	18	1	17	1	17	16	7	·1	4·1	4·2
Bangaon	Ditto ...	640	311,973	...	6	10	16	2	14	...	16	11	3	1·4	2·7	4·1
Jhenidah	Ditto ...	475	330,201	...	5	4	9	2	7	1	8	9	3	·3	2·7	3·0
Narail	Ditto ...	487	303,281	...	4	5	9	...	9	...	9	10	...	...	6·8	6·8
Magura	Ditto ...	425	348,537	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	10	...	...	5·0	5·0
Total ...	.....	2,925	1,888,827	...	24	37	61	5	56	2	59	56	13	·3	4·3	4·6
Khulna.																
Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	696	379,251	1	9	2	12	1	11	...	12	9	2	·3	4·7	5·0
Bagirhat	Ditto ...	679	340,559	1	8	3	12	1	11	...	12	8	1	1·0	4·5	5·5
Satkhira	Ditto ...	702	457,842	1	9	5	15	1	14	...	15	13	3	1·0	4·0	5·0
Total ...	.....	2,077	1,177,652	3	26	10	39	3	36	...	39	30	6	·7	4·4	5·1
DIVISIONAL TOTAL	.....	11,877	7,499,098	5	107	136	248	13	235	10	238	192	40	·3	4·3	4·6
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																
Rajshahi.																
Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	904	550,171	...	5	10	15	2	13	1	14	8	...	·5	6·5	7·0
Nator	Ditto ..	815	434,326	1	4	8	13	2	11	...	13	7	4	·8	4·0	4·8
Naogaon	Ditto ...	871·5	422,371	1	4	8	13	2	11	...	13	4	...	1·2	5·0	6·2
Dinajpur.																
Thakurgaon ...	Ditto ..	867	393,406	1	2	...	9	3	6	...	9	3	...	1·3	3·3	4·6
Rangpur.																
Rangpur	Ditto ...	1,133	632,172	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	9	3	...	4·0	4·0
Gaibanda ...	Ditto ...	769	463,001	...	7	...	7	1	6	...	7	9	...	1·0	3·6	4·6
Kurigram	Ditto ...	937	507,711	...	7	...	7	2	5	...	7	9	1	1·5	1·5	3·0
Dilpamari ...	Ditto ...	648	447,764	...	7	...	7	1	6	...	7	9	3	·5	2·0	2·5
Pabna.																
Pabna	Ditto ...	878	582,833	1	3	8	12	1	11	...	12	6	...	...	4·8	4·8
Sirajganj	Ditto ...	945	738,637	...	4	8	12	1	11	1	11	5	4	·2	4·6	4·8
DIVISIONAL TOTAL	.....	8,768·5	5,172,992	4	61	42	107	13	94	2	105	60	15	·7	3·9	4·6
DACCA DIVISION.																
Dacca.																
Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,257	708,615	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	10	1	...	6·0	6·0
Narayanganj ...	Ditto ...	637	356,801	1	3	6	10	1	9	1	9	8	1	1·0	3·0	4·0
Munshiganj ...	Ditto ...	386	581,051	...	6	10	16	2	14	...	16	7	...	1·0	8·0	9·0
Manikganj ...	Ditto ...	489	449,099	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	10	2	...	6·4	6·4
Total ...	.....	2,769	2,295,566	1	16	30	47	3	44	1	46	35	4	·5	5·8	6·3
Mymensingh.																
Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,845·5	836,542	...	5	10	15	...	15	...	15	13	1	...	6·3	6·3
Jamalpur	Ditto ...	975	619,994	...	5	10	15	...	15	...	15	12	...	...	7·3	7·3
Netrakona ...	Ditto ...	1,268·5	555,619	...	4	6	10	2	8	...	10	14	...	1·1	3·5	4·6
Total ...	.....	6,274	3,378,395	...	25	39	64	4	60	...	64	72	9	·4	5·2	5·6
Faridpur.																
Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	854·5	655,363	...	6	6	12	2	10	...	12	10	1	·8	4·9	5·7
Malando ...	Ditto ...	423	351,879	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	7	...	...	4·5	4·5
Madaripur ...	Ditto ...	982	791,729	...	7	5	12	...	12	...	12	16	3	...	5·3	5·3
Total ...	.....	2,264·5	1,798,712	...	16	17	33	2	31	..	33	33	4	·3	4·9	5·2
Backergunge.																
Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,101	859,655	...	6	12	18	1	17	1	17	14	2	·3	6·2	6·5
Patuakhali ...	Ditto ...	689	507,357	...	6	10	16	6	10	...	16	17	1	1·9	6·4	8·3
Bhola	Ditto ...	1,227	491,850	...	10	...	10	5	5	...	10	13	3	2·2	2·0	4·2
Barisal	Ditto ...	615	258,450	...	10	...	10	4	6	1	9	11	1	2·2	2·8	5·0
Total ...	.....	3,632	2,117,312	...	32	22	54	16	38	2	52	55	7	1·6	4·4	6·0
DIVISIONAL TOTAL	.....	14,939·5	9,589,985	1	89	108	198	25	173	3	195	195	24	·7	5·1	5·8

Serial number.	Names of Local Boards.	Act under which constituted.	Area, in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of Members.								Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings abortive for want of quorum, or adjourned.	Average attendance at each meeting.		
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.			Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Chittagong Division.																
	Tippera.																
64	Comilla	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,142	821,285	...	12	...	12	...	12	1	11	13	3	...	5·0	5·0
65	Brahmanbaria ...	Ditto ...	769	590,097	...	9	...	9	2	7	...	9	9	1	1·6	3·2	4·8
66	Chandpur ...	Ditto ...	580	371,553	...	7	...	7	2	5	...	7	11	...	1·4	3·4	4·8
	Total ...	.....	2,491	1,782,935	...	28	...	28	4	24	1	27	33	4	1·0	3·8	4·8
	Noakhali.																
67	Sadar (Noakhali)	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,298	719,163	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	16	...	...	3·9	3·9
68	Fenny	Ditto ...	347	290,530	1	8	...	9	1	8	...	9	11	...	1·0	5·0	6·0
	Total ...	.....	1,645	1,009,693	1	19	...	20	1	19	...	20	27	...	·5	5·4	5·9
	Divisional Total	.....	4,136	2,792,628	1	47	...	48	5	43	1	47	60	4	·7	4·6	5·3
	Patna Division.																
	Patna.																
69	Patna	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	716	512,436	...	5	10	15	...	15	...	15	6	1	...	5·7	5·7
70	Dinapore	Ditto ...	20	27,602	...	5	1	6	...	6	2	4	4	1	...	3·0	3·0
71	Barh	Ditto ...	524	395,893	...	7	2	9	1	8	1	8	9	3	...	4·4	4·4
72	Bihar	Ditto ...	785	560,940	...	4	8	12	1	11	1	11	5	2	4·6	0·1	4·7
	Total ...	.....	2,045	1,496,970	...	21	21	42	2	40	4	38	24	6	1·1	3·3	4·4
	Gaya.																
73	Gaya	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,897	740,527	2	7	...	9	3	6	2	7	7	...	1·1	3·0	4·1
74	Nawada	Ditto ...	955	439,565	...	7	...	7	2	5	...	7	12	5	1·0	2·4	3·4
75	Jahanabad ...	Ditto ...	606	353,817	...	7	...	7	1	6	1	6	14	3	·7	2·5	3·2
76	Aurangabad ...	Ditto ...	1,241	462,656	...	6	...	6*	1	5	...	6	6	5	1·0	2·8	3·8
	Total ...	.....	4,699	2,036,565	2	27	...	29	7	22	3	26	39	11	·9	2·7	3·6
	Shahabad.																
77	Arrah	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	998	687,559	1	19	...	20	1	19	3	17	15	2	...	6·2	6·2
78	Buxar	Ditto ...	624	404,259	2	13	...	15	3	12	3	12	15	3	1·9	4·8	6·7
79	Bhabhua	Ditto ...	1,027	334,686	...	9	...	9	1	8	...	9	13	4	·6	3·7	4·3
80	Sasaram	Ditto ...	1,754	510,643	...	21	...	21	1	20	1	20	11	1	·3	9·7	10·0
	Total ...	.....	4,403	1,937,138	3	62	...	65	6	59	7	58	54	10	·7	6·1	6·8
	Saran.																
81	Chapra	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	999	961,284	1	15	...	16	1	15	8	8	14	2	·7	7·0	7·7
82	Siwan	Ditto ...	849	783,029	2	7	...	9	3	6	6	3	5	1	2·0	2·4	4·4
83	Gopalganj ...	Ditto ...	771	654,630	1	6	...	7	2	5	3	4	11	2	1·8	2·9	4·7
	Total ...	.....	2,619	2,378,943	4	28	...	32	6	26	17	15	30	5	1·5	4·1	5·6
	Muzaffarpur.																
84	Hajipur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	760	680,099	2	7	...	9	3	6	6	3	8	5	1·7	1·1	2·8
85	Sitamarhi ...	Ditto ...	1,009	916,428	2	7	...	9	2	7	5	4	6	...	2·0	2·0	4·0
	Total ...	.....	1,769	1,596,527	4	14	...	18	5	13	11	7	14	5	1·8	1·5	3·3
	Darbhanga.																
86	Darbhanga ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,221	964,347	...	10	...	10	...	10	2	8	11	...	...	5·7	5·7
87	Madhubani ...	Ditto ...	1,347	997,145	...	11	...	11	3	8	6	5	14	2	1·8	3·5	5·3
88	Samastipur ...	Ditto ...	763	738,624	...	9	...	9	1	8	6	3	13	2	1·0	2·6	3·6
	Total ...	.....	3,331	2,700,116	...	30	...	30	4	26	14	16	38	4	·9	3·9	4·8
	Divisional Total	.....	18,857	12,146,259	13	182	21	216	30	186	56	160	190	41	1·0	3·6	4·6
	Bhagalpur Division.																
	Monghyr.																
89	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,566	788,741	...	12	...	12	...	12	2	10	9	...	...	5·0	5·0
90	Begusarai	Ditto ...	769	618,197	...	13	...	13	2	11	6	7	13	1	1·7	5·2	6·9
91	Jamui	Ditto ...	1,593	544,598	...	13	...	13	2	11	1	12	10	2	1·5	4·5	6·0
	Total ...	.....	3,922	1,951,536	...	38	...	38	4	34	9	29	32	3	1·0	4·9	5·9
	Bhagalpur.																
92	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	926	478,028	...	13	...	13	...	13	1	12	12	1	...	5·1	5·1
93	Banka	Ditto ...	1,185	423,350	...	13	...	13	2	11	1	12	10	1	1·6	7·3	8·9
94	Madhipura ...	Ditto ...	1,172	575,605	...	13	...	13	2	11	2	11	12	1	1·0	4·0	5·0
95	Supaul	Ditto ...	935	481,562	...	15	...	15	2	13	1	14	16	4	1·3	3·5	4·8
	Total ...	.....	4,218	1,958,445	...	54	...	54	6	48	5	49	50	7	1·0	4·9	5·9
	Purnea.																
96	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,522	846,639	...	12	...	12	1	11	5	7	13	...	·5	5·3	5·8
97	Kishanganj ...	Ditto ...	1,044	432,425	...	13	...	13	2	11	1	12	15	1	1·3	4·2	5·5
98	Araria	Ditto ...	1,304	642,573	...	13	...	13	1	12	1	12	12	3	·4	5·2	5·6
	Total ...	.....	4,870	1,921,637	...	38	...	38	4	34	7	31	40	4	·7	5·1	5·8
	Divisional Total	.....	13,010	5,831,618	...	130	...	130	14	116	21	109	122	14	·9	5·0	5·9

* There was one vacancy during the year.

Serial number.	Names of Local Boards.	Act under which constituted.	Area, in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of members.								Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings proved abortive for want of quorum, or adjourned.	Average attendance at each meeting.		
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.			Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Orissa Division.																
99	Cuttack	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,519	934,805	3	12	...	15	6	9	2	13	14	3	1·2	5·5	6·7
100	Jajpur	Ditto ...	1,099	513,018	1	12	...	13	4	9	...	13	15	5	1·6	3·9	5·5
101	Kendrapara ...	Ditto ...	1,000	412,123	2	11	...	13	3	10	...	13	14	...	2·3	4·6	6·9
102	Balasore	Ditto ...	1,152	526,668	2	10	...	12	2	10	2	10	11	...	·8	5·1	5·9
103	Bhadrak	Ditto ...	908	447,782	...	11	...	11	3	8	...	11	11	2	1·9	4·1	6·0
104	Puri	Ditto ...	1,530	584,781	1	7	...	8	2	6	...	8	7	2	1·0	1·7	2·7
105	Khurda	Ditto ...	946	321,423	2	10	...	12	3	9	...	12	6	1	2·1	3·0	5·1
	Divisional Total ...	.....	8,154	3,740,900	11	73	...	84	23	61	4	80	78	13	1·5	4·0	5·5
	Grand Total ...	.....	93,535	53,988,077	39	803	417	1,259	153	1,106	107	1,152	1,107	187	·8	4·4	5·2

FORM

Statement showing the Income of the District Boards fo

Serial number of District Boards.	Name of District Board.	Closing balance of last year.	I.—LAND REVENUE.					VI.—PROVINCIAL RATE.				XII.—INTEREST.					XIII.—POST OFFICE.			XVII.—POLICE.
			Revenue due to canals.	Sale-proceeds of trees, grass, &c.	Cost of collecting road cess arrears recovered.	Fees, fines, and forfeitures.	Total.	Local rate.	Patwari cess.	Village Service Fund.	Total.	On securities belonging to Famine Relief Fund.	On education securities.	On dispensary securities.	On arrears of road cess.	Total.	Mail cart receipts.	District post (collections).	Total.	Receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13 (a)	13 (b)	14	15	16	17	18	19
	BURDWAN DIVISION.	Rs.						Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
1	Burdwan	25,654	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,766	...	...	1,23,766	...	...	...	1,576	1,576	...	...	...	9,823
2	Birbhum	30,102	...	...	...	...	...	66,681	...	...	66,681	...	...	...	187	187	...	...	...	3,639
3	Bankura	18,913	...	...	...	...	...	42,810	...	...	42,810	...	...	...	528	528	...	...	...	2,386
4	Midnapore	39,186	...	...	...	...	...	1,65,082	...	...	1,65,082	...	...	...	2,885	2,885	...	...	...	6,515
5	Hooghly	22,302	...	...	...	...	...	86,433	...	...	86,433	...	...	...	2,830	2,830	...	...	...	6,719
6	Howrah	28,611	...	...	...	...	...	42,643	...	...	42,643	...	...	385	1,414	1,799	...	...	...	2,897
	Total ...	1,94,767	...	...	...	...	...	5,27,355	...	...	5,27,355	...	...	385	9,420	9,805	...	...	...	30,871
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																			
1	24-Parganas	61,084	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,465	...	...	1,04,465	887	...	...	343	1,230	...	...	...	5,341
2	Nadia	14,339	...	...	...	...	...	81,231	...	...	81,231	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	31,423
3	Murshidabad ...	5,622	...	...	...	...	...	67,278	...	...	67,278	...	...	...	708	708	...	...	...	12,847
4	Jessore	63,026	...	...	...	...	...	96,458	...	...	96,458	...	...	21	964	985	...	...	...	22,611
5	Khulna	18,839	...	...	...	...	...	72,230	...	...	72,230	...	...	...	497	497	...	...	...	5,060
	Total ...	1,02,901	...	...	...	...	...	4,21,602	...	...	4,21,602	887	...	21	2,937	3,845	...	...	...	76,784
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																			
1	Rajshahi	42,378	...	...	...	...	...	88,114	...	...	88,114	...	...	...	352	352	...	...	...	13,424
2	Dinajpur	35,581	...	...	...	...	...	80,069	...	...	80,069	...	...	...	211	211	...	...	...	36,585
3	Jalpaiguri	86,580	...	...	...	...	...	63,638	...	...	63,638	...	...	...	41	41	...	...	...	20,519
4	Rangpur	95,104	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,958	...	...	1,14,958	...	183	...	...	183	...	...	...	10,229
5	Bogra	17,854	...	...	...	...	...	44,560	...	...	44,560	...	...	...	137	137	...	...	...	9,864
6	Pabna	34,745	...	...	...	...	...	56,477	...	...	56,477	...	...	...	328	328	...	...	...	11,334
	Total ...	3,11,633	...	...	...	...	...	4,47,807	...	...	4,47,807	...	183	...	1,069	1,252	...	...	...	99,719
	DACCA DIVISION.																			
1	Dacca	68,301	...	...	...	...	...	73,950	...	...	73,950	...	...	...	289	289	...	...	...	7,561
2	Mymensingh	28,566	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,605	...	...	1,76,605	...	...	...	566	566	...	...	...	41,658
3	Faridpur	26,650	...	...	...	...	...	69,385	...	...	69,385	...	...	...	237	237	...	...	...	6,567
4	Backergunge	90,353	...	...	...	...	...	1,98,011	...	...	1,98,011	...	...	35	892	927	...	...	...	7,989
	Total ...	2,13,870	...	...	...	...	...	5,17,951	...	...	5,17,951	...	...	35	1,984	2,019	...	...	...	63,271
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																			
1	Tippera	127,658	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,102	...	...	1,04,102	...	...	...	784	784	...	...	...	3,228
2	Noakhali	43,698	...	...	...	...	...	69,253	...	...	69,253	...	...	140	316	456	...	...	...	5,026
3	Chittagong	9,745	...	...	...	...	...	84,516	...	...	84,516	...	...	...	96	96	...	...	...	3,467
	Total ...	1,79,501	...	...	...	...	...	2,57,871	...	...	2,57,871	...	...	140	1,196	1,336	...	...	...	18,422
	PATNA DIVISION.																			
1	Patna	44,439	...	...	...	...	...	2,06,603	...	...	2,06,603	...	...	...	4,576	4,576	...	...	...	4,015
2	Gaya	1,53,421	...	...	...	...	...	2,28,565	...	...	2,28,565	...	...	53	4,138	4,191	...	...	...	9,478
3	Shahabad	64,985	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,681	...	...	1,64,681	...	...	...	1,378	1,378	...	...	...	6,313
4	Saran	86,403	...	...	...	...	...	1,47,220	...	...	1,47,220	...	...	...	6,602	6,602	...	...	...	9,387
5	Champaran	80,154	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,211	...	...	1,10,211	...	...	...	575	575	...	...	...	11,474
6	Muzaffarpur	1,12,598	...	...	...	...	...	1,55,972	...	...	1,55,972	...	...	...	2,977	2,977	...	...	...	8,067
7	Darbhanga	94,941	...	...	...	...	...	2,08,154	...	...	2,08,154	...	...	...	2,808	2,808	...	...	...	7,729
	Total ...	497,658	...	...	...	...	...	12,50,812	...	...	12,50,812	...	...	53	23,014	23,067	...	...	...	58,181
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																			
1	Monghyr	26,064	...	...	...	...	...	1,51,690	...	...	1,51,690	...	...	527	1,208	1,735	...	...	...	14,378
2	Bhagalpur	17,047	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,779	...	...	1,46,779	...	...	168	1,122	1,290	...	...	...	24,591
3	Purnea	65,711	...	...	...	...	...	92,219	...	...	92,219	...	...	...	738	738	...	...	...	44,605
4	Malda	30,183	...	...	...	...	...	31,015	...	...	31,015	...	...	...	47	47	...	...	...	10,242
	Total ...	1,40,905	...	...	...	...	...	4,21,703	...	...	4,21,703	...	...	695	3,115	3,810	...	...	...	97,736
	ORISSA DIVISION.																			
1	Cuttack	53,057	...	...	...	...	...	58,100	...	...	58,100	...	...	...	1,855	1,855	...	...	...	4,702
2	Balasore	18,250	...	...	...	...	...	32,172	...	...	32,172	...	...	278	454	732	...	...	...	4,803
3	Puri	4,709	...	...	...	...	...	29,129	...	...	29,129	...	...	...	358	358	...	...	...	2,454
	Total ...	77,997	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,401	...	...	1,19,401	...	...	278	2,667	2,945	...	...	...	12,160
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,80,437	...	...	...	...	...	39,04,562	...	...	39,04,562	887	183	1,697	45,402	48,079	...	...	...	4,49,181
	Grand Total for 1897-98	15,88,799	...	...	...	...	...	39,16,230	...	...	39,16,230	887	476	2,010	44,107	47,540	...	...	...	4,62,886

XIX.—EDUCATION.										XX.—MEDICAL.							
		School fees.				Miscellaneous.						Income from—		Miscellaneous.			
	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	Contributions.	Sale-proceeds of books.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total.	Hospital and dispensary receipts.	Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons.	Endowments.	Contributions.	Sanitary fees and fines.	Other receipts.	Total.	Total.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	...	2,058	...	2,459	296	...	712	712	3,467	...	...	...	335	...	...	...	335
	...	1,449	...	1,449	80	...	179	179	1,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1,102	...	1,102	109	...	358	358	1,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	2,609	...	2,609	549	...	837	837	3,995	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	200
	...	825	...	825	114	...	311	311	1,250	...	...	...	1,344	...	...	...	1,344
	...	792	...	792	...	...	189	189	981	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	240
	...	8,835	...	9,236	1,098	...	2,586	2,586	12,920	...	...	...	2,119	...	...	...	2,119
	...	659	...	659	60	...	1,219	1,219	1,938	...	...	...	1,137	...	...	...	1,137
	...	1,014	...	1,014	67	...	225	225	1,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	247	247	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	305	305	305	53	...	...	1,069	...	...	...	1,122
	...	329	...	329	157	...	121	121	607	...	...	...	615	...	3	3	618
	...	2,002	...	2,002	284	...	2,117	2,117	4,403	53	..	...	2,821	...	3	3	2,877
	...	321	...	322	2,400	5	325	330	3,052	...	...	...	1,595	...	...	...	1,595
	...	956	...	956	992	...	269	269	2,217	129	...	...	...	...	2	2	131
	...	128	...	128	312	...	54	54	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	974	...	1,865	322	...	367	367	2,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1,717	...	1,717	14	...	107	107	1,838	...	...	...	...	...	58	58	58
	...	169	...	1,351	475	...	2,794	2,794	4,620	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	52
	...	4,265	...	6,339	4,515	5	3,916	3,921	14,775	129	...	...	1,647	...	60	60	1,836
	...	.....	...	...	...	...	914	914	914	...	...	569	600	...	...	...	1,069
	...	1,418	54	1,472	1,939	...	1,813	1,813	5,224	...	...	...	1,402	...	2	2	1,404
	...	1,018	...	1,018	96	...	212	212	1,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1,345	...	1,714	19	...	1,909	1,909	3,642	...	...	...	1,964	...	...	...	1,964
	...	3,781	54	4,204	2,054	...	4,848	4,848	11,106	...	...	569	3,866	...	2	2	4,437
	...	399	...	4,962	420	...	480	480	5,862	...	...	...	1,731	...	41	41	1,772
	...	872	...	872	...	...	405	405	1,277	...	11	...	1,265	...	540	540	1,816
	...	943	...	943	...	...	257	257	1,200	...	...	...	710	...	49	49	759
	...	2,214	...	6,777	420	...	1,142	1,142	8,339	...	11	...	3,706	...	630	630	4,347
	...	695	...	695	...	...	...	...	695	...	...	...	1,260	...	...	...	1,260
	...	460	...	460	96	...	69	69	625	...	...	...	1,729	...	105	105	1,834
	...	640	...	640	468	...	4	4	1,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	932	...	932	267	...	61	61	1,260	15	...	...	370	...	...	...	385
	...	608	...	608	240	...	100	100	948	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	1,200
	...	389	...	389	...	...	119	119	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	440	...	440	681	...	...	...	1,121	...	...	...	345	...	10	10	355
	...	4,164	...	4,164	1,952	...	353	353	6,469	15	..	...	4,904	...	115	115	5,034
	...	961	...	961	450	...	205	205	1,616	37	...	...	4,399	...	...	...	4,436
	...	598	...	598	435	8	75	83	1,116	...	...	...	2,462	...	...	...	2,462
	...	492	...	492	72	...	95	95	659	...	..	...	403	...	1	1	404
	...	957	...	957	...	...	71	71	1,028	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	3,008	...	3,008	957	8	446	454	4,419	37	...	...	7,264	...	1	1	7,302
	...	470	33	503	706	...	69	69	1,278	...	...	...	853	...	153	153	1,006
	44	137	...	137	600	...	159	159	896	...	...	...	1,744	...	80	80	1,824
	...	194	...	238	...	...	85	85	323	...	...	...	...	...	49	49	49
	44	801	33	878	1,306	...	313	313	2,497	...	...	...	2,597	...	282	282	2,879
	43	29,070	87	36,608	12,586	13	15,721	15,734	64,928	234	11	569	28,924	...	1,093	1,093	30,831
	...	27,734	157	33,235	19,461	88	13,095	13,183	65,879	214	3	261	37,776	...	305	305	38,559

XXI.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.									XXII.—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.	XXIII.—Stationery and printing.	XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS.						XXVI.—RAILWAYS.	XXX.—IRRIGATION—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.
Botanical and other public garden receipts.	Veterinary receipts.	Receipts on account of experimental cultivation.	Public Exhibitions and Fairs.				Miscellaneous.	Total.	Contribution for Pensions and Gratuities.		Sale of old stores and materials.	Rents.			Miscellaneous, including fees, fines, and forfeitures, &c.	Total.	Gross receipts.	Local canal receipts.
			Horse fairs.	Cattle fairs.	Other Exhibitions or Fairs.	Total.						Staging bungalow fees.	Serai fees.	Rent of land.	Total.			
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	47(a)	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	807	...	...	807	2,468	3,275	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	...	...	314	1,215	1,529	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,067	...	...	...	...	5,820	6,887	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	70	...	1,701	1,771	11,027	12,807	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,347	10,347	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,191	4,191	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,076	1,191	...	1,701	2,892	35,068	39,036	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,156	2,156	...	2,156	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	6,563	6,622	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	...	169	4,808	4,977	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,884	4,884	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,385	5,385	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	66	...	116	182	2,727	2,935	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,156	2,156	...	2,156	...	...	85	235	...	116	351	24,367	24,803	...	11
...	...	186	...	...	...	...	..	186	...	...	22	...	...	133	133	1,532	1,687	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	743	754	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,627	2,627	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,564	2,564	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	86	86	707	804	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	3,575	3,613	...	...
...	...	186	...	...	...	...	...	186	...	1	82	...	...	219	219	11,748	12,049	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,543	3,543	...	3,543	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	7,378	7,308	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	...	...	...	...	10,379	10,613	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	8	8	4,108	4,167	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	79	7,389	7,468	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,543	3,543	...	3,543	...	...	315	...	...	87	87	29,154	29,556	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	155	...	...	155	4,478	4,753	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	659	...	...	82	82	2,481	3,222	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	1,812	1,812	6,441	8,364	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	890	155	...	1,894	2,049	13,400	16,339	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	720	720	11,613	12,417	...	...
...	15	...	...	...	36	36	...	51	...	332	176	...	...	322	322	14,831	15,329	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	4	4	10,241	10,316	...	...
...	...	...	...	125	1,055	1,180	...	1,180	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	18,579	18,611	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	1,335	1,348	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	642	...	...	8	8	9,423	10,073	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	9,700	9,864	...	...
...	15	...	...	125	1,091	1,216	...	1,231	...	711	1,182	...	...	1,054	1,054	75,722	77,958	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	5,740	5,800	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	...	...	808	808	2,834	3,788	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2,913	2,917	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	830	830	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	808	808	12,317	13,335	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618	618	...	...	98	...	...	1,547	1,547	5,337	6,982	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	993	993	2,047	3,040	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	2,801	2,821	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618	618	...	...	118	...	...	2,540	2,540	10,185	12,843	...	13
...	15	86	...	125	6,790	6,915	618	7,734	...	713	3,958	1,581	...	8,419	10,000	2,11,961	2,25,919	...	14
...	...	...	...	125	4,214	4,339	...	4,339	...	1,434	3,938	2,054	1,956	5,238	9,248	2,59,241	2,72,427	...	

. II.

ngal during the year ending 31st March 1899.

XXXII—CIVIL WORKS.									CONTRIBUTION.					DEBT.									
IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS.																							
	Rent of buildings and lands.	Sale of canal buildings and lands.	Sale of buildings and other property (other than canal).	Sale of stores and materials.	Miscellaneous.	Contributions.	Total.	In charge of Public Works Officers.	Total.	From Provincial to Local.	From other Boards.	From local to local.	Total.	Loans.	Deposits and advances.	Provident Fund receipts and withdrawals.	Total.	Total income, excluding opening balance.	Total income, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income (excluding balance) per head of population.	REMARKS.
	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	68(*a*)	69	70	71	71 (*a*)	72	73	74	75	76	77
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	A. P.	
	483	...	...	...	556	68,209	80,103	...	80,103	28,334	200	...	28,534	...	11,291	...	11,291	2,61,845	2,87,499	1 5	2 7	
	...	...	...	...	40	8,279	9,782	...	9,782	13,013	...	...	13,013	...	4,934	...	4,934	1,06,293	1,36,395	1 4	2 6	
	13	...	...	3	16	19,539	22,350	...	22,350	28,246	...	...	28,246	...	2,307	...	2,307	1,07,083	1,25,995	0 8	1 8	
	...	...	...	...	257	...	19,069	...	19,069	36,404	...	...	36,404	...	16,161	...	16,161	2,63,413	3,02,599	1 0	1 3	
	405	...	...	...	19	1,625	5,773	...	5,773	27,524	1,095	...	28,619	...	3,342	...	3,342	1,46,657	1,98,959	1 6	2 0	
	...	...	...	...	...	13,207	20,389	...	20,389	10,646	1,597	...	12,243	...	753	...	753	86,136	1,14,747	1 0	2 5	
	981	...	...	3	888	1,10,850	1,57,466	...	1,57,466	1,44,167	2,892	...	1,47,059	...	38,788	...	38,788	9,71,427	11,66,194	1 2	2 1	
	42	...	...	4	65	95,747	1,17,858	...	1,17,858	25,315	...	...	25,315	4,000	11,227	...	15,227	2,81,459	3,42,543	1 1	2 11	
	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,894	...	2,894	2,603	1,478	...	4,081	...	7,921	...	7,921	1,34,248	1,45,578	0 9	1 3	
	32	...	...	...	1	.....	8,290	...	8,290	1,842	...	...	1,842	...	4,833	...	4,833	1,00,541	1,06,163	0 10	1 3	
	157	...	...	...	601	33,246	42,404	...	42,404	5,496	2,036	...	7,532	54	7,159	...	7,213	1,83,815	2,46,841	0 9	1 6	
	...	...	35	...	...	30	8,393	...	8,393	21,254	3,066	...	24,320	...	4,562		4,562	1,19,342	1,58,081	0 11	1 7	
	631	35	...	605	724	1,29,023	1,79,839	...	1,79,839	56,510	6,580	...	63,090	4,054	35,702	...	39,756	8,19,305	9,82,206	0 10	1 8	
	234	...	5	...	...	4,008	15,744	...	15,744	3,388	48	...	3,436	...	14,554	...	14,554	1,41,139	1,83,517	1 0	1 7	
	196	...	...	...	646	2,335	6,825	...	6,825	8,673	899	...	9,572	...	4,754	...	4,754	1,31,114	1,66,695	0 10	1 5	
	815	...	...	...	...	3,302	27,977	...	27,977	952	...	...	952	...	6,606	...	6,606	1,22,438	2,09,018	1 6	2 11	
	173	...	...	...	274	19,333	57,460	...	57,460	4,697	150	...	4,847	...	13,856	...	13,856	2,06,682	3,01,732	0 10	1 7	
	9	...	...	250	12	100	1,703	...	1,703	1,041	...	...	1,041	...	1,595	...	1,595	61,720	79,574	0 11	1 3	
	...	...	77	...	728	722	11,150	...	11,150	5,514	...	1,077	6,591	...	2,181	...	2,181	96,406	1,30,551	0 8	1 2	
	1,430	...	82	250	1,660	29,800	1,20,859	...	1,20,859	24,265	1,097	1,077	26,439	...	43,546	...	43,546	7,59,469	10,71,107	0 11	1 7	
	703	...	24	...	1	550	25,014	...	25,014	23,755	...	...	23,755	...	8,869	...	8,869	1,51,762	2,20,763	0 6	1 0	
	63	...	...	...	1,138	2,366	29,220	...	29,220	8,979	...	...	8,979	...	21,366	...	21,366	2,95,635	3,24,201	0 10	1 4	
	44	...	...	...	65	53	4,602	...	4,602	22,631	...	...	22,631	...	1,538	...	1,538	1,10,453	1,37,103	0 7	0 11	
	453	...	...	...	77	36,235	42,229	...	42,229	27,933	...	...	27,933	...	7,419	...	7,419	2,97,588	3,87,941	1 5	2 3	
	1,243	...	24	...	1,281	39,204	1,01,065	...	1,01,065	83,298	...	...	83,298	...	39,192	...	39,192	8,55,438	10,69,308	0 10	1 5	
	...	...	...	...	...	16,356	22,721	...	22,721	27,428	...	...	27,428	...	7,861	...	7,861	1,84,592	3,12,250	0 11	1 7	
	135	...	...	...	3,890	14,625	28,603	...	28,603	12,438	...	723	13,161	...	4,867	...	4,867	1,28,351	1,70,449	1 :	2 0	
	12	...	...	...	...	10,350	21,207	...	21,207	15,285	...	...	15,285	...	23,619		23,619	1,71,359	1,81,104	1 0	2 1	
	145	...	...	...	3,890	41,331	72,531	...	72,531	55,151	...	723	55,874	...	36,347	...	36,347	4,84,302	6,63,803	1 0	1 10	
	...	...	...	1,990	...	5,000	21,503	...	21,503	3,133	...	...	3,133	...	642	...	642	2,54,242	2,98,662	2 2	2 8	
	...	...	...	...	1,389	1,635	3,895	...	3,895	19,114	...	...	19,114	...	9,829	...	9,829	2,93,243	4,46,084	1 9	2 3	
	378	...	...	...	...	634	4,787	...	4,787	11,185	...	...	11,185	...	70,690	...	70,690	2,70,162	3,35,147	1 4	2 2	
	600	...	...	...	467	...	11,439	...	11,439	9,112	...	...	9,112	30,000	29,905	...	59,905	2,61,067	3,28,470	0 11	1 9	
	...	...	...	...	423	595	19,597	...	19,597	3,026	...	...	3,026	...	17,240	...	17,240	1,66,031	1,96,185	0 11	1 5	
	72	...	...	...	1,058	467	25,619	...	25,619	8,198	...	...	8,198	...	6,727	...	6,727	2,48,520	3,62,454	1 1	1 6	
	638	...	...	...	638	...	34,323	...	34,323	7,383	...	...	7,383	...	43,440	...	43,440	3,14,977	3,39,318	1 2	1 10	
	1,778	...	...	1,990	3,945	8,331	1,21,163	...	1,21,163	61,151	...	...	61,151	30,000	1,78,473	...	2,08,473	18,09,242	23,05,900	1 4	1 11	
	1,226	...	...	...	136	37,949	74,420	...	74,420	4,650	...	...	4,650	...	18,045	...	18,045	2,74,750	3,10,814	1 3	2 3	
	...	...	...	...	1,572	13,532	20,018	...	20,018	5,267	...	...	5,267	...	9,151	...	9,151	2,14,262	2,31,309	1 2	1 9	
	6	...	...	...	45	14,806	14,859	...	14,859	4,464	...	...	4,464	...	16,009	...	16,009	1,77,074	2,42,785	0 9	1 5	
	...	...	...	...	...	15,443	20,375	...	20,375	3,460	...	...	3,460	...	3,355	...	3,355	76,312	1,06,495	0 7	1 6	
	1,231	...	...	...	1,753	81,730	1,29,672	...	1,29,672	17,841	...	...	17,841	...	46,560	...	46,560	7,42,398	8,91,403	1 0	1 9	
	96	...	...	...	1	1,221	2,004	...	2,004	31,323	...	...	31,323	...	17	...	17	1,14,975	1,68,032	0 7	0 11	
	250	...	...	...	417	...	8,976	...	8,976	19,408	512	...	20,010	...	3,606	...	3,606	76,107	95,357	0 6	1 3	
	351	...	...	...	...	100	2,696	...	2,696	18,904	...	...	18,904	...	703	...	703	57,509	62,290	0 6	1 0	
	697	...	...	...	418	1,321	20,676	...	20,676	69,725	512	...	70,237	...	4,326	...	4,326	2,48,591	3,25,688	0 6	1 0	
	8,126	35	106	2,848	14,550	4,41,590	9,03,271	...	9,03,271	5,12,108	11,981	1,800	5,24,989	34,054	4,22,934	...	4,56,988	66,90,172	8,476,609	1 0	1 8	
	6,610	1,448	4,223	2,711	14,072	713,853	12,02,961	...	12,02,961	5,11,128	28,638	471	5,40,237	7,066	5,24,527	...	5,31,893	71,05,065	86,93,834	0 11	1 10	

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Statement showing the expenditure of the District Boa

Serial number.	Name of District Board.	Closing balance of last year.	Total income during the year.	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks.	15.—Post Office.			18.—Administration.				20.—Police.				21.—Marine
								General establishments of Local Funds.				Cattle-pound charges.				
				Local rate refunds.	District Post Establishments.	Mail Cart service.	Total.	Office establishment.	Office contingencies.	Payment of establishments for offices of Accounts, Control and Audit.	Total.	Establishments.	Contingencies.	Refunds of cattle-pound collections.	Total.	Subsidy to steam-boat companies.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16(a)
	Burdwan Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Burdwan ...	25,654	2,61,845	.....	...	...	...	6,745	1,690	830	9,265	361	120	3	484	...
2	Birbhum ...	30,102	1,66,293	.....	...	...	...	2,939	1,550	403	4,912	503	119	...	622	...
3	Bankura ...	13,913	1,07,683	.....	...	...	...	2,472	656	294	3,422	38	...	...	38	...
4	Midnapore ...	39,186	2,53,413	.....	...	...	...	6,293	684	1,008	7,985	30	657	14	701	...
5	Hooghly ...	32,302	1,46,657	.....	...	...	...	4,327	1,774	577	6,678	...	173	6	179	...
6	Howrah ...	28,611	86,136	.....	...	...	...	3,756	576	318	4,650	...	338	...	338	...
	Total ...	1,94,767	9,71,427	.....	...	...	...	26,462	6,950	3,430	34,832	932	1,407	23	2,362	...
	Presidency Division.															
1	24-Parganas ...	61,084	2,81,459	.....	...		...	5,989	1,734	700	8,423	690	15	...	615	...
2	Nadia	14,330	1,54,248	.....	...	...	...	2,539	1,718	563	5,820	...	608	35	643	...
3	Murshidabad ...	5,622	1,00,541	.....	...	...	...	2,597	1,282	451	4,330	...	307	...	307	...
4	Jessore	63,026	1,83,815	.....	...	...	...	5,247	2,403	690	8,340	74	246	60	380	...
5	Khulna	18,839	1,19,242	.....	...	...	...	3,118	805	435	4,448	25	201	...	226	...
	Total ...	1,62,901	8,19,305	.....	...	...	...	20,490	8,032	2,839	31,361	699	1,377	95	2,171	...
	Rajshahi Division.															
1	Rajshahi	42,378	1,41,139	.....	...	...	...	3,137	390	576	4,303	738	73	...	811	...
2	Dinajpur	35,881	11,31,114	.....	...	...	...	2,713	1,440	537	4,690	92	173	...	265	...
3	Jalpaiguri ...	86,280	122,434	.....	...	...	...	2,792	678	509	3,979	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rangpur	95,109	2,06,662	.....	...	...	...	7,165	1,963	848	9,976	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bogra	17,854	61,720	.....	...	...	...	1,546	267	294	2,107	...	8	...	8	...
6	Pabna	34,145	96,406	.....	...	...	...	3,371	770	447	4,588	591	478	...	1,069	...
	Total ...	3,11,638	7,59,469	.....	...	...	...	20,734	5,708	3,211	29,643	1,421	732	...	2,153	...
	Dacca Division.															
1	Dacca	68,301	1,51,762	.....	...	...	...	4,547	1,341	547	6,435	96	63	...	159	...
2	Mymensingh ...	28,586	2,95,634	.....	...	...	...	7,455	1,636	1,282	10,372	349	1,979	68	2,396	...
3	Faridpur	26,650	1,10,453	.....	...	...	...	3,376	989	379	4,744	584	437	...	1,021	...
4	Backergunge ...	90,353	2,07,588	.....	...	...	...	8,231	1,060	1,065	7,356	3	40	...	43	...
	Total ...	2,13,870	8,55,438	.....	...	...	...	20,608	5,016	3,283	28,907	1,032	2,519	68	3,619	...
	Chittagong Division.															
1	Tippera	1,27,658	1,84,592	.....	...	...	...	5,240	707	621	6,577	1,002	523	...	1,525	...
2	Noakhali	42,698	1,28,251	.....	...	...	...	3,987	565	452	5,004	406	18	7	431	...
3	Chittagong ...	9,745	1,71,359	.....	...	...	...	3,666	2,389	1,203	7,258	...	...	14	14	...
	Total ...	1,79,501	4,84,202	.....	...	...	...	12,902	3,661	2,276	18,839	1,408	541	21	1,970	...
	Patna Division.															
1	Patna	44,420	2,54,242	.....	...	...	...	5,965	1,911	1,200	9,076	...	301	...	301	...
2	Gaya	1,53,421	2,93,243	.....	...	...	...	9,570	1,008	1,253	12,491	9	117	7	133	...
3	Shahabad ...	64,985	2,76,162	.....	...	...	...	7,674	2,922	1,006	11,602	12	810	50	872	...
4	Saran	66,403	2,62,067	.....	...	...	...	7,855	1,298	1,066	10,219	...	476	42	518	...
5	Champaran ...	39,154	1,66,931	.....	...	...	...	3,622	374	618	4,614	...	...	...	...	...
6	Muzaffarpur ...	1,13,534	2,48,520	.....	...	...	...	5,316	927	1,192	7,435	...	111	...	111	...
7	Darbhanga ...	24,341	3,14,977	.....	...	...	...	4,804	1,675	1,372	7,851	29	...	11	33	...
	Total ...	4,97,658	18,09,242	.....	...	...	...	44,806	10,775	7,707	63,388	43	1,815	110	1,968	...
	Bhagalpur Division.															
1	Monghyr	36,664	2,76,750	.....	...	...	...	5,556	3,112	1,109	9,777	269	616	76	961	...
2	Bhagalpur ...	17,047	2,14,262	.....	...	...	...	4,217	1,915	853	6,985	...	30	...	30	...
3	Purnea	65,711	1,77,074	.....	...	...	...	4,318	1,225	696	6,239	105	429	28	532	...
4	Maida	30,183	76,312	.....	...	...	...	2,663	439	277	3,379	103	429	...	532	...
	Total ...	1,49,605	7,42,398	.....	...	...	...	16,754	6,691	2,935	26,380	417	1,134	104	1,655	...
	Orissa Division.															
1	Cuttack	53,057	1,14,975	.....	...	...	...	3,491	1,979	454	5,924	792	148	18	958	...
2	Balasore	19,255	76,197	.....	...	...	...	2,707	784	240	3,731	1,065	116	...	1,181	...
3	Puri	4,795	57,269	.....	...	...	...	1,948	534	561	3,043	109	42	186	337	...
	Total ...	77,097	2,48,521	.....	...	...	...	8,146	3,297	1,255	12,698	1,966	306	204	2,476	...
	Grand Total ...	17,86,457	66,90,172	.....	...	...	...	1,70,892	50,110	26,936	2,47,938	7,918	9,831	625	18,374	...
	Grand Total for 1897-98.	15,85,769	71,05,065	187	...	...	...	1,75,198	44,998	62,574	2,82,770	8,565	11,073	1,006	21,324	...

22.—EDUCATION.

24.—MEDICAL.

Inspection.	Maintenance and Management.										Hospitals and Dispensaries.				Sanitation and Vaccination.			Medical Schools.		
	Training and special schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships.	Miscellaneous.	Refunds.	Total.	General medical establishment.	Ordinary expenditure.	Female medical treatment.	Total.	Vaccination establishment and charges	Sanitation charges.	Total.	Grant-in-aid	Scholarships.	Total.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30(a)	30(b)	31	32	33	34	34(a)	34(b)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	2,434	...	3,434	...	5,968	31,757	689	713	18	49,496	...	2,117	300	2,417	...	4,605	4,605	...	...	...
	...	...	1,839	...	1,839	12,193	448	665	...	20,034	...	2,346	...	2,346	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	2,608	...	2,608	21,540	788	984	...	31,811	...	1,864	325	2,189	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	5,712	...	5,712	38,125	753	3,568	...	62,776	1,090	1,302	...	1,302	...	183	183	...	...	...
	...	...	1,794	...	1,794	25,497	546	1,665	...	36,876	...	3,985	...	3,985	...	...	...	...	157	157
	...	...	1,892	...	1,892	5,933	1,250	1,093	...	15,812	...	2,718	...	2,718	...	417	417	...	...	...
	2,334	...	16,479	...	19,013	1,38,044	4,477	8,098	18	2,16,905	1,090	14,332	625	14,957	...	5,205	5,205	...	157	157
	...	...	1,587	...	1,587	30,196	439	1,2[illegible]82		46,210	...	3,308	...	3,308	...	326	326	...	35	35
	...	...	1,979	...	1,979	21,170	553	314	...	30,449	...	1,656	...	1,656	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	3,811	396	10,332	...	18,702	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	22,563	507	994	31	28,215	...	3,060	420	3,480	...	...	...	1,523	...	1,523
	...	...	1,075	12,789	13,864	7,744	983	369	...	27,132	...	4,228	...	4,228	...	96	96	...	...	...
	...	...	4,641	12,789	17,430	85,384	2,580	13,254	63	1,50,768	1,050	12,252	420	12,672	...	422	422	1,523	35	1,558
	1,534	...	734	...	2,568	18,663	1,036	1,243	91	27,550	...	8,851	...	8,851	164	167	331	...	...	...
	...	...	3,425	...	3,425	13,031	464	916	...	29,333	...	2,477	480	2,957	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	941	...	941	8,962	421	935	...	14,034	...	1,350	180	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5,044	...	2,761	...	7,805	27,964	954	253	...	45,796	...	2,988	...	2,988	...	...	...	...	120	120
	...	...	3,273	5,715	8,988	2,103	556	144	...	14,441	...	3,610	150	3,760	...	...	...	...	120	120
	4,969	...	335	...	4,304	17,162	335	688	...	27,781	1,339	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	120	120
	11,547	...	11,469	5,715	28,629	89,315	3,786	4,179	91	1,58,935	1,339	9,256	1,310	20,566	164	167	331	...	360	360
	...	...	...	...	...	39,699	586	2,208	...	43,322	564	3,199	1,000	4,199	197	...	197	...	...	...
	2,897	...	3,125	637	6,659	23,435	1,967	3,033	...	52,726	365	10,957	1,481	12,438	...	...	...	...	137	137
	...	...	2,048	...	2,048	24,167	366	832	...	34,499	...	6,228	...	6,228	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6,420	...	2,262	...	8,682	24,724	531	550	...	47,605	...	22,039	...	22,039	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9,317	...	7,435	637	17,389	1,08,025	3,050	6,415	...	1,78,151	769	42,423	2,481	44,904	197	...	197	...	137	137
	2,210	...	926	25,496	35,631	5,083	1,031	599	...	51,791	2,632	10,097	500	10,597	...	22,349	22,349	...	...	...
	...	...	1,961	...	1,961	18,882	1,012	138	...	29,225	4,608	3,746	932	4,678	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	3,472	10,485	12,957	2,095	548	782	...	23,246	3,800	9,675	...	9,675	716	...	716	...	105	105
	2,210	...	5,389	35,980	50,549	26,060	2,591	1,520	...	1,04,262	11,040	23,518	1,432	24,950	716	22,349	23,065	...	105	105
	248	...	3,202	17,493	20,943	...	1,218	1,519	...	31,109	...	6,562	...	6,562	...	6,129	6,129	...	220	220
	...	...	2,010	...	2,010	21,033	1,019	1,246	...	32,014	2,638	15,417	491	15,908	924	3,868	4,792	...	...	...
	...	...	2,929	9,104	11,133	711	1,854	...	...	19,397	...	3,840	...	3,840	...	1,663	1,663	...	...	...
	431	...	3,719	...	3,719	11,537	1,317	2,325	...	25,439	...	8,007	...	8,007	...	67	67	...	...	...
	...	...	1,872	9,673	11,936	470	624	1,095	...	18,341	...	3,753	...	3,753	...	552	552	...	...	...
	...	...	1,613	16,322	17,935	1,227	1,009	2,895	...	30,415	...	4,325	...	4,325	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1,781	21,326	23,011	...	622	860	...	31,072	...	2,070	...	2,070	50	...	50	...	...	...
	679	...	16,236	73,822	90,737	34,080	7,963	10,941	...	1,87,809	2,638	44,044	491	44,535	974	12,279	13,253	...	220	220
	...	1,409	3,818	19,193	24,411	1,515	881	58	...	33,171	...	15,937	...	15,937	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	2,303	13,301	15,604	1,069	430	551	...	23,790	...	5,237	...	5,237	...	173	173	...	...	...
	...	...	1,936	11,916	14,852	1,126	245	51	...	21,886	...	2,655	...	2,655	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1,611	...	1,611	10,419	302	176	...	15,782	...	3,247	672	3,919	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1,409	9,668	44,410	55,498	13,910	1,948	636	...	94,629	...	26,176	672	26,848	...	173	173	...	...	...
	...	...	2,194	273	2,467	25,225	1,622	2,414	...	41,844	...	4,639	...	4,639	540	3,237	3,777	...	100	100
	...	...	719	...	719	18,303	481	351	...	25,069	...	3,132	...	3,132	...	171	171	...	25	25
	...	...	2,761	...	2,761	10,891	991	1,248	...	29,951	...	4,414	...	4,414	398	728	1,126	...	...	...
	...	...	5,674	273	5,947	54,419	3,094	4,013	...	89,965	...	12,176	...	12,176	938	4,136	5,074	...	125	125
	23,167	1,409	76,971	1,73,034	2,85,182	5,49,847	29,069	48,154	172	11,81,413	18,526	1,94,177	7,481	2,01,658	2,980	44,631	47,620	1,523	1,139	2,664
	25,562	1,150	77,651	1,95,312	2,99,065	5,49,877	28,218	49,284	59	12,90,665	19,332	1,76,33[illegible]	3,3[illegible]3	1,91,688	3,029	25,248	27,177	23	1,364	1,660

2570a

24.—MEDICAL—*concld.*				25.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.										29.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.		30.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.			
					Public Exhibitions and Fairs.														
Lunatic Asylum.	Refunds.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Experimental cultivation.	Horse fairs.	Cattle fairs.	Other exhibitions or fairs.	Total.	Veterinary charges.	Bull and stallion charges.	Botanical and other public gardens.	Provincial statistics.	Total.	Pensions and Provident Fund Contributions.	Gratuities.	Stationery purchased in the country.	Other stationery.	Printing.	Lithography.
35	36	36 (*a*)	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	7,02	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	...	...	75	685	...	442	...	281	
...	...	1,228	3,574	...	...	100	409	509	...	...	...	...	50	544	...	309	...	451	...
...	...	...	2,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	...	294	...
...	...	...	2,578	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	97	...	...	448	...	646	32
...	84	2,123	6,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	...	609	...
...	...	...	3 135		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	...	230	...	318	...
...	84	3,351	24,844	...	...	100	409	509	97	759	...	...	1,335	1,425	...	2,206	...	2,969	52
...	...	...	3,669	...	...	...	2,779	2,779	78	...	...	...	2,857	140	...	530	...	934	...
...	...	...	1,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	...	438	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	...	946	...
...	...	...	5,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,261	35	847	...	848	...
...	...	15	4,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	...	299	...
...	...	15	16,319	...	...	...	2,779	2,779	78	...	...	...	2,857	1,733	35	2,614	...	3,027	...
...	...	...	9,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	430	...	321	...
...	...	59	3,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	...	346	...	534	...
...	...	...	1,53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	475	...
...	...	...	3,698	...	...	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	161	...	...	1,790	...	1,870	...
...	...	63	3,943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	...	105	...	553	...
...	...	58	2,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	...	...	181	...	...	204	...	623	...
...	...	180	29,776	...	...	...	...	...	161	181	...	...	342	1,117	...	3,311	...	4,185	...
...	...	...	4,760	...	...	...	3,308	3,308	...	...	...	...	3,308	900	...	398	...	435	...
...	...	...	12,780	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	40	288	...	417	...	1,702	...
...	...	108	6,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	...	197	...
...	...	1,380	23,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	...	...	295	...	...	501	...	340	...
...	...	1,488	47,495	...	...	...	3,348	3,348	...	295	...	...	3,643	1,188	...	1,741	...	2,873	...
...	125	...	35,663	...	...	...	...	...	803	...	...	...	803	...	...	171	...	302	...
...	...	449	9,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496	...	667	...
...	...	...	18,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	306	...	330	...
...	125	449	80,694	...	...	...	...	...	803	...	...	...	803	58	...	1,073	...	1,300	...
...	...	9,854	22,765	...	...	...	...	...	680	...	...	...	680	342	...	878	...	3,160	
...	...	...	23,536	...	...	...	66	66	708	...	...	...	774	708	...	572	45	1,388	46
...	...	88,205	94,098	...	...	...	560	560	66	129	...	...	795	210	...	556	...	1,468	...
...	...	20,645	28,717	...	...	273	12,033	12,306	302	...	...	...	12,608	240	...	1,052	...	2,574	113
...	...	...	4,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	...	...	410	...	...	363	...	893	...
...	...	700	5,185	...	...	250	...	250	3,043	200	...	...	3,493	81	...	1,304	1,030	...	...
...	...	233	2,352	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	62	552	...	738	...	1,781	...
...	...	1,30,114	1,80,760	...	...	523	12,599	13,122	4,945	809	...	...	18,876	2,153	...	5,585	1,402	11,205	159
...	...	1,173	16,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	...	1,246	
...	...	725	6,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	285	...	1,091	30
...	...	564	3,219	...	...	...	...	...	235	...	...	...	235	750	...	389	...	716	...
...	...	...	3,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	486	...
...	...	2,462	29,483	...	...	...	...	...	235	...	...	...	235	830	...	1,448	...	3,549	30
...	...	...	8,507	...	...	...	...	...	845	...	...	...	845	...	...	318	...	762	...
...	...	...	3,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	970	...	...	970	...	...	223	...	879	...
...	...	...	5,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	47	...	...
...	...	...	17,375	...	...	...	...	...	845	970	...	...	1,815	...	...	653	47	1,641	...
...	209	1,28,689	3,08,696	...	...	623	19,135	19,758	7,182	3,614	...	...	29,554	8,389	35	18,619	1,905	30,038	361
...	340	72,460	3,04,657	...	...	296	34,941	34,437	1,912	461	...	...	36,811	9,180	9,905	17,366	1,724	27,257	253

25706

	32.—MISCELLANEOUS.							33.—FAMINE RELIEF.			38.—RAILWAYS.	41.—RAILWAYS.	43.—MINOR WORKS & NAVIGATION.	48.—RAILWAYS.	45.—CIVIL WORKS.		
		Petty Establishment.													In charge of Civil Officers		
Donations for charitable purposes.	Rewards for the destruction of dogs, wild animals, and snakes.	Staging bungalows and serai establishment and charges.	Other petty establishment and charges.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	Miscellaneous refunds.	Provident Fund contributions.	Total.	Charitable relief.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	Working expenses.	Miscellaneous railway expenditure.	Local canal charges.	Capital expenditure.	Ferry establishment and contingencies.	Refunds.	Total.
56	56	57	58	59	60	60(a)	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	5	...	...	100	255		883	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	258	27	275	557	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	4	...	4
	...	...	...	370	10	79	459	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	188	...	188
	...	...	...	555	290	215	1,060	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	6,364	...	6,364
	...	...	...	3,903	114	345	4,428	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	196	2	198
	...	...	...	...	3,502	264	3,766	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	6,060	...	6,060
	5	...	...	5,258	4,258	1,118	11,153	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	12,812	2	12,814
	...	...	...	1,038	152	555	1,805	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1,187	150	1,337
	...	...	...	446	...	138	584	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	183	183	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	611	1,379	208	2,098	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	697	200	897
	...	...	...	502	...	265	767	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	855	...	855
	...	...	...	2,637	1,531	1,349	5,437	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	2,739	350	3,089
	...	...	...	367	...	233	780	17	77	...	...	...	.....	...	55	...	55
	...	...	...	...	...	427	427	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	33	...	...	652	...	92	777	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	792	...	792
	...	...	...	893	...	416	1,309	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	222	222	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	271	...	235	506	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	25	25
	33	...	33	2,183	...	1,625	3,971	17	77	...	...	...	.....	...	847	25	872
	...	...	...	956	...	156	1,112	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	3,721	...	3,721
	...	...	...	183	4	441	628	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	6,694	107	6,801
	...	...	...	556	30	262	848	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	123	...	450	573	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	969	...	969
	...	...	...	1,818	34	1,309	3,161	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	11,384	107	11,491
	...	...	...	1,485	88	141	1,714	...	...	937	...	...	250	...	...	1,039	1,039
	...	...	...	285	14	182	481	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	807	...	...	807	...	...	...	...	...	922	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	2,577	102	323	3,002	...	...	937	...	...	1,172	...	...	1,039	1,039
	...	...	...	2,711	...	...	2,571	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	439	166	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	996	...	996
	...	...	...	10	85	...	680	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	933	...	933
	...	...	...	2,748	...	...	2,748	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	321	...	321
	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	409	...	...	714	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	1,589	...	...	2,335	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	3,213	...	3,213
	...	...	...	7,216	251	...	9,824	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	5,463	...	5,463
	...	...	...	951	27	478	1,436	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	90	2,418	2,508
	...	...	...	27	511	214	752	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	70	70
	...	...	...	...	...	338	338	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	13	...	220	233	...	...	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	971	538	1,250	2,759	...	...	...	...	...	161	...	90	2,488	2,578
	...	...	...	...	32	144	176	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	101	...	101
	...	...	...	201	165	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	30	6	219	255	...	3,066	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	231	203	363	797	...	3,066	...	...	...	.....	...	101	...	101
	5	33	...	22,911	6,817	7,337	40,104	17	3,743	137	...	...	1,333	...	33,496	4,011	37,447
	7	7,562	1,091	24,302	3,656	7,727	47,087	59,882	1,08,874	21,836	...	...	8,314	...	35,363	3,453	38,816

In charge of Public Works Officers.

Original Works.				Repairs.				Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works.	Tools and Plant.	Water-supply and Water-works.	Drainage works.	Total.	Total.
Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.						
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,967	6,634	1,966	12,567	6,052	1,17,238	500	1,23,790	18,767	309	...	...	1,55,433	1,55,433
657	5,549	...	6,206	5,279	43,837	...	49,116	10,320	56	2,306	...	62,004	62,004
438	3,386	...	3,824	1,008	26,249	...	27,857	10,420	66	165	...	42,332	42,332
...	13,455	...	13,455	...	1,49,713	...	1,49,713	19,706	646	2,963	...	1,86,483	1,92,889
138	3,301	2,862	6,301	493	53,839	...	54,334	13,243	280	...	...	74,160	74,160
2,745	8,740	...	11,485	547	24,130	412	23,089	6,472	100	...	...	41,146	47,291
7,945	41,065	4,828	53,838	13,981	4,13,006	912	4,27,899	78,930	1,457	5,436	...	5,67,560	5,80,374
...	13,482	...	13,482	630	1,59,797	...	1,60,427	13,510	947	2,785	244	1,97,395	1,98,7[illegible]
...	3,481	1,278	4,759	...	47,131	450	47,581	14,551	231	...	...	67,122	67,[illegible]
...	5,755	...	3,755	...	38,792	165	38,957	11,485	110	1,762	386	56,455	56,[illegible]
23,900	6,200	193	30,353	10,713	67,668	409	78,790	17,471	374	117	...	1,27,105	1,38,[illegible]
833	20,511	221	21,565	756	29,958	...	30,714	10,023	279	5,580	...	68,161	69,[illegible]
24,733	47,429	1,692	73,914	12,099	3,43,346	1,024	3,56,469	73,040	1,941	10,244	630	5,16,938	5,19,[illegible]
1,341	14,595	...	15,936	53	47,868	...	47,921	18,733	1,406	4,124	1,205	84,324	84,[illegible]
...	15,123	...	15,123	333	32,606	..	32,941	13,293	494	2,579	385	64,815	64,[illegible]
...	19,553	...	19,553	626	41,807	...	42,433	10,823	2	1,121	...	72,932	74,[illegible]
5,011	9,469	...	14,480	384	16,106	...	16,490	19,104	278	340	437	51,189	51,[illegible]
1,000	9,414	442	10,856	381	19,614	...	19,995	7,700	308	1,151	...	40,010	40,[illegible]
599	7,689	3,055	11,343	...	18,240	265	18,505	9,516	524	...	...	39,887	39,[illegible]
7,951	75,843	3,497	87,291	1,779	1,76,241	265	1,78,285	74,228	3,012	9,314	2,027	5,54,157	5,53,[illegible]
905	25,210	...	26,115	3,728	25,886	...	29,614	10,411	183	4,808	...	71,131	74,[illegible]
10,562	33,322	...	43,884	1,785	93,220	...	95,005	22,825	1,373	16,193	...	1,87,383	1,88,[illegible]
66	26,177	28	26,261	180	15,796	...	15,976	8,377	93	4,086	...	54,793	54,[illegible]
16,488	97,766	...	1,14,254	3,185	72,060	71	75,316	19,605	774	20,839	...	2,30,788	2,31,[illegible]
28,011	1,84,475	28	2,12,514	8,878	2,06,962	71	2,15,911	61,218	2,423	45,926	...	5,37,294	5,40,[illegible]
29,303	27,347	...	56,650	2,078	41,207	...	43,285	16,170	1,067	...	...	1,17,772	1,18,[illegible]
5,542	81,919	1,936	89,397	4,137	30,669	2,058	36,855	13,807	34	...	...	80,093	80,[illegible]
...	10,900	1,084	11,984	1,401	69,269	6,033	76,733	15,706	671	...	...	1,07,282	1,07,[illegible]
34,845	59,366	3,020	97,131	7,706	1,41,076	8,091	1,56,873	48,771	2,372	...	..	3,05,147	3,06,[illegible]
14,082	22,019	...	36,101	...	1,63,609	...	1,63,609	24,907	1,202	...	...	1,65,819	1,65,[illegible]
10,13[illegible]	63,171	507	73,905	1,441	87,913	642	89,896	33,919	8,826	...	...	2,05,546	2,06,[illegible]
...	22,149	...	22,149	328	76,717	802	77,847	27,942	1,526	10,285	...	1,34,209	1,34,[illegible]
2,411	11,760	453	14,624	2,544	78,181	3,182	83,907	25,179	1,937	...	...	1,35,647	1,35,[illegible]
...	33,915	...	33,915	39	19,684	...	19,723	15,976	494	974	...	75,084	75,[illegible]
...	1,25,547	6,740	1,32,287	363	77,234	402	78,099	28,616	1,105	...	...	2,40,007	2,40,[illegible]
113	8,659	...	8,772	424	96,612	...	97,036	33,136	132	147	...	1,39,223	1,42,[illegible]
26,749	2,87,220	7,780	3,21,753	5,139	5,30,950	5,048	5,50,137	2,02,075	15,222	11,406	..	11,00,593	11,06,[illegible]
4,545	9,636	955	15,136	13,375	88,493	...	99,868	20,588	1,182	4,699	...	1,41,523	1,44,[illegible]
6,809	1,924	794	8,627	9,122	86,259	1,060	96,441	26,229	993	8,471	...	1,40,761	1,40,[illegible]
6,907	11,294	4,177	20,478	7,454	76,181	160	83,746	22,469	999	2,795	...	1,30,387	1,30,[illegible]
17,908	4,669	...	22,607	1,144	29,971	...	31,115	7,859	302	437	...	63,319	53,[illegible]
34,269	26,703	5,926	66,896	29,095	2,71,854	1,220	3,02,169	77,145	3,467	16,572	...	4,62,981	4,68,[illegible]
3,375	7,117	2,950	13,442	898	42,675	901	44,474	10,970	206	2,155	...	71,247	71,[illegible]
...	15,205	208	15,412	508	10,615	...	17,123	4,163	...	...	...	36,704	36,[illegible]
...	3,993	...	3,993	...	11,679	...	11,679	7,617	344	1,047	...	23,688	23,[illegible]
3,375	25,421	3,150	31,952	1,406	70,969	901	73,276	22,656	550	3,202	...	1,31,736	1,31,[illegible]
1,67,933	7,47,473	29,937	9,45,291	80,983	21,63,434	17,532	23,61,919	6,38,665	30,546	1,01,890	2,657	39,79,406	40,[illegible]
2,80,531	5,82,855	33,996	8,97,294	1,61,185	18,33,122	13,659	20,07,966	6,72,977	24,519	1,39,775	5,370	37,47,896	37,[illegible]

2570d

No. III.

in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1899.

CONTRIBUTIONS.			DEBT.					INTEREST ON DEBT.				BALANCE.			REMARKS.
To Provincial.	To other Boards.	Total.	Payment of loans.	Deposits and advances.	Provident Fund withdrawals.	Savings Bank investments and deposits.	Total.	On account of last year.	On account of current year.	Total.	Total expenditure.	Deposits.	Actual balance.	Total.	
86	87	88	89	90	90(*a*)	90(*b*)	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,596	2,725	5,321	...	16,747	...	...	16,747	...	...	...	2,47,118	10,515	29,866	40,381	
1,110	...	1,110	...	3,851	...	...	3,851	...	...	...	1,04,481	6,501	25,413	31,914	
811	...	811	...	2,922	...	...	2,922	...	...	...	84,675	2,029	39,291	41,320	
5,592	...	5,592	...	12,964	...	...	12,964	...	...	...	2,87,025	11,512	3,462	14,974	
2,165	1,095	3,260	...	3,751	...	...	3,751	...	...	...	1,87,177	3,058	58,724	61,782	
864	1,598	2,462	...	1,304	...	...	1,304	...	...	...	79,486	267	34,994	35,261	
13,138	5,418	18,556	...	41,539	...	...	41,539	...	...	...	9,40,562	33,882	1,91,750	2,25,632	
1,804	1,899	3,704	...	13,951	...	...	13,951	...	...	...	2,81,660	13,926	46,937	60,863	
3,108	...	3,108	1,775	6,999	...	...	8,774	...	731	731	1,19,637	8,541	20,389	28,921	
2,794	100	2,894	3,829	4,883	...	...	8,712	...	310	310	94,971	201	10,991	11,192	
6,143	2,036	8,179	...	7,474	...	...	7,474	...	...	...	1,90,084	2,148	54,009	56,157	
2,453	3,066	5,519	...	4,875	...	...	4,875	...	...	...	1,16,998	167	20,916	21,083	
16,402	7,092	23,494	5,604	38,182	...	...	43,786	...	1,041	1,041	8,03,970	24,983	1,53,253	1,78,236	
5,363	899	6,262	...	10,898	...	...	10,898	...	...	...	1,45,026	986	37,505	38,491	
14,381	150	14,531	11,166	5,368	...	...	16,534	...	7,457	7,457	1,42,405	969	23,321	24,290	
22,644	...	22,644	2,000	4,052	...	...	6,052	...	256	256	1,24,971	...	84,047	84,047	
48,181	...	48,181	...	8,832	...	...	8,832	...	...	...	1,72,131	3,084	1,26,537	1,29,621	
1,680	...	1,680	...	966	...	...	966	...	...	...	64,635	2,137	12,802	14,939	
14,210	2,555	16,775	...	2,456	...	...	2,456	...	...	...	1,00,705	968	28,878	29,846	
1,06,469	3,604	1,10,073	13,166	32,572	...	...	45,738	...	7,713	7,713	7,49,873	8,144	3,13,090	3,21,234	
4,130	...	4,130	...	3,984	...	...	3,984	...	...	...	1,42,985	...	76,078	76,078	
7,200	...	7,200	...	13,853	...	...	13,853	...	...	...	2,80,484	28,649	5,068	33,717	
8,381	...	8,381	...	2,702	...	...	2,702	...	...	...	1,13,886	749	22,468	23,217	
4,414	...	4,414	...	11,459	...	...	11,459	...	...	...	3,27,631	5,511	54,799	60,310	
24,125	...	24,125	...	31,998	...	...	31,998	...	...	...	8,75,386	34,909	1,58,413	1,93,322	
5,426	...	5,426	...	7,624	...	...	7,624	...	...	...	2,31,634	4,710	75,906	80,616	
3,100	723	3,823	...	4,796	...	...	4,796	...	...	...	1,37,445	5,014	27,990	33,004	
435	2,625	3,060	...	6,953	...	...	6,953	1,924	...	1,924	1,66,445	1,732	12,927	14,659	
8,961	3,348	12,309	...	19,373	...	...	19,373	1,924	...	1,924	5,35,524	11,456	1,16,823	1,28,279	
6,737	...	6,737	...	3,752	...	...	3,752	...	...	...	2,47,190	822	50,650	51,472	
6,999	...	6,999	...	10,456	...	...	10,456	...	...	...	2,98,510	10,634	1,39,520	1,50,154	
2,011	...	2,011	...	31,011	...	...	31,011	...	...	...	3,02,836	2,167	30,144	32,311	
6,241	...	6,241	...	28,006	...	...	28,006	...	...	...	2,54,574	3,069	70,836	73,896	
3,515	...	3,515	...	6,384	...	...	6,384	...	...	...	1,14,279	994	80,912	81,906	
16,580	...	16,580	4,456	6,756	...	...	11,212	1,652	2,809	1,652	3,19,408	122	42,924	43,046	
8,361	...	8,361	28,691	38,793	...	...	67,484	...	...	2,809	2,67,846	2,467	69,005	71,472	
50,435	...	50,435	33,147	1,25,358	...	...	1,58,505	1,652	2,809	4,461	18,02,643	20,266	4,83,991	5,04,257	
3,036	...	3,036	...	13,264	...	...	13,264	1,125	1,125	2,250	2,25,751	14,156	70,907	85,063	
8,704	...	8,704	...	9,574	...	...	9,574	...	...	...	1,98,286	3,017	30,006	33,023	
4,725	...	4,725	...	14,360	...	...	14,360	...	...	...	1,83,530	...	59,255	59,255	
2,039	48	2,039	...	2,181	...	...	2,181	...	...	...	83,235	1,648	21,612	23,260	
18,504	48	18,504	...	39,379	...	...	39,379	1,125	1,125	2,250	6,90,802	18,821	1,81,780	2,00,601	
908	...	908	...	632	...	...	632	...	...	...	1,32,323	...	35,709	35,709	
1,364	265	1,629	...	6,915	...	...	6,915	...	...	...	83,985	32	11,340	11,372	
137	...	137	...	1,443	...	...	1,443	...	...	...	58,747	306	3,246	3,552	
2,409	265	2,674	...	8,990	...	...	8,990	...	...	...	2,75,055	338	50,295	50,633	
2,80,395	19,775	2,00,170	31,917	5,37,391	...	...	3,80,308	4,701	12,688	17,389	66,74,415	1,52,799	16,49,395	18,02,194	
2,68,098	34,435	3,02,483	81,815	5,49,935	...	...	6,31,748	1,125	26,516	27,641	69,07,357	1,56,967	16,22,470	17,86,437	

FORM

Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement of

DISTRICT BOARD.	IMPROVEMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY.									IMPROVEMENT OF INCLUDING VEGE	
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water-supply.		Total expenditure.	Village site improvements, i.e., laying out streets, drains, &c.	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.		Number of villages.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BURDWAN DIVISION.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Burdwan	1	1,062	8	904	Clearing three tanks.	500	.....	.....	2,466	.....	.....
Birbhum	...	.....	4	2,010	Repairing three wells.	296	.....	.....	2,306	.....	.....
Bankura	...	.....	4	160	3	5	.....	.....	165	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	...	.....	3	1,443	Repairing three wells and re-excavating and improving nine tanks.	1,522	.....	.....	2,965	.....	.....
Hooghly	...	.....	3	625	6	2,237	.....	.....	2,862	.....	.....
Howrah	...	.....	2	147	Re-excavating two tanks and improving two wells.	265	.....	.....	412	.....	.....
Divisional Total ...	1	1,062	24	5,289	22	4,825	.....	.....	11,176	.....	.....
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.											
24-Parganas ...	...	.....	Tube-well 1 Ring-well 1	71 45	Re-excavation of four tanks. Repair of three tanks. Construction of Tal wood ghat for a tank.	2,357 284 28	.....	.....	2,785	.....	.....
Total ...	...	.....	2	116	8	2,669	.....	.....	2,785	.....	.....
Nadia ...	...	.....	15	1,278	36	450	.....	.....	1,728	.....	.....
Murshidabad ...	...	.....	Masonry wells.	1,150	Repairing wells.	149	.....	.....	1,299	.....	.....
Total ...	...	.....	.....	1,150	10	149	.....	.....	1,299	.....	.....
Jessore	...	.....	1	17	Clearing two tanks and two wells. Filling up with water and fencing two tanks. Cutting Bhawanipur khal.	24 20 78	.....	.....	139	.....	.....
Total ...	...	.....	1	17	7	122	.....	.....	139	.....	.....
Khulna	Fencing 18 tanks, 4,099 Excavating two new tanks, 1,199		.....	.....	Cost for taking deed of lands on which tanks were excavated. Repairing six tanks. One tube-well	68 176 38	.....	.....	5,580	.....	.....
Total ...	2	5,298	.....	.....	7	282	.....	.....	5,580	.....	.....
Divisional Total ...	2	5,298	18	2,561	68	3,672	.....	.....	11,551	.....	.....

No. IV.

Sanitation in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1899.

VILLAGE SITES, &c., REMOVAL OF RANK VEGETATION.			CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.			
Removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation.				Scavenging establishments.								
Number of villages.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Number of men and of carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.	Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.				Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,466	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	Joydeb, Kenduli and Bakreswar.	409	Expenses during the prevalence of bubonic plague.	1,242	3,957	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	40	Pay of mehter for clearing filth of Contai town and price of coal-tar, sulphur, &c., supplied at the time of cholera.	143	3,148	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,862	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	Clearing jungle and drainage cutting.	323	735	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	449	...	1,708	13,333	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	Ganga Sagar Fair.	2,696	Improving drains within the Basudebpur and Jodurhati Union.	244	6,254	
							Hurwa Fair	83	Pay and travelling allowance of a Veterinary Assistant deputed to Diamond Harbour to prevent an outbreak of cattle-disease.	78		
									Purchase of medicines for treatment of cholera patients in Diamond Harbour.	42		
									Expenditure in connection with bubonic plague.	326		
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,779	.....	690	6,254	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,728	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	Repairing northern drainage cut.	292		
									Repairing southern drainage cut.	94		
									Re-excavation of three tanks.	463		
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	849	2,148	
									Survey of Muchikhali Bill.	105		
									Clearing the three towns of Magura, Jhenidah and Narail.	331		
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	Entertainment of a sweeper for Narail cutcherry latrines.	66		
									Bamboo spur works at Navaganga.	78		
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	580	719	
...	.....	...	Bagirhat.	1	96	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,676	
...	.....	...	...	1	96	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,676	
...	.....	...	...	1	96	...	.....	2,77	.....	2,119	16,525	

District Board.	Improvement of water-supply.									Improvement of including vege	
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water-supply.		Total expenditure.	Village site improvements, *i.e.*, laying out streets, drains, &c.	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.		Number of villages.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajshahi Division.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
Rajshahi	5	1,124	18	2,826	4 Tanks ... 169 Buckets to wells. 4 173		.....	.....	4,123	.....	.....
Dinajpur	...	.....	1	1,598	1 Tank ... 211 12 Wells ... 770 981		.....	.....	2,579	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri	...	.....	3	1,121	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,121	.....	.....
Rangpur	...	.....	.....	.....	31 Wells ...	340	.....	.....	340	.....	.....
Bogra	...	.....	4	1,100	5 Wells ...	50	.....	.....	1,150	.....	.....
Pabna	...	.....	Wells ... 2,786 30 Ring-wells 269 3,055		2 Tanks ... 35 Wells ... 230 265		.....	.....	3,320	.....	.....
Divisional Total ...	5	1,124	76	9,700	55	1,809	.....	.....	12,633	.....	.....
Dacca Division.											
Dacca	1	600	51	1,123	14 Tanks ... 2,222 38 Wells ... 863		.....	.....	4,808	.....	.....
Mymensingh ...	20	7,163	127	5,741	15 Tanks ... 9 Wells ... 2 Khals ...	3,289	.....	.....	16,193	.....	.....
Faridpur	5	1,056	4	84	17 Tanks ...	2,316	.....	.....	4,086	.....	.....
Backergunge ...	32	19,808	1 Tube-well	142	31 Do. ...	889	.....	.....	20,839	.....	.....
Divisional Total ...	58	29,257	183	7,090	126	9,579	.....	.....	45,926	.....	.....

VILLAGE SITES, &c., REMOVAL OF RANK VEGETATION.			CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Removal of prickly pear and rank vegetation.				Scavenging establishments.								
Number of villages.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Number of men and of carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.	Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
								Rs.		Rs.	Rs	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Khetur and Premtali Fair.	167	1. A drain on the Bogra road.	515		
									2. Putia drain	100		
									3. Achin tola drain.	100		
									4. Narud khal	200		
									5. Jhugra drain.	50		
									6. Kajla drain	84		
									7. Bharsa drain.	6		
									8. Clearing weeds of the Narud.	150		
									Total ...	1,205	5,466	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1. Repair to Dinajpur drainage canal.	209		
									2. Improvement of drainage at Thakurgaon.	176		
									Total ...	385	2,964	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,121	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chilmari fair	35	1. Improvement of Rangpur drainage.	395		
									2. Repairs to drain at Nilphamari.	42		
									Total ...	437	812	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,390	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	.....	2,027	14,863	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1. Kartic-Baruni Fair.	783	.....	.....	8,116	
							2. Nangalbund Fair.	2,325				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bagunbari Fair.	40	.....	.....	16,233	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,086	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,839	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,348	.....	.....	49,274	

District Board.	Improvement of water-supply.									Improvement of sanitation, including vegetation	
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water-supply.		Total expenditure.	Village site improvements, i.e., laying out streets, drains, &c.	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.		Number of villages.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chittagong Division.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Tippera	...	.....	...	.....	11 Tanks ...	13,355	.....	.....	13,355	13	8,894
					Re-excavating 3 tanks.	1,301					
					Clearing weeds, &c., of 11 tanks.	364					
					Repairing ghats and fencings of 2 tanks.	106	One guard for Rajajhi tank at Feni.	24	3,634	.....	.....
Noakhali	4	1,668	1	50	Sending sign-boards for tanks to different places.	7					
					Cutting an inlet for bringing rain-water in a tank.	24					
Chittagong ...	3	700	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	700	.....	.....
Divisional Total ...	7	2,368	1	50	29	15,247	1	24	17,689	13	8,894
Patna Division.											
Patna	...	.....	8	1,738	28	945	.....	.....	2,683	55	1,925
Gaya	...	.....	4	708	Repairing 14 roadside wells on the district roads under District Engineer and 26 roadside wells in Aurangabad subdivision; taking borings for a well at Salaye and renewing the frame of a well in the compound of the Arwal dispensary.	589	.....	.....	1,297	Constructing pucka drains in Jahanabad town and clearing drains in Aurangabad town. Cost of iron tube at Jahanabad and latrine in Jahanabad town.	942
Shahabad	4 old tanks cleared.	2	11	999	18 Wells repaired and 116 wells cleared.	1,978	.....	.....	2,997	.....	.....
Saran	...	.....	6	881	218	3,670	Filterpeon, etc., for Abbey filter wells.	875	5,426	.....	.....
Champaran ...	3	754 Compensation paid for lands taken up for the excavation of three tanks.	...	.....	Six roadside wells repaired.	220	.....	.....	974	.....	.....
Muzaffarpur ...	...	.....	2	367	Improvement of 89 roadside wells and cleansing and disinfecting 231 wells, &c.	6,835	.....	.....	7,202	.....	.....
Darbhanga ...	...	.....	...	.....	Repairing of a well.	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Divisional Total ...	7	755	31	4,694	729	14,240	.....	875	20,582	55	2,867

VILLAGE SITES, &c., REMOVAL OF RANK VEGETATION.			CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation.			Scavenging establishments.									
Number of villages.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Number of men and of carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.	Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
.....	.....	8,894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,249	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Clearing several boat passages.	142		
									Compensation of land for improving Sahebghat road-side drain.	66		
									Surveying and levelling drains of Lakshmipur proper.	113	3,994	
									Cutting a drain round Badu Khas Cutcherry.	39		
										360		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	
.....	.....	8,894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	26,943	
20	1,491	3,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	Phulwari ...	30	.....	91	6,220	
.....	.....	942	.....	17 Men and 3 carts.	1,111	.....	Clearing the sites, &c., of the Deokund and Rajiganj fair in Aurangabad.		Disinfecting wells, prices of medicines, pay and travelling allowance of Sanitary Inspector, pay of Magen chaukidar and District Superintendent of Police, pay and allowance of Veterinary Assistant and Vaccination establishment.	3,447	6,863	
30	518	518	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Purchase of medicines, pay of Sanitary Inspector and contribution towards Arrah water-works.	8,434	11,949	
.....	.....	.....	.....	One sweeper	53	.....	Sonepur, Silhouri, Mehuar, Thaway, Kucharkote.	4,862	Miscellaneous	14	10,353	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pay of chaukidars deputed at railway stations in connection with plague duty and contribution towards the cost of police force employed in connection with plague camps.	2,831	3,805	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,202	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Boring for wells, salary and travelling allowance of Veterinary Assistants, price of medicines, contribution to Government for plague camps, wages of chaukidars on plague duty and pay and travelling allowance of Civil Hospital Assistant, &c.	6,130	6,130	
50	2,009	4,876	.....	18 Men and 3 carts.	1,164	.....	.....	4,862	.....	20,947	82,527	

District Board.	Improvement of water-supply.									Improvement of sanitation including village	
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water-supply.		Total expenditure.	Village site improvements, i.e., laying out streets, drains, &c.	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.		Number of villages.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bhagalpur Division.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Monghyr	1	367	8	2,741	117	1,651	.....	.....	4,659	.....	.....
Bhagalpur	.....	.....	Tube-well 1	69	Sanitary wells ... 9	162	.....	.....	971	.....	.....
			Do. 1	77	Tube-wells 17	474					
			Do. 2	154	Ordinary wells ... 2	13					
					Jubilee Fountain 1	23					
		Total ...	4	300	29	671	.....	.....	971		
Purnea	.....	.....	Masonry wells 4	1,680	Masonry wells 33	1,025	.....	.....	2,705	.....	.....
Malda	.....	.....	3	73	Tanks 2	315	One clerk was employed for two months at Rs. 30 a month for preparing water-supply registers in the Chairman's office.	40	427	.....	.....
Divisional Total ...	1	367	19	4,793	180	3,662	.....	40	8,802	.....	.....
Orissa Division.											
Cuttack	1	105	17	481	14	1,569	.....	.....	2,155	.....	.....
Balasore	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri	1	412	19	635	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,047	.....	.....
Divisional Total ...	2	517	36	1,116	14	1,569	.....	.....	3,202	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	83	40,716	388	25,283	1,214	54,603	1	639	1,31,541	68	11,76

VILLAGE SITES, &c., REMOVAL OF RANK VEGETATION.			CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation.			Scavenging establishments.									
Number of villages.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Number of men and of carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.	Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,699	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cholera medicines, contingencies and travelling allowance to Hospital Assistant on cholera duty.	173		
										173	1,144	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pay and travelling allowance of Civil Hospital Assistants and price of medicine for cholera duty and for treatment of black fever cases, Rs. 451-11-3, and for pay and travelling allowance of Veterinary Assistant for treatment of rinderpest in Araria subdivision, Rs. 233-4-6.	685	3,390	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Clearing snags from the navigable rivers.	161	588	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,019	9,821	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,155	
.....	.....	.....	Aniga	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398	1,445	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	398	3,620	
50	2,600	13,770	.....	19 Men and 3 carts.	1,280	.....	.....	11,736	...	28,578	1,86,905	

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the number, income, and expenditure of Pounds under each District Board in Bengal during the year 1898-99.

District.	Number of Pounds.			Income.			Expenditure.			Surplus.			Balance due on the 31st of March 1899.	Remarks.
	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan Division.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan	195	...	195	9,558	...	9,558	484	...	484	9,074	...	9,074	930	
Birbhum	77	...	77	8,010	...	8,010	622	...	622	7,388	...	7,388	...	
Bankura	31	...	31	1,784	...	1,784	38	...	38	1,746	...	1,746	145	
Midnapore	139	...	139	6,483	...	6,483	701	...	701	5,782	...	5,782	2,430	
Hooghly	84	...	84	6,719	...	6,719	179	...	179	6,540	...	6,540	1,007	
Howrah	49	...	49	2,897	...	2,897	338	...	338	2,559	...	2,559	463	
Divisional Total	575	...	575	35,451	...	35,451	2,362	...	2,362	33,089	...	33,089	4,975	
Presidency Division.														
24-Parganas	121	...	121	4,617	...	4,617	615	...	615	4,002	.....	4,002	1,109	
Nadia	220	...	220	31,336	...	31,336	643	...	643	30,693	.....	30,693	3,972	
Murshidabad	76	...	76	12,399	...	12,399	307	...	307	12,092	.....	12,092	224	
Jessore	169	...	169	22,385	26	22,411	352	28	380	22,033	—2	22,031	1,633	
Khulna	83	...	83	4,328	...	4,328	226	...	226	4,102	.....	4,102	627	
Divisional Total	669	...	669	75,065	26	75,091	2,143	28	2,171	72,922	—2	72,920	7,565	
Rajshahi Division.														
Rajshahi	111	...	111	12,400	24	12,424	811	...	811	11,589	24	11,613	1,419	
Dinajpur	116	...	116	26,582	3	26,585	244	21	265	26,338	—18	26,320	3,369	
Jalpaiguri	79	...	79	20,103	...	20,103	...	...	...	20,103	...	20,103	1,536	
Rangpur	183	...	183	10,229	...	10,229	...	...	...	10,229	...	10,229	5,147	
Bogra	66	...	66	9,984	...	9,984	8	...	8	9,976	...	9,976	36	
Pabna	115	...	115	11,394	...	11,394	1,069	...	1,069	10,325	...	10,325	1,223	
Divisional Total	670	...	670	90,692	27	90,719	2,132	21	2,153	88,560	6	88,566	12,931	
Dacca Division.														
Dacca	180	...	180	7,051	...	7,051	159	...	159	6,892	...	6,892	3,743	
Mymensingh	300	...	300	41,658	...	41,658	2,306	...	2,306	39,262	...	39,262	3,698	
Faridpur	127	...	127	6,567	...	6,567	1,021	...	1,021	5,546	...	5,546	193	
Backergunge	86	23	109	7,749	246	7,995	28	15	43	7,721	231	7,952	1,693	
Divisional Total	693	23	716	63,025	246	63,271	3,604	15	3,619	59,421	231	59,652	9,327	
Chittagong Division.														
Tippera	132	...	132	9,309	...	9,309	1,625	...	1,625	7,684	...	7,684	459	
Noakhali	92	...	92	5,696	...	5,696	431	...	431	5,265	...	5,265	6,094	
Chittagong	100	...	100	3,487	...	3,487	14	...	14	3,473	...	3,473	1,392	
Divisional Total	324	...	324	18,492	...	18,492	2,070	...	2,070	16,422	.....	16,422	7,945	
Patna Division.														
Patna	36	...	36	4,013	...	4,013	301	...	301	3,712	...	3,712	150	
Gaya	67	1	68	9,130	74	9,204	117	9	126	9,013	65	9,078	1,027	
Shahabad	36	1	37	5,497	2	5,499	...	12	12	5,497	—10	5,487	1,354	
Saran	55	...	55	6,287	...	6,287	518	...	518	5,769	...	5,769	1,064	
Champaran	86	...	86	10,920	...	10,920	...	...	...	10,920	...	10,920	1,025	
Muzaffarpur	187	...	187	6,964	...	6,964	111	...	111	6,853	...	6,853	1,075	
Darbhanga	91	...	91	7,329	...	7,329	33	...	33	7,296	...	7,296	415	
Divisional Total	558	2	560	50,140	76	50,216	1,080	21	1,101	49,060	55	49,115	6,110	
Bhagalpur Division.														
Monghyr	58	1	59	11,588	770	12,358	687	274	961	10,901	496	11,397	130	
Bhagalpur	71	...	71	24,391	...	24,391	30	...	30	24,361	...	24,361	2,749	
Purnea	90	1	91	44,327	278	44,605	87	45	132	44,440	233	44,673	2,178	
Maida	63	...	63	16,202	...	16,202	532	...	532	15,670	...	15,670	722	
Divisional Total	282	2	284	96,708	1,048	97,756	1,336	319	1,655	95,372	729	96,101	5,769	
Orissa Division.														
Cuttack	82	2	84	4,519	273	4,792	108	177	285	4,411	96	4,507	397	
Balasore	56	3	59	3,146	626	3,772	48	184	232	3,098	442	3,540	872	
Puri	23	4	27	2,203	212	2,415	186	151	337	2,017	61	2,078	101	
Divisional Total	161	9	170	9,868	1,111	10,979	342	512	854	9,526	599	10,125	1,370	
Grand Total	3,932	36	3,968	4,39,441	2,534	4,41,975	15,069	916	15,985	4,24,372	1,618	4,25,990	56,182	

APPENDIX B.

APPE

Statement showing details of Educational Expenditure (vide *Form No. III, columns 17 to 2*

District.	Inspection (including salaries, travelling allowances and contingencies of)—		Maintained or managed by District Boards.						Aided by Boards.								
					Middle schools.						Middle schools.		Primary schools for boys.				
	Sub-Inspectors.	Inspecting Pandits.	Training and other special schools.	High schools, including schools managed by Joint-Committees.	English.	Vernacular.	Primary schools for boys.	Grand total of Boards' schools.	Special schools, including training schools.	High schools.	English.	Vernacular.	Upper.	Lower.	Primary schools for girls.	Total primary schools.	Grand total of aided schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Burdwan Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	7,118	3,233	2,534	...	...	3,434	...	5,968	...	415	8,973	2,928	6,641	11,740	915	19,296	31,6
Birbhum	3,245	1,655	...	...	...	1,839	...	1,839	...	...	2,634	1,390	2,163	5,361	654	8,178	12,1
Bankura	3,883	2,008	...	...	...	2,608	...	2,608	...	...	3,331	2,496	5,163	8,390	831	14,374	20,3
Midnapore	11,706	2,889	...	...	1,150	4,562	...	5,712	1,098	...	6,315	2,793	6,269	20,108	1,542	27,919	38,1
Hooghly	5,875	2,199	...	...	1,794	...	...	1,794	...	...	8,296	1,503	4,191	10,440	1,067	13,698	23,4
Howrah	2,669	775	...	...	1,092	...	...	1,092	...	...	2,872	618	2,713	2,076	654	5,443	8,9
Total ...	34,496	12,759	2,534	...	4,036	12,443	...	19,013	1,098	4 15	32,411	11,728	27,140	58,115	5,653	90,908	1,36,2
Presidency Division.																	
24-Parganas	11,002	1,799	...	...	...	1,587	...	1,587	...	...	4,704	4,114	2,622	17,839	435	20,896	29,7
Nadia	6,283	...	...	...	...	1,979	...	1,979	...	360	6,994	1,935	3,640	6,523	1,508	11,761	21,0
Murshidabad ...	3,876	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,550	1,261	2,214	7,123	339	9,676	13,4
Jessore	4,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,062	3,726	5,593	7,490	1,541	14,534	22,2
Khulna	4,472	...	...	...	...	1,075	...	1,075	...	...	4,419	3,236	3,233	8,283	1,190	12,706	20,2
Total ...	29,752	2,099	...	...	...	4,641	...	4,641	...	360	22,729	14,263	17,302	47,228	5,103	69,633	1,04,9
Rajshahi Division.																	
Rajshahi	4,519	.....	1,834	...	...	734	...	2,568	...	...	2,722	1,516	4,050	9,533	272	13,855	18,0
Dinajpur	6,046	3,461	...	...	1,314	2,111	...	3,425	...	...	1,837	1,542	3,430	7,937	205	11,052	15,4
Jalpaiguri	2,775	.....	...	...	517	424	...	941	...	...	1,229	1,209	1,798	4,131	604	6,533	8,8
Rangpur	8,145	675	5,044	...	...	2,761	...	7,805	1,835	...	2,479	4,007	5,329	13,784	539	19,643	27,3
Bogra	1,517	1,135	...	...	...	3,273	5,713	8,986	60	...	909	1,154	...	...	...	...	2,0
Pabna	2,619	2,073	4,569	...	...	335	...	4,904	444	...	3,308	1,702	4,782	5,503	1,423	11,708	17,1
Total ...	25,621	7,344	11,447	...	1,831	9,638	5,713	28,629	2,339	...	12,475	11,110	19,380	40,908	3,103	63,391	89,8
Dacca Division.																	
Dacca	7,681	3,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,199	3,593	7,109	11,639	2,159	20,907	29,5
Mymensingh ...	7,522	4,509	2,897	...	...	3,125	637	6,659	350	...	5,895	1,793	8,004	12,224	1,196	21,487	29,6
Faridpur	5,347	2,039	...	...	...	2,048	...	2,048	200	...	5,290	1,971	6,225	7,779	2,702	16,706	24,1
Backergunge ...	6,867	6,251	6,420	...	...	2,262	...	8,682	...	...	4,798	2,134	5,953	11,858	881	17,692	24,7
Total ...	27,417	15,857	9,317	...	...	7,435	637	17,389	550	...	21,182	9,491	26,451	43,504	6,937	76,892	1,08,0
Chittagong Division.																	
Tippera	5,397	3,959	9,216	...	...	926	...	10,136	...	360	3,116	1,407	8,650	12,026	3,412	24,128	29,0
Noakhali	3,984	3,248	...	...	...	1,878	...	1,878	250	...	2,275	1,793	4,759	7,627	1,129	13,506	17,4
Chittagong	5,028	1,835	...	...	...	2,472	...	2,472	...	120	1,050	925	4,226	6,090	160	10,485	12,6
Total ...	14,409	9,033	9,210	...	...	5,276	...	14,486	250	480	6,441	4,125	17,635	25,743	4,741	48,119	59,1
Patna Division.																	
Patna	4,566	2,872	...	...	...	3,202	...	3,202	...	...	...	...	2,163	14,546	844	17,493	17,4
Gaya ...	3,799	2,905	...	...	...	2,010	...	2,010	102	...	1,332	144	3,110	14,614	410	18,134	18,3
Shahabad	3,680	2,003	...	...	...	2,029	...	2,029	...	...	711	...	2,298	5,939	66	8,303	9,0
Saran	4,311	2,321	...	...	...	3,719	...	3,719	...	...	609	...	2,083	8,253	301	10,637	11,3
Champaran	2,433	1,853	...	...	1,019	853	...	1,872	411	...	470	...	1,885	7,731	57	9,673	10,0
Muzaffarpur ...	4,268	3,111	...	...	...	1,613	...	1,613	...	...	1,227	...	2,453	13,559	310	16,322	17,5
Darbhanga	3,725	2,853	...	...	1,409	372	...	1,781	...	...	...	...	3,386	16,351	522	20,259	20,0
Total ...	26,782	17,918	...	...	2,428	13,798	...	16,226	513	...	4,340	144	17,318	80,993	2,510	1,00,824	1,03,9
Bhagalpur Division.																	
Monghyr	3,367	3,149	...	1,400	...	3,519	...	4,919	...	...	840	377	3,721	11,954	1,607	17,282	18,1
Bhagalpur	3,514	2,822	...	...	2,282	...	...	2,282	...	240	829	...	3,210	8,341	253	11,804	12,8
Purnea	3,849	2,709	...	...	...	1,783	...	1,783	...	...	791	335	2,591	8,614	37	6,309	6,9
Maida	1,630	1,563	...	...	...	1,611	...	1,611	...	...	767	2,501	2,713	3,398	288	...	9,6
Total ...	12,351	10,243	...	1,400	2,282	6,913	...	10,595	...	240	3,227	3,213	12,235	32,307	2,185	46,737	49,2
Orissa Division.																	
Cuttack	4,851	5,245	...	...	568	1,626	273	2,467	173	...	3,757	402	6,314	12,651	1,929	20,894	31,5
Balasore	3,844	4,062	...	...	...	608	...	608	611	...	2,214	1,896	4,563	7,020	946	12,529	17,2
Puri	2,675	1,575	...	...	548	1,995	...	2,543	...	1,200	830	1,057	2,562	3,982	437	6,981	9,4
Total ...	11,070	11,502	...	...	1,116	4,319	273	5,708	784	1,200	6,801	3,355	13,439	23,653	3,313	40,404	57,9
Grand Total ...	1,81,898	86,755	32,508	1,400	11,693	64,463	6,623	1,16,687	5,534	2,695	1,09,606	57,338	1,50,900	3,52,461	33,544	5,36,905	7,4

X B.

...rred by the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1898-99.

...OLARSHIPS HELD IN—				MISCELLANEOUS.												
				Buildings and furniture.			Payments to abolished schools.		Examination, prizes and rewards.		Contingent charges.					
	Secondary schools.	Special schools.	Total.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Total miscellaneous charges.	Grand Total.	Total expenditure on primary education.	Ratio of expenditure on primary education to total ordinary income.	REMARKS.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	577	...	689	...	...	...	51	82	...	633	...	116	876	40,496	29,148	16·0	
...	106	...	448	108	...	108	18	7	...	369	...	153	655	20,034	13,270	14·2	
...	260	...	788	111	219	330	...	115	...	973	...	905	2,323	31,511	22,228	21·2	
...	553	...	756	...	...	...	108	131	...	3,340	...	...	3,588	62,776	45,856	17·7	
...	...	...	546	40	...	40	194	125	...	706	...	...	1,065	36,976	23,974	17·05	
...	218	984	1,250	80	...	80	...	320	...	497	...	196	1,093	15,812	9,414	13·3	
...	1,714	954	4,477	339	219	558	371	780	...	6,527	...	1,364	9,609	2,16,905	1,41,890	16·9	
...	90	...	439	215	...	215	100	4	...	989	...	361	1,669	46,210	33,160	19·4	
...	420	...	555	...	...	...	...	130	...	314	...	149	593	30,449	17,514	14·0	
...	200	...	396	...	131	131	...	131	...	394	...	47	703	18,762	13,976	14·6	
...	124	...	507	...	134	134	...	181	...	726	...	165	1,206	28,215	19,379	13·7	
...	...	...	683	...	...	...	89	83	...	308	...	61	541	27,132	17,418	15·6	
...	834	...	2,580	215	265	480	189	529	...	2,731	...	783	4,712	1,50,768	1,01,447	15·7	
...	199	423	1,036	158	...	158	...	258	21	750	46	31	1,334	27,550	18,894	15·4	
...	250	...	454	70	...	70	...	203	...	553	...	...	916	29,333	20,854	16·9	
...	256	...	421	157	...	157	...	257	...	511	...	30	935	14,034	9,696	8·6	
...	335	123	964	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	...	...	253	45,796	27,563	15·9	
...	296	...	556	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	144	14,441	8,466	14·1	
...	221	16	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	23	259	688	27,781	16,039	17·7	
...	1,577	591	3,756	385	...	385	...	788	21	2,617	69	320	4,270	1,58,935	1,02,112	14·9	
...	...	...	586	...	...	...	468	53	...	1,777	...	...	2,298	43,322	32,526	22·8	
...	...	412	1,567	93	...	93	125	447	...	1,866	...	502	3,033	52,725	36,620	13·4	
...	...	...	366	150	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	382	532	34,499	23,593	21·6	
...	...	...	531	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	484	550	47,605	30,618	12·05	
...	...	412	3,050	243	...	243	593	500	...	3,709	...	1,368	6,413	1,78,151	1,23,357	15·8	
...	405	240	1,031	200	15	215	...	178	...	1,322	90	361	2,166	51,691	34,562	20·1	
...	462	120	1,012	83	181	264	9	76	...	763	...	137	1,279	29,225	21,618	19·8	
...	335	...	548	150	50	200	...	...	...	573	...	10	783	23,246	17,188	11·6	
...	1,142	360	2,591	433	246	679	9	254	...	2,658	90	508	4,228	1,04,162	73,368	17·1	
...	...	248	1,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,636	...	...	1,636	31,235	26,872	10·8	
...	...	355	1,019	...	305	305	...	178	...	1,145	...	941	2,569	32,014	27,311	9·6	
...	...	432	1,854	16	...	16	...	...	...	801	...	...	817	19,397	15,479	7·7	
...	229	320	1,317	230	...	230	...	258	...	1,832	55	170	2,525	25,430	19,255	9·5	
...	347	66	624	...	...	...	...	71	...	881	177	276	1,005	18,341	14,511	9·7	
...	728	99	1,909	20	35	55	...	457	...	1,731	199	453	2,895	30,445	25,705	10·6	
...	...	50	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	972	...	860	1,832	31,072	28,496	10·4	
...	1,304	1,764	7,911	266	340	606	...	964	...	8,598	411	2,700	13,279	1,87,934	1,57,629	9·8	
...	412	80	881	52	...	52	88	254	66	1,248	239	409	2,356	33,171	23,449	11·6	
...	125	56	430	...	...	...	...	596	21	901	14	337	1,869	23,730	19,520	10·1	
...	123	...	245	173	...	173	...	...	...	428	...	340	941	21,886	17,913	12·2	
...	144	152	440	...	...	...	...	94	...	649	...	176	919	15,530	10,329	17·9	
...	804	264	1,996	225	...	225	88	944	87	3,226	253	1,262	6,085	94,677	73,211	11·9	
...	609	385	1,023	150	...	150	...	417	...	1,264	...	523	2,414	41,845	33,154	23·8	
...	341	...	481	51	...	51	...	584	...	440	...	250	1,425	28,060	21,640	30·0	
...	603	...	901	884	233	1,114	...	61	...	581	300	283	2,289	20,951	12,102	21·3	
...	1,554	385	3,004	1,082	233	1,315	...	1,122	...	2,285	300	1,106	6,128	89,956	66,896	27·4	
...	5,332	4,760	29,365	3,188	1,303	4,491	1,250	5,881	178	33,381	1,123	9,411	54,715	11,81,488	8,39,910	14·5	

The difference of Rs. 75 between column 33 of this statement and column 28 of Form III is noticeable against—

(1) Tippera ... —100
(2) Patna ... +126
(3) Malda ... + 48
(4) Cuttack ... + 1

(1) Rs. 100 transferred by Accountant-General from head "Education" to head "Police."

(2) Rs. 126 ditto ditto to head "Civil Works."

(3) Rs. 48 paid as scholarship to a boy for prosecuting his studies in the Rajshahi Industrial School shown in Form III under column 87.

(4) Due to inclusion or omission, as the case may be, of fractions of a rupee.

APPENDIX C.

Statement comparing the Salaries of the District Engineers, the size of the Districts, and the expenditure on public works in Bengal during the year 1898-99.

Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Area in square miles (column 4 of Form I (a)).	Length of district roads.	Total expenditure (column 95 of Statement III).	Expenditure on Civil Works, in 1898-99. (a) Public Works under "Famine Relief."	(b) Ferries, establishment, &c.	(c) Original Works.	(d) Repairs.	(e) Establishment.	(f) Tools and plant.	(g) Water-supply and drainage.	(h) Contingencies.	(i) Total.	Annual charge on account of District Engineer's salary.	Percentage— Of column 7 (i) on column 6.	Of column 7 (e) on column 6.	Of column 8 on column 7 (e).	Of column 7 (e) on column 7 (d), *plus* column 7 (d).	Of column 8 on column 7 (e), *plus* column 7 (d).	Rate of salary of District Engineer.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7									8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
Burdwan...	1	Burdwan ...	2,669	622	2,47,118	.....	.....	12,567	1,23,790	18,389	309	.....	378	1,55,433	7,100	62·8	7·4	38·9	13·4	5·2	Rs. 550	
	2	Birbhum ...	1,751	434	1,04,481	.....	4	6,206	40,060	10,038	56	2,206	282	67,852	3,317	64·9	9·6	33·04	18·1	6·0	275	
	3	Bankura ...	2,611	521	84,675	.....	188	3,824	27,857	10,188	66	165	282	42,520	3,660	50·2	12·03	35·9	32·1	11·5	305	
	4	Midnapore ...	5,114	681	2,87,625	.....	6,364	13,455	1,49,713	19,545	646	2,965	169	1,92,849	7,029	67·04	6·7	35·9	11·3	4·3	550	
	5	Hooghly ...	1,150	545	1,37,177	.....	198	6,301	84,334	13,002	250	.....	249	74,358	4,200	54·2	9·4	32·3	21·4	6·9	350	
	6	Howrah ...	499	62	72,486	.....	6,060	11,483	23,089	6,364	106	.....	108	47,206	3,009	59·3	8·5	47·1	18·4	8·8	200	
		Total ...	13,803	2,785	9,46,562	.....	12,814	53,838	4,37,783	77,537	1,457	5,436	1,463	5,80,258	28,366	61·5	8·0	36·5	16·0	5·8	2,280	
Presidency	1	24-Parganas ...	1,933	.....	2,81,660	.....	1,337	13,482	1,60,427	19,354	947	3,029	156	1,98,732	8,720	70·5	6·8	45·0	11·1	5·0	At Rs. 720 for eight months. At Rs. 740 for four months.	
	2	Nadia ...	2,794	.....	1,19,657	.....	.....	3,480	47,136	14,550	239	1,729	.....	67,121	4,800	56·0	12·1	33·9	28·7	9·4	Rs. 400	
	3	Murshidabad ...	2,698	543·5	94,971	.....	165	3,755	38,792	11,426	110	1,762	386	56,396	3,660	59·3	13·0	32·9	26·8	8·6	Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 by annual increment of Rs. 10: at present drawing Rs. 310.	
	4	Jessore ...	2,925	533	1,90,684	.....	897	30,353	78,790	17,267	374	117	204	1,28,002	9,771	67·1	9·0	56·5	15·8	8·9	Rs. 900 with a charge of compensation allowance for eight months and Rs. 350 for four months.	
	5	Khulna ...	2,077	466·5	1,16,998	.....	855	21,565	30,713	9,793	279	5,581	230	69,016	3,000	58·9	8·3	30·6	18·7	5·7	Rs. 250	
		Total ...	11,877	1,563	8,63,970	.....	3,254	72,635	3,55,852	72,390	1,942	12,218	976	5,19,267	29,351	64·6	9·0	41·3	16·4	7·0		
Rajshahi ...	1	Rajshahi ...	2,596·5	537·5	1,45,026	77	55	17,873	47,921	13,565	1,406	5,328	168	86,393	7,295	59·5	9·3	53·7	20·6	11·0	Rs. 600	
	2	Dinajpur ...	3,042	1,022	1,42,405	.....	.....	15,123	32,941	12,992	494	2,934	301	64,815	6,023	45·5	9·1	46·3	27·0	12·5	500	
	3	Jalpaiguri ...	2,880	777	1,24,971	.....	792	19,581	41,918	10,571	2	1,121	252	74,209	4,156	59·2	8·4	39·3	17·1	6·7	400	
	4	Rangpur ...	3,478	1,383	1,75,131	.....	.....	16,480	15,490	18,883	278	772	281	51,189	8,400	29·7	10·9	44·4	60·9	27·1	700	
	5	Bogra ...	1,351·5	337	64,634	.....	.....	10,826	19,996	7,562	308	1,150	138	40,009	3,024	61·9	11·7	39·9	24·5	9·8	260	
	6	Pabna ...	1,823	378·5	1,00,705	.....	25	11,343	18,506	9,093	524	.....	422	39,912	3,360	30·6	9·0	36·9	39·8	11·2	280	
		Total ...	16,052	4,405	7,49,872	77	872	90,228	1,77,770	72,666	3,012	11,340	1,562	3,56,527	32,258	47·5	9·6	44·3	27·2	12·0	2,740	

Dacca ...	1	Dacca ...	2,760	277·25	1,43,264	.....	3,721	26,113	29,614	9,963	153	4,808	458	74,882	3,600	51·9	6·9	36·1	17·8	6·4	Rs. 300
	2	Mymensingh	6,274	663·5	2,90,484	.....	6,801	[illegible]	95,808	23,205	1,375	16,193	620	1,88,083	4,800	64·7	7·6	31·6	15·7	3·4	400
	3	Faridpur ...	2,264·5	164	1,13,886	.....	.....	26,261	15,976	8,120	93	4,086	257	54,793	2,873	48·1	7·1	35·3	19·3	6·8	270 From April to 2nd December 1898.
																					250 From 20th January to March 1899.
	4	Backergunge	3,632	276·5	3,27,631	.....	969	1,14,254	75,316	19,220	774	20,839	385	2,31,757	6,243	70·7	5·8	32·5	10·1	3·3	550
		Total ...	14,939·5	1,381·25	8,75,985	.....	11,491	2,12,514	2,15,911	59,498	2,425	45,926	1,720	5,49,455	17,518	62·6	6·7	29·4	13·9	4·1	
Chittagong ...	1	Tippera ...	2,491	296·75	2,31,635	.....	.....	56,650	43,285	15,605	1,667	22,249	565	1,40,021	4,800	60·4	6·7	30·7	15·6	4·8	Rs. 400
	2	Noakhali ...	1,645	370·76	1,57,445	.....	425	27,461	34,372	13,646	34	3,904	161	80,093	4,800	58·2	9·9	35·2	22·9	7·7	400
	3	Chittagong ...	2,563	577·04	1,66,446	.....	.....	10,385	76,598	18,794	671	700	.....	1,07,148	7,163	64·3	11·2	38·1	21·6	8·2	600
		Total ...	6,699	1,244·55	5,35,526	.....	425	94,496	1,54,255	48,045	2,372	26,943	726	3,27,262	16,763	61·1	8·9	34·8	19·3	6·7	1,400
Patna ...	1	Patna ...	2,045	567	2,47,190	.....	.....	35,513	1,03,609	24,384	1,202	588	653	1,65,940	6,590	67·1	9·8	27·0	17·5	4·7	650
	2	Gaya ...	4,099	856	2,96,510	.....	996	73,905	89,896	31,803	8,826	.....	1,116	2,06,542	6,096	69·6	10·7	19·0	19·4	3·7	550
	3	Shahabad ...	4,403	398	3,02,836	.....	935	22,149	77,907	26,099	1,526	10,285	785	1,39,684	10,226	46·1	8·6	39·1	26·0	10·2	800
	4	Saran ...	2,610	1,020	2,54,574	.....	.....	14,624	83,907	34,551	1,937	.....	628	1,35,968	11,626	53·4	13·5	33·6	35·9	11·7	550
	5	Champaran ...	3,515	1,052	1,14,279	.....	321	33,915	19,791	18,915	494	974	961	75,050	10,866	65·6	16·5	57·4	35·2	20·23	850
	6	Muzaffarpur	2,982	1,150	3,19,408	.....	.....	1,32,257	78,059	28,616	1,105	.....	.....	2,40,067	12,951	75·1	8·9	45·2	13·6	6·1	1,000
	7	Darbhanga ...	3,331	1,896	2,67,846	.....	3,213	8,772	97,036	32,657	132	147	479	1,42,436	7,799	53·4	12·1	23·8	30·8	7·3	650
		Total ...	23,585	6,933	18,02,643	.....	5,463	3,21,165	5,50,205	1,97,025	15,223	11,994	4,622	11,05,696	66,163	61·3	10·9	33·5	22·6	7·5	.....
Bhagalpur ...	1	Monghyr ...	3,922	1,435	2,25,751	.....	2,508	14,986	1,00,068	19,591	1,183	4,699	997	1,44,031	5,973	63·8	8·6	30·4	17·0	5·1	500
	2	Bhagalpur ...	4,218	1,721	1,98,286	.....	.....	8,627	90,441	25,829	903	8,471	402	1,40,761	9,000	70·9	13·0	34·8	24·5	8·5	700
	3	Purnea ...	4,570	.....	1,83,530	.....	.....	20,478	83,745	22,050	990	2,705	419	1,30,387	8,270	71·0	12·0	37·5	21·1	7·9	600
	4	Malda ...	1,898	339	83,235	.....	.....	22,607	22,115	7,337	302	427	222	53,310	2,534	64·0	9·1	33·2	17·0	5·6	.....
		Total ...	14,908	3,695	6,90,302	.....	2,508	66,698	3,02,369	75,105	3,467	16,302	2,040	4,68,489	25,777	67·8	10·8	34·3	20·3	6·9	.....
Orissa ...	1	Cuttack ...	3,618	462	1,32,323	.....	101	13,442	44,699	10,626	306	2,155	344	71,673	6,398	54·1	8·0	60·1	18·2	10·9	533
	2	Balasore ...	2,063	310	83,985	.....	.....	15,206	17,122	4,120	.....	206	50	36,704	1,855	40·3	4·9	45·0	12·7	5·7	250
	3	Puri ...	2,476	156·5	58,747	3,666	.....	3,098	11,679	7,471	344	1,047	46	27,351	3,960	46·7	12·7	53·0	50·5	20·7	330
		Total ...	8,157	928·5	2,75,055	3,666	101	31,746	73,500	22,217	650	3,408	440	1,35,728	12,207	49·3	8·07	54·9	21·1	11·5	.....
		GRAND TOTAL	1,10,033·5	22,994·8	66,74,415	3,743	36,028	9,42,320	22,57,645	6,24,473	30,547	1,33,567	13,489	40,42,712	2,31,603	69·5	9·3	36·9	19·5	7·2	.....

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT REGARDING THE FLOODS WHICH OCCURRED IN THE GODDA SUBDIVISION OF THE SONTHAL PARGANAS AND IN THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE DISTRICT OF BHAGALPUR ON SUNDAY, THE 24TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURE.

Calcutta, the December 19th 1899.

RESOLUTION No. 4613.

READ—

Letter No. 2446R., dated the 18th November 1899, from the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas, reporting on the floods which occurred in the districts of Bhagalpur and Sonthal Parganas on the 24th September 1899.

ON the evening of the 23rd September a south-west wind brought very heavy rain to the Sonthal Parganas and Bhagalpur. During the night it veered round through the south and west to the north-west, and the rain continued till 10 A.M. at Godda and till 4 P.M. in Bhagalpur. The actual fall registered at the former station was 10 inches and at the latter 8; but the centre of the storm appears to have been on the north slope of the Damin-i-koh in the Godda subdivision, a hilly tract draining through narrow valleys to the low-lying land south of the Ganges, where the channels, through the constant interruption of the current, have gradually become raised above the level of the plain. The swollen rivers swept out the hamlets lying in their upland valleys, and uniting their volume below, marched in a widening inundation over the villages in the low lands. Fortunately the Ganges was low, and the floods, widening their outlet through the bridge on the East Indian Railway, rapidly passed away. By the Tuesday or Wednesday at the latest the flooded villages were no longer isolated.

2. The loss of life was deplorably great. The rivers rose soon after midnight, and in the uplands the villagers were still asleep, and were swept away without the warning that would have enabled them to reach higher ground. The velocity of the flood in its earlier course is shown by the fact that, though 881 men were drowned there, only 69 bodies were recovered. When it reached the plains the dawn was breaking, and the wall of the advancing waters could be plainly seen. There was, however, no place of refuge on the treeless level, and there no less than 762 persons perished. Thus in all 1,643 lives were lost: many families wholly disappeared, and in some cases entire hamlets have left no trace behind.

3. The loss of property was happily less severe; for though 246 villages were injured, 25,555 huts destroyed, 13,705 cattle and goats drowned, and altogether 123 square miles were exposed to the violence of the flood, yet the water passed so rapidly away that the crops were saved. In a few villages the fertility of the land has been permanently impaired by deposits of sand, but for the tract as a whole the rice crop will probably be a bumper one; and the cattle that escaped far exceed those which were lost.

4. Immediately on learning the nature of the calamity, Mr. Cumming, the Collector of Bhagalpur, arranged for the distribution of grain and money doles, and mats for temporary shelters to relieve the immediate necessities of the case; relief works were opened; and all the officials at head-quarters were hurried to the affected villages. The dead bodies and the carcases of the drowned cattle were disposed of by a special staff. Medical assistance was rapidly organised, and all the wells were cleansed. In the Sonthal Parganas difficulties of communication concealed the nature of the disaster for some time; but when its magnitude was apprehended similar provision was made. In all Rs. 1,350 were expended in charity in the Sonthal Parganas and Rs. 549 in Bhagalpur. But the people in a spirit of sturdy independence, singular and

honourable, refused eleemosynary help, save for the immediate needs of the moment, and preferred to obtain assistance in the shape of interest-bearing loans. The villagers, whose crops were destroyed and whose fields were covered with sand, declining the proferred alms, turned to sow the sand with castor-oil and linseed. The cheerfulness with which the calamity has been borne, and the courage with which the future is being faced are worthy of the greatest admiration. In all Rs. 5,982 were advanced under the Agriculturists Loans Act in the Sonthal Parganas and Rs. 11,060 in Bhagalpur. The sum is the very smallest, it is believed, which has ever been disbursed on the occasion of a disaster of like magnitude. The Commissioner is satisfied that it is enough, and refused to appeal generally to the public for subscriptions. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes he was right. The Commissioner says that the only serious loss of property was in cattle, and that the majority of the losers were cattle-breeders, who have in no case lost their all. It is difficult to believe that few plough-cattle were lost in the rice-cropped valley of the Bhagalpur district. The Commissioner says that no charity could have covered the whole of the losses. No charity ever does, and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but think that more general charity, after the precedent of the Famine Fund, in presenting plough-bullocks to the poorer peasants, would have been deeply appreciated and most useful. The Collector has been instructed to revisit the tract to make thorough enquiries in this view.

5. A list is appended of those who contributed; and the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that had a general appeal been made the response would have been as generous as is ever the case in this province. Among the local zamindars Mr. Dip Narain Singh, Mahashay Tarak Nath Ghosh, Mr. Tilakdhari Lal, and Babu Braja Mohan Mazumdar are reported to have done good work; and Babu Braja Mohan Dubey, tahsildar of the Barkope zamindar, gave great assistance to the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas. Among the native officials Babu Krishna Prasad Pande, Sub-Inspector in charge of the Godda thana, rendered very valuable services.

6. Mr. C. Fisher, the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas, from the moment that he knew of the gravity of the floods, did everything that was possible to alleviate the disaster; and Mr. J. G. Cumming, the Collector of Bhagalpur, who was more fortunate in receiving early information, has deserved the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for the completeness of the arrangements devised by him and the energy with which he superintended their execution.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. I.

List of subscriptions to the Flood Relief Fund received by the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division

No.	Names of subscribers.	Amount of subscription paid.
		Rs.
1.	His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	500
2.	The Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga	2,000
3.	The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad	500
4.	Rani Mrinalini of Paikpara, through her guardian Babu Ladli Mohun Ghose	250
5.	Babu Raghu Nath Das of Dacca through the Magistrate of Dacca, and the Commissioner of the Dacca Division ...	200
6.	Maulvi Dildar Ali Khan, son of the late Nawab Ali Khan of Hosseinabad in the district of Monghyr	200
7.	Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur of Nashipur in the district of Murshidabad	200
	Total ...	3,850

No. II.

List of subscriptions received by the Bhagalpur Flood Relief Committee.

No.	Names of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions.	
		Rs.	A.
1.	Raj Baneli	500	0
2.	Rai Ganpat Singh Bahadur of Harawat	500	0
3.	Mr. J. G. Ritchie, C.S.	250	0
4.	J. G. Cumming, C.S.	250	0
5.	Babu Tilak Dhari Lal, zamindar	250	0
6.	Mr. W. M. Grant, zamindar	200	0
7.	Maharaja Bahadur of Sonbursa	200	0
8.	Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S.	100	0
9.	Mahashay Tarak Nath Ghose, zamindar	100	0
10.	Mr. Dip Narain Singh, zamindar	100	0
11.	„ T. Curtis	100	0
12.	Babu Ugra Mohan Thakur, zamindar	100	0
13.	„ Hari Churn Ganguli, zamindar, Colgong ...	85	0
14.	„ Gyadin Bhagat Mahajan, Nathnagar	51	0
15.	Saligram Singh, zamindar, Panjivara	51	0
16.	Raja Shib Chandra Banerjee	50	0
17.	Babu Pran Mohun Thakur, zamindar	50	0
18.	„ Sri Mohan Thakur, ditto	50	0
19.	„ Sukraj Ray, zamindar	50	0
20.	Rai Surya Narain Singh Bahadur, zamindar and pleader	50	0
21.	Babu Opendra Chandra Singh, zamindar	50	0
22.	Khan Bahadur Shakh Ahmad Hossein of Partabgarh in Oudh, zamindar	50	0
23.	Babu Lakhi Prasad Mandal, zamindar	50	0
24.	Thakur Jamuna Prasad Singh, ditto	50	0
25.	Monghyr Puja Entertainment Fund through Mr. Berril of Monghyr	50	0
26.	Babu Amar Prasad Singh, zamindar	40	8
27.	Rai Tarini Prasad Bahadur, zamindar and pleader ...	40	0
28.	Kumar Girindra Narain Deb, Joint-Magistrate, Bhagalpur	32	0
29.	Babu Anand Ram, Marwari	30	0
30.	Debi Prasad, son of Babu Bhudur Mull	30	0
31.	Cadet of the Police Training School, through their Superintendent	27	4
32.	Babu Luchman Prasad Singh, zamindar	25	8
33.	„ Nagendra Nath Sarkar, Manager, Raj Baneli ...	25	0
34.	„ Chandra Sekhar Sarkar, Pleader	25	0

No.	Names of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions.
		Rs. A.
35.	Babu Mukunda Deb Mukerjee, Deputy Collector ...	25 0
36.	„ Kirti Chandra Chatterjee, pleader	25 0
37.	„ Nand Kishore Lall Tewari, zamindar, Bharokhar ...	25 0
38.	Mr. W. O. MacGregor	25 0
39.	Babu Gridhari Sahu, zamindar	25 0
40.	„ Uday Ram Marwari, Colgong	25 0
41.	„ Bhup Narain Singh, zamindar, Punjwara ...	25 0
42.	„ Kali Proshad Singh, zamindar, Sahalpur ...	25 0
43.	Thakur Jagdamba Prosad Singh, zamindar, Kakwara ...	25 0
44.	Babu Sagar Mull Marwari	20 0
45.	„ Dinabundhu Banerjee, pleader	20 0
46.	„ Jagannath Ram	20 0
47.	„ Shyama Pada Chowdhry, Subdivisional Officer, Banka.	20 0
	Subscriptions below Rs. 20	715 15
	Total ...	4,633 3

DARJEELING DISASTER.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 19th December 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 4078.

READ—

A letter, No. 719Jct., dated the 23rd November 1899, from the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, submitting a report from the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling on the disaster which overtook Darjeeling on the night of the 24th-25th September 1899.

ON the night of the 24th September 1899, a number of very serious landslips took place in Darjeeling and the neighbourhood, owing to excessive rainfall on the 24th—25th September 1899. Up to the former date, the monsoon rainfall had been 17 inches in excess of the average, and although there had been a partial cessation during the previous week, there was no break in the rains sufficient to admit of any appreciable drying of the soil before the unprecedented rainfall of the 24th-25th September 1899. During the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 24th 5·30 inches fell, followed by 19·40 inches before 4 A.M. of the following day. Of the latter amount, 14·32 inches fell between 4 P.M. on the 24th and 4 A.M. on the 25th. The result was that very heavy landslips occurred in the hills, causing a deplorable loss of life and very serious destruction of property, both public and private.

2. The heaviest rainfall and consequently the greatest destruction occurred in the north-west corner of the district, the eastern boundary of the tract lying about six miles east of Darjeeling.

3. The number of lives lost in the town of Darjeeling was seventy-two (ten European and sixty-two Native). In the interior of the district, the number was 228. The most serious loss of life occurred at Poolbazar below Chongtong Tea Estate to the north-west of Darjeeling, where sixty-seven deaths were recorded. In the whole of the Kalimpong East Teesta tract seven deaths were recorded; and the number in the Kurseong subdivision was nine, the victims being natives.

In Darjeeling itself the disaster afforded opportunities for the display of bravery of the most conspicuous kind. The night was pitch dark; the rain fell in torrents; the danger was of unknown magnitude and of an unprecedented kind, to incur which called for courage of an unusual quality. The courage was not wanting, and was rewarded by the preservation of lives which would otherwise have inevitably been lost. Though the Lieutenant-Governor has already publicly testified to the admiration with which he and the whole community regard the conduct of the many brave men, both European and native, who voluntarily risked their lives for others in the appalling surroundings, he cannot let this occasion pass without again placing it on record.

4. The loss of property sustained by various local bodies and private individuals was approximately as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Darjeeling Municipality	1,14,000
(2) Military Department	73,900
(3) Public Works Department	5,03,000
(4) Darjeeling Road Cess Committee ...	41,800
(5) Forest Department	31,100
(6) Cinchona Department	7,600
Private property.	
(1) In the town of Darjeeling	2,95,000
(2) Tea Estates	10,74,600
(3) Private losses on Government Khas Mahals ...	25,000
(4) Losses in private estates	1,50,000
(5) Railway	20,000

The loss to public and private property amounted in all to Rs. 23,37,000. In addition in many instances sites, on which houses stood will have to be abandoned, and in the case of bridges, the new structures, owing to the scouring of the river beds, will have to be larger and, therefore, more expensive than the old ones.

5. Immediately after the disaster, a Committee was appointed by Government, with instructions to give such assistance and advice to the residents as would, under the circumstances, be useful, and subsequently to suggest any measures, which might seem best calculated to prevent the occurrence of land-slips in Darjeeling in the future, and to confine the damage done by them, should they be inevitable, within as narrow limits as possible. The Committee's report has been received by this Government and is now under consideration.

6. The Committee appointed two Sub-Committees to take up cases of distress, the one among Europeans, and the other among natives. The latter Sub-Committee has hitherto devoted itself entirely to relieving immediate distress, and has still to deal with the more difficult questions of compensation for loss of land, crops, and cattle, the reconstruction of houses, and the provision of suitable sites for building purposes, all of which necessitate careful enquiries. For houseless persons, a camp was started immediately after the disaster, the Municipal covered market and barracks being utilised in the first instance, and subsequently mat houses were put up in the Botanical Gardens in Darjeeling. This camp will remain open until the houses have been re-constructed.

7. A Committee was formed to receive subscriptions for the relief of the distress. It was at first considered that Rs. 15,000 would be required, but the generosity of the public at once contributed a sum far in excess of that amount. A list of the subscribers is appended, and it shows that the total amount contributed before the closing of the lists amounted to Rs. 26,812-4-5, which, it has since been found, will be sufficient to relieve the most pressing cases of distress. Out of the total amount subscribed, the sum of Rs. 12,118-10 has so far been expended, Rs. 7,571 11-6 on the relief of Europeans and Rs. 4,546-14-6 on that of natives. All cases of distress among the former have been finally disposed of, but much remains to be done to relieve the far more numerous cases among the latter. Distress in tea gardens was relieved, for the most part, by the managers; but in one or two instances in which they were unable to provide the requisite funds, contributions were made from the Relief Fund.

8. For the first ten or fifteen days after the disaster, the public at large cheerfully helped in the clearance of the earth from houses, roads, and drains, aided most effectively by the men of the Battery from Katapahar, the convalescent depôt from Jelapahar, the Royal Munster Fusiliers from Lebong, whose services were most promptly and thoughtfully put at the services of the civil authorities by General Wodehouse, Commanding the Presidency Division. The District Recruiting Officers' Goorkha recruits, and the reserve police all volunteered, and gave much assistance in the work of clearance. But for the energy of the soldiers, whose powers of work were a revelation to the hillmen, the roads and paths in the stations would have been impassable much longer than was actually the case. The Lieutenant-Governor has already had an opportunity of publicly thanking them for the services they so willingly rendered, but he gladly takes this fresh occasion for acknowledging the obligations their conduct has imposed on the public.

9. The disaster imposed a heavy strain on Mr. Earle, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, to which he was fully equal; and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to express to him his thanks for the promptness with which he confronted the emergency and the success which has rewarded his efforts.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be published in *Calcutta Gazette* for general information, and that a copy of it be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department for information, and that copies be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division for information and communication to the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DARJEELING RELIEF FUND.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST IS CLOSED.

List of Subscribers.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Allen, R. (Calcutta) ...	100	0	0
Badgley, J. Col ...	50	0	0
Banker, Hormesjee P. ...	101	0	0
Burdwan, Maharaja of ...	1,000	0	0
Bean, T. S. ...	25	0	0
Bevan, Messrs. T. F. ...	50	0	0
Borrett, C. A. ...	50	0	0
Bourdillon, J. A. ...	100	0	0
Buckley, R. B. ...	50	0	0
Bury, P ...	20	0	0
Cable, E. ...	100	0	0
Cary, S. B. ...	25	0	0
Chapman, E. P. ...	50	0	0
Chaudhri, Raja Mohima Ranjan Roy ...	500	0	0
Kuch Bihar, Maharaja of ...	2,500	0	0
Darbhanga, Maharaja of ...	2,000	0	0
Das, Buldeo Das Tansook ...	11	0	0
Dharamchand Daimal ...	11	0	0
Dinaram Bangshidhar ...	11	0	0
Dumraon, Raja of ...	1,000	0	0
Dyson, Major ...	50	0	0
Earle, A. ...	125	0	0
Ezra, Mrs. ...	25	0	0
Forbes, A. T. ...	50	0	0
Forstmann, C. ...	25	0	0
Goethals, His Grace Archbishop ...	300	0	0
Gowenlock, G. ...	20	0	0
Grant, Hugh, *per*, from Europeans on Newlands Estate ...	50	0	0
Greer, R. T. ...	275	0	0
Gwalior, H. H., the Maharaja Scindia of ...	3,000	0	0
Harrison, Hathaway & Co., Messrs. ...	100	0	0
Hendley, Mrs. ...	50	0	0
Hendley, Col. ...	100	0	0
Hennessy, Major ...	20	0	0
Hingun & Co., Messrs. ...	100	0	0
Hosain, Maulvi Syed Yusuf	100	0	0
Hutwa, the Maharani of ...	1,100	0	0
Jetmul & Bhojraj, Messrs....	250	0	0
Jones, Miss ...	20	0	0
Kilgour, Rev. R. ...	20	0	0
Lewtas, Lt.-Col. ...	100	0	0
Luson, H. ...	32	0	0
Lyon, P. C. ...	100	0	0
Mackay, Revd., P. ...	20	0	0
Mackenzie, R. C. S. ...	45	0	0
Madan Chand, Chartan Das	31	0	0
Mair, Lt.-Col. ...	50	0	0
Martyn, E. J. ...	50	0	0
Mitchell, R. W. S. ...	500	0	0
Monindra Chandra Nandi, Maharaja ...	1,000	0	0
Monk, Mrs. ...	50	0	0
Mukerji, N. G. (Sibpur) ...	20	0	0
Murshidabad, Nawab Bahadur of ...	1,000	0	0
Murshidabad, Nawab Begum of	1,000	0	0
Mussoorie, Residents of ...	540	8	0
Naish, *per* the Revd. Father	150	0	0
Narain, R. R., of Cooch Behar ...	50	0	0
Nolan, P.	175	0	0
Pavi, Wazid Ali Khan, of Korotiya.	500	0	0
Palmer, C., Revd. ...	25	0	
Panalal, Baktiar Mal ...	31	0	0
Pedler, A. ...	250	0	0
Prothero, M. ...	25	0	0
Purug Chand, Latman Das	31	0	0
Parshad, Rai Thakur Mahabir ...	100	0	0
Railway Coy., D. & H. ...	500	0	0
Rangpur District Board Members, private subn. ...	300	0	0
Roe, F. R. ...	50	0	0
Roy, P. N. ...	50	0	0
Roy, Mrs. P. L. ...	20	0	0
Roy, Raja Srinath and Brothers, Dacca ...	500	0	0
Roy, Raja Ashutosh Nath of Cossimbazar ...	500	0	0
Russell, E. W. S., Calcutta	50	0	0
Sen, P ...	20	0	0
Sen, N. C. ...	25	0	0
Sewlal, Mohunlal ...	31	0	0
Sinha, Raja Bahadur Ranajit of Nashipur ...	500	0	0
Slack, F. A. ...	200	0	0
Stone, Ven'ble Archdeacon	100	0	0
Strachey, Major ...	100	0	0
Sunder, Major ...	100	0	0
Tippera Hill, the Raja of ...	1,000	0	0
Thomson, A. S. ...	50	0	0
Upton, E. ...	50	0	0
Watkins, Nowell ...	100	0	0
Webb, Mrs. E., J. ...	25	0	0
Welldon, Revd. Dr., Lord Bishop of Calcutta ...	100	0	0
Whiteway, Laidlaw and Company, Messrs. ...	100	0	0
Wodehouse, Major-General	100	0	0
Woodburn, Sir John ...	500	0	0
Worgan, J. B. ...	50	0	0
Woodstock Girls' School, Mussoorie ...	50	0	0
ANONYMOUS AND SMALL SUMS ...	966	7	5
OFFERTORIES.			
St. Andrew's Church ...	216	2	6
Ditto Children ...	24	11	9
Sanitarium, Eden ...	23	4	0
St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta ...	746	2	9
Sunday School, Circular Road ...	10	0	0
St. Paul's School ...	45	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	26,612	4	5
Babu Raghunath Das ...	200	0	0
	26,812	4	5

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 18th December 1899.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kalna	14	
Katwa	16	
Raniganj	13½	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather very cool. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Sugarcane doing well. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 16 seers per rupee at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of winter rice and *rabi* crops very good. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Cattle-disease reported from Binpur and Jhargram. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Contai	19	
Tamluk	15	
Ghatal	16	

Hooghly.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* going on. *Rabi* doing well. Common rice sells at 14 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* crop is still going on. Prospects very good. *Rabi* crops progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Sowing of *rabi* crops finished. Harvesting of *aman* proceeding. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Barasat	17½	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	16	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* and *kalai* going on Prospects of standing crops good. Some cattle-disease reported from Meherpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* and sowing of *rabi* continue. Harvesting of *kalai* commenced. Sugarcane is being pressed. Mulberry doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Jangipur	17	
Kandi	17½	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of early *aman* paddy nearly completed. Sowing of *rabi* crops over. Prospects of *aman* good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	0	
Magura	17	0	
Narail	18	13	
Bangaon	18	0	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of early *aman* going on. Sowing of *rabi* crops completed. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	17¾	per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	16	
Satkhira	...	...	...	18	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* paddy going on. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 18½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Plenty of fodder and water. Rice selling at Sadar 17 seers and at Thakurgaon 16 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy continues. Transplantation of tobacco still going on. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice stationary.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling ·05, Siliguri ·14. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Haimanti* paddy, *bara marua*, and *phaphar* are being harvested; harvesting of *kalai* finished; wheat, barley, and *tori* are progressing. *Terai*—*Haimanti* paddy being harvested; tobacco and sugarcane doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	10	per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	17	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 21 seers and at Kalimpong 28 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice and transplantation of tobacco going on. Standing crops progressing well. Common rice selling at 16 seers 5 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Cutting of paddy and *rabi* sowings continuing. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 19½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather fine and cool. *Aman* being harvested. Prospects good. Prices stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Prospects good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Kishorganj ·57. Weather cold. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Common rice sells at 17 to 20 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather cold. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Report not received.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* and sowing of *rabi* and *boro* in progress. Prospects fair. Average price of common rice 16¾ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. Lands being ploughed for *rabi* crops. Cattle-disease at Companiganj and Sandip continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. Sowing of *rabi* crops and reaping of *aman* continue. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of paddy is vigorously going on. Poppy and *rabi* crops doing well. Mustard and pea flowering. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna Bazar sells at 19 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue. *Rabi* doing well. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Harvesting of aman continues. *Rabi* crops doing well. Sugarcane pressing going on. Cattle-disease reported from Sasaram. Weather favourable for poppy. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at Sadar 13 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool. Threshing of paddy going on. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy good. Common rice sells at 16¼ seers and *makai* at 15 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. Paddy harvesting almost finished. Weeding of *rabi* and poppy going on and prospects are good. Price of common rice 15 seers and of maize 17 seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of winter rice approaching completion. Prospects favourable. Prices are—Common rice 15 seers, wheat 14½ seers, barley 18 seers, *makai* 16¾ seers, gram 16½ seers, *rahar* 16 seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Paddy harvesting in progress. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	13	8	per rupee.
Samastipur	17	0	
Madhubani	19	0	

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather cool. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Sugarcane pressing continues. Prospects of standing crops fair. Rain much needed for late poppy crops. General prospects of opium continue hopeful. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Monghyr	14	5	per rupee.
Begusarai	16	0	
Jamui	16	0	

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aghani* crops continues. *Rabi* doing well. Stray cases of cattle-disease reported from Banka subdivision. Prices practically stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Harvesting of *aghani* rice continues. Tobacco transplantation completed. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Pressing of sugarcane going on briskly. A few cases of cattle-disease reported from thana Raniganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17	per rupee.
Kishanganj ...	16	
Araria	20	

Malda.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice still going on. Prospects of crops good. Average price of common rice 17 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Santhal Parganas.—No rain. Weather very cold. Harvesting of rice and pressing of sugarcane continue. *Rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 16 seers 10 chitaks and of Indian-corn 19 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Guru sarad* being harvested. *Arhar* and sugarcane being cut. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	17	9	

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. *Sarad* harvesting and sugarcane pressing continue. *Rabi* crops in flower. Rice sells at 17⅓, 14 and 18 seers per rupee in the interior, Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Basudebpur Circle. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Weather cold. Harvesting of winter rice and *birhi* nearly over, and that of *arhar*, *til* and sugarcane in progress. Labour available in the fields. New coarse rice selling at 18 and 10½ seers per rupee in Angul and Khondmals respectively. Cattle-disease reported from the interior. Fodder and water available.

Puri.—Rainfall nil. Weather delightfully cool. *Bara sarad* being reaped. *Kulthi*, winter *mandia*, and other miscellaneous crops thriving. *Mung* is being sown. Sugarcane is being pressed. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Old rice. Srs.	ch.	New rice. Srs.	ch.	
Sadar	15	0	17	1	per rupee.
Khurda	14	7	16	8	
Interior of district	16	2	17	4	

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of rice finished. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Sirguja* is being harvested; outturn poor. Rice sells at Ranchi 11 seers and in the interior 14½ seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from several thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Sugarcane pressing continues. *Rabi* sown still good, but wants rain urgently. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease continues. Prices at Sadar are—Common rice 12 seers 15 chitaks, gram 16 seers 14 chitaks, *makai* 14 seers, wheat 12 seers 15 chitaks, and barley 18 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Winter rice an average crop. *Rabi* crops promise well. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Baghmandi, Chandil, Purulia, Para, and Topchanchi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers 14 chitaks, and at Gobindpur 13 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—No rain. *Rabi* crops need rain. Common rice sells at 15 seers 9 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—There was slight rain in Darjeeling and at Kishorganj in Mymensingh. The harvesting of the winter rice crop is going on. The *rabi* crops are in good condition, but in parts of Chota Nagpur they are in need of rain. In Bihar the poppy crop is doing well. The pressing of sugarcane is in progress. The price of common rice is reported to have fallen in 16 districts and slightly risen in 7; it is stationary in the rest. The condition of cattle is generally good, there being plenty of fodder in every district.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 19th December 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT

IN THE

HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL

DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH DECEMBER 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																		
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burdwan Division. 1	Burdwan ...	12 8	12 8	14 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	15 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	13 8	13 8	14 5	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	10 0	10 0	13 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 12	16 0	15 5	19 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	11 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 8	19 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8 New. 12 0	10 0 New. 12 4	10 0	13 0 New. 16 0	13 0 New. 15 0	13 8	...	...	...
Presidency Division. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	8 0	14 8	13 5	13 12	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	14 8	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...
9	Nadia ...	16 0	16 13	14 8	...	...	...	6 10	7 4	6 2	13 7	12 1	15 9	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	17 0 Jamalli.	16 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	27 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...
		13 0 Gangajali.	13 0	18 0												
11	Jessore ...	9 8	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	10 8	11 7	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
Rajshahi Division. 13	Rajshahi ...	15 0	15 0	18 12	27 0	24 6	26 4	12 12	10 8	13 8	18 0	18 12	19 8	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	13 0	12 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	10 14	13 5	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	5 8	5 8	5 4	13 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	13 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	8 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	9 0	7 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 4	19 12	19 8	24 0	...	...	...
19	Pabna ...	17 4	17 4	15 0	35 0	35 0	22 8	6 10	6 8	6 8	18 0	20 0	18 12	...	...	...
Dacca Division. 20	Dacca ...	9 2	9 2	13 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	19 8	10 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	19 0	19 0	17 0	38 0	40 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8 New. 15 8	11 0	12 4	12 8 New. 16 0	12 0	13 4	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks; Katwa 11 seers 12 chittacks; Raniganj 10 seers 8 chittacks.
B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 10 seers; Tamluk 11 seers; Ghatal 11½ seers.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10 seers 9 chittacks.
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅝ chittacks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10 seers 12 chittacks; Barasat 11 seers 4 chittacks; Baguria 10 seers 12 chittacks; Magrahat 10 seers 10⅝ chittacks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 10 seers (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 11½ seers (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers; Kandi 11 seers; Jangipur 10 seers.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 10 seers; Magura 9¾ seers; Narail 10 seers; Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
0 6	0 0	15 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay, or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 8
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0
...	...	...	14 8	14 4	18 0
10 0	10 0	10 10	14 8	13 0	16 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 13
...	...	...	26 0	21 0	26 8
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0
...	...	...	17 4	17 4	24 0
...	...	...	13 8	12 12	17 8
...	...	...	14 0	13 8	15 0
...	...	...	8 0	10 0	11 0
...	...	...	13 0	10 0	15 0
...	...	...	12 12	15 0	16 0
...	...	...	14 4	15 0	16 8
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	15 0
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	22 0
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th December 1899.

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
						A			Crushed.					
...	...	...	12 8	11 8	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
						B								
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
						C								
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
						D			Panga.					
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4	
						E			Crushed.					
...	...		8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
						F								
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 10	10 9	10 8	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
						G								
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	10 8	10 12	10 11	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
13 0	14 8	22 0	10 0	9 6	12 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	Panga. 3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
						H			Panga.					
...	...	...	10 0	11 7	...	12 1	12 5	11 7	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	Nadia.	9	
						I			Karkatch.					
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	..	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	Murshidabad.	10	
						J			Panga.					
...	...	...	8 0	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 2	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Jessore.	11	
						K			Panga.					
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
						L			Panga.					
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
									Panga.					
...	...	...	8 4	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	Dinajpur.	14	
						M			Panga.					
...	...	...	9 8	9 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 6	3 10 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
									Panga or rora. N					
0 0	20 0	26 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	Darjeeling.	16	
						O			Panga.					
8	18 0	24 0	10 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
									Panga.					
	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 10 8	3 10 8	3 11 3	Bogra.	18	
						P			Panga.					
	...	...	9 12	9 0	12 8	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
						Q			Panga.					
	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
						R			Panga.					
	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
						S			Panga.					
	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
						T			Panga.					
	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 10½ seers ; Satkhira 11½ seers.
In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 10½ seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.
In Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
Prices of salt at Kurseong and Siliguri are Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 4-4 per maund respectively.
In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kurigram 8 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers ; Gaibanda 10 seers.
At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 6 chittacks ; Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks ; Manikganj return not received.
In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kaguari 8 seers ; Netrokona 9½ seers.
In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10½ seers.
In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	...	...	...			...	11 0	11 0	13 5	16 13	16 0	18 13	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 10	17 0	16 0	18 0		...	...
26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	..	...	..
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	15 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	21 8	38 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	18 8	19 8	20 0	21 0	19 0	...
28	Gaya ...	13 8	14 8	18 0	20 0	19 8	32 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	14 0	18 8	25 0
29	Shahabad* ...	...	12 0	18 8	...	18 0	32 0	...	8 0	9 8	...	15 0	17 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ...	12 4	12 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	27 8	8 0	10 0	9 8	15 9	13 12	17 8	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	14 0	15 0	14 8	18 8	18 0	20 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	16 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 4	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 8	35 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 8	9 8	9 0	11 0	13 8	14 4	16 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 4	16 0	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur* ...	...	15 2	17 12	...	20 8	27 12	...	11 5	11 6	...	17 10	19 0	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	14 0	17 0	...	....	...	12 0 / New 17 0	12 0	12 0	16 0 / New. 18 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English bazar).	13 12	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...
38	Santhal Parganas.	11 0	11 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	13 4	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	9 3	9 3	11 3	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	15 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	
41	Puri ...	9 8	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 6	17 1	15 1	17 2	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	13 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	13 0	17 12	...	...	...
43	Ranchi ... / 7 12 to 11 8	7 8 to 11 8	8 0 to 12 0	...	..	...	8 8	8 0	11 8	12 12	12 6	19 0	..	..	..	
44	Palamau ...	12 14	12 6	18 0	18 0	18 0	39 6	11 4	11 4	18 9	12 6	13 8	20 0	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	10 0	10 8	13 8	11 8	16 8	16 0	9 8	9 8	11 8	14 8	14 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	20 0
46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers ; Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Foni Hat the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
W1. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bihar 10 seers ; Barh 19¼ seers ; Dinapur 10 seers.
X. In the Jahanabad, Nawada and Aurangabad subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are : —Siwan return not received ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 10 chittacks.
Y1. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are: —Hajipur 10 seers ; Sitamarhi 9½ seers.
a. In the Madhubani and Samastipur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th December 1899.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Penicetum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	17 8	32 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20 0	30 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 8
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	30 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	30 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 0
...	...	...	21 0	22 8	35 0
...	...	...	...	18 0	33 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0
...	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 0
16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0
12 8	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	27 8
...	...	...	...	16 0	25 0
...	12 0	16 0	17 8	17 0	23 4
...	...	...	15 0	15 8	21 0
...	...	...	16 8	16 0	22 0
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0
...	...	...	...	17 10	26 12
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...
...	...	...	20 0	17 0	20 0
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0
...	...	...	Birí or kalai. 17 1	17 1	17 1
...	...	...	Chhola. 13 0	11 0	16
...	...	...	Birí. 16 0	16 0	14 0
...	...	...	15 12	15 1	14 7
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	22 8
...	...	...	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	22 0
...	...	...	15 5	16 14	27 0
...	...	...	12 8	12 0	17 0
...	...	...	12 0	1 0	0 8

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th December 1899—(concluded).

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—*concluded.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	U 10 0	10 0	8 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	V 10 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	W 10 8	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 8 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.	26	
												BIHAR.		
19 0	20 0	39 0	14 0	14 0	...	W1 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
...	...	35 0	10 0	11 0	...	X 10 12	10 12	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 13 0	Gaya.	28	
...	18 0	30 0	...	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	4 0 0	3 13 0	Shahabad.	29	
15 6	15 4	28 0	12 0	12 12	...	Y 10 12	10 12	10 8	3 10 0	3 11 0	3 13 0	Saran.	30	
17 0	17 0	25 0	11 0	10 8	...	Y1 10 8	10 8	10 4	3 1 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Champaran.	31	
16 12	16 12	28 0	11 0	10 8	...	Z 11 8	11 8	11 0	Crushed. 3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
15 8	16 0	30 0	10 0	...	...	a 10 8	10 0	10 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Darbhanga.	33	
13 8	13 8	35 0	14 8	16 0	13 10	b 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
...	17 10	40 4	...	10 11	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	3 12 0	3 14 0	Bhagalpur	35	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	c 10 8	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	d 10 0	10 0	9 8	Karkatch. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Malda.	37	
						10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0			
19 0	19 0	40 0	16 0	15 0	...	e 10 0	10 0	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
												ORISSA.		
...	...		17 1	17 1	...	f 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	g 11 4	11 8	11 8	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	11 2	10 8	9 13	h 13 4	13 4	13 6	Karkatch. 2 15 0	3 0 0	2 15 0	Puri.	41	
												CHOTA NAGPUR.		
14 0	15 0	22 8	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Panga. 4 4 0	4 7 0	4 4 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
16 0	18 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Panga. 4 2 0	4 2 0	4 3 0	Ranchi.	43	
14 1	14 10	33 12	10 2	11 4	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. ...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
18 0	17 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	...	i 10 8	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 10 0	3 11 0	3 10 0	Manbhum.	45	
18 0	20 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Begusarai 11 seers; Jamui 10½ seers.
c. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
d. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10½ seers; Godda 10 seers; Jamtara 11 seers; Pakaur 11½ seers; Rajmahal 11 seers.
f. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
g. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
h. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.
i. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 2
2	Burdwan ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	New. 2 2 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 0 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	2 3 3	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 10 6	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 4 0	3 10 0	3 3 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 14 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8
7	Chittagong ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 1 6	2 0 0	1 14 6	2 10 0	2 7 0	1 11 0	1 12 0	1 13 0	1 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 0 0	2 9 3	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 8 0	2 1 6	2 4 6	1 2
10	Bhagalpur* ...	...	3 8 0	3 9 0	...	2 4 0	2 1 9	...	2 5 9	2 4 0	...	2 0 0	1 7
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 3	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 4 3	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 4 6	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	4 11 0	5 0 0	3 1 0 to 4 0 0	3 2 0	3 3 7	2 1 6	3 7 6 to 5 2 6	3 7 6 to 5 6 6	3 5 0 to 5 0 0	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

Calcutta,
The 19th December 1899.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 9	2 10 0	2 6 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 0 0
1 13 0	2 1 0	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 9 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 6	1 14 6	1 7 3	2 4 6	2 5 6	1 13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	1 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 2 9	2 4 0	2 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6 to 2 13 3	2 10 6 to 2 13 3	2 8 0

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR — CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 12 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 13 0	Black mustard. 4 8 0 to 4 12 0 / Rapeseed. 3 12 0	3 2 0	4 4 0 / 2 12 0
...	...	...	4 1 0	3 15 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	3 14 0	4 0 0
2 12 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 6 0	4 0 0
2 1 0	1 15 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	3 14 0	4 8 0	3 4 0	4 3 0	3 9 0	3 8 0
2 4 6	2 5 6	1 6 3	3 8 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2 4 0	0 15 9	...	3 10 5	...	...	4 4 0	4 8 0	...	4 4 0	3 5 0
...	...	...	2 2 9	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	5 11 9	6 2 3	3 1 0 to 3 10 0

NDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	5 6 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
	...	...	5 12 0	5 10 0	4 12 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...
	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	4 10 0
	...	...	6 4 0	6 12 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 4 0	4 0 0
	...	...	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0
	...	...	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	13 0 0	...	...	...
0	3 14 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
	...	...	2 9 3	2 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	3 3 2	4 4 0	...	20 12 0	14 6 0	...	...	...
0	3 10 0	3 8 6	5 12 0	5 12 0	4 12 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
	...	...	4 7 0	5 0 0 to 6 6	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	22 12 0	22 12 0	17 12 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
35 0 0	35 0 0	34 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0
						Per 100 pieces—					
32 0 0	31 12 0	29 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Madhakhali.			Uncleaned hides, per piece—					
32 8 0	32 8 0 to 33 0 0	31 8 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	6 4 0	0 12 0 to 2 8 0	0 12 0 to 2 8 0	0 14 0 to 2 6 0	...	...	
			Pulta.			Cleaned hides, per piece—					
			9 8 0	9 4 0	8 4 0	1 0 0 to 2 12 0	1 0 0 to 2 12 0	1 2 0 to 2 10 0			
55 0 0	53 0 0	55 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	
35 0 0	36 0 0	34 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0
36 0 0	36 0 0	42 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0
45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	18 8 0 per maund.	18 8 0	20 0 0	...	...	
29 0 0	29 0 0	27 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0
29 1 6	30 7 6	32 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
...	33 0 0	31 0 0	...	4 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
29 0 0	29 0 0	35 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	0
27 13 0 to 34 0 0	27 13 0 to 34 0 0	29 8 0 to 36 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th December 1899.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0 Panga.	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
4 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0 Crushed.	3 5 0	2. Burdwan.
2 5	0 2 5	0 2 3 to 0 3 9	...	...	...	3 8 0 to 4 12 0	3 8 0 to 4 12 0	3 0 0 to 5 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 7 0 Panga.	3 8 0	3. Midnapore.
0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 3	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 9 0 Panga.	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	7. Chittagong.
...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 7 0	3 7 0 Panga.	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11 6	5 11 6	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 7 0	3 7 0 Crushed.	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	0 5 9	0 7 0	...	3 12 0	3 14 0	10. Bhagalpur.
9 6	0 9 6	0 6 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 0 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 2 0 Panga.	4 3 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 10th to 16th December 1899.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	-	Inches		%			Inches	
Dec.	10th	132·4	8·6	30·076	67·5	79·4	20·2	59·2	62·1	0·486	58·2	74	ENE, NNE and calm.	35	Nil	Morning partially cloudy, day and night clear, ⌓.
„	11th	130·4	8·6	·097	64·6	75·9	21·2	54·7	58·8	·422	54·2	72	NNE, N by W and calm.	62	„	Clear, ⌓.
„	12th	127·3	8·7	·071	64·8	75·7	19·9	55·8	59·6	·442	55·5	74	N by W, N and calm.	92	„	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
„	13th	128·1	8·6	·028	64·9	76·3	19·3	57·0	58·9	·422	54·2	70	N, NNE and calm.	85	„	Clear.
„	14th	128·9	8·9	·014	64·1	76·3	22·1	54·2	57·1	·377	51·1	65	NNW and calm...	77	„	Chiefly clear.
„	15th	129·6	7·9	29·999	62·4	76·0	24·3	51·7	56·3	·377	51·1	70	NNW and calm...	62	„	Clear, ⌓.
„	16th	131·4	9·0	·990	62·3	77·9	27·9	50·0	54·3	·332	47·7	59	NNW and calm ...	64	„	Clear, ⌓.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·039
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	30·028
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	60·3
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	75·1
The mean temperature of the seven days	64·4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	67·8
The extreme variation of temperature	29·4
The maximum temperature	79·4
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	11
	%
The mean relative humidity	69
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 10th to 16th December 1899	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·04
The total fall from 1st January to 16th December 1899	71·95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65·23

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 18th December 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra for the month of November 1899, and the highest reading of each gauge over M. S. L. since 1876.

Date.	Distance in miles.	River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.	
		From Allahabad ... 86		From Allahabad ... 134	From Mirzapur ... 48	From Benares 90		From Benares 177	From Buxar 87	From Benares 287	From Dinapore 110	From Benares 361	From Monghyr 64	From Benares 471	From Sahibganj ... 90	From Benares 591	From Rampur Boalia ... 120						
	Highest Gauge Reading.	26th August 1880. 253·47		26th August 1880. 241·46		31st August 1893. 260·63		14th August 1879. 169·35		24th August 1894. 129·43		23rd August 1879. 98·25.		26th August 1879. 69·25		20th August 1893. 31·52		14th August 1890. 64·70		24th September 1898. 36·10		24th July 1878. 179·56	
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st ...	...	3·00	209·23	2·42	199·23	0·25	169·30	9·20	143·43	4·58	106·43	7·33	75·33	5·69	47·69	11·17	20·11	5·58	39·32	7·40	11·70	11·50	160·26
2nd ...	...	2·83	209·05	2·33	199·13	0·25	169·30	9·20	143·43	4·58	106·43	7·17	73·17	5·50	47·50	11·08	20·02	5·42	39·16	7·30	11·60	12·30	161·06
3rd ...	...	2·67	208·89	2·25	199·05	0·25	169·30	9·00	143·23	4·50	106·35	7·00	75·00	5·46	47·46	11·08	20·02	5·25	38·99	7·40	11·70	11·30	159·96
4th ...	...	2·50	208·72	2·17	198·97	0·17	169·22	8·90	143·13	4·50	106·35	7·00	75·00	5·39	47·39	11·08	20·02	5·25	38·99	7·60	11·90	11·30	160·06
5th ...	...	2·42	208·64	2·08	198·88	0·08	169·13	8·80	143·03	4·42	106·27	6·83	74·83	5·29	47·29	11·17	20·11	5·21	38·95	7·40	11·70	11·00	159·76
						Below zero.																	
6th ...	...	2·33	208·55	2·00	198·80	0·08	168·97	8·70	142·93	4·25	106·10	6·75	74·75	5·25	47·25	11·33	20·27	5·04	38·78	7·35	11·55	10·30	159·06
7th ...	...	2·17	208·39	1·92	198·72	0·08	168·97	8·60	142·83	4·17	106·02	6·67	74·67	5·21	47·21	11·33	20·27	4·96	38·70	7·15	11·45	10·20	158·96
8th ...	...	2·00	208·22	1·83	198·63	0·17	168·88	8·50	142·73	4·17	103·02	6·67	74·67	5·21	47·21	10·17	19·11	4·92	38·66	7·10	11·40	9·30	158·06
9th ...	...	1·92	208·14	1·75	198·55	0·25	168·80	8·40	142·63	4·00	105 85	6·58	74·58	5·14	47·14	10·92	19·86	4·79	38·53	7·00	11·30	8·65	157·41
10th ...	...	1·83	208·05	1·67	198·47	0·33	168·72	8·40	142·63	3·92	105·77	6·50	74·50	5·10	47·10	10·50	19·44	4·71	38·45	7·00	11·30	8·40	157·16
11th ...	...	1·67	207·89	1·58	198·38	0·33	168·72	8·20	142·43	3·75	105 60	6·50	74·50	5·00	47·00	10·25	19·19	4·62	38·36	5·15	9·45	8·00	156·76
12th ...	...	1·33	207·55	1·50	198·30	0·33	168·72	8·10	142·33	3·75	105·60	6·42	74·42	4·85	46·85	9·83	18·77	4·54	38·28	5·50	9·80	8·00	156·76
13th ...	...	1·00	207·22	1·42	198·22	0·42	168·63	8·00	142·23	3·75	105·60	6·33	74·33	4·64	46·64	9·58	18·52	4·37	38·11	4·95	9·25	7·70	156·46
14th ...	...	0·67	206·89	1·33	198·13	0·59	168·55	8·00	142·23	3·17	105·02	6·33	74·33	4·44	46·44	9·42	18·36	4·21	37·95	5·00	9·30	7·50	156·26
15th ...	...	0·50	206·72	1·25	198·05	0·58	168·47	7·90	142·13	3·17	105·02	6·25	74·25	4·29	46·29	9·33	18·27	4·08	37·82	4·70	9·00	7·30	156·06
16th ...	...	0·17	206·39	1·17	197·97	0·67	168·38	7·80	142·03	3·25	105·10	6·17	74·17	4·12	46·12	9·17	18·11	4·00	37·74	4·20	8·50	7·00	155·76
17th ...	...	0·00	206·22	1·08	197·88	0·75	168·30	7·70	141·93	3·25	105·10	6·17	74·17	4·00	46·00	9·17	18·11	3·92	37·66	4·30	8·60	6·90	155·68
		Below zero.																					
18th ...	...	0·33	205·89	1·00	197·80	0·75	168·30	7·60	141·83	3·25	105·10	6·08	74·08	3·85	45·85	9·08	18·02	3·83	37·57	5·00	9·30	6·90	155·66
19th ...	...	0·50	205·72	1·00	197·80	0·83	168·22	7·60	141·83	3·25	105·10	6·00	74·00	3·75	45·75	9·00	17·94	3·79	37·53	5·80	10·10	6·80	155·56
20th ...	...	0·67	205·55	1·00	197·80	0·92	168·13	7·50	141·73	3·25	105·10	6·00	74·00	3·67	45·67	8·92	17·86	3·75	37·49	5·10	9·40	6·45	155·21
21st ...	...	0·83	205·39	0·96	197·76	0·92	168·13	7·40	141·63	3·25	105·10	5·83	73·83	3·50	45·50	8·75	17·69	3·71	37·45	5·10	9·40	6·40	155·16
22nd ...	...	1·00	205·22	0·92	197·72	1·00	168·05	7·30	141·53	3·17	105·02	5·67	73·67	3·39	45·39	8·58	17·52	3·62	37·36	4·90	9·20	6·40	155·16
23rd ...	...	1·17	205·05	0·87	197·67	1·17	167·88	7·20	141·43	3·17	105·02	5·58	73·58	3·35	45·35	8·42	17·36	3·50	37·24	4·80	9·10	6·30	155·06
24th ...	...	1·25	204·97	0·83	197·63	1·25	167·80	7·20	141·43	3·17	105·02	5·58	73·58	3·29	45·29	8·25	17·19	3·50	37·24	4·10	8·40	6·25	155·01
25th ...	...	1·33	204·89	0·79	197·59	1·33	167·72	7·10	141·33	3·17	105·02	5·50	73·50	3·25	45·25	8·00	16·94	3·46	37·20	4·00	8·30	6·20	154·96
26th ...	...	1·42	204·80	0·79	197·59	1·42	167·63	7·00	141·23	3·17	105·02	5·33	73·33	3·21	45·21	7·83	16·77	3·41	37·16	4·10	8·40	6·20	154·98
27th ...	...	1·50	204·72	0·75	197·55	1·42	167·63	7·00	141·23	3·17	105·02	5·25	73·25	3·14	45·14	7·67	16·61	3·37	37·11	3·95	8·25	6·10	154·88
28th ...	...	1·67	204·55	0·71	197·51	1·50	167 55	6·90	141·13	3·17	105·02	5·08	73·08	3·10	45·10	7·50	16·44	3·33	37·07	3·80	8·10	5·90	153·76
29th ...	...	1·83	204·39	0·67	197·47	1·50	167·55	6·80	141·03	3·17	105·02	5·00	73·00	3·04	45·04	7·33	16·27	3·29	37·03	3·60	7·90	5·90	153·76
30th ...	...	1·83	204·39	0·62	197·42	1·58	167·47	6·70	140·93	3·08	104·93	4·83	72·83	3·00	45·00	7·25	16·19	3·25	36·99	4·00	8·30	4·90	153·66

CALCUTTA,
The 19th December 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 16th of December 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 16th December 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 17th December 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	836	1,13,225	1,754	916	1,00,270	1,457
Jute	201	1,00,450	1,691	278	1,26,200	1,997
Firewood	85	56,450	851	66	56,550	849
Other articles	700	1,74,075	2,507	739	1,80,970	2,501
Total ...	1,822	4,44,200	6,803	1,999	4,63,990	6,804

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th December 1899 on 1,710·53 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
			(a)	(a)					
al traffic for the week ...	308,774	3,90,444 6 0	51,14,580 10	10,80,674 0 0	27,975 0 0	14,99,093 6 0	102,714	186,402	289,116
per mile of railway ...	.....	228 4 2	... ...	631 12 5	16 5 8	876 6 3	.....	.....	...
previous 22½ weeks of half-		*	†	†	‡				
ear	7,102,861*	75,08,011 12 0	9,84,99,835 20	1,86,34,921 13 0	5,80,340 0 0	2,67,82,282 9 0	2,127,169§	3,876,842§	6,004,011§
Total for 23½ weeks ...	7,411,635	78,98,456 2 0	10,36,14,424 30	1,97,15,595 13 0	6,17,324 0 0	2,82,81,376 15 0	2,229,883	4,063,244	6,293,127
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week									
previous year	307,619	3,78,473 13 9	44,74,988 0	8,80,050 4 6	23,194 2 7	12,81,718 4 10	94,552	161,601	255,853
per mile of railway correspond-									
ng week of previous year ...	.....	220 13 4	.....	513 7 11	13 8 6	747 13 9	.....	.....	...
al for corresponding 23½									
eeks of previous year ...	7,023,157	74,21,779 13 2	9,28,75,350 30	1,73,29,545 5 9	4,96,191 8 9	2,52,47,516 11 8	2,135,995	3,606,210	5,745,205

(a) The increase is chiefly in upward despatch of food-grains from almost all the principal stations on the line, and in hides and skins traffic from Cawnpore to Howrah.

* Added No. of passengers 18,352 and Rs. 70,681 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from the week ended 21st
† Ditto Mds. 8,67,995 and ,, 18,313 } October to 4th November, and supplemental figures for 30th September 1899.
‡ Ditto ,, 57,405 }
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 4th November 1899.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th December 1899 on 29·25 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week	17,976	4,294 1 0	17,021 0	567 1 0	10 0 0	4,871 2 0	1,078	110	1,188
per mile of railway	...	193 2 8	.....	25 8 2	6 7 2	219 2 0	.....	.....	...
previous 22½ weeks of half-year	*427,077	*1,01,691 1 0	†13,27,597 10	†11,891 1 0	‡285 0 0	1,13,177 2 0	§23,919	§2,664	§26,583
Total for 23½ weeks ...	445,053	1,05,985 2 0	3,44,618 10	12,368 2 0	295 0 0	1,18,048 4 0	24,997	2,774	27,771
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week of									
previous year	18,586½	4,435 6 5	10,808 10	458 7 0	19 3 6	4,913 0 11	1,082	152	1,234
per mile of railway corresponding									
week of previous year	.....	199 8 4	.....	20 10 0	0 15 10	221 0 2	.....	.....	...
al for corresponding 23½ weeks									
previous year	452,728½	1,05,202 5 3	2,34,375 0	9,237 5 0	230 4 6	1,14,699 14 9	25,665	2,490	28,155

* Added No. of passengers 76 and Rs. 153 }
† Deducted Mds. 10,782 and ,, 35 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from the week ended 21st October
‡ Added ,, 79 } to 4th November, and supplemental figures for 30th September 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 4th November 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th December 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week	16,340	17,431 5 0	82,663 20	11,048 2 0	74 0 0	28,153 7 0	7,542	3,471	11,013
per mile of railway	.....	107 7 1	.....	68 1 7	0 7 3	173 15 11	.....	.....	.....
previous 22½ weeks of half-year	375,403*	3,72,415 14 0*	19,50,288 20†	2,69,891 14 0†	3,449 0 0‡	6,45,756 12 0	161,783§	74,978§	236,762§
Total for 23½ weeks ...	391,743	3,89,847 3 0	20,42,952 0	2,80,940 0 0	3,523 0 0	6,74,310 3 0	169,325	78,450	247,775
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week of									
previous year	17,012½	17,695 4 0	76,329 10	11,443 3 0	63 13 3	29,202 4 3	6,912	3,691	10,603
per mile of railway corresponding									
week of previous year	.....	109 1 1	.....	70 8 6	0 6 4	179 15 11	.....	.....	.....
al for corresponding 23½ weeks									
previous year	404,878	3,78,196 1 8	16,27,040 30	2,26,124 0 7	2,410 2 3	6,06,640 4 6	168,822	77,152	245,674

* Added No. of passengers 39 and Rs. 4,007 }
† Deducted Mds. 29,188 and ,, 357 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from the week ended 21st October to 4th
‡ Added ,, 1,879 } November and supplemental figures for 30th September 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 4th November 1899.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th December 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	8,264	4,185 9 0	50,537 10	4,232 0 0	15 0 0	8,432 9 0	1,366	860	2,226
Or per mile of railway	.....	53 1 6	.....	53 11 0	0 3 1	106 15 7	.....	.....	...
For previous 21½ weeks of half-year	207,722*	1,03,488 13 0*	7,37,378 30†	56,741 6 0†	425 0 0‡	1,60,655 3 0	28,298§	9,036§	37,334
Total for 22½ weeks	215,986	1,07,674 6 0	7,87,916 0	60,973 6 0	440 0 0	1,69,087 12 0	29,664	9,890	39,554
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Added No. of passengers 6,206 and Rs. 3,811
† Do. Mds. 27,739 and ,, 1,212 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from the week ended 21
‡ Do. ,, 43 } October to 4th November, and Supplemental figures for 30th September 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 4th November 1899.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th December 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	213,440	1,08,320 0 0	9,82,340 0	2,15,930 0 0	11,020 0 0	3,36,070 0 0	35,575	43,124	78,699
Or per mile of railway	256	130 0 0	1,178 0	259 0 0	*1 0 0	*390 0 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 22 weeks of half-year†	4,487,722	21,25,237 0 0	2,39,07,550 0	50,94,179 0 0	4,03,558 0 0	76,22,974 0 0	788,198	969,955	1,758,153
Total for 23 weeks ...	4,701,162	22,33,757 0 0	2,48,89,870 0	53,10,109 0 0	4,15,178 0 0	79,59,044 0 0	823,773	1,013,079	1,836,852
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	231,359	1,20,451 0 0	8,70,459 0	1,69,028 0 0	11,776 0 0	3,01,255 0 0	34,732	35,777	70,509
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	280	146 0 0	1,055 0	205 0 0	1 0 0	352 0 0	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,454,863	20,54,767 0 0	2,28,13,511 0	46,13,370 0 0	4,29,328 0 0	70,97,465 0 0	794,443	836,771	1,631,214

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 14th October 1899.
Note.—Increase is due to Goods Traffic, in jute, rice and grain.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th December 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,830	8,780 0 0	32,230 0	3,300 0 0	70 0 0	12,180 0 0	2,450	2,197	4,647
Or per mile of railway	312	102 0 0	375 0	39 0 0	1 0 0	142 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 22 weeks of half-year*	525,116	1,69,434 0 0	9,28,808 0	88,218 0 0	4,947 0 0	2,62,599 0 0	55,489	38,948	94,437
Total for 23 weeks ...	551,946	1,78,214 0 0	9,61,038 0	91,518 0 0	5,017 0 0	2,74,779 0 0	57,939	41,145	99,084
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,960	8,762 0 0	51,217 0	796 0 0	69 0 0	9,627 0 0	2,378	2,244	4,622
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	325	102 0 0	596 0	9 0 0	1 0 0	112 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	545,579	1,69,232 0 0	8,67,613 0	77,114 0 0	4,394 0 0	2,50,890 0 0	55,567	51,137	1,06,704

* Audited up to 14th October 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th December 1899 on 54 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	7,480	1,540 0 0	11,810 0	800 0 0	20 0 0	2,360 0 0	1,053	431	1,484
Per mile of railway	139	29 0 0	219 0	15 0 0	.....	44 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 22 weeks of half-year*	87,747	19,791 0 0	1,38,735 0	8,074 0 0	149 0 0	28,014 0 0	14,141	9,495	23,636
Total for 23 weeks ...	95,227	21,331 0 0	1,50,545 0	8,874 0 0	169 0 0	30,374 0 0	15,194	9,926	25,120
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,482	634 0 0	6,509 0	279 0 0	2 0 0	915 0 0	211	251	462
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	75	19 0 0	197 0	9 0 0	.....	28 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	14,221	3,513 0 0	49,242 0	2,174 0 0	6 0 0	5,693 0 0	1,258	2,504	3,762

* Audited up to 14th October 1899.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th December 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,660	530 0 0	9,642 0	456 0 0	220 0 0	1,200 0 0	315	639	a 954
Per mile of railway	67	21 0 0	365 0	18 0 0	9 0 0	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year*	33,897	10,078 0 0	1,73,413 0	8,792 0 0	767 0 0	19,637 0 0	4,538	14,096	18,634
Total for 23 weeks ...	35,557	10,608 0 0	1,83,485 0	9,242 0 0	987 0 0	20,837 0 0	4,753	14,735	19,488
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Audited up to 14th October 1899.
a Includes ballast train miles 504.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th December 1899 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,580	710 0 0	10,570 0	1,610 0 0	40 0 0	2,360 0 0	325	931	(a)1,256
Per mile of railway	48	21 0 0	319 0	49 0 0	.....	*70 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year*	46,570	16,408 0 0	1,92,422 0	19,235 0 0	2,337 0 0	38,000 0 0	7,588	18,095	25,683
Total for 23 weeks ...	48,150	17,118 0 0	2,02,992 0	20,845 0 0	2,397 0 0	40,360 0 0	7,913	19,026	26,939
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,558	583 0 0	13,225 0	1,264 0 0	174 0 0	2,021 0 0	140	569	709
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	70	26 0 0	598 0	57 0 0	2 0 0	85 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	31,275	11,124 0 0	1,59,761 0	16,596 0 0	2,628 0 0	30,348 0 0	3,580	12,486	16,066

* Excluding coaching ferry.
† Audited up to 14th October 1899.
(a) Includes ballast train miles 432.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd December 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,405	14,073 0 0	71,149 0	7,362 0 0	200 0 0	21,635 0 0	4,554	2,790	7,344
Or per mile of railway	234	†108 0 0	512 0	53 0 0	1 0 0	162 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year*	682,262	2,71,343 0 0	18,46,794 0	2,01,777 0 0	20,045 0 0	4,93,165 0 0	98,242	81,781	180,023
Total for 22 weeks ...	712,667	2,85,416 0 0	19,17,943 0	2,09,139 0 0	20,245 0 0	5,14,800 0 0	102,796	84,571	187,367
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	48,091	19,810 0 0	58,865 0	5,497 0 0	303 0 0	25,610 0 0	4,718	2,694	7,412
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	385	153 0 0	471 0	44 0 0	2 0 0	205 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	728,898	2,72,740 0 0	16,90,567 0	1,29,802 0 0	7,719 0 0	4,09,541 0 0	91,833	73,384	165,217

* Audited up to week ending 1st October 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B. & N.-W. Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 9th December 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the] week on 18 miles open	1,146	221	4,998	172	17	410	187	65	252
Or per mile of railway	63·67	12·28	277·67	9·56	·94	22·78	.....	.....	..
For previous 63 weeks of half-year	4,433	1,546	68,854	2,186	68	3,800	958	663	1,621
Total for 71 weeks ...	5,579	1,767	73,852	2,358	85	4,210	1,145	727	1,872
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 2nd December 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	139,720	(a)55,359	6,25,285	(b)82,730	(a)14,350	1,52,439	27,466	(c)27,363	54,829
Or per mile of railway	129·48	51·01	576·35	76·25	13·23	140·49	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year (d)	2,760,537	10,50,235	1,17,39,941	13,58,418	2,91,202	26,99,845	547,610	573,336	1,120,946
Total for 22½ weeks ...	2,891,257	11,05,575	1,23,65,221	14,41,148	3,05,552	28,52,275	575,076	600,719	1,175,795
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	229,426	90,131	2,96,173	44,914	18,172	1,53,217	28,632	(e)15,651	44,283
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	248·03	97·44	320·19	48·56	19·64	165·64	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,518,219	2,45,133	89,01,024	10,95,333	2,81,555	23,20,030	487,689	462,892	950,581

(a) The decrease is due to *melds* taking place in this week last year.
(b) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(c) Includes 3,446 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) ,, audited figures up to week ending 21st October 1899.
(e) ,, 956 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 9th December 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	128,410	54,610	7,15,190	74,050	14,920	(a)1,43,580	27,922	(b)28,684	56,606
Or per mile of railway	118·35	50·33	659·16	68·25	13·75	132·33	.....	.....	...
For previous 22½ weeks of half-year (c)	2,891,257	11,05,575	1,23,65,821	14,41,148	3,05,552	28,52,275	575,076	60,719	1,175,795
Total for 23½ weeks ...	3,019,667	11,60,185	1,30,81,011	15,15,198	3,20,472	29,95,855	603,028	629,403	1,232,431
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	117,554	50,740	4,39,417	62,000	17,695	1,30,435	22,813	(d)21,689	44,502
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	127·09	54·85	475·05	67·03	19·13	141·01	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,635,769	9,93,874	93,40,441	11,57,331	2,99,280	24,50,485	510,502	484,581	995,088

(a) Increase is due to the increased mileage.
(b) Includes 4,306 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) ,, audited figures up to week ending 21st October 1899.
(d) ,, 2,803 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(Combined.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd December 1899 on 377 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 20 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	27,394	16,409 0 0	2,07,642 0	14,404 0 0	1,127 0 0	32,030 0 0	2,961	7,842	10,803
Or per mile of railway	72·66	43·53	523·03	36·51	2·84	82·88	7·85	19·75	27·60
For previous 21 weeks of half-year(a)	487,706	2,93,661 0 0	49,77,156 0	2,88,773 0 0	14,714 0 0	5,97,148 0 0	70,050	163,859	233,909
Total for 22 weeks ...	515,100	3,10,070 0 0	51,84,798 0	3,03,207 0 0	15,841 0 0	6,29,178 0 0	73,011	171,701	244,712
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,750	17,195 0 0	2,61,369 0	12,144 0 0	297 0 0	29,546 0 0	2,754	6,209	8,963
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	94·12	60·23	856·92	39·82	0·97	101·02	9·70	20·36	30·06
Total to corresponding date of previous year	442,775	2,52,793 0 0	54,72,525 0	2,54,888 0 0	14,835 0 0	5,22,516 0 0	61,105	124,795	185,900

(a) Includes audited figures for week ending 21st October 1899.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 2nd December 1899.			Receipts for week ending 3rd December 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 2nd December 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 3rd December 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
357	32,030	82·88	305	29,546	101·02	.....	10,13,166	337	305	8,61,443	.....	1,51,717	.....

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
RESOLUTION on the Administration Report of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta for the year 1898-99 ...	2613
Final Report on the indigo crop of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1899	2617
Final Report on the bhadoi crops in Bengal, 1899	2622
Liberality of Rai Hari Charan Chowdhury, Zamindar of Nakipur, in the district of Khulna	2642
Resolution on the Annual General Administration Report of the Patna Division for the year 1898-99	2643
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 25th December 1899	2689
STATEMENT showing the quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported and exported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of September 1899	2693
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 17th to 23rd December 1899 ...	2697
Bengal Central Railway for the month of October 1899 ...	2698
Bengal and North-Western Railway for the month of September 1899	2700
Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	2702

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 2441Marine.

Government of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 19th December 1899.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta for the year 1898-99.

The total amount of the loans which have been raised by the Port Commissioners, from time to time, including the consolidated loan from the Government of Rs. 60,25,100, and the Dock loan of Rs. 2,87,70,566 amounted to Rs. 4,70,60,666, and the total amount outstanding on these loans on the 31st

March 1899, was Rs. 4,17,42,005. The total investments at credit of the sinking funds have been raised from Rs. 18,34,000 at the beginning, to Rs. 20,99,000 at the close of the year.

2. Against this debt (consisting of the unpaid portion of the consolidated loan from the Government), together with the book debt on account of the Port block transferred by the Government to the Commissioners in 1871, the Dock loan and the seven debenture loans, amounting in all to Rs. 4,38,41,005, the Commissioners hold block of the value of Rs. 5,76,32,200, and reserve funds amounting to Rs. 31,68,378, in addition to the valuable Strand Bank lands extending from Chandpal Ghat to Aheereetollah Ghat, for which they pay to the Government an annual quit-rent of Rs. 37,292.

3. In the beginning of the year traffic at the Docks was thrown into confusion, owing to circumstances which were unforeseen, and the equipment of the Docks proved inadequate to meet the strain. Howrah station having been closed for wheat and seeds in the beginning of May, all that traffic was sent to the Kidderpore Docks. This of itself would have severely tested the resources of the Docks, but, to add to the difficulties, only a very small portion of the goods was consigned to specified vessels. In numerous cases, the consignments arrived without marks or labels, and in advance of the invoices, and it was thus impossible to identify consignments. The custom also of selling railway receipts, and the original consignee taking no further interest in the matter, tended to increase the confusion. On the abatement of the traffic in wheat and seeds, another rush took place, as the coal traffic was able to avail itself of the wagons released from the wheat and seed trade. The coal traffic was, in its turn, again delayed by the block. The difficulties might have been mitigated, though they could not have been avoided, if the staff at the Docks had been numerically stronger and more efficient, but unfortunately, though far too few for the work, they were still further reduced at this time by sickness. The plague scare and labour troubles greatly helped to accentuate the difficulties of the situation.

4. A careful enquiry was held by a representative committee, appointed for the purpose, into the causes of these blocks and the remedies to be prescribed. The result of their recommendations was that the Port Commissioners obtained the sanction of Government to build more receiving sheds, sidings, and coal berths; to make the coal jetties continuous; to purchase more wagons and locomotives; to erect another salt golah; to acquire some necessary land, and to increase their staff.

5. To meet the cost of these and other improvements, including the cost of a new dry dock, this Government obtained during the year the sanction of the Government of India to the issue by the Port Commissioners of a loan of 48 lakhs at a rate of interest not exceeding 4½ per cent. During the year under review, the above scheme was energetically taken in hand, and since the close of the financial year, many of the items have been completed.

6. The year opened with a revenue balance of Rs. 9,33,573, and the income for the year under review amounted to Rs. 62,32,821. The expenditure including sinking funds, renewals, and improvements, amounted to Rs. 65,31,086, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,35,308 on the 31st March 1899.

7. In the year 1897-98, the income exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 80,295. In the year under review, the expenditure over the receipts was in excess by Rs. 2,98,265. This was chiefly due to the consequences of the block of wheat and seeds at the Docks, which involved the payment of claims amounting to Rs. 95,000, and also to large expenditure on the frequent handlings and shiftings of the grain which could not be delivered. The plague scare also necessitated the employment of inferior labour at enhanced rates, whilst the large increase of business done at the Docks was responsible for increased expenditure on coal, stores, and repairs.

8. The income under the head "Jetties" amounted to Rs. 16,48,606, or Rs. 45,299 less than that of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,14,304, showing an increase of Rs. 1,18,046 as compared with that of the previous year. The net revenue under this head was Rs. 5,34,302 as compared with Rs. 6,97,647 in 1897-98.

9. The income derived from the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge amounted to Rs. 3,77,020 against Rs. 4,06,349 in the previous year. The quantity of kerosine-oil imported was 38,134,516 gallons, as compared with 43,748,921 gallons during 1897-98.

10. The importation of oil from Russia was 51 per cent. of the total quantity imported in the year under review.

11. The total number of packages of tea amounted to 759,467 chests against 713,054 in 1897-98. The receipts, which were Rs. 95,010 in the previous year, amounted in the year under review to Rs. 1,00,003.

12. During the year 204 vessels with a tonnage of 541,086 were berthed at the Jetties against 214 with 557,706 during 1897-98. The average number of days each vessel occupied the Jetties was eight.

13. The income of the Harbour Master's Department amounted to Rs. 5,79,596 against Rs. 5,75,531 in 1897-98. The increase was due to larger receipts from Harbour Masters' earnings and the recovery of wreckage and anchors. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,93,800 against Rs. 6,49,861 in the previous year. The increase was due to heavy expenditure in connection with repairs of boats and vessels and to increased cost of river police establishment in consequence of the expenditure for the Dock police being debited in the Harbour Master's Department instead of to the Dock revenue.

14. During the year there were 11 casualties to vessels against 13 in the previous year. This gives a percentage of ·91, calculated on the number of vessels which arrived in the Port. None of the casualties were of a serious nature either with reference to the vessels concerned, or to the conduct of the Assistant Harbour Masters, with the exception of that which occurred to the ship *County of Kinross* on the 25th of January last. After steering that vessel out from No. 2, Prinsep's Ghât moorings, at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the Assistant Harbour Master anchored her abreast No. 1 Prinsep's Ghât moorings, in a line with the swinging buoys, with 20 fathoms of chain and in what he considered a clear swinging berth, trusting to the vessel swinging to the eastward; but it so happened that she swang to the westward, the wind being from the south-west, with the result that she tailed the bank and remained there till 2-30 A.M. the next day, when she was brought into the channel by the fire engine vessel *Hetty*. The vessel sustained no damage. The Assistant Harbour Master was severely reprimanded and punished.

Of the remainder, in five cases the officers concerned were exonerated from blame, in three they were reprimanded, and in the remaining two they were cautioned to be more careful in future.

15. The work of examining boats plying for hire was regularly attended to by the surveyors, and during the year 116 passenger boats and 250 cargo boats were surveyed. Of these, 86 passenger boats were found to have become defective through wear and tear, and 30 had become so by accidents. Of the cargo boats, 193 had become defective through wear and tear, and 57 from the effects of accidents.

16. The receipts from Port Dues amounted to Rs. 4,80,137 against Rs. 4,61,715 in 1897-98. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 5,57,399 against Rs. 5,87,598 in the previous year.

17. No change appears to have occurred in the channel of the Sandheads. The Bell Buoy, which was reported missing in November, was found in position with its spire gone.

18. The principal changes which occurred in the river were at the Beaumont's Gut, Kaukhali Crossing, Eden Bar, Back of Hugli, James and Mary Shoal, Ninan, Tail of Fulta Sand and Royapore Crossing. The other channels were fairly steady during the year.

19. A sum of Rs. 9,08,545 was obtained from special tolls levied under section 108 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, against Rs. 11,27,752 in the previous year.

20. The result of the working of the Kidderpore Docks was as follows:—

Receipts.		*Expenditure.*	
	Rs.		Rs.
Graving Dock ...	... 1,54,821	Traffic establishment	... 2,28,921
Rent and Miscellaneous	... 28,375	Working expenses	.. 11,88,852
Imports ...	... 50,925	Repairs ...	... 92,554
Exports ...	... 12,99,022	Municipal taxes	... 1,44,080
		Interest ...	... 11,50,823
Total	... 15,33,143	Total	... 28,05,230

21. The thanks of the Government are due to the Commissioners for their efficient management of the affairs of the Trust.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. B. BUCKLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINAL REPORT ON THE INDIGO CROP OF THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1899.

THE following is published for general information.

REVENUE DEPT., F. A. SLACK,

The 23rd December 1899. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Report on the Indigo Crop of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1899.

Character of the season.—The season was at the beginning rather favourable to the indigo crop, but the heavy downpour of June, July and August proved extremely injurious to the crop, which was further damaged in many districts by high floods due to that rainfall.

Area sown.—The total area cultivated in indigo this year is estimated at 452,700 acres against 512,100 acres estimated to have been sown in 1898. The large decrease (nearly 12 per cent.) is chiefly due to the steady decline of the industry in the chief indigo-growing districts of Lower Bengal. There is, however, little change observable as yet in the area sown in the more important indigo-growing districts of North Bihar, though it is anticipated that the competition with artificial indigo will shortly begin to affect the cultivation of the crop in that part of the Province as well.

Outturn.—Some of the District Officers have slightly revised their estimates of the crop since the date of the preliminary forecast of the indigo crop issued on the 4th October last. It appears that the District Officer, Bhagalpur, overestimated the outturn at the first forecast. Of the chief indigo-growing districts of Lower Bengal, Malda returns an outturn of 75 per cent. of the normal, and Burdwan estimates an outturn of 78 per cent. In all the other districts the estimate falls below 70. The five districts of North Bihar, which include almost all the most important indigo-growing districts of these provinces, and which appear to

have suffered most from the unseasonable weather, estimate an outturn of only 59 per cent. The average outturn in the districts of Lower Bengal is expected to be slightly better, viz. 64 per cent. The estimate of the outturn made by this Department in the preliminary forecast was a 60 per cent. crop for these provinces as a whole. The conditions have since remained practically the same, and there is no reason for changing that estimate. Messrs. Baines & Co.'s final estimate of the total outturn of indigo in the Bengal and Bihar districts amounts to 15,000 factory maunds and 45,000 factory maunds, respectively, against 16,300 factory maunds and 46,200 factory maunds estimated by the District Officers. These estimates practically agree, and that made by Messrs. Baines & Co. may be accepted as the final estimate of this Department.

D. L. ROY,

Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

(COUNTERSIGNED.)

P. C. LYON,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th December 1899.

Final Report on the Indigo Crops of Bengal, 1899.

District.	Acreage.					Taking 10s to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Outturn in lbs.			Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) outturn in—		Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop (1899).	Of previous year's crop (1898).	Average of five preceding years (viz., 1893 to 1897).	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) area in— Column 3.	Column 4.			Estimated yield of current year, *i.e.*, of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, *i.e.*, of area in column 3.	Average of five preceding years (viz., 1893 to 1897).	Column 10.	Column 11.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.											
Burdwan ...	5,300	5,300	5,40·	.....	−1·85	78	86	40,600	54,700	50,100	− 9·32	− 1·00	The outturn is below the normal on account of excessive rain.	
Bankura ...	2,200	2,300	2,400	−4·34	−8·33	50	62	13,200	17,100	25,200	− 22·80	− 47·62	The acreage and the outturn are the same as were reported in the first forecast.	
Midnapur ...	1,100	17,500	.....	−93·7·	.....	55	71	7,300	149,100	.....	−95·10	.....	Messrs. Watson & Co. and some other zamindars have given up indigo-plantation. Owing to deficient rainfall at the sowing time, the plants did not grow well and hence the poor outturn.	
Nadia ...	15,200	50,800	51,500	−70·14	−70·48	68	74	124,000	452,000	403,300	− 72·55	− 69·25	The figures of area shown in columns 2, and 3 have been revised. The outturn is slightly better than was anticipated in October last owing to seasonable rainfall.	The large decrease in area sown this year is due to the closing of several factories in the district.
Murshidabad	22,200	30,900	.....*	−28·15	.....*	67	47	178,500	174,300	.....*	+ 2·41	.....*	The marked decrease in the area sown this year, as compared with that sown last year, is due to the fact that Katlamari and Ramnagar Indigo Factories were closed during the year.	
Jessore ...	8,800	13,200	16,900	−33·33	−47·93	48	48	50,700	76,000	123,000	− 83·29	− 58·78	The figure of area shown in column 2 has been revised.	

District.	Acreage.					Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn per acre, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Outturn in lbs.			Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in—		Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop (1899).	Of previous year's crop (1898).	Average of five preceding years (viz., 1893 to 1897).	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in— Column 3.	Column 4.			Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Average of five preceding years, (viz., 1893 to 1897).	Column 10.	Column 11.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rajshahi ...	.....	(700)	(8,100)	.....	.....	.....	(80)	.....	.....	(79,490)	.....	.....		The Collector reports that the cultivation of indigo in this district has been practically abondoned, and that this year's return for the district may be considered as blank.
Rangpur ...	4,800	5,000	6,630	— 4·00	—27·27	50	50	28,800	30,000	61,600	— 4·00	— 53·24	The cultivation of indigo is gradually dying out in this district.	
Faridpur ...	500	500	800	.....	—37·5	35	50	2,100	3,000	9,300	— 30·00	— 77·42	The poor outturn is due to the incessant rains in May 1899.	
Gaya ...	100	100	100	.....	.....	100	100	2,000	2,000	1,500	.....	+ 33·33	The yield is expected to be the same as in the previous year.	
Shahabad ...	4,800	7,700	7,700	—37·66	—37·66	66	75	63,400	115,500	94,700	— 45·00	— 33·05	The short outturn is due to excessive rain in the beginning and want of it at the end of the season. As reported in the first forecast, one indigo concern in the Buxar subdivision was closed during the year.	
Saran ...	32,900	33,500	33,700	—1·79	—2·37	69	120	454,000	804,000	527,000	— 43·53	— 13·85	Excessive rain swamped the plants.	
Champaran	86,000	86,000	85,600	.....	+ ·47	63	97	1,083,600	1,608,400	1,584,700	— 35·05	— 31·62	The short outturn is due to excessive and continuous rainfall during the manufacturing season.	
Muzaffarpur	85,000	85,000	98,800	.....	—13·96	48	94	816,000	1,598,000	1,197,200	— 48·93	— 31·84	The figure of area supplied by the Secretary, Indigo Planters' Association, has been adopted rather than the survey crop statement figure, as the area under indigo constantly varies and the Secretary has the latest information.	
Darbhanga ...	84,200	80,600	85,600	+4·47	—1·63	59	99	998,800	1,595,900	1,418,700	—37·74	—29·96	The low outturn is due to heavy and continuous rain throughout the manufacturing season.	
Monghyr ...	20,000	21,7 0	12,000	—5·06	+71·66	68	100	280,200	434,000	172,600	— 35·43	+ 62·34	The figures of area shown in columns 2 and 3 have been revised.	

Bhagalpur	13,000	13,000	12,800	.....	+1·56	67	96	174,200	249,000	234,800	— 30·21	— 25·81	The short outturn is due to excessive rain in July.
Purnea ...	29,100	32,300	46,100	—9·90	—36·87	48	100	279,400	646,000	25,200	— 56·74	— 61·47	The season has not been favourable for the cultivation and growth of this crop. Hence the low outturn.
Malda ...	31,000	21,200	14,900	+46·23	+108·05	75	75	279,000	190,800	131,800	+ 46·23	+ 111·68	High floods in July and August damaged the crop, hence the outturn is below the average.
Sonthal Parganas.	5,700	5,200	5,700	+9·62	.....	83	98	56,800	61,200	49,800	— 7·19	+ 14·06	The area cultivated was nearly normal, but excessive rain interfered with the growth of the crop, and the outturn in consequence has not been satisfactory.
Cuttack ...	200	200	200	.....	.....	90	100	2,200	2,400	1,900	— 8·33	+ 15·79	
North Bihar	308,700	306,800	315,700	+0·62	—2·82	59	100	3,027,400	6,100,300	4,900,200	— 40·54	— 25·98	Owing to the absence of seasonable rainfall at the sowing time, the outturn is estimated below the normal.
Bengal ...	144,000	205,300	.....	—29·85	.....	64	75	1,311,200	2,223,700	.....	— 41·03	.....	
Total ...	462,700	513,100	.....	—11·60	.....	61	88	4,938,600	8,324,000	.....	— 40·67	.....	

FINAL REPORT ON THE BHADOI CROPS IN BENGAL, 1899.

THE following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

The 21st December 1899. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Report on the Bhadoi Crops in Bengal, 1899.

Explanatory.—The present report furnishes a review of all the *bhadoi* crops grown in these provinces, including such important food-crops as *aus* paddy, maize, and millets, and also non-food crops, such as jute, cotton, and indigo. Separate notes are issued by this Department for these non-food crops. It is, therefore, unnecessary to comment on them specially in this report. Among the *bhadoi* food-crops, *bhadoi* paddy (known in Lower Bengal as *aus* paddy) is the most important. It occupies an estimated area of 7,743,100 acres or about 50 per cent. of the total area cultivated in *bhadoi* crops. It is the only *bhadoi* cereal grown to any extent in Lower Bengal and in Orissa (where it is locally known as *beali*). The most important *bhadoi* food-crop grown in Bihar and Chota Nagpur is maize or Indian corn; *mandua* and *bhadoi* paddy coming next in importance. The *bhadoi* paddy of Bihar is, unlike the *aus* of Bengal, a low-land paddy which is reaped in October or November.

2. *Character of the season.*—The character of the season up to the middle of September was described in the preliminary forecast issued by this Department on the 26th September last. The rainfall in September was general in North and East Bengal, a little above the average in Bihar, but deficient in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where it was only about half the normal fall. In October the rainfall was below the average everywhere, excepting Orissa and East Bengal, where it was excessive. A few scattered showers were received in the month of November. The season has

been altogether unfavourable to the *bhadoi* crops, the rainfall being both excessive and badly distributed, while in a few districts, some crops (especially paddy and jute) also suffered from insect pests.

3. *Area Sown.*—The District Officers of Hooghly, Dinajpur, Dacca, Faridpur, Muzaffarpur, Malda, Sonthal Parganas and Singhbhum have revised their estimates of normal area since the submission of the first report, in consequence of which the provincial total now stands at 16,495,000 acres against 16,464,600 acres shown in the preliminary forecast. The figures representing areas under actual cultivation, both this and last year, have also been revised by some District Officers. According to the district estimates, the total area cultivated in all kinds of *bhadoi* crops this year is 15,584,000 acres against 16,312,100 acres estimated to have been cultivated in 1898. The decrease of 728,100 acres is due to the unfavourable season. The area under *bhadoi* food-crops is estimated at 12,482,700 acres against 13,282,200 acres estimated last year, whilst the area under non-food crops shows on the other hand a slight increase of nearly two per cent., which is chiefly due to the fact that the cultivation of jute has extended in many districts in areas previously cultivated with rice, on account of the low prices prevailing for paddy at the close of last year.

4. *Outturn.*—From the district returns appended to this note, it will be seen that 11 districts* now report a better crop than was expected in September last, while in 11 others† the estimates remain unchanged. All the remaining 23 districts report worse harvests than previously anticipated. Taking the *bhadoi* crops of these provinces as a whole, it will be seen from the appended statement that out of 45 districts only one district, viz., Rangpur, reports a crop above the normal; in seven districts the outturn varies from 90 to 99 per cent. of a normal crop; in 12 others it varies between 80 and 90; in nine others between 70 and 80; in four between 60 and 70; in one district it is 57; and in the remaining 11 districts it falls below 50. The worst crops are reported from Behar and Chota Nagpur, and maize appears to have been the crop which has suffered most. Taking the Province as a whole, the District Officers estimate the outturn of all kinds of *bhadoi* crops at 67 per cent. of the normal

* *Viz.* Burdwan, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, Noakhali, Chittagong, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, and Monghyr.

† *Viz.*, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Pabna, Dacca, Faridpur, Backergunge, Darbhanga, Purnea, and Manbhum.

against 93 estimated in 1898. The estimate made in the first forecast issued by this Department was 80 per cent. of a normal crop. The conditions have since altered for the worse, and the final estimate of the actual outturn of all kinds of *bhadoi* crops may be taken as 70 per cent. of a normal crop.

5. *Gross outturn.*—Accepting a 78 per cent. crop for *bhadoi* paddy for the province, the estimate of the probable gross outturn of cleaned *bhadoi* rice amounts to 44,372,700 cwts. against 57,947,300 cwts. produced last year.

D. L. ROY,

Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

COUNTERSIGNED.

P. C. LYON,

Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th December 1899.

Final Report on Bhadoi Crops, 1899.

District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan ...	1,726,080	1,283,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	173,700	172,500	173,000	100	85	The short outturn is due to excessive rain and high flood.	
			Indian-corn (maize)	3,000	3,000	3,000	100	100		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	8,100	7,100	6,800	100	95		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	2,700	2,300	2,100	100	93		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	28,000	26,300	26,300	85	86		
			Total ...	215,500	211,200	211,000	98	86		
Birbhum ...	1,121,920	900,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	144,100	150,000	150,000	100	100	The *bhadoi* crops have suffered somewhat from the scanty rainfall in September and October.	
			Indian-corn (maize)	1,900	2,000	2,000	100	75		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,400	1,500	1,500	90	75		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	2,800	2,500	2,500	85	100		
			Total ...	150,200	156,000	156,000	100	99		

District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Name of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bankura ...	1,677,480	642,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	21,900	21,300	21,400	112	75	The rainfall in September was very scanty, and hence the outturn of the *bhadoi* paddy and some of the *bhadoi* crops has been less than what was estimated before.	
			Bajra	800	900	700	75	50		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	1,100	1,100	1,000	75			
			Indian-corn (maize)	3,600	3,400	3,000	62			
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	8,400	8,700	8,400	75			
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	700	800	1,000	93	100		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	8,600	9,100	9,000	100	100		
			Total ...	45,100	45,300	44,500	97	73		
Midnapore ...	3,292,800	2,111,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	167,300	108,300	107,700	69	78	The prospects of the *bhadoi* crops were hopeful at the beginning, but after the transplantation the crops suffered from want of rain, and though there was sufficient rainfall just before the flowering time, it did not much improve the prospects of these crops.	
			Bajra	6,100	6,000	6,000	70	75		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	2,000	2,000	2,000	60	70		
			Indian-corn (maize)	21,200	18,000	18,000	65	80		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	48,700	45,900	50,800	65	74		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	23,300	19,500	23,500	61	70		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	77,400	90,900	75,100	58	68		
			Total ...	286,000	290,600	283,100	60	73		

Hooghly ...	1,067,360	702,300	*Bhadoi* paddy	46,000	47,090	48,900	86	85	Seasonable rain has to a certain extent improved the outturn of "*bhadoi* paddy" and "other food-crops" since the submission of the preliminary forecast of *bhadoi* crops.
			Indian corn (maize)	100	100	100	88	75	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	2,500	2,600	2,200	81	70	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,000	3,300	6,200	75	80	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	28,700	35,000	18,500	81	75	
			Total ...	80,300	88,090	75,900	83	82	
24-Parganas ...	1,344,640	1,102,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	108,700	122,100	90,000	106	82	It is believed that the outturn of *bhadoi* paddy was underestimated in the preliminary forecast.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	3,000	2,600	5,400	75	81	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	4,900	5,400	4,500	96	80	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	42,000	23,300	27,500	100	77	
			Total ...	158,600	153,400	126,600	104	81	
Nadia ...	1,788,160	1,303,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	276,300	412,400	343,200	89	80	The figures for "other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses" and "other non-food crops" in column 7 have been revised since the submission of the preliminary forecast.
			Indian corn (maize)	1,000	100	200	65	60	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	45,200	30,000	30,200	70	72	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	28,900	18,200	15,700	80	75	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	107,800	70,700	89,200	86	44	Excessive rain did considerable damage to the indigo crop hence the short outturn of "other non-food crops."
			Total ...	451,200	528,400	469,300	87	73	
Murshidabad	1,373,440	985,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	229,700	230,200	229,700	78	76	The early rise of the river partially damaged the *bhadoi* paddy in some places in the *sadar* and Jangipur Sub-divisions and hence the low outturn.
			Indian corn (maize)	200	300	300	75	85	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	2,200	1,900	1,900	80	86	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables.)	8,600	8,200	8,600	90	77	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	82,900	82,400	82,400	73	83	
			Total ...	323,600	323,000	322,900	79	79	

District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Name of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented this year (1899)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899 ?)	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jessore ...	1,872,000	1,142,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	361,800	370,500	368,000	99	66	The short outturn is due to the damage caused by insects and excessive rainfall.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	16,600	16,200	16,200	98	75		
			Other food-crops, (*e.g.*, vegetables).	26,700	24,700	24,700	92	95		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	56,800	38,000	40,300	65	70	The figure for "other non-food crops" in column 7 has been revised after due enquiry.	
			Total ...	461,900	449,400	449,200	96	68		
Khulna ...	3,103,942	870,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	56,400	73,500	63,000	108	72	The decrease in the acreage under *bhadoi* paddy is due to the low price of paddy since last year. The low outturn is due to damage done by insects.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	3,200	3,200	3,200	100	100		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,700	5,000	5,000	75	68		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	29,800	15,200	16,100	65	78	The slight increase in the acreage under non-food crops is due to the low price of paddy. The difference between the outturn shown in this forecast and that shown in the preliminary forecast is due to the heavy rainfall in the autumn.	
			Total ...	93,100	99,900	87,300	100	74		

Rajshahi ...	1,063,040	1,222,100	*Bhadoi* paddy	119,800	159,700	119,600	105	78	
			Indian-corn (maize)	1,100	.....	1,100	.....	80	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	2,000	1,200	2,000	100	100	
			Other non-food crops, (*e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	120,000	110,000	120,000	79	85	
			Total ..	242,900	270,900	243,700	98	81	
Dinajpur ...	2,526,080	1,687,600	*Bhadoi* paddy	122,700	146,000	122,700	100	100	In the early stage of its growth the *bhadoi* rice crop suffered to some extent from heavy rain but its prospects were considerably improved by the subsequent seasonable weather, which also benefited the non-food crops.
			Jowar	7,000	7,000	7,000	75	75	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	7,000	7,000	7,000	100	90	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	100	100	100	75	75	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	81,500	80,000	86,000	100	100	
			Total ...	225,300	240,100	223,800	100	99	
Jalpaiguri ...	1,894,000	1,075,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	189,700	198,800	197,300	69	85	
			Indian-corn (maize)	1,900	2,500	2,000	81	99	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	3,800	4,300	4,300	94	91	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables)	5,100	4,700	4,800	79	81	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	87,200	81,700	83,500	64	79	
			Total ...	287,700	292,000	293,900	68	83	
Darjeeling ...	744,960	142,900	*Bhadoi* paddy	7,000	6,200	6,200	108	84	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	7,700	5,900	5,900	116	99	Figures against "mandua" and Indian corn (maize)" in columns 6 and 7 have been revised, since the submission of the preliminary forecast.
			Indian-corn (maize)	22,200	21,700	21,700	91	100	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	600	600	600	91	100	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	4,500	4,500	5,100	116	100	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	2,500	1,500	1,600	67	67	
			Total ...	44,500	40,400	41,100	99	96	

District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rangpur ...	2,231,040	1,603,700	*Bhadoi* paddy	282,500	316,000	304,000	94	108	Taking the district as a whole, the good outturn is due to seasonable rainfall.	
			Indian-corn (maize)	200	200	200	85	100		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	70,900	76,100	76,100	99	100		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	44,000	38,800	38,800	100	100		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	300,000	200,000	235,000	93	97		
			Total ...	697,600	631,100	654,100	95	103		
Bogra ...	869,760	660,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	75,700	110,000	103,100	112	109	The outturn has proved to be slightly better than that previously estimated.	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	100,000	40,000	82,500	100	78		
			Total ...	175,700	150,000	185,600	109	95		
Pabna ...	1,176,960	882,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	126,100	174,500	147,400	100	99		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	39,400	50,000	50,000	106	106		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	108,500	108,000	108,000	50	45		
			Other non-food-crops *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	180,300	103,860	130,900	75	78		
			Total ...	454,300	436,300	436,300	83	76		

Dacca ...	1,780,480	1,213,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	253,300	224,500	234,500	125	81		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	1,000	300	300	75	60		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	40,000	43,100	47,700	85	69		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, sunn hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	171,000	178,600	169,600	60	61		
			Total ...	465,300	445,900	450,500	95	68		
Mymensingh	4,602,480	2,405,700	*Bhadoi* paddy	260,000	392,200	372,800	110	90	The excessive rainfall has damaged the crops, hence the low outturn.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	58,000	58,800	58,900	100	98		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	42,500	37,500	32,500	100	75		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, sunn hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	581,100	533,400	537,500	90	80		
			Total ...	1,042,500	1,022,000	1,001,500	98	84		
Faridpur ...	1,446,480	1,007,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	345,000	345,800	338,000	120	75		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	100	100	100	100	50		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	500	500	500	100	75		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, sunn hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	117,300	70,400	80,500	75	60		
			Total ...	462,900	416,000	419,100	112	73		
Backergunge	2,335,360	1,408,600	*Bhadoi* paddy	350,000	382,200	382,200	100	83		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, sunn hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	10,000	7,300	10,000	100	100		
			Total ...	360,000	389,500	392,200	100	83		

District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Name of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tippera ...	1,594,880	1,171,360	*Bhadoi* paddy	284,600	314,000	295,000	104	91	The low outturn is due to the scanty rainfall after sowing and excessive rain at the time of harvesting, while the decrease in area under paddy (which is, however, more than compensated by an increase in the area under "other food" and "non-food" crops) is due to the dulness of the rice market.	
			Other food crops, (*e.g.*, vegetables).	18,500	12,000	17,500	83	85		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	286,000	144,500	261,000	96	94		
			Total ...	589,100	470,500	573,600	102	92		
Noakhali ...	1,052,800	818,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	217,800	217,800	217,800	104	90	The short outturn is due to excessive rainfall.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	2,600	2,600	2,600	75	60		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	4,600	3,500	2,000	82	50		
			Total ...	225,000	223,900	222,400	104	89		

Chittagong ...	1,504,781	506,900	*Bhadoi* paddy	92,300	91,000	92,300	100	100	The pospects of the *bhadoi* paddy have been improved by good rain since the submission of the preliminary report.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	3,000	2,900	2,900	90	85	The short outturn of these crops is due to excessive rainfall.
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	18,800	15,000	15,000	100	98	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	12,900	10,000	10,900	90	90	
			Total ...	127,000	118,900	120,200	99	99	
Patna ...	1,332,560	993,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	10,100	7,000	6,800	86	26	The large decrease in area and outturn is due to excessive rain at the time of sowing, and to floods in parts of the district.
			Jowar	10,400	10,100	8,000	100	51	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	89,100	89,200	89,100	94	26	
			Indian-corn (maize)	109,000	107,900	93,500	81	18	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	4,300	4,300	3,200	91	32	
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	10,400	12,800	12,100	83	30	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	6,800	4,900	3,500	98	61	
			Total ...	240,100	236,800	216,000	87	25	
Gaya ...	3,015,680	2,307,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	20,000	19,800	19,400	91	78	The heavy rains at the commencement of the rainy season damaged the *bhadoi* crop to be a very great extent. The outturn was even less than that estimated in the preliminary report.
			Jowar	19,600	19,500	18,000	76	35	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	77,200	77,000	75,000	88	32	
			Indian-corn (maize)	63,500	63,100	57,300	73	19	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	30,200	29,700	28,900	63	25	
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,500	3,200	2,700	56	33	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	1,500	2,200	2,800	56	37	
			Total ...	215,500	214,500	203,200	78	32	
Shahabad ...	2,795,520	1,841,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	57,500	57,500	55,000	69	61	The decrease in the area and outturn of the *bhadoi* crops is due to excessive rain in July and August. Since the submission of the first forecast, however, the prospects have rather improved. Maize and *marua* have been the greatest sufferers.
			Jowar	8,200	6,900	2,100	56	42	
			Bajra	4,200	4,000	2,600	56	42	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	48,600	49,600	37,600	66	33	
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	51,200	42,200	17,100	60	27	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	17,500	16,500	16,300	66	48	
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables.)	16,500	15,000	10,500	69	36	
			Other non-food-crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	28,400	27,200	15,200	63	45	
			Total ...	232,100	218,900	157,100	65	45	

District.	Total Area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Name of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898) ?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899) ?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Saran	1,696,087	1,383,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	68,800	68,800	68,800	75	45	The Indian corn was slightly worse than was supposed in the preliminary forecast.	
			Jowar	5,000	5,700	5,400	78	17		
			Bajra	2,500	1,600	2,310	78	17		
			Maudua (*marwa* or *ragi*) ...	65,000	65,500	62,110	95	28		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	227,300	227,300	283,000	95	30		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	45,000	47,000	47,000	75	23		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	21,300	21,000	21,000	85	93		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sann* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	60,000	60,000	53,800	93	57		
			Total ...	564,800	607,000	540,389	84	29		
Champaran ...	2,239,840	1,364,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	223,000	223,000	226,000	88	110	In most of the Bettiah subdivision where the *bhadoi* paddy is very largely grown, we have had a bumper crop; in many places almost a record crop. The outturn for the whole of this subdivision has been returned by the subdivisional Officer at 125. In the northern portion of the Sadar Subdivision also the crop has been on the whole an excellent one.	
			Jowar	6,000	6,000	6,000	100	90		
			Bajra	4,000	4,000	4,000	100	90		
			Maudua (*marwa* or *ragi*) ...	18,000	18,000	19,000	106	90		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	123,000	130,000	130,000	125	65		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	123,000	130,000	130,000	100	65		
			Other food crops, (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	75		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sann* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	93,000	93,000	93,000	100	70		
			Total ...	607,000	614,000	623,000	101	84		

Muzaffarpur ...	1,941,254	1,555,300	*Bhadoi* paddy	109,200	37,300	109,200	50	45	The crops have been damaged very considerably by excessive rain, hence the low outturn.	The Collector has revised his figures of area in columns 5 and 7 since the date of the first forecast.
			Jowar	.....	.....	.....	50	.....		
			Bajra	.....	.....	.....	30	.....		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	82,400	82,700	82,400	63	25		
			Indian-corn (maize)	163,800	167,500	163,800	44	15		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	128,600	166,300	128,600	50	20		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	8,300	32,200	8,300	52	50		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	102,400	128,300	102,400	51	50		
			Total ...	594,700	614,300	594,700	50	28		
Darbhanga ...	2,134,400	1,820,100	*Bhadoi* paddy	85,300	64,500	70,500	73	72		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	242,800	254,000	107,000	86	45		
			Indian-corn (maize)	147,300	134,500	62,500	100	35		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	21,800	21,300	19,300	100	45		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables.)	29,000	29,000	29,000	100	76		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	113,800	111,500	111,500	100	76		
			Total ...	640,000	614,800	453,800	91	57		
Monghyr ...	2,569,440	1,582,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	58,900	45,100	40,500	96	45	The figures in column 7 have in many cases been revised. The normal areas under paddy and maize have also been reduced. There seems to me to be room for still further reductions in the normal area under the heads paddy and maize, and for enhancements under "Mandua" and "other *bhadoi* cereals," but no definite opinion can be passed just now. The area under cultivation and the outturn have been adversely affected by excessive rainfall in July.	
			Jowar	41,200	43,400	41,000	99	30		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	40,400	42,900	49,200	102	32		
			Indian-corn (maize)	347,500	280,200	265,200	99	20		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	20,600	34,800	44,700	95	20		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	19,100	19,300	17,200	107	55		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	34,600	41,400	37,400	98	61		
			Total ...	562,300	507,100	496,200	99	28		
Bhagalpur ...	2,704,640	2,097,600	*Bhadoi* paddy	317,000	316,900	316,900	95	75		
			Jowar	22,000	22,000	29,600	125	18		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	123,100	123,100	121,900	100	35		
			Indian-corn (maize)	242,600	242,600	235,500	125	21		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	45,300	45,300	42,700	100	33		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables.)	2,800	2,800	2,800	91	66		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	51,000	51,000	50,800	96	72		
			Total ...	803,800	803,700	791,200	106	49		

District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Name of *bhadoi* crop.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Purnea ...	3,196,320	1,639,900	*Bhadoi* paddy	516,500	575,900	516,500	85	85		
			Jowar	100	.....	100	.....	100		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	4,400	1,000	4,200	50	87		
			Indian-corn (maize)	4,000	3,500	4,000	75	85		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	2,000	2,500	2,000	92	90		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	24,400	20,000	24,400	75	92		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi*, *til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	78,800	65,000	72,700	84	86		
			Total ...	630,200	667,900	623,900	85	85		
Malda	1,216,000	811,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	170,000	168,000	170,000	100	87	The low outturn is due to the constant rain and the sudden rise of the rivers in July and August when *bhadoi* crops were coming to maturity.	The figures representing the area under "other non-food crops" in columns 5, 6, and 7 have been revised.
			Jowar	300	200	300	100	87		
			Bajra	600	100	200	100	93		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	17,700	17,500	17,000	94	94		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	5,100	6,200	5,000	88	94		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	2,800	1,500	1,600	75	87		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi*, *til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	57,200	44,200	40,000	88	85		
			Total ...	256,700	238,700	234,100	96	87		

Santhal Parganas	3,500,160	1,827,300	*Bhadoi* paddy	21,600	11,000	11,000	82	40	Excessive rain at the sowing time and scanty rain at the time of growth resulted in a poor outturn.
			Jowar	6,000	6,000	2,000	100	37	
			Bajra	41,900	41,900	37,900	78	37	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	23,200	21,100	16,100	94	37	
			Indian-corn (maize)	138,100	138,900	112,900	88	27	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	43,100	41,900	35,200	90	43	
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	2,200	2,200	2,200	84	54	
			Other non-food crops, *e g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi*, *til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	33,900	33,100	31,900	93	75	
			Total ...	310,800	296,100	249,200	88	38	
Cuttack ...	2,323,200	1,161,200	*Bhadoi* paddy	163,100	163,100	163,000	110	88	Want of sufficient rainfall at the time of maturity has necessitated a slight reduction of the estimate made in the preliminary forecast.
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	15,100	15,100	15,000	105	96	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	8,300	8,300	8,300	100	108	
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,000	3,000	3,000	100	87	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi*, *til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	13,200	13,200	13,200	100	94	
			Total ...	202,700	202,700	202,500	108	90	
Balasore ...	1,315,475	837,100	*Bhadoi* paddy	88,200	90,200	107,400	85	85	The increase in the area under *bhadoi* paddy is due to seasonable rains. The areas under "*bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses" and "other non-food crops" have decreased for want of rain at the time of sowing those crops.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	800	2,000	1,600	85	80	
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	600	900	900	90	80	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi*, *til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	5,500	5,700	4,800	95	85	
			Total ...	95,100	98,800	114,700	86	85	
Angul and Khondmals.	1,075,840	346,300	*Bhadoi* paddy	14,000	14,000	12,200	80	50	The small outturn is due to insufficient rainfall.
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	1,000	1,000	800	100	60	
			Indian-corn (maize)	8,000	8,000	8,000	100	75	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	8,200	8,200	7,000	100	50	
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	50	
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi*, *til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	14,600	14,600	12,700	100	75	
			Total ...	46,800	46,800	41,700	94	63	

District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Name of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented outturn last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Puri ...	1,532,720	812,300	*Bhadoi* paddy	85,000	85,000	80,000	100	60	The decrease in the outturn of Mandua as compared with that shown in the preliminary forecast is due to the want of rain in September.	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	25,000	23,000	30,000	88	70		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,300	800	1,700	88	80		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi*, *til*, sunn hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	12,600	10,000	12,000	75	75		
			Total ...	123,900	118,800	123,700	95	64		
Hazaribagh ...	4,403,440	2,478,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	43,300	43,300	43,300	100	53	Owing to excessive rainfall in June and July the *bhadoi* crops were considerably damaged; hence the short outturn.	
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*)	105,100	105,100	105,100	100	94		
			Indian-corn (*maize*)	217,500	217,500	217,500	100	95		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	131,300	131,300	131,300	100	40		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,200	1,200	1,200	100	42		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi*, *til*, sunn hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	75,100	75,100	75,100	100	44		
			Total ...	573,500	573,500	573,300	100	35		

Ranchi ...	4,569,600	2,588,360	*Bhadoi* paddy	842,900	842,000	800,000	100	40	The figures in column 5 have been revised after careful enquiry by the police. The low outturn shown in column 9 is due to the early cessation of the rains during the year under report.	
			Bajra	8,000	8,000	3,000	100	25		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	9,000	9,000	7,000	100	40		
			Indian corn (maize)	8,000	7,200	7,000	100	25		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	89,000	89,000	80,000	100	40		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,600	1,600	1,000	100	25		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi*, *til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	221,500	221,500	104,000	100	25		
			Total ...	1,179,400	1,177,700	1,002,000	100	38		
Palamau ...	3,139,200	768,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	25,000	35,000	31,100	125	40	The poor outturn is due to excessive rain in June 1899.	It appears that the outturn was very much overestimated at the preliminary forecast.
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	19,700	34,000	17,000	100	30		
			Indian-corn (maize)	36,300	80,000	25,000	80	35		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	18,100	28,000	16,000	100	40		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	4,400	4,500	3,000	100	45		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi*, *til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	26,800	34,500	36,000	100	75		
			Total ...	130,300	216,000	129,300	97	47		
Manbhum ...	2,654,080	1,419,200	*Bhadoi* paddy	174,300	174,000	155,000	120	75		
			Jowar	1,400	1,800	1,400	100	75		
			Bajra	6,100	6,400	6,900	110	75		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	20,000	21,100	21,000	120	80		
			Indian-corn (maize)	90,800	92,300	60,000	70	80		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	107,900	105,700	105,700	100	80		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	22,300	22,200	20,000	100	75		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi*, *til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	21,800	21,600	21,600	100	75		
			Total ...	444,600	445,500	391,600	103	73		

District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation.	Name of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area last year (1898) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area this year (1899) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much last year (1898)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1899)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Singhbhum ...	2,826,019	785,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	234,500	234,500	234,500	100	75	The areas under *bhadoi* paddy in columns 5, 6, and 7 and this year's outturn have been revised.	I will ask the Deputy Commissioner again to verify his figures of area, and will also ask him to procure separate estimates of the outturn of each of the crops dealt with in future.
			Jowar	4,000	4,000	4,000				
			Bajra	4,000	4,000	4,000				
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	15,000	15,000	15,000				
			Indian-corn (maize)	39,000	39,000	39,000				
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	40,000	40,000	40,000				
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	25,000	25,000	25,000				
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi*, *til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	14,100	14,100	14,100				
			Total ...	375,600	375,600	375,600	100	75		
Bengal ...	95,332,148	37,466,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	7,687,000	8,037,100	7,743,100	98	78		
			Jowar	131,200	132,400	115,900	93	38		
			Bajra	78,200	76,900	67,600	83	40		
			Mandua (*marua* or *ragi*) ...	1,041,900	1,063,500	947,000	90	41		
			Indian-corn (maize)	2,161,300	2,120,200	1,845,100	92	30		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	1,228,100	1,281,300	1,209,600	88	57		
			Other food crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	581,500	570,900	554,400	80	70		
			Other non-food crops, *e.g.*, jute, indigo, *bhadoi*, *til*, *sunn* hemp, mulberry, &c., &c.	3,585,200	3,029,800	3,101,300	85	74		
			Total ...	16,495,000	16,312,100	15,584,000	95	67		

APPENDIX II.

Abstract Statement of Estimated Acreage and Outturn of the Bhadoi paddy Crop, 1899.

PROVINCE.	ACREAGE.					OUTTURN IN CWT.					Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Average of five preceding years, viz., 1893 to 1897.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in—		Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Average of five preceding years, viz., 1893 to 1897.	Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in—		
				Column 3.	Column 4.				Column 8.	Column 9.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bengal	7,743,100	8,037,100	7,265,000	—3·65	+6·57	44,372,700	57,947,300	44,067,300	—23·41	+0·69	The outturns in columns 7 and 8 have been calculated with reference to the area and percentage outturn and to the normal rate of yield, which has been assumed to be 10 maunds of cleaned rice to the acre.

LIBERALITY OF RAI HARI CHARAN CHOWDHURY, ZAMINDAR OF NAKIPUR, IN THE DISTRICT OF KHULNA.

No 5588Medl., dated Calcutta, the 20th December 1899.

From—E. N. BAKER, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 93G.—Mis., dated the 24th November 1899, in which you report that Rai Hari Charan Chowdhury, zamindar of Nakipur, in the district of Khulna, has given Rs. 5,000 to the Magistrate of Khulna with the request that it may be invested in the highest rate of Government securities, and the interest accruing from it applied to the maintenance of the poor indoor patients in the newly established hospital at Khulna, the investment being made in the name of the Magistrate and called the "Hari Charan Fund."

2. In reply, I am to request that you will be so good as to convey to the donor the thanks of Government for his liberality and public spirit. This letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PATNA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 26th December 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 4190Mis.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Patna Division for the year 1898-99.

The Division was administered by Mr. F. R. S. Collier from the 1st April until the 20th November, and for the rest of the year by Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—With the exception of Muzaffarpur, due to the illness of the Collector, these were full and complete.

3. *Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall was above the average, but somewhat irregularly distributed. The most notable features were a comparative deficiency in the first part of the monsoon, excess in September, the absence of the usual *Hathiya* rains in October, and timely showers in January.

The result of this distribution was a somewhat damaged *bhadoi* crop, and a rice crop impaired by the floods of September and (in the higher fields) by the failure of the *Hathiya* rains, with a splendid *rabi* crop. The poppy did well on a reduced area, no less than 7·3 lakhs of rupees being distributed to the cultivators; and the indigo crop was above the average, though unfortunately the prices obtained for the produce were disastrously low.

4. *Public Health.*—The registered number of deaths was everywhere remarkably low. There was a conspicuous absence of epidemics of cholera and small-pox, and fever is believed to have been much less fatal than usual. There was also a falling off in the number of patients at the dispensaries, and there are good grounds for the opinion of the local officers that the year was one of exceptional healthiness.

5. *Material Condition of the People.*—Excepting in one or two sharply defined areas, the crops were good, and succeeded even better ones. The cheapness of food-grains, to districts mainly importing, was much more an unmixed blessing than in other parts of the Province; and the people appear to have enjoyed, within the natural limits imposed by the density of the population, comparative prosperity.

6. *Prices of Food and Labour.*—The tables illustrating the prices of rice, wheat and maize which the Commissioner has embodied in his report are of much interest, but they suggest, amongst other reflections, that the preparation of the lists by the local officers are not based on a uniform system. The method of ascertaining the price of common rice is explained in Government Circular No. 11 of the 17th July 1899; and it seems more probable that the explanation suggested above is correct. than that there was a difference of no less than 8½ seers per rupee on the 25th March between the prices of Patna and those of Motihari. It is desired that the Commissioner will inquire into a matter, which is important, if all comparisons are not to be vitiated. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with interest the Commissioner's remarks about the preparation of a chart showing the mean prices of all the food-grains, and, when it is submitted, will consider whether it should be adopted generally or not. There is no question, however, that the year was one of low prices; and this no doubt conduced, though indirectly, to increase the wages of the agricultural labourers, who, though paid the usual proportions in kind, probably found employment much more abundant, and scrutiny much less severe.

7. *Trade and Commerce.*—The chapter on this subject is of interest. It brings into striking prominence the dislocation of trade that followed the great failure of crops in 1896-97; and these statistics appear to afford a most useful criterion with which to test the accuracy of the crop estimates furnished each year by the District Officers. The figures, as the Commissioner points out, are incomplete; for, except on the Nepal frontier, they exclude the traffic by cart and pack-bullock, which is probably considerable in the south of the Division. Still, as they stand, they no doubt represent very closely the fluctuations of trade.

The district abstracts are interesting; and very notable is the discrepancy between the exports and imports of Saran, which emphasises the degree of the dependence of that district on its opium, indigo and sugar, and on the wages earned through the annual migration to Bengal. The year was a good one for the opium cultivators; and though the price of sugar fell considerably below the high-water mark of 1897-98, yet the crop was very fine. The low price of indigo had no immediate effect on the cultivators; but plague scares somewhat reduced the number of those who went east for work. The conditions of Saran are merely an exaggeration of those of the other districts in the Patna Division, which, on the whole, enjoyed a great measure of prosperity. But it is clear that as the already dense population increases, agricultural prosperty will depend more and more on the specialised cultivation of valuable crops. Districts with a population of 500 to the square mile may continue to subsist on their crops of rice and barley and maize; but where that density is doubled, sugarcane and poppy, or other equally valuable crops, must take their place.

8. *Civil Justice.*—The total number of original cases disposed of by District Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Small Cause Court Judges was 2,618, and by Munsifs 42,410. The corresponding figures in the previous year were 2,635 and 41,345. The fluctuations in the various classes of cases, and in the various districts, were slight and have received no explanation. Witnesses, it is observed, were detained to a greater extent than in the previous year.

9. *Crime.*—In 1897, there was a most serious increase in the number of cognisable crimes, and famine was the reason assigned by the Commissioner in explanation. In 1898, there was a return to the level of 1896, the figures for the three successive years being (exclusive of offences against sanitary laws) 23,099, 34,029 and 22,907. Non-cognisable offences decreased by about 2,000 cases. These figures exhibit the persistence of what may be called the normal quantity of crime, but they also show that those whom hunger drove to commit theft have not formed permanent criminal habits. Dacoities (owing in great measure to the successful campaign in Saran and Champaran against the professional gangs) and riots were far less important components of the total than of old; and the Lieutenant-Governor feels justified by this report in congratulating the Division on the absence of serious and a reduction in the number of minor crimes. Last year it was found necessary to draw attention to the low proportion of bad livelihood cases tried in the villages of the accused, and therefore the Lieutenant-Governor observes with regret that the proportion is now still lower, when the excuse of last year may no longer be urged. It is obvious that the principle of trying these cases in the village of the accused is not applicable to strangers, or to Maghaiya Domes; but these form an inconsiderable portion of the accused. The criminal history of their charges is, or should be, known to the local police; and in the great majority of cases it is possible for the District Superintendent of Police to adjust the completion of his inquiries to the tour arrangements of the Magistrate. Where this cannot be done, and it is necessary to try the cases in the hot weather or rains, there is, of course, personal inconvenience to the Magistrate in going to the spot; but the Lieutenant-Governor cannot admit that the personal convenience of the Magistrate is a sufficient plea for trying three-fourths of these cases in Court. He regards the careful working of this valuable section of the Code as one of the most important functions of a Magistrate; and in Bihar, with its facilities for travel, and where, as the Commissioner points out, it is practically unknown for the members of a village to abuse this section to the injury of a fellow-member, he expects to find at least as high a proportion of locally tried cases as in any other Division in Bengal. He is assured that these distinct injunctions will not have to be repeated.

10. *Criminal Justice.*—During the year Stipendiary Magistrates disposed of 13,609 cases in which almost exactly half of the accused were convicted. The proportion of witnesses detained more than two days slightly decreased, and the proportion of decisions confirmed on appeal was almost stationary. Honorary Magistrates disposed of 10,300 cases, and convicted nearly 3 out of 4 of the accused, while 69 per cent. of the appeals from their decisions were unsuccessful. Witnesses were detained rather more than in the preceding year; but the Lieutenant-Governor considers the record of their work to

be favourable, and acknowledges with much pleasure the great assistance rendered to the stipendiary staff by the body as a whole, and especially by many individual Magistrates. It is observed that particular attention has been paid in the year to the subject of outstanding fines, and that a certain measure of success has been already attained in striking off irrecoverable fines. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this attention will be continued, and that steady progress will be made in this necessary work.

11. *Police.*—The Commissioner has devoted much attention to the various questions affecting chaukidars, and the Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure the progress made in carrying out the policy of Government in introducing the Chaukidari Act, in regrouping the villages, organising the daffadari circles, and improving the social position of the chaukidars. The subject of departmental fines and rewards has been fully discussed; and he would merely add that while he accepts the large number of fines in some districts as perhaps inevitable to the reorganisation of the components at the time, he anticipates and desires that this severity may now be discontinued. He repeats the remark of the Commissioner himself that its only result, instead of improving the work of the chaukidars, is to make them discontented and unwilling. He desires that the Commissioner will in due course inform Government of the degree of success that has been obtained in preserving the village rights in the *chakran* lands; and he wishes to learn to what degree the daffadars tend to become assimilated to the ordinary police, a tendency which he desires should be firmly checked. Further points to which he desires attention to be directed are the proportion of chaukidars to population, which apparently varies greatly in different districts, the incidence of taxation, towards the re-adjustment of which he is gratified to find efforts are being directed, and the number of villages where assessment lists have been examined in detail on the spot by the District Magistrates or Subdivisional Officers when on tour.

12. *Land Revenue.*—There was a large increase of 1,169 in the total number of estates paying land revenue, and no less than 1,286 new estates were created by partition. The total demand was for Rs. 85,73,846, of which Rs. 3,32,619 were for arrears. The total collections, which slightly exceeded the current demand, included Rs. 2,31,362 on account of arrears. Thus the outstanding arrears at the end of the year included one lakh due in the previous year and nearly two lakhs due in the current year. The collections are satisfactory as a whole, and the results obtained in some of the districts are very good. In others they are less creditable, and suitable notice of the failures has been taken in the Resolution on the Board's General Revenue Report. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor recognises the peculiar difficulties under which the work is carried on, in the great number of separate estates, the increasing number of separate accounts, and the enormous number of petty co-sharers,—difficulties which reappear with even enhanced effect in the collection of the cesses. Hence he will readily consider any proposal which affords a reasonable hope of diminishing these evils. He observes that the efforts made to ensure the punctual sale of estates in arrears for land revenue were successful, the improvement effected in Saran being especially marked, and he trusts that these efforts will not be relaxed; but he agrees with the Commissioner's remarks as to undue leniency, specially in Saran, having been shown to defaulters. Leniency in a prosperous season to the extent which some of the Collectors have carried it is an administrative mistake.

The total current demand for the Road and Public Works cesses was Rs. 26,98,558, the total collections were Rs. 26,36,222, and the total balances Rs. 7,76,896, or 28 per cent. of the current demand. Results were markedly bad in Saran.

The volume of work in the Certificate Department has rapidly increased during the last year, and in some districts it has become a serious impediment to the success of district administration. The Lieutenant-Governor, in the Resolution on the Board's General Revenue Report, has recognised that matters have in some districts reached a stage at which drastic remedies must be applied, and the exact nature of those remedies will form the subject of a reference to the Board.

The record of progress in the decision of partition cases is more satisfactory than in the preceding year; but only one fourth was disposed of. Apart from those districts in which a record-of-rights is being made, it appears that in Gaya only 38 out of 178 cases were disposed of: and one of those which were not completed was instituted as long a go as 1885. In point of seniority, however, it must yield to a case in Muzaffarpur which has almost attained its majority; and to one in Saran, which, if the appendix is correct, came into existence in 1865. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that the Board will call for the records of these cases, and satisfy themselves that the delay that has occurred has been unavoidable.

The aid of the Tenancy Act appears to be more frequently sought in the Patna Division than elsewhere; and petitions for the appraisement of produce, the registration of improvements and for issuing notice of the resumption of abandoned holdings are not uncommon. It will be of great interest to observe the effect on these returns of the education in his rights which the present survey proceedings are giving to the raiyat.

13. *Wards and Attached Estates.*—These estates are of great importance in the Patna Division; and they add a heavy contribution to the burdens of the District Officers. Their management has been set forth in detail in the report of the Board on these kinds of estates; and the views of Government have been expressed in the Resolution on that report. On the whole, the collections were scarcely so satisfactory as was to be expected; and it is hoped that the results of the fine *rabi* crops will be seen in the collections of the present year.

14. *Excise: Stamps: Income-tax.*—Last year the belief was expressed that the decrease in the income from excise was temporary only, and that with the return of normal conditions the income would rise to its former level. This expectation has been only partially fulfilled; for though the income exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,77,493, still it was lower than in any other year since 1892-93. The nominal incidence per head is 2 annas 7 pies, and the real incidence about 2¼ annas.

The stamp revenue exhibits features *a priori* probable, namely, an increase in the receipts from Court-fee stamps, and a very great decrease in those from impressed sheets (*i.e.*, non-judicial stamps). The net result was a decrease of over a lakh of rupees. The collections of income-tax amounted to Rs. 4,63,271, or 98·5 per cent. of the demand, Muzaffarpur alone failing to attain the standard fixed by the Board. The incidence of the tax is about 4¼ pies per head.

15. *Railways.*—During the year the great chord line from Moghul Sarai to Lakhi Sarai progressed towards completion, the main work remaining to be done consisting of the Dehri and Phalgu bridges. There were only two serious railway accidents, one of which, in Shahabad, was caused by an intentional obstruction, and the other by the destruction of a bridge by floods in Muzaffarpur. Unpunctuality of an aggravated kind is charged against the Patna-Gaya and the Bengal and North-Western Railways. No new lines were commenced during the year: and no progress seems to have been made with any of the tramway schemes.

16. *Canals.*—The area irrigated by the Sone canals was slightly greater than in 1897-98, though of course much below that of the famine year. The collections were very good; for, after deducting a small sum which was remitted, nothing was left outstanding. The Saran canals were closed.

17. *Communications.*—The roads were kept in good condition, though much damaged in several districts by the September floods. It is observed by the Commissioner that the amount spent on village roads in Champaran is *primâ facie* entirely inadequate. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with this opinion, and desires to be informed how far the present distribution between main roads and village roads is conducive to the interests of the district as a whole. The expenditure on village roads for the Division exceeded the limit of Rs. 10 per mile due practically to flood damages. The objections of the Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga District Boards to plant trees on the road sides, though somewhat belated, are interesting; and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that as they are opposed to the expressed wishes of Government, they may be examined by the Commissioner and reported to Government without delay.

Much attention was given to the cleansing of wells in Saran and Muzaffarpur, and in the latter district a large sum was expended on the construction of 98 pucka wells. No reason is apparent why so little has been done in the districts of Patna and Champaran.

18. *Education.*—The number of boys at school was 176,757 and of girls 7,315. The total numbers of the last three years are 178,011, 177,125 and 184,072. Thus the increase has been small and relative to the increase in population. It is still for boys only 15·4 per cent. of those of school-going age, which compares very unfavourably with the proportions in the wealthier Divisions of Bengal. The district with the smallest proportion (Saran) is also the most densely populated. The number of girls at school has actually diminished. The total expenditure was over eight lakhs, of which nearly three lakhs were from public funds. Both middle English and middle vernacular schools lost ground equally, but the high schools had 10 per cent. more pupils.

19. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—There was again a great falling off in the number of the patients treated, which is ascribed by the Commissioner to the greater healthiness of the year, though there is no doubt that the plague scares continued to deter people from them. The income decreased by nearly Rs. 20,000. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure that the Zenana Hospitals are becoming more popular; and he would like to see every municipality providing trained female medical aid, the usefulness of which is not measured by the number of patients who seek it at the public institution itself.

20. *Municipalities, District and Local Boards.*—The impression conveyed by the report of the Commissioner on the working of the Municipalities is distinctly favourable. Marked progress was made in the reformation of administration in Patna, where the work of the new Secretary is stated to have been already productive of much good. In Chapra and Darbhanga an advance was made towards a better state of things. The Lieutenant-Governor learns with regret of the retirement of Babu Parameshwar Narain Mahtha, who, in spite of bad health, has for many years, as Vice-Chairman of the Muzaffarpur Municipality, rendered valuable services to that town. Elsewhere much good work was done by non-official Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, whose public spirit the Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of acknowledging.

Little in the report on the District Boards calls for comment. They continued to render valuable services. The Local Boards, on the other hand, are considered by the majority of the District Officers to be of little use.

21. *Employment of Muhammadans.*—Unlike the rest of the Province, in the Patna Division the proportion of appointments in the public service held by Muhammadans exceeds the proportion of the total population which they constitute, and in the past year the number of ministerial and menial posts held by them has increased. There are in the Division, as is well known, many Muhammadan families, which have for generations been employed in the public service; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that they will, by taking advantage of the opportunities for higher education now afforded them, continue to qualify themselves for that employment.

22. *Conduct of Zamindars.*—The year was marked by the sad event of the death of Sir Lachmessar Singh, Maharaja of Darbhanga, a reference to which was made in last year's Resolution. The progress of the cadastral survey on the north side of the Ganges has been a long-continued and thorough education of the people in their legal rights; and has accelerated the transition which, common to the whole Province, had made least progress in the densely populated and highly rented districts of Bihar. Unavoidable soreness has resulted, and reactionary efforts will be made; but in the great zamindaris of Bihar the inevitableness of the innovations was in some cases foreseen and in others has now been frankly recognised; and only a few minor landlords still resent the changes in the tenancy laws. With them the Lieutenant-Governor trusts to the District Officers to exercise the amount of judicious firmness necessary to tide over the early stages of the change.

23. *Public Feeling.*—The subject which above all others stirred the people was the possibility of plague. In the previous year novelty and uncertainty combined to create the wildest panics: in this year the reality was received with

calmness; and the success of the officials in stamping out the disease was only made possible by the most cheerful co-operation of the public. In Darbhanga, and still more in Saran, the plague obtained a real foothold; and the Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the sense of duty which led the Collector of Saran and his colleagues to persist in their strenuous and successful fight at a time of the year and under conditions which necessitated the greatest discomfort and self-sacrifice.

24. From the very interesting and suggestive report of Mr. Bourdillon the following extracts are printed for the information of the public.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Patna Division for the year 1898-99.

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III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

37. The following statement as usual gives the rainfall at each Sadar station, month by month, as compared with the normal rainfall, and the total at foot is compared for each district with the total in 1897-98. The figures have been taken from the reports of the District Officers as was done in 1897-98:—

Month.	Patna.		Gaya.		Shahabad.		Saran.		Champaran.		Muzaffarpur.		Darbhanga.		Average.	
	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
April 1898 ...	.....	·26	.....	·15	.....	·18	.....	·2	·91	·52	·67	·52	1·26	·59	·4	·34
May ,, ...	1·39	2·	.....	1·45	·8	1·03	1·02	1·77	3·9	2·66	4·53	2·23	3·64	2·53	2·18	1·95
June ,, ...	3·60	6·98	2·02	5·6	5·82	5·47	5·11	6·94	8·99	10·15	4·79	7·4	6·01	7·41	4·9	7·13
July ,, ...	14·38	12·2	9·22	12·11	14·97	11·69	16·81	13·14	8·37	13·76	12·71	12·39	7·53	12·47	11·99	12·39
August ,, ...	21·52	11·27	17·28	11·84	16·97	12·26	14·95	10·89	12·1	13·22	16·97	11·26	9·28	12·91	15·58	11·95
September ,, ...	17·39	6·86	12·96	6·45	14·52	6·83	16·12	7·6	20·88	9·5	24·1	7·57	21·65	9·91	19·51	7·81
October ,, ...	2·26	2·95	2·05	2·31	1·26	2·87	·59	3·49	·58	3·31	·61	2·64	1·64	2·1	1·28	2·81
November ,, ...	.....	·22	.....	·23	.....	·35	.....	·26	.....	·15	.....	·13	.....	·11	.....	·2
December ,, ...	·04	·08	·07	·18	·07	·22	·02	·12	·02	·16	.....	·09	.....	·08	·03	·13
January 1899 ...	1·02	·65	2·52	·64	1·83	·67	·06	·72	·36	·73	1·	·74	1·22	·78	1·14	·7
February ,, ...	·47	·63	·02	·63	·41	·54	·61	·51	·04	·49	·31	·4	·26	·45	·3	·53
March ,, ...	.....	·42	.....	·5	.....	·41	.....	·3	.....	·45	·75	·42	·59	·4	·19	·41
Total for 1898-99 ...	62·07	44·52	46·14	42·69	56·65	42·52	55·29	44·94	65·15	55·1	66·44	45·86	53·08	49·74	57·5	46·35
Total for 1897-98 ...	60·23	.....	57·85	.....	59·69	.....	46·09	.....	45·22	.....	52·27	.....	49·51	.....	54·31	.....

N.B.—The figures in column "Actual" have been taken from the district reports for the *Sadar*, but the figures for the column "Normal" have been taken from the *Calcutta Gazette*, which appear to be mean for the whole district.

38. A glance at this table will show that in every district the rainfall has been in excess of the normal, the excess being very large in the case of Patna and Muzaffarpur and inconsiderable only in Gaya and Darbhanga. Next it will appear that, except in Gaya and Shahabad, the rainfall was everywhere greater than in 1897-98, the difference being greatest in Champaran and Muzaffarpur. Further scrutiny will show that this universal excess is entirely due to the heavy fall of rain in the autumn, for up till August the rains were somewhat deficient.

39. Briefly, the features of the year's rainfall were these: first a considerable deficiency in June everywhere, except in Shahabad; in July a continued deficiency in the three easterly districts north of the Ganges, though Patna, Shahabad, and Saran received more than the average: in August there was good rain everywhere, except in Champaran and Darbhanga, and the deficiencies were more than made good in all districts, except the two just named and Gaya,—indeed in Patna and Shahabad the excess was about 8 inches, and in Saran and Muzaffarpur about 6: then between the 3rd and 20th of September heavy rain fell in all districts, which became a perfect deluge in Champaran and

Muzaffarpur, the monthly totals in those districts being 29·88 inches and 24·10 respectively, while Darbhanga had 21·65: exhausted with this effort, the monsoon suddenly ceased, for the October rainfall was trifling, that for November nil, and that for December short again. In January some welcome showers fell, especially in South Bihar, while the rainfall for February was about the average. A rainfall so fitful must have caused considerable anxiety, and there must have been times when the outlook was far from bright, although the full crops of the year before and the comparative cheapness of grain must have precluded all fear of scarcity.

40. To enter more into detail, the effect of the weather on the crops was much as follows:—

The scanty and late rain in June, running into July, delayed the sowing of the *bhadoi* crops and the early rice, though when once the maize was down, the fine weather brought it on rapidly; south of the Ganges a good deal of damage was done towards the end of July by heavy rain: in August the maize was damaged almost everywhere by the same cause, as well as the growing rice: September with its heavy rain and floods washed out the rice in many places and further damaged the *bhadoi*, much of which had been cut and was still in the fields; the sudden cessation of the rains at the end of that month enabled much of the rice to recover, and the saturation of the soil provided excellent moisture for the *rabi*, which, moreover, was sown over a larger area, partly for that reason and partly because a good deal of vacant rice land was available. Finally, the fine winter months enabled the rice to be reaped without further trouble, and favoured the *rabi* which, refreshed by showers in January, gave, except in Shahabad, one of the finest harvests known for years. In short, the general result was a poor *bhadoi*, a middling rice crop and a splendid *rabi*. The figures given by the Director of Land Records according to the new system of notation are as follows, 100 representing a fair average crop and 125 a bumper:—

District.	Bhadoi.	Aghani rice.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4
Patna	87	79	100
Gaya	79	101	100
Shahabad	65	91	89
Saran	84	80	123
Champaran	88	83	48
Muzaffarpur	50	54	115
Darbhanga	91	85	105
Divisional average about ...	77	82	93

41. As regards poppy the year was good. In the Patna report nothing is said on the subject. In Gaya with a slightly smaller area under cultivation than in either of the two previous years, the outturn (7,324 maunds) was higher than in 1897-98 (6,787 maunds), but lower than in 1896-97, when it was 8,063 maunds. In Shahabad the same phenomena appeared—a smaller area and a larger crop, viz. 3,167 maunds against 2,863: the outturn is reckoned as 90 per cent. of a full crop. Saran, too, shows smaller cultivation and larger produce, the latter being 6,940 maunds against 6,655 but this is only 65 per cent. of a good crop, owing to blight in January and strong winds later on in the year. Champaran had good prospects till January: but unfavourable weather then reduced the outturn to 84 per cent.; in 1897-98 it was 97 per cent. The Muzaffarpur report does not deal with the poppy at all, but in Darbhanga the outturn was 100 per cent. The following table gives the usual statistical information as regards the poppy crop for the whole Division: it will be seen that the outturn was slightly greater than that of 1897-98, but that, owing to a reduced area under cultivation, the crop was equivalent to 93·8 per cent.

of a full one: the payments to cultivators amounted to 73 lakhs of rupees instead of 68½:—

Season.	Estimated produce.	Actual outturn.	Payments to cultivators—				Remarks.
			On account of opium.	On account of leaves.	On account of trash.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Mds.	Mds. s. ch.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1897-98	31,065	26,523 19 3½	67,20,000	93,450	7,500	68,20,950	
1898-99	28,783	26,082 9 8½	72,00,000	98,267	5,812	73,04,079	Approximate estimate calculated on maunds 30,000 of opium, maunds 13,400 poppy flower leaves, maunds 15,500 trash.

42. For indigo the season was very favourable, but prices ruled very low owing to the scare as to artificial indigo having forced on sales of stocks held in reserve. The outturn of Saran is estimated at 9,998 maunds, valued at Rs. 12,99,740, being 120 per cent. of a full crop. In Champaran the outturn was a full average, or 100 per cent., and in Darbhanga the produce was above the average, being 14,131 maunds as against 8,802 in 1897-98. The Muzaffarpur Collector gives no figures, but it is understood that in that district also the outturn was fully satisfactory.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

43. The year 1898 was an unusually healthy one in the Patna Division, as the figures in the marginal statement will show. Every district without exception returns a lower death-rate than in 1895, 1896, and 1897, and the general rate of mortality for the whole Division was 24·2 per mille as against 30·46 in 1895, 38·5 in 1896, and 32·5 in 1897. The figures were so remarkably good that nearly every District Officer suspected that fever deaths had been concealed lest they should be thought to have been plague, and took measures to apply such independent checks as could be devised; but, though the Magistrate of Gaya thinks that there may have been some bad reporting, it is admitted by all that the general health was in fact unusually good. There was no cholera or small-pox epidemic anywhere, and the fever was so much less, that it seems reasonable to think that the good crops, low prices, and plentiful food of the year enabled the poorer classes to resist better the attacks of malarial fever. I turn now to the district figures.

District.	Population in 1891.	Number of deaths reported.			Rate per mille.		
		1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna	1,769,004	73,814	56,576	42,125	41·64	31·9	23·76
Gaya	2,138,331	73,858	79,273	51,774	34·5	37·0	24·2
Shahabad	2,083,337	57,112	73,177	48,992	27·6	35·4	23·26
Saran	2,467,477	84,529	76,010	61,751	34·2	30·8	25·04
Champaran	1,859,465	74,925	64,717	45,564	40·29	34·8	24·5
Muzaffarpur	2,711,445	126,699	86,932	66,940	46·7	32·06	24·67
Darbhanga	2,801,955	117,467	76,055	67,685	41·9	27·3	24·1
Total ...	15,811,014	608,404	513,350	383,841	38·5	32·5	24·2

44. In Patna the Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon checked the lower death returns by an examination of the dispensary books, and found it supported everywhere by a great falling off in attendance. Small-pox was non-existent, and the deaths from cholera fell from 1,938 to 1,098.

45. In Gaya the immunity of the people from cholera was very remarkable, for the reported deaths were only 1,722 against 6,425 in 1897. Gaya town itself is always liable to invasions of cholera brought by the pilgrims, and provides a most suitable *nidus* for the disease. This year, however, only 187 deaths from cholera occurred in the town itself. In this district four Sanitary Inspectors are entertained by the District Board every year from May till October, both months inclusive. Small-pox deaths fell from 2,600 to 857, and the fever deaths from 59,249 to 40,317.

46. Shahabad shared in the general immunity from cholera, only 244 deaths having been recorded against 3,054 in 1897. During the year just named small-pox had been rather prevalent, and 4,070 deaths occurred: in 1898 the number was 28. Fever deaths fell from 55,779 to 39,147.

47. In Saran the cholera mortality was smaller than in any year since 1893, and the same may be said of the general death-rate. The deaths from cholera were 242 against 878, but those from small-pox showed a small increase from 899 to 985. The deaths from "other causes" continue to bear an extrordinarily high proportion to the total in this district, in spite of the attention that has been called to the matter again and again: in 1898 the number of deaths returned as due to "other causes" amounted to 44·35 per cent. of the whole, the proportion in other districts being as follows:—

Patna	27·6	Muzaffarpur	18·9
Gaya	16·6	Darbhanga	15·27
Shahabad	17·9	General Divisional average, excluding Saran	20·8
Champaran	28·08		

48. In Champaran again the death-rate has not been so low for years, viz., 24·5 per mille; but in 1893 it was as low as 25·16. Cholera was almost entirely absent (35 deaths against 1,309), and small-pox claimed only 530 victims against 827 in 1897. Fever deaths fell from 46,939 to 32,304.

49. In Muzaffarpur as compared with the previous year, the death-rate fell off by one-fourth, and there was practically no cholera or small-pox, the deaths being 178 and 64 against 953 and 75 in 1897. So few deaths from cholera had not been recorded for 15 years.

50. Unlike all the other districts in the Division, Darbhanga shows a slight increase under cholera, viz. 420 to 665, though it was spared the severe visitation of 1896, when 17,491 persons died of that disease. From small-pox there were only 22 deaths against 15 in 1897 and 286 in 1896. Contrary to expectation, the heavy floods of September 1898 were not followed by any large increase of fever.

51. Plague appeared during the year 1898-99 in four districts of the Division, viz., Patna, Saran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga: in every case the disease was imported from Calcutta. It took an epidemic form in Saran and Darbhanga only, because there it had acquired a firm hold before the local officials were informed of the matter. The first death in Saran occurred on the 22nd January, being that of a man who struggled back from Calcutta and arrived in his village in a moribund condition. The District officials were not apprised of the real facts till about the 15th March, when they at once proceeded to the spot and did all that was needed. The last case occurred on the 26th April, and the infected villages, a small group in the Sonepur thana, were declared free of plague on the 28th May. Altogether there were in these villages 108 seizures and 87 deaths. During all this time the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police, aided by an Assistant District Superintendent of Police deputed from Muzaffarpur, with the Civil Surgeon and the District Engineer when required, were constantly on the spot and dealt with the outbreak with unfaltering energy and self-devotion. In Darbhanga the plague was confined to one village—Jhalwara in the Sadar thana. From first to last there were 49 cases and 46 deaths. The District officials were fully equal to the emergency. Two fatal cases occurred in the Patna district—one in Patna city and one in Bihar town. In Muzaffarpur one isolated case occurred in the town of Hajipur. All these cases were reported without delay. Prompt measures were taken for isolation and disinfection, and they proved most effectual. The attitude of the people everywhere was most satisfactory, except for a short time in the Darbhanga village, which was peopled by bigotted Muhammadans, but even here they gave in eventually.

52. The following table gives the vital statistics for the year in the different municipalities of the Division, where both deaths and births are registered. As in the districts generally so in the towns the death-rate was, without exception, lower than in 1897. The very sharp fall in Bhabhua is due to the fact that in 1897 the municipality was visited with a smart attack of cholera. The most unhealthy town in the Division is Buxar, as it was in 1897,

but it is significant of the difference between the two years that whereas in 1897 the death-rate was 68·12, in 1898 it was 41·38:—

Statement showing the total number of deaths and the death-rate in the different Municipalities during the years 1897 and 1898.

District.	Town.	Population.	Deaths registered.				Births registered.			
			1897.	1898.	Rate per mille.		1897.	1898.	Rate per mille.	
					1897.	1898.			1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna	Patna	164,942	6,434	4,941	39·0	29·95	5,293	4,942	32·09	29·96
	Barh	12,363	419	375	33·89	30·33	406	396	32·84	32·03
	Bihar	47,723	1,756	1,390	36·79	29·13	1,779	1,602	37·27	33·57
	Dinapore	44,419	1,263	908	28·43	20·44	1,448	1,170	32·59	26·34
Gaya	Gaya	80,383	4,363	2,783	54·2	34·6	2,155	1,969	26·8	24·4
	Tikari	11,532	500	238	43·3	20·6	342	305	29·6	26·4
	Daudnagar	9,851	377	234	38·2	23·7	379	310	38·4	31·4
Shahabad	Arrah	46,387	1,320	949	28·45	20·45	1,228	1,318	26·47	28·41
	Jagdispur	12,468	548	400	43·35	32·08	412	354	33·04	28·39
	Dumraon	18,380	683	469	37·16	25·51	568	574	30·90	31·22
	Buxar	13,871	945	574	68·12	41·38	525	379	37·84	27·32
	Bhabhua	9,978	599	187	60·06	18·75	203	155	20·35	15·54
	Sasaram	22,637	1,024	584	45·23	25·79	764	715	33·75	31·58
Saran	Chapra	57,362	1,882	1,480	32·81	25·80	1,654	1,714	28·83	29·88
	Revelganj	13,473	554	404	41·11	29·98	472	419	35·03	31·09
	Siwan	14,785	591	529	39·9	35·77	368	494	24·8	33·41
Champaran	Motihari	13,108	646	357	49·28	27·23	391	434	29·82	33·10
	Bettiah	22,780	1,168	755	51·27	33·26	851	841	37·35	36·91
Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	40,192	1,476	1,095	36·00	22·25	1,365	1,228	27·75	24·96
	Hajipur	21,487	759	599	35·32	27·87	819	696	38·11	32·39
	Lalganj	12,403	431	360	34·49	28·81	414	391	33·13	31·29
	Sitamarhi	8,715	359	257	41·19	29·48	351	344	37·98	39·47
Darbhanga	Darbhanga	73,429	2,388	1,939	32·5	26·4	2,208	2,181	30·0	29·72
	Madhubani	17,522	507	4·5	28·9	28·2	709	630	40·4	35·9
	Roshera	10,885	402	291	36·9	26·7	340	351	31·2	32·2
	Samastipur	8,241	...	191	...	23·1	...	278	...	33·7
	Total ...	818,394	31,394	22,764	38·3	27·8	25,424	24,190	31·0	29·5

53. The reporting of births is still very indifferently performed, the general death-rate of the Division being only 29·5 per mille. It has often been pointed out that if the registered figures were correct, the towns ought to become depopulated, but this year the births actually do exceed the deaths, being 29·5 against 27·8. No town shows an absurdly low birth-rate, except Bhabhua, where we are asked to believe that it was only 15·54 per mille: the highest rate was recorded in Sitamarhi.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

54. Taking the Division as a whole, the year 1898-99 was one of exceptional ease and prosperity, although, in a few special tracts to be noted presently, this general prosperity was impaired by local calamities. Mr. Oldham, Collector of Gaya, has well noted the signs of a prosperous year, and I reproduce the passage in full:—

"The harvests of the year were excellent: public health improved; emigration decreased; the prices of the three staples—rice, gram, and wheat—fell to half what they were in 1896-97; crime decreased in a marked degree; the number of deeds of sale and mortgage diminished; the excise revenue largely increased; the number of children attending the schools in the district increased, while the fairs were better attended; and finally the year has closed with such a briskness in the marriage market as has not occurred for many years."

To these outward and visible signs of prosperity Mr. Lister, the Subdivisional Officer of Siwan, has added—

"A decrease in the sale of non-judicial stamps, an increase in the cultivation of the expensive cane crop, and an advance in civil litigation."

All these indications point to the fact that if ever the Bihar raiyat may be described as prosperous, happy and contented, it was in the year just past. It need hardly be said that a succession of good harvests has caused this prosperity, for not only do they bring abundance of food, but abundance of employment. As Mr. Macpherson, Collector of Saran, has pointed out, the series has been unbroken from the fine *bhadoi* September of 1897 to the splendid *rabi* crop which was reaped in March and April 1899.

55. But, as above stated, one or two tracts are unable to share in the universal jubilation. The northern parts of the Bettiah subdivision, especially the Shikarpur thana, which were so hard hit by the famine of 1896-97, had again a poor rice crop in 1898 and have in fact only just recovered from their

misfortunes. In the Dhaka thana of the same district, another tract where famine was bad in 1896-97, floods did much damage in September 1898. The same calamity washed away the rice and the late *bhadoi* in parts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, but its effects were not so disastrous, as the floods were followed in most places by a splendid *rabi*, nevertheless in certain parts of Darbhanga, such as Hati in the south-east, where there is little *rabi*, the total loss of the rice caused real, though temporary, distress.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

56. The following table shows the number of emigrants registered during the last two years in the several districts of this Division, and it shows that the total of registered emigrants fell from 1,806 to 880, or more than 50 per cent. :—

Name of district.	For the colonies.		For the tea districts.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5
Patna	364	140	...	...
Gaya	...	...	370	154
Shahabad	885	504	77	76
Saran	80	6	...	...
Champaran	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,329	650	447	230

57. The decrease in the number of emigrants is principally due to the return of prosperity. To some extent also in South Bihar it may be due to the employment afforded by the Moghalsarai-Gaya Railway; but I was surprised when at Dehri in December to hear that the number of local coolies employed on the great bridge being constructed there was very small. I can understand the skilled workmen being drawn from other places, but it astonished me to learn that nine-tenths even of the coolies were foreigners imported by contractors and mates from many distant parts of India.

58. Out of the six emigrants registered in Saran for the colonies during the year 1898, 4 were males and 2 females, as against 52 and 28, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease is no doubt due to the fact stated above that 1898 was a year of better crops than 1897, and that recruiters therefore found it less easy to induce people to emigrate than in 1897. Of the six emigrants registered, four were of the Saran district, one was from Shahabad, and one from the neighbouring district of Gorakhpur in the North-Western Provinces.

59. No emigrants either to the colonies or to the tea districts were registered in the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga.

60. There were no complaints during the year in regard to the system of recruitment.

61. The general condition of the depôts was on the whole satisfactory. The accommodation provided was sufficient and the supply of drinking water abundant. The sanitary arrangements were generally fairly good.

62. The classes that principally emigrate are Dusadh, Goala, Kahar, Koeri, Nonia, Rajput, Musalman, Bhuinhar, Kandu, &c.

63. As usual large numbers of able-bodied labourers from Saran and Champaran left their homes after the rains to seek work in Bengal, and returned, or are now returning, in preparation for the season of cultivation. A considerable number of temporary emigrants from Shahabad and Gaya also march down the Grand Trunk Road for employment in Calcutta. The numbers who emigrated this year in both these groups were smaller than usual owing

to the fear of plague. Large number of labourers also go in to Nepal every year chiefly from Champaran to cut the rice and *rabi* crops.

64. There is practically no immigration into this Division.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

65. In accordance with custom, the following statement is given showing the price of three grains—common rice, wheat, and maize—on the last Saturday of each month in the year 1898-99, and I proceed to notice whatever is noticeable in them:—

Date.	Patna.			Gaya.			Shahabad.			Saran.		
	Common rice.	Wheat.	Maize.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Maize.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Maize.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Maize.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
30th April	15 0	14 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	.....	13 8	14 0	19 8	12 6	13 13	20 14
28th May	16 0	14 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	.....	13 0	14 8	20 5
25th June	15 0	18 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	.....	12 9	14 13	20 15
30th July	14 8	17 0	21 0	13 0	14 0	.....	13 0	15 0	.....	12 13	16 4	21 3
27th August	16 0	19 8	28 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	.....	12 13	16 13	21 6
24th September	14 4	19 8	27 0	14 8	14 8	25 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	13 8	17 2	25 13
29th October	18 0	17 8	28 8	14 0	14 0	21 0	14 0	16 0	.....	15 6	16 15	24 12
26th November	22 0	21 0	35 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	15 0	16 0	.....	17 1	17 5	26 7
31st December	22 0	22 0	38 0	21 0	19 0	35 0	18 0	20 0	.....	17 9	18 3	28 11
28th January	20 0	20 0	34 0	19 0	17 0	27 8	18 0	20 0	.....	16 10	17 13	28 1
25th February	21 0	19 0	30 0	18 0	16 0	.....	18 0	17 0	.....	16 0	16 9	25 1
25th March	22 0	20 0	45 0	18 0	18 0	.....	16 0	18 0	.....	15 1	17 6	27 2

Date.	Champaran.			Muzaffarpur.			Darbhanga.			Remarks.
	Common rice.	Wheat.	Maize.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Maize.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Maize.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
30th April	12 0	14 12	22 0	10 13	14 0	19 0	11 0	12 0	21 0	
28th May	12 8	14 8	21 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	12 0	... ..	21 0	
24th June	11 8	14 8	.....	13 0	15 0	20 0	11 0	.....	19 0	
30th July	11 8	14 8	20 0	13 0	16 0	21 0	11 0	.....	.....	
27th August	11 8	15 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	25 0	11 8	.....	.....	
24th September	12 0	13 0	20 0	13 0	25 0	30 0	11 0	.....	.....	
29th October	15 8	15 0	23 0	14 0	16 0	37 0	12 0	.....	.....	
26th November	15 8	15 0	24 4	17 0	17 0	30 0	15 0	.....	.....	
31st December	16 8	15 8	26 8	17 0	19 0	30 0	14 0	.....	25 0	
28th January	16 8	17 0	27 0	16 0	20 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	26 8	
25th February	15 8	15 8	21 8	16 0	17 0	23 0	15 0	.....	23 0	
25th March	13 8	15 8	24 0	16 0	20 0	30 0	14 0	13 0	24 0	

66. The statement, however, is not a very satisfying one, as it deals with only the better sorts of grain, and gives no information of the course of prices of the commoner sorts, the millets and pulses, which are the staple food of the poorer classes. In 1897, when the famine directed the solicitous attention of all persons to the price of grain, I kept up a chart from fortnight to fortnight showing the mean price of all the different kinds of grain mentioned in the fortnighty price-current reports, and when submitting my final famine report I inserted a chart (page 36) showing the range of prices for each fortnight of the year on an average of the years 1890—1895, and this chart was discussed and explained in paragraphs 111 to 113 of the report. A chart of the prices of the three grains quoted in the statement has also been prepared, but it differs considerably from the five-year chart of mean prices for two reasons,—*first*, because, as the figures are for three grains only, the omission of one grain, as frequently happens when it is not in the market, altogether vitiates the average: *secondly*, because they take no account of the cheap grains: the price of poultry and game would, in England, be no criterion of the pressure of prices on a population which lives on bacon and potatoes. In my next report I hope to present a chart showing the mean range of prices of all the food-grains in the fortnightly price-current reports, and a comparison

of such a chart, year by year, with the standard printed in my famine report, cannot fail, I think, to be interesting and instructive.

67. However, utilising such statistics as are at my command, I give in the margin an abstract statement showing the average price, throughout the Division as a whole, of common rice, wheat and maize on the last Saturday of every month in 1898-99.

Date.	Divisional mean price of—		
	Common rice.	Wheat.	Maize.
1	2	3	4
	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.
30th April 1898 ...	12 8	13 10	21 1
28th May ,, ...	13 3	14 0	20 14
25th June ,, ...	12 14	14 8	20 12
30th July ,, ...	12 11	14 15	20 13
29th August ,, ...	13 6	15 14	22 7
24th September ,, ...	13 3	17 3	24 15
29th October ,, ...	14 11	15 14	26 13
26th November ,, ...	16 15	17 1	28 2
31st December ,, ...	18 0	18 15	30 8
28th January 1899 ...	17 5	18 2	28 13
25th February ,, ...	17 1	16 13	24 8
25th March ,, ...	16 6	17 6	30 0

68. Taking rice first, it will be seen that rice was 33 per cent. cheaper at the end of the year than it was at the beginning; starting with 12 seers 8 chitaks at the end of April 1894, the price actually fell to 18 seers on the 31st December of the same year, and though it rose slightly during the next three months, 16 seers 6 chitaks of rice were to be bought for a rupee at the end of March 1899: on the 31st December 1896 the average price of rice was 9 seers 4½ chitaks, and on the 31st March 1897 it was 9 seers 1 chitak: comment is unnecessary. During the year rice was never dearer than 11 seers (in Darbhanga), and it fell to 22 seers (in Patna) in three several months.

69. In the same way wheat, which was generally a seer or two cheaper than common rice, followed the same course, varying for the whole Division from 13 seers 10 chitaks in April 1898 to 18 seers 15 chitaks at the end of December, and rising again to 17 seers 6 chitaks at the end of March 1899: at the end of December and the end of March in the famine year the average prices were 8 seers 9 chitaks and 9 seers 3 chitaks. It was never dearer than 11 seers 8 chitaks (in Champaran) in July, and it was as cheap as 22 (in Patna) in December.

70. Lastly, maize, following practically the same course, ranged from 20 seers 12 chitaks in June, before the new crop was assured, to 30 seers 8 chitaks at the end of December, when the advent of the *aghani* rice and the prospect of a bumper *rabi* crop cheapened all grains in the market: even at the end of the year it had risen only to 30 seers. In the famine year the figures at the end of the calendar and the official year were 10 seers 13 chitaks and 10 seers 6 chitaks, but in Patna, Gaya, and Darbhanga there was at the latter date none in the market. In the past year it was never dearer than 19 seers (in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga), and was actually as cheap as 45 seers for the rupee (in Patna) at the end of March. All these figures speak for themselves and confirm what has been said elsewhere in this report that the year was one of unusual prosperity and cheapness.

71. As regards the price of labour, little or no variation is reported; indeed it is idle to expect any variation from year to year, and if a comparison is to be instituted, it should be between dates 20 years apart. In Gaya and Shahabad there was some increase in the wages of skilled labour—that of carpenters, blacksmiths, masons and thatchers—on account of the great demand of the two railways now under construction in South Bihar. Moreover, the prices offered for earthwork contracts were also very largely increased.

* * * * * * *

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

84. The statements and appendices under this head have been prepared in accordance with Government Orders Nos. 802 and 1Cir., dated 24th November 1898 and 12th January 1899, respectively, and consequently the form and contents of this chapter are somewhat different from what they have been on previous occasions as noted below:—

(*a*) The statement given in paragraph 71 of last year's report showing trade between districts is not required, and has been omitted.

(*b*) The statements showing trade with Calcutta have been consecutively numbered XLIX and L and relegated to the appendix, the figures under food-grains in columns 2 to 13 of last year's statament (import) being omitted.

(*c*) The district and divisional appendices have been consecutively numbered from XXXIII to XLVIII.

(*d*) The two sub-heads "Up" and "Down" of the amalgamated statement (showing trade carried by rail and along the Nadia rivers and canals) have been eliminated.

85. The following amalgamated statement takes the place of that printed in paragraph 66 of last year's report. It will be seen that it omits the distinction formerly maintained between "Up" and "Down" traffic, but substitutes a comparison under each article of trade with the corresponding figures of the previous year. Statistics for districts will be found, if needed, in the appendix. Lastly, the trade with Nepal is not included in this statement, but will be separately dealt with below:—

Statement showing separately the total import and export traffic carried by rail and along Nadia Rivers and Canals during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS—								EXPORTS—							
	By Rail.		By Nadia Rivers.		By Canal.		Total.		By Rail.		By Nadia Rivers.		By Canal.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
... ...	40,30,205	14,20,398	40	...	...	...	40,30,245	14,20,398	1,55,666	47,763	...	...	...	...	1,55,666	47,763
... ...	8,45,005	4,44,144	...	...	...	...	8,45,005	4,44,144	20,149	1,408	...	...	...	...	20,149	1,408
... ...	3,95,581	2,32,155	...	...	...	...	3,95,581	2,32,155	79,868	3,01,306	...	525	...	...	79,868	3,01,831
... and pulse	1,67,460	4,11,993	...	...	...	...	1,67,460	4,11,993	8,72,154	7,43,181	...	1,763	...	...	8,72,154	7,44,944
... food-grains	17,62,217	12,27,112	...	...	...	...	17,62,217	12,27,112	2,03,125	1,37,305	...	707	...	...	2,03,125	1,38,012
..., raw	8,190	8,275	...	...	...	...	8,190	8,275	849	528	...	303	...	...	849	831
...ny-bags	1,23,225	1,77,114	...	...	...	...	1,23,225	1,77,114	75,633	56,842	...	...	...	...	75,633	56,842
...seed	1,03,604	1,75,988	...	...	...	...	1,03,604	1,75,988	17,60,765	33,34,236	...	...	...	...	17,60,765	33,34,236
...ard seed	26,812	35,335	...	...	...	...	26,812	35,335	7,38,691	7,95,783	3,420	4,928	...	...	7,42,111	8,00,711
..., Indian	570	375	...	...	...	...	570	375	399	443	...	...	..	...	399	443
...on, raw	33,964	48,309	...	...	...	...	33,964	48,309	3,716	1,678	...	...	...	...	3,716	1,678
..., raw	1,873	1,053	...	...	...	...	1,873	1,053	120	720	...	...	...	...	120	720
...ar, refined	62,226	56,296	...	...	...	...	62,226	56,296	6,502	40,797	314	6,951	...	...	6,876	47,748
..., unrefined	1,52,886	1,95,702	...	...	...	...	1,52,886	1,95,702	7,01,131	7,90,683	23	1,450	..	...	7,01,154	7,92,133
...cco, manufactured ...	639	622	...	...	...	...	639	622	12,393	12,656	...	...	...	...	12,393	12,656
..., unmanufactured ...	9,279	6,952	...	...	...	...	9,279	6,952	4,64,417	2,91,715	...	428	3,025	4,300	4,67,442	2,96,443
...go	226	337	...	...	...	...	226	337	34,992	67,953	...	...	...	...	34,992	67,953
...n piece-goods, European ... { in bales ...	4,17,735	4,43,230	...	...	...	...	4,17,735	4,43,230	839	1,574	..	...	...	...	839	1,574
{ in boxes ...	9,047	7,621	...	...	...	...	9,047	7,621	133	97	...	...	...	...	133	97
...n piece-goods, ...ian ... { in bales ...	18,940	18,097	...	...	...	...	18,940	18,097	10,943	13,063	9	...	...	...	10,952	13,063
{ in boxes ...	983	157	...	...	...	...	983	157	132	159	...	...	...	...	132	159
...n twist, European ...	13,138	6,325	...	...	...	...	13,138	6,325	27	14	...	...	...	...	27	14
..., Indian	63,864	79,939	...	...	...	..	63,864	79,939	750	1,106	...	...	...	...	750	1,106
... ...	17,60,623	17,75,944	950	...	2,100	600	17,63,673	17,76,544	23,317	17,763	...	...	...	...	23,317	17,763
...ene oil	2,90,098	2,78,636	250	...	...	..	2,90,348	2,78,636	1,704	1,884	...	...	...	..	1,704	1,884
...and coke	44,33,620	44,99,532	...	...	...	...	44,33,620	44,99,532	10,583	29,187	...	...	...	...	10,583	29,187
Total ...	1,47,41,609	1,15,51,541	1,240	...	2,100	600	1,47,44,349	1,15,52,141	52,09,058	66,89,844	3,766	17,055	3,625	4,300	52,15,849	67,11,199

86. It will be observed that as usual the trade of this Division through the Nadia rivers and by canal is infinitesimal, the total imports being 600 maunds of salt and the exports 21,355 maunds, mostly mustard seed, refined sugar and raw tobacco. Almost all the external trade of the Division is carried by rail, boat and steamer, the first-named claiming far the largest share of the whole. The following abstract gives the figures for imports and exports in

each of the last three years, that period having been taken in order to show the effect of the scarcity of 1897:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,08,69,047	1,47,44,349	1,15,52,141
Exports	71,54,167	52,15,849	67,11,199
Total Trade ...	1,80,23,214	1,99,60,198	1,82,63,340
Net Trade ...	I+37,14,880	I+95,28,500	I+48,40,942

87. It will be observed that, as is well known, there was a great advance of imports in 1897-98 almost entirely owing to the importation of food-grains, chiefly rice and paddy, accompanied, of course, by a falling off of exports, since, not only the cereals, but other agricultural produce of the year, was almost a complete failure. The excess of imports, therefore, rose in that year from rather more than one-third of a lakh to nearly a lakh of maunds, and has now fallen again to a little less than half a lakh. The increase of imports in 1897-98 was 35·6 per cent., and the decrease in 1898-99 was 21·6 per cent. Owing, however, to the falling off in exports in the famine year, the whole volume of trade has not varied in the triennial period to nearly the same extent as the imports.

88. How greatly the variation in imports in the three years was due to the traffic in food-grains will be apparent from the following abstract statement which gives the figures in thousands of maunds:—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice	26,42	40,30	14,20	3,25	1,86	48
Paddy	5,60	8,45	4,44	59	20	1
Wheat	88	3,96	2,32	1,20	80	3,02
Gram and pulses	1,21	1,68	4,12	21,14	8,72	7,45
Other food-grains	8,15	17,62	12,27	8,69	2,03	1,38
Total ...	42,27	72,01	37,35	34,90	13,61	12,34

89. These figures abound in interesting lessons. The year 1896-97 was an ordinary year, but violent changes took place during the latter half of it: in the last quarter there was no export of food-stuffs, owing to the failure of the crops, but this was more than made up for by the brisk export trade, chiefly of gram and pulses, which went on in the third quarter about October 1896, when dealers from the North-Western Provinces were buying largely for those regions: moreover, during the fourth quarter of the year, grain, mostly rice, began to come in from Calcutta, and the imports of that article ran up to 26,42,000 maunds for the year. The net result of the year's traffic in food-grains was an excess of imports of 7,37,000 maunds.

90. Then came 1897-98. Owing to the heavy importations of food-stuff during the first six months, the total imports reached 72,01,000 maunds, of which 40,30,000 were rice, but, on the other hand, the exports fell away almost to nothing, since, except at the very end of the year, there were no crops to export, and the total exports only aggregated 13,61,000 maunds, two thirds of which were gram and pulses. The excess of imports over exports was 58,40,000.

91. Lastly, we have 1898-99, a year of fair crops early in the season ending in a splendid *rabi*, which was, however, hardly in the market before the year closed. The result is at once apparent in the trade figures. Imports fell off by 48 per cent, rice alone dropping from 40,30,000 maunds to 14,20,000, while the exports also fell off slightly, so that the balance in favour of imports was 25,01,000 maunds. Unless the general cheapness of prices has caused a dulness of trade, I expect to find, when the history of the current year comes to be written, that there has been during the first three months of 1899-1900 a large export of the *rabi* just harvested.

92. Omitting food-grains, the only other articles of trade which deserve notice among those tabled in paragraph 85 are the following. Among imports there has been a considerable advance in gunny-bags, mustard seed, linseed, unrefined sugar, cotton piece-goods in bales, and salt, while a decrease is observable in refined sugar, cotton twist and kerosine oil. Under exports there has been a large advance in linseed, so that apparently what was imported was soon exported again: also in sugar, both refined and unrefined (the cane crop was very fine in some districts), in indigo and in coal: the advance under linseed and refined sugar was quite extraordinary: on the other hand, there was a falling off under unmanufactured tobacco and salt.

93. The subjoined statement shows an abstract of the general trade of the year, district by district, in thousands of maunds:—

District.	Imports.	Export.	Total trade.
1	2	3	4
Patna ...	36,32	26,48	62,80
Gaya ...	6,51	5,55	12,06
Shahabad ...	15,31	10,76	26,07
Saran ..	24,24	3,41	27,65
Champaran ...	5,05	4,32	9,37
Muzaffarpur ...	12,86	5,83	18,69
Darbhanga ..	15,23	10,76	25,99
Total ...	1,15,52	67,11	1,82,63

94. It will be seen that the imports everywhere exceeded the exports, the difference being most marked in the districts of Saran and Muzaffarpur: the large imports of the former district attest again the well-known fact that Saran never feeds itself, and has every year to import food-stuffs largely. The trade of Patna accounts for more than one-third of the whole, while Gaya and Champaran have little that appears in this statement, though a good deal here as in other districts is carried by carts and pack-bullocks and escapes registration. The existence of this trade by road has long been known, but our ignorance of its volume has always been an inconvenience which was keenly felt when an attempt was made to estimate food-stocks and food-grain traffic in the famine.

95. As compared with the figures for 1897-98, as explained already, the exports are in excess and the imports a good deal below the previous figures. Under Imports Saran alone shows an increase, while under Exports there is an advance in every district without exception. The volume of trade is less than in the previous year everywhere, except in Shahabad and Saran.

96. It remains to examine the trade with Nepal.

97. It will be seen that the imports consist almost entirely of food-grains (13,64,572 maunds), oilseeds (3,52,174 maunds), and tobacco (8,333 maunds), while the exports to Nepal are mainly salt, piece-goods, raw tobacco, kerosine oil, sugar and a few thousand maunds of food-stuffs. The imports as usual greatly exceeded the exports. As compared with 1897-98 there was a decrease of imports and an excess of exports; the volume of trade fell slightly from 22,81,390 maunds to 22,40,628. There was of course a large falling off in the imports of food-grains from 16,70,245 maunds to 13,64,572, also in tobacco, but there was a large advance of more than 100 per cent. in the imports of oilseeds from 1,74,828 maunds to 3,52,174: under exports there was a great decrease in piece-goods; in salt (53,205 maunds, or 24·6 per cent.), and in tobacco (46,906 maunds, or 42·9 per cent.), but a rise in kerosine oil, food-grains, and unrefined sugar.

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XIII.—CRIME.

120. The total reported crime of the Division during the year 1898 as compared with that of the preceding two years is noted below:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	Decrease as compared with 1897.
Cognizable	30,056	41,149	30,081	11,068
Non-cognizable	18,157	18,527	16,607	1,920
Total ...	48,213	59,676	46,688	12,988

121. Excluding offences against sanitary laws, the figures stand thus:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	Decrease as compared with 1897.
Cognizable	23,099	34,029	22,907	11,122
Non-cognizable	18,157	18,527	16,607	1,920
Total ...	41,256	52,556	39,514	13,042

122. The above figures indicate a considerable decrease in the volume of crime as compared with the previous year, but compared with 1896, the figures show only a slight falling off. The reason of this satisfactory result is not far to seek. The pressure of famine and the consequent high prices of food that ruled duing the first nine months of 1897, and which undoubtedly gave an impetus to crime, disappeared towards the close of that year, and with the steady improvement in prices and prospects that followed in 1898, we find the crime figures below the normal Thus the hope expressed in paragraph 9 of the Government Resolution on the Administration Report for 1897-98 on this subject has been fully justified.

123. The subjoined analysis of cognizable crime by classes also supports the above view. It shows that by far the largest decrease occurs in offences against property, the number of cases of which fell from 29,169 in 1897 to 18,743 in 1898, being a decrease of 10,426 cases, or 35·7 per cent.

Class of offences.	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Offences against property ...	29,169	18,743	...	10,426
Ditto persons ...	1,748	1,698	...	50
Ditto public tranquillity	769	856	87	...
Other offences (excluding public nuisances)	2,343	1,610	...	733
Total ...	34,029	22,907	87	11,209

124. The percentage of cases declared false to the total number of cases reported during the year was 4·6 against 3·4 in the previous year. The number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted for bringing false charges, &c., was 123, or 8·7 per cent., of the total number of false cases, against 117, or 8·1 per cent., in the year 1897. The variation is infinitesimal. Fifty-four of these cases ended in conviction, and in these 51 persons were convicted. Compensation was awarded under section 560, Criminal Procedure

Code, in 105 cases as compared with 138 in 1897. It is to be regretted that more use is not made of this section of the Criminal Procedure Code, especially in the districts of Patna, Saran, and Darbhanga, where the number of orders under this section was disappointingly small, being 3, 4, and 7, respectively. The attention of the Magistrates concerned has, however, been called to the point.

125. It is a matter for congratulation that the average percentage of house-breaking cases not enquired into during the year shows a steady diminution as compared with the preceding five years, viz. 7·8 as against 13·7, 19·8, 31·6, 31·1, and 41, respectively. In this respect Saran and Gaya show very few cases not enquired into, while Champaran, though it shows a steady diminution, still has the highest percentage in the Division: the improvement in Saran is most marked. On the whole the figures show that due attention has been paid to the orders of Government on the subject which have been issued from time to time. I have always looked on section 157 as one of the dangerous sections in the Code of Criminal Procedure as being likely, if its working is not well watched, to lead to wholesale suppression of crime, not only by the police, but by the people and the chaukidars: consequently I look up on the result noted above with much contentment.

126. The result of Sessions trials shows a satisfactory improvement, the percentage of convictions for the Division both in regard to persons and cases having risen from 64·6 and 76·4 in 1897 to 70·9 and 82·2, respectively, in 1898. Darbhanga shows the best result, and Shahabad the worst.

127. The number of true cases of rioting rose from 343 in 1897 to 375 in 1898, the increase being shared by almost all the districts: it is reported that the bulk of these cases were of a petty nature. A special report suggesting the preventive and police measures which should be adopted to check the increase of this crime has recently been submitted to Government, and suitable instructions have also been issued to the District Officers on this subject. Thirteen rioting cases arose out of indigo disputes, of which one was in Saran and four occurred in each of the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga. None of these were of a serious nature. The total number of cases ending in conviction was 201, or 53·6 per cent., of the true cases. In 245 cases 606 persons were bound down during the year under sections 106 and 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

128. True cases of dacoity fell from 54 in 1897 to 41 in 1898, the largest falling off being in Saran and Champaran, where during the previous year large gangs of dacoits were detected and brought to justice. As usual in these cases the judicial results are not very satisfactory, only 18 cases, or 43·9 per cent., of the total number having ended in conviction.

129. Cases of robbery decreased from 60 to 42 or by 30 per cent.: 17 of these 42 cases ended in conviction, which is a fair result.

130. Prosecutions for bad livelihood diminished from 1,246 in 1897 to 928 in 1898. The increase of 239 cases, noticed in paragraph 105 of the last year's report, was due to the fact that owing to the famine and the distress caused by it, thefts and burglaries increased, and to check this rise of crime it became necessary to take active preventive measures under the bad livelihood sections. No such special causes operated during the year under report, and the decrease therefore is more apparent than real; 227, or 24·4 per cent., of these cases were tried in the villages of the accused and 653 cases in Court. In this respect Gaya shows the best result, more than half the number of cases in that district having been tried locally. The results in Patna and Champaran are lamentably bad, while in the remaining districts of this Division they are not at all satisfactory. In paragraph 33 of the Government Resolution on the Police Report for 1897 it has been remarked that "the Lieutenant-Governor expects that the extra work involved by the famine being now over, the orders of Government in this matter will be more carefully complied with." Again in paragraph 9 of the Resolution on the Administration Report of this Division for 1897-98, Government have issued instructions to District Officers impressing upon them the paramount importance of trying bad livelihood cases in the neighbourhood of the villages of the accused. No explanation has been furnished by the District Officers of their omission to carry out the well-known

orders of Government on this subject, with the exception of the Magistrate of Champaran, who states as follows:—

"The reason why local enquiry was held in such a small number of cases was that in a large number of them the persons concerned were Maghya Domes who had stayed away from the settlement, and others who had no fixed residences, or whose fellow villagers could give no evidence as to the special circumstances under which they were arrested under section 55, Criminal Procedure Code. Some of the cases were also decided in the rainy season when it was found impracticable to make a local enquiry without undue delay."

131. If I may say so without disrespect, these orders of Government constitute a counsel of perfection. Theoretically it is desirable that these cases should be tried on the spot where the enquirying officers can absorb the local colour, make general enquiries, and ascertain what the facts are, independently of the evidence of the scheduled witnesses, but in practice this can only be done in the cold weather. An enquiry of this sort usually takes a day or two, and even if their work at head-quarters allows them to get away, Magistrates find it very inconvenient to spend that time in a mufassal village in the hot or rainy season. Therefore it comes to this, that these cases must be taken up in the villages in the cold weather, and when they are brought forward at other seasons of the year, the Magistrate has to decide whether he will hear them in Court at head-quarters, or wait till the cold weather. In many cases they can be postponed, but in many others the Magistrate rightly judges that the iron should be struck while it is hot and while the villagers are still smarting from the depredations of their common foe, and if he takes up the case at once without waiting to go to the spot, I am loath to blame him.

132. The judicial results in bad livelihood cases indicate, however, that on the whole the prosecutions were judiciously instituted, nearly 76 per cent. of them having ended in conviction; the percentage in 1897 was 77. My belief is that in this Division there is little conspiracy to bring false charges of bad livelihood against an innocent man: on the contrary, it is difficult to get men to testify to what every one knows. The number of persons bound down to be of good behaviour for one year was 491, and 44 others were so bound for three years. In 30 of these cases security was forthcoming but in the bulk of the cases (615) it was not furnished.

133. As a separate report has recently been submitted to Government regarding the Dome settlements in Saran and Champaran, I do not think it necessary to repeat the facts here.

* * * * * * *

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

177. The number of estates of each class borne on the revenue-roll of the several districts in this Division during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 is shown below:—

Year.	Class I—Permanently-settled estates.	Class II—Temporarily-settled estates.	Class III—Estates held direct by Government.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1897-98 ...	66,979	640	220	67,839
1898-99 ...	68,111	666	231	69,008
Difference ...	+1,132	+26	+11	+1,169

178. There was an increase in the total number of estates in all the districts, except Champaran. In Patna the number increased by 349, in Gaya by 192, in Shahabad by 344, in Saran by 79, in Muzaffarpur by 181, and in Darbhanga by 24. In Champaran there was neither increase nor decrease.

Thus there was the total increase (net) of 1,169 estates, which is made up as follows :—

Total increase brought about by partition		1,286
Increase of one estate (in Saran) formed by alluvial accretion ...		1
Ditto (in Patna) now shown under a separate tauzi number which used formerly to be shown by mistake as included in another estate		1
Increase of four estates in Shahabad—four encamping-grounds having been added to the tauzi roll		4
Total increase ...		1,292
Total decrease brought about by redemption		121
Decrease of one estate in Patna owing to its exclusion from class I, where it used to be shown by mistake, although it belonged to class II and regularly shown thereunder		1
Decrease of one estate in Patna owing to its removal from the roll, as it was discovered to have found entry in the tauzi roll by fraudulent proceedings		1
Total decrease ...		123
Net increase ...		1,169

179. The current demand of the year was Rs. 82,41,227 against Rs. 82,21,300 in 1897-98. The demand of each class of estates is compared below with the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I—Permanently-settled estates ...	77,61,076	77,61,213
,, II—Temporarily-settled ,, ...	2,20,923	2,19,721
,, III—Estates held direct by Government	2,39,301	2,60,293
Total ...	82,21,300	82,41,227

180. The total shows an increase of Rs. 19,927 against a net decrease of Rs. 1,535 in 1897-98. The increase of Rs. 137 in the demand under class I is the net result of increases and decreases in the several districts, owing to the transfer of estates from this class to other classes and *vice versâ*, as well as to abatement of revenue for lands taken up under the Land Acquisition Act. The decrease of Rs. 1,202 under class II is due to the usual resettlement of estates, and partly also to the transfer of estates from this class to other classes. Under class III the net increase is Rs. 20,992, due to the transfer of estates from classes I and II and to the favourable harvests of the year, which produced an increase of Rs. 10,963 in Gaya in *bhaoli* rents. It is also contributed partly by the Pusa estate in Darbhanga, which was under direct management throughout the year, against six months in the year 1897-98.

181. The current collections amounted to Rs. 80,49,446 against Rs. 79,82,672 in 1897-98, showing an increase of Rs. 66,774, which is shared by all the three classes of estates, as shown in the margin. The percentage of total current collections on the total current demand was 97·55 against 97·10 in 1897-98.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	76,21,876	76,58,761
,, II	1,95,211	1,96,325
,, III	1,65,585	1,94,360
Total ...	79,82,672	80,49,446
Increase ...	66,774	

182. The arrear collections amounted to Rs. 2,31,362, or 69·56 per cent., on the arrear demand of Rs. 3,32,619, against 68·69 per cent. in the previous year. The arrear and current collections together amounted to Rs. 82,80,808, or 96·47 per cent. on the total demand (current and arrear) of Rs. 85,83,846, as against Rs. 81,85,659 and 96·11 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of the total collections on the current demand was 100·3 per cent. against 99·5 in 1897-98. All these figures are very satisfactory and denote a year of prosperity, and I would fain hope one of greater diligence in collections.

183. The total remissions of land revenue granted during the year amounted to Rs. 6,607, as detailed in the margin. Remissions of grace were allowed chiefly to the tenants of Government estates on account of failure of crops, or the death and desertion of the raiyats. Remissions of right were allowed on account of the lands acquired for railways, and on account of the defaulting estates being purchased by Government for want of bidders at revenue sales. Nominal remissions were allowed to *bhaoli* lands in Gaya and to certain settlement holders in Shahabad, who either did not take possession of the estates settled with them, or did not do so until long after the date from which revenue was claimed from them.

	Rs.
Remissions of grace ...	2,155
Ditto of right ...	2,143
Nominal remissions ...	2,309
Total ...	6,607

184. The total outstanding balance amounted to Rs. 2,86,431 against Rs. 3,25,668 in the previous year. It is distributed under each class of estate as in the margin.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I ...	1,80,735	1,36,240
„ II ...	46,802	53,251
„ III ...	98,131	96,940
Total ...	3,25,668	2,86,431

185. The percentage of the total balance on the total demand is 3·3 against 3·8 in 1897-98. Of the total balance outstanding at the close of the year, a sum of Rs. 2,78,889 was, it is said, under realisation, and Rs. 7,542 were classed as doubtful and irrecoverable.

186. Out of the 10,418 estates and shares of estates which became liable to sale for non-payment of Government dues, only 791, or 7·5 per cent., were actually sold. The revenue demand of the estates sold was Rs. 92,589, and the dues for which they were sold amounted to Rs. 45,452. The amount realised by sale was Rs. 10,68,151, or about 11 times the Government revenue. Seven whole estates with an aggregate revenue demand of Rs. 4,269 were purchased by Government for Rs. 256. Purchasers' deposits forfeited under section 23, Act XI of 1859, amounted to Rs. 11,950 for 41 estates and shares of estates. Seventeen whole estates and nine shares were restored to the proprietors under section 24 of the Act. The sales of 17 estates and 9 shares were annulled during the year, and recommendations for annulment of sales on the ground of hardship were made in respect of three estates and three shares of estates.

187. The Board's rule, requiring that arrear lists should be promptly prepared and disposed of and that the proceedings in connection with the sale of estates for arrear of one kist should be concluded before another kist day has come round, could not, I regret to say, be fully carried out in every district, and I am satisfied that in certain districts at certain kists this is a counsel of perfection impossible of attainment. In the districts of Patna, Gaya, Saran, and Muzaffarpur the sales for defaults occurring at the kist of March 1898 could not be held before the next kist day of 7th June 1898. In Gaya the sale was held a fortnight after that date; in Muzaffarpur a month later; in Saran two months later; and in Patna even later than that. The sales for arrears at the kist of June were held in Patna on the 8th October 1898, and the sales for the arrears of the September kist were held in fair time in all the districts, but the June and September kists are small ones: the sales for arrears at the next kist (12th January 1899) were again delayed in Patna, where they were not held before the year closed.

188. The delay, no doubt, is unsatisfactory, but it is chiefly attributable to the very large number of estate accounts and chalans that have to be dealt with. After one of the large kists it takes much time to get the arrear lists prepared, owing to the accounts having to be kept open for several days after the kist day, in order to post up all payments which are made in sealed bags on the evening of the last day of payment. The small landholders almost to a man hold over payments till the very last moment, and their number is so large that it is practically impossible to post all payments on the same day that they are made. Thus for several days after the last day the accounts have to be kept open, the chalans reach the Tauzi Department after long delay, and

the arrear lists are seldom ready until about the time the next kist becomes due so that it is impossible to hold the sales before that date.

189. Besides this inveterate habit of paying at the last moment, another great cause of delay is the immense number of estate accounts which every Collector in this Division has to deal with. It will appear from the figures noted in the margin (which I have taken from the Board's printed Land Revenue Administration Report for 1897-98) that, compared with the other Divisions, the number of estates in the Patna Division is very large. It is, moreover, increasing every year in such proportions, that I think it will soon be necessary to devise some means to check the further increase of tauzi accounts. Moreover, in addition to the large number of estates, there are vast numbers of separate accounts and innumerable petty proprietors in most of these estates, so that the number of separate chalans is extraordinarily large.

Division.	Total number of estates in 1897-98.
Burdwan	14,227
Presidency	10,377
Rajshahi	6,009
Dacca	28,437
Chota Nagpur	769
Chittagong	32,657
Orissa	7,164
Bhagalpur	15,070
Patna	67,839

190. I have long given this subject my attention, and will endeavour, during the current year, to formulate proposals The vast number of chalans is one difficulty, and a second is the abominable practice of delaying payments till the last moment

191. As regards the first of the two causes referred to above, a great improvement has no doubt been effected by the introduction of section 11 in the new Partition Act, V (B.C.) of 1897, which will stop the indefinite increase of very petty estates, but it would be a great advantage to the administration if the provisions of that section be extended to apply to all applications for the opening of a separate account made to a Collector under sections 10 and 11 of Act XI of 1859.

192. To check the second, which causes the rush and overcrowding at kist times, it has been suggested that the privilege of depositing sealed bags should be withdrawn from the smaller classes of Zamindars who pay a land revenue of, say, less than Rs. 500.

193. Before leaving this part of the subject, I may mention that the proportion of sales to defaults during the past year, as noted in the margin, shows that in some of the districts the law was administered with great and, to my mind, unnecessary leniency. It would seem that the practice in regard to granting exemptions is not uniform throughout the Division, and I am collecting information to show what it is in each district, and propose to review the whole subject separately.

District.	Percentage of sales to defaults.
Patna	11·1
Gaya	10·2
Shahabad	8·01
Saran	4·4
Champaran	15·9
Muzaffarpur	9·03
Darbhanga	6·2

194. The total number of certificates filed during the year was 70,517 against 61,052, showing an increase of 9,465 over the figures of the previous year. The total number of cases for disposal during the year, including those pending on the 1st, April 1898, was 98,470, of which 68,895, or 69·9 per cent. were disposed of. In 18,291 cases the dues were realised on the mere issue of notice; in 33,567 cases on attachment of property; and in 2,785 cases recourse to actual sale was necessary. Warrants against the persons of the judgment-debtors were issued in 2,005 cases, but in only 14 cases were the debtors actually imprisoned. In 6 out of these 14 cases the debtors had, however, to be released without payment of their debts.

195. Regarding the effect of section 21 of Act I (B.C.) of 1895, as amended by Act I (B.C.) of 1897, on certificate sales, the majority of the Collectors in this Division are still of the opinion that the provisions of the section undoubtedly discourage bidders, whose attendance at certificate sales is unreasonably small.

196. I have always been opposed to the provisions of section 21 of the Act, as I anticipated from the first that they must necessarily embarrass and incommode Government in the collection of its dues by sale, and I find that four of the Collectors in the Division are on my side. As far as actual experience goes, it is perhaps too soon to come to a confident opinion. The question of realization of dues by the certificate procedure assumes greater importance year by year in this Division, and I hope to set the whole matter on a thoroughly sound basis everywhere in the course of the current year: it seems clear that warrants for personal arrest must be more largely employed.

197. The total number of settlement cases for disposal during the year was 153, of which 66 were disposed of, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 6,179. These figures do not include the settlements which are under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, nor the smaller settlements under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

198. The number of land registration cases pending at the close of 1897-98 was 6,946, and the number instituted during the year under report is 23,399, thus making a total number of 30,345 cases for disposal during the year. Of these, 23,317, or 76·8 per cent., were disposed of, against 24,347, or 77·8 per cent., in the previous year. The expenditure on account of land registration during the year amounted to Rs. 3,586. The fees realised under section 64 of the Act amounted to Rs. 761. The work of rewriting Register D, which was incomplete in the previous year only in the district of Saran, has been all but completed in that district during the year of report, the entries with regard to only 78 estates being still under comparison with the original records. The Mauzawar Register C is being revised by the Settlement Department in Champaran, while Register A, for the rewriting of which there was an application from the Collector of Gaya, is being rewritten in that district.

199. The number of partition cases pending at the close of the previous year was 917, and the number instituted during the year was 175; the total number of cases for disposal during the year was, therefore, 1,092. The number of cases disposed of was 259, and the number pending at the close of the year was 833. Out of this number, 146 were pending in Patna, 140 in Gaya, 124 in Shahabad, 83 in Saran, 9 in Champaran, 226 in Muzaffarpur, and 105 in Darbhanga. Four hundred and eighty-eight cases are pending for more than two years, out of which 132 are in Muzaffarpur; many of these are pending until the settlement records are completed in order to the ascertainment of the rate of rents.

200. The total number of land acquisition cases for disposal during the year was 322 against 231 in the previous year. Proceedings were completed in 221 cases.

201. Under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, a sum of Rs. 51,500 was allotted to the several districts in the Division, out of which Rs. 15,135 were actually advanced, all in the district of Gaya. The amount realisable during the year of report was Rs. 77,583, viz., Rs. 61,534 on account of principal and Rs. 15,770 on account of interest. The total amount realised during the year was Rs. 58,059, and the total amount remitted was Rs. 105, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,419 outstanding at the close of the year, the whole of which, the Collectors report, is to be recovered by certificates.

202. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884, a sum of Rs. 25,500 was originally allotted to the several districts of the Division. The grants for Champaran and Muzaffarpur had to be increased on account of the floods in September 1898; to the former the Board granted an additional sum of Rs. 2,000 out of the reserve in their hands, and a further sum of Rs. 14,000 was given to it by transfer from other districts; while to Muzaffarpur Rs. 15,000 were transferred from Gaya. It was, however, found unnecessary to make any advances in the district of Muzaffarpur, except a small amount of Rs. 46. In Champaran the amount actually advanced was Rs. 19,282. As regards the remaining five districts, only Rs. 1,404 were advanced in Gaya and Rs. 395 in Saran.

203. The amount of advances under Act XII of 1884 recoverable within the year was Rs. 4,30,508, both on account of principal and interest, of which Rs. 3,09,903 were collected and Rs. 2,257 were remitted, leaving a balance of

Rs. 1,18,348 outstanding at the close of the year. The balances are heavy in Muzaffarpur (Rs. 54,892) and in Champaran (Rs. 30,665). Special establishments have been employed in both these districts in order to expedite the realisation of these dues.

204. The working of the various sections of the Tenancy Act during the two years 1897-98 and 1898-99 is shown below:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
(1) Voluntary transfers, section 12 (3)	939	438
(2) Transfer by decree sale, sections 13 (2) and 14 ...	...	2
(3) Transfer by succession, section 15	4	1
(4) Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40 ...	45	224
(5) Appraisement of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70	529	554
(6) Registration of improvements, section 80 ...	217	187
(7) Application for certificate of Collector as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84	2	...
(8) Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (2)	809	577
(9) Application by Collector to appoint a common manager, section 93	1	...
(10) Application for a survey and record of rights under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act	1	...
(11) Local enquiries held by order of a Court, section 158	21	31

205. The decrease under head (1), "Voluntary transfers," is shared by all the districts and is attributed by Collectors to increased agricultural prosperity. The increase under head (4), "Commutation of rent," occurred chiefly in Patna, where in one estate, named Masaudi, pargana Sandah, in which the landlord has lately claimed a large area as his *khudkasht*, there were 95 cases against one in the previous year. The increase under this head in Shahabad is also large, the figures being 124 against 32 in the previous year. The Collector reports that the raiyats wished to have all *bhaoli* rents commuted into cash rent, but this, in consequence of the splendid harvest of the year, is opposed to the landlord's interest, and hence this large increase in the number of cases before the Collector. The decrease under the head 8, "Notices of resumption of lands by landlords," occurred mostly in Champaran, where the number was 502. In this district many holdings are abandoned every year owing, so the Collector says, to the unhealthiness of the water of the Dhanauti river. It is also to be remembered that in Champaran, unlike other districts in this Division, there is more land than there are men to cultivate it; hence a comparatively trifling matter will induce a tenant to throw up his holding and try his fortune in another village, where he is pretty certain of a welcome.

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS

206. During the year under report two estates in the district of Gaya, those of the Raja and Rani of Deo, were taken in charge, owing to the death of the late proprietor, Raja Bhikham Narain Singh, Bahadur, on the 6th of October 1898. Two estates, namely, those of Bibi Kulsam and Bibi Soghra, in the district of Saran, were released from the control of the Court on the 1st of February 1899, as it was found impracticable to manage them with any degree of efficiency, owing to their very embarrassed condition. Thus the number of private estates in this Division under Government management at the end of 1898-99 remained at the same figure (21) as at its beginning.

207. The Government demand of revenue and cesses payable by the estates for the year amounted to Rs. 12,42,608 against Rs 12,28,066 in 1897-98. The increase is chiefly due to the assumption of charge of the two Deo estates referred to in the preceding paragraph. Out of this demand, Rs 12,26,793 have been paid (including Rs. 978 paid in advance for future years) The balance due to Government has decreased from Rs. 75,930 in the previous year to Rs. 13,647 (excluding Rs. 3,146, which had been paid in advance in previous years) during the year of report. The arrears are due from the ten estates noted in the margin. The sums due from the five estates, Hardi, Maghra, Chandrakumar, Bettiah, and Paighamberpur, have been paid since the close of the year, and arrangements are now being made to pay the sum due by the Nawada estate. The arrears in the Hardi, Nawada, Mohula, and Bibi Soghra's estates could not be paid in time for want of funds. In Chandragarh and Majhauwli the sums remained unpaid, as the villages for which they are due came into the possession of the estates concerned within the year. The largest balance is due by the Mohula estate, and the Manager expects to pay it within the current year. Bibi Soghra's estate having now gone out of the Court's hands, the Collector reports that the amount due from it will be realised by certificates. Certain discrepancies in the demand not having been reconciled till after the 31st March, the amount due from the Bettiah estate could not be paid within the year.

	Rs.
Patna.	
Hardi	995
Maghra	8
Nawada	3,082
Gaya.	
Chandragarh	241
Shahabad.	
Chandrakumar ...	13
Mohula	7,385
Saran.	
Majhauli	487
Bibi Saghra	410
Champaran.	
Bettiah	102
Darbhanga.	
Paighamberpur ...	930
Total ...	13,647

208. The demands of superior landlords were met to the extent of Rs. 64,519 during the year, leaving only a reduced balance of Rs. 8,018 against Rs. 11,714 in 1897-98. Of the balance of Rs. 8,018, Rs. 2,287 were due by the estate of the Rani of Deo, and it remained unpaid, as the estate was taken in charge only a few days before the close of the year. The remaining balance of Rs. 5,731 is distributed among the 11 estates named in the margin. The largest balances were due by the Mohula and Paighamberpur estates, as they were short of funds. In the Hardi, Chandragarh, Chandrakumar and Sheohar estates the amounts were left unpaid pending the adjustment of accounts with the superior landlords against whom the estates have counter-claims. The amount due by the Chautaria estate was paid after the close of the year. In the rest the amounts were not paid, as the landlords did not come forward to receive payment.

	Rs.
Patna.	
Hardi	16
Maghra	5
Gaya.	
Chandrargarh	196
Shahabad.	
Chandrakumar ...	507
Mohula	1,179
Saran.	
Majhauli	11
Chautaria	54
Champaran.	
Bettiah	560
Muzaffarpur.	
Sheohar	717
Darbhanga.	
Nurhan	111
Paighamberpur ...	2,375
Total ...	5,731

209. The total of rent and cesses due to the estates for the year of report amounted to Rs. 69,16,098, of which Rs. 43,12,442 represent the current and Rs. 26,03,656 the arrear demand. The total collections aggregated Rs. 40,58,337, representing 94·1 per cent. of the current demand, against 101·0 per cent. of the previous year. The heavy rains of 1898 and the inundations in the districts north of the Ganges damaged the *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops, which account for the short collection. Under the orders of Government and the Board, fictitious and irrecoverable balances to the extent of Rs. 5,75,169 were written off the accounts of the estates, and the balance outstanding at the close of the year was reduced from Rs. 24,35,782 in the preceding year to Rs. 22,17,427.

210. Debts to the extent of Rs, 9,75,475 were paid off, but the total sum due at the close of the year, as compared with that in the previous year, increased by Rs 77,092: of this increase, Rs. 30,485 were due by the estates of the two ladies, Bibi Kulsam and Bibi Soghra, the management of which was relinquished during the year. The increase in the rest of the balance of debt

due was owing chiefly to the two Deo estates having come under management during the year with debts above Rs. 60,000.

211. Excluding Rs. 1,78,615 incurred in law expenses, the cost of management aggregated Rs. 4,11,297, or 9·5 per cent., of the current demand, which is below the standard fixed by Government. The total disbursements (including revenue rent, debt and management charges) amounted to Rs. 82,13,255, of which Rs. 2,20,680 were spent on improvements, Rs. 7,12,694 on the maintenance of proprietors, and Rs. 44,23,182 under various other heads. The surplus left after expenditure of the year was Rs. 12,45,416 against Rs. 20,77,676 in the previous year.

* * * * *

XX.—STAMPS.

222. The total revenue derived from the sale of stamps and court papers during the year under review was Rs. 21,87,050 against Rs. 22,90,751 in 1897-98, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,09,701 as compared with the preceding year and of Rs. 74,960 as compared with the year 1896-97. The statement below shows the revenue derived from the sale of each kind of stamps during the two years 1897-98 and 1898-99:—

Description.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Court-fees	14,87,858	15,26,797	38,939	.....
Stamps for copies	1,14,770	1,13,315	.....	1,455
Impressed sheets	6,27,131	4,84,001	.....	1,43,130
Receipt stamps	21,894	20,042	... ..	1,852
Notarial „	52	22	.....	30
Hundi „	8,048	7,392	.....	656
Court papers	30,998	29,481	.....	1,517
Total ...	22,90,751	21,81,050	... ...	1,09,701

223. It will be observed that, with the exception of "Court-fees," there has been a falling off under all the heads, the largest decrease being in the sale "Impressed sheets." Under the head "Court-fees" there has been an increase in the districts of Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, and Darbhanga to the extent of Rs. 71,038, and a decrease in the remaining three districts to the extent of Rs. 32,099. The increase in the first three districts is attributed by the Collectors to the increase in the number of civil suits, which again is doubtless due to returning prosperity. In Saran the increase is further ascribed by the Collector, Mr. Macpherson, to the purchase of one stamp alone of the value of Rs. 22,000 by the Hutwa estate, under the Court of Wards, which was required for taking out letters of administration. In Darbhanga the increase is mainly due to the issue of an unusually large number of stamps required for taking certified copies of maps in connection with the survey and settlement proceedings. The falling off in the revenue in Patna is said to have been due to the institution of petty suits of smaller value than usual, an explanation of doubtful value, I think; while in Champaran and Muzaffarpur it is ascribed to the completion and cessation of the survey and settlement proceedings. Under the head "Stamps for copies" there was a total increase of Rs. 4,017 in the four districts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, and Saran, and a total decrease of Rs. 5,472 in the remaining three districts. The increase is ascribed to the increase in the number of civil suits, while the falling off in Champaran and Muzaffarpur is chiefly due to the small number of copies issued of settlement proceedings as compared with the previous years since these proceedings practically came to an end in the year under report: in Darbhanga the suggestion is made that the falling off is due to the fact that the copies of maps referred to above were issued on tracing cloth, thus affecting the sale of impressed stamps for copies.

224. To the large decrease under the head "Impressed sheets" (non-judicial) all the districts contribute. The falling off is chiefly due to the execution of a smaller number of bonds and deeds of sale owing to the good harvests of the year, following on two years of famine and scarcity. In Muzaffarpur the decrease is also ascribed by the Collector to the depression in indigo, owing to which the execution of bonds to cultivate that plant was smaller than usual. In Champaran the falling off in the sale is attributed by the Collector to an order said to have been issued by the Manager of the Bettiah estate interdicting the transfer of raiyati holdings without the consent of the landlords, an order which resulted in a falling off in the number of such transactions.

225. The decrease under the head of "Receipt stamps" is shared by all districts, except Patna and Gaya, and is generally attributed to the abnormal sale of this class of stamps in the previous year for payments made in connection with railway construction and famine relief works, while the increase is more generally attributable to greater attention to the provisions of the law.

226. The decrease under the head "Notarial stamps" is very small, and does not call for any special remark, while the decrease under the head of "Hundi stamps," which occurred in all the districts, except Saran and Darbhanga, is reported to have been due to the greater popularity gained by the money-order system.

227. There were 322 cases of unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents detected by the civil courts and revenue authorities against 412 in the preceding year. The amount of duty and penalty realised was Rs. 2,925 as against Rs. 5,396 in 1897-98.

228. The number of prosecutions instituted for breaches of stamp law during the year of report was 47, in which 27 persons were brought to trial against 32 cases, in which 38 persons were brought to trial in the preceding year. Of the 27 persons brought to trial, 12 were convicted and 15 acquitted. The amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 482 against Rs. 491 in the preceding year. No rewards were paid.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

229. The number of persons finally assessed during the year 1898-99 was 16,007, and the final demand amounted to Rs. 4,70,415. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 15,800 and Rs. 4,59,581, respectively; thus in the year of report there was again a large increase of Rs. 10,834, or 2·3 per cent., in the final demand with an increase of 207 in the number of assessees.

230. The final demand under each part was as follows:—

		Rs.		Rs.		
Part I ...	...	37,391	against	37,292	in	1897-98.
„ II ...	...	878	„	1,233	„	„
„ IV ...	...	4,32,146	„	4,21,056	„	„
Total	...	4,70,415		4,59,581		

231. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the final demand in all the districts of the Division, except Patna and Saran, where there has been a decrease of Rs. 173 and Rs. 1,480, respectively. In Patna this was due to the reduction of tax on certain money-lenders whose income has fallen off; and in Saran to the exemption of certain dealers in grain and saltpetre whose business failed during the year. During the famine year many grain-dealers must have done well, and it was reasonable to expect that, when ordinary times returned, their profit, and consequently their assessments, would fall off.

In Shahabad, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, the final demand increased with the increase in the number of assessees, ranging from 226 in Shahabad to 22 in Darbhanga; but in Gaya, although the number of assessees fell off from 2,671 to 2,562, the demand rose to Rs. 80,558 from Rs. 78,000 in the previous year. This is said to be due to the exemption of a large number of assessees of lower classes who, on enquiry, were found to be not liable to

assessment; while at the same time tax on the wealthy assessees, who appeared to be under assessed, was enhanced in several cases.

232. The collections amounted to Rs. 4,63,271, or 98·5 per cent., on the final demand, against Rs. 4,56,451, or 99·3 per cent., in the previous year. The percentage of collections on the final demand reached the prescribed standard of 95 per cent. in all the districts, except Muzaffarpur, where it was 94·9. It was highest in Gaya, where it reached 99·7. The percentage of tax contributed by each part on the total amount of tax collected is given in the margin. The arrears of previous year collected during the year under report, excluding the amount remitted as irrecoverable, amounted to Rs. 3,101, and penalties, fines and costs, amounting to Rs. 3,887, were also collected during the year. Thus the gross collections amounted to Rs. 4,70,259 against Rs. 4,66,225 in the previous year, out of the gross demand of Rs. 4,80,240 as compared with a gross demand of Rs. 4,71,908 in the previous year. It will be seen that the collections, as in the previous year, kept pace with the increased demand.

Part	I	... 7·8 against	8·1 in 1897-98.
„	II	... ·2 „	·3 „ „
„	IV	... 92· „	91·1 „ „

233. The outstanding balance on account of tax, penalties, and costs for the ear under report was as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.	
Tax	7,144	against	3,950	in 1897-88.
Penalties	2,291	„	1,350	„ „
Costs	546	„	383	„ „
Total ...	9,981		5,683	

234. Muzaffarpur shows the largest outstanding balance (Rs. 5,257) in the Division. Next comes Shahabad with a balance of Rs. 2,651. The unsatisfactory result in both these districts is attributed to the fact that all communication with the interior was cut off for about two months by floods, and the work of revision could not be commenced till the beginning of November, thus the tax could not be realised from many assessees before the year closed.

235. The percentages of the number of assessees under each class on the total number of assessees show that the assessees under the first six classes make up 88·8, or 1·2 less than 90 per cent. of the total number as shown in the margin. These six classes have contributed 45·6 per cent. of the total amount of tax collected during the year. Assessees having incomes from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 10,000 formed only 9·97 per cent. of the total number, and they contributed 32·5 per cent. of the total amount of tax collected. Persons with income of more than Rs. 10,000 formed but 1·09 per cent. of the total number, while the assessment imposed on them was 21·9 per cent. of the total amount.

Class I	... 49·2
„ II	... 16·7
„ III	... 11·6
„ IV	... 5·2
„ V	... 3·6
„ VI	... 2·5
Total	... 88·8

236. As in the previous year, the largest contributions to the tax were made by the following classes:—

	Rs.	
Money-lending ...	1,71,295, or 36·9	per cent. of the total tax.
Grain merchants ...	64,001, or 13·8	
Piece-goods merchants ...	31,288, or 6·7	

237. The total actual expenditure of the year under review for assessing and collecting the tax amounted to Rs. 19,905 as compared with Rs. 18,900 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,005. The percentage of charges on collections was 4·2 against 4·02 in the previous year.

238. The system of payment of income-tax by money-order continues to rise in public favour, as the Division shows an increase of 13·1 per cent. in the number of money-orders and of 16·9 per cent. in the amount remitted by them during the year under report. Altogether a sum of Rs. 1,62,148 was remitted to the Collectors in the Division by 8,703 money-orders during the year of report as against Rs. 1,38,670 remitted by 7,781 money-orders in the previous year.

239. The number of firms and other employers who undertook to collect the tax under section 9 (2), Act II of 1886, was 12 against 11 in the previous year. The total amount of tax collected by them during the year of report was Rs. 2,582 against Rs. 4,035 in the previous year. The total amount of remission allowed under rule 13 of the Bengal Government rules was Rs. 100 against Rs. 177 in the previous year. The amount actually credited into the treasury during the year, therefore, amounted to Rs. 2,482 against Rs. 3,858 in the previous year.

240. Out of 16,007 persons finally assessed, coercive measures were taken only against 967, or 6·04 per cent., as compared with 834, or 5·3 per cent., in the preceding year. Property was distrained in 482 of these cases, but it was actually sold in 19 cases against 484 and 56 cases, respectively, in the previous year.

241. It is satisfactory to observe that the number of cases in which actual sale was resorted fell from 56 to 19, and that Gaya, which for some years has had an undesirable prominence in the list, shows only three sales in the year under report against 27 in the preceding year.

242. There was no composition of tax under section 31 of the Act in any district of the Division during the year under report. Mr. Maude, the Collector of Muzaffarpur, is not in favour of the extension of this system in his district, as he finds that the assessees generally apply for composition of the tax in those years in which their tax has been reduced and on reduced terms, and will not agree to compound their tax in any year in which the tax has been enhanced on revision.

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XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

East Indian Railway.

247. In Shahabad a new station was opened at Twiningganj between Dumraon and Raghunathpur during the year under report, and the Athmalgola block hut in Patna was converted into a passenger station.

248. In Patna there were 44 railway accidents in which 28 persons were killed and 14 wounded. There was one instance of a pilot engine colliding with a horse-box, which was seriously damaged and derailed. One horse was fatally injured. The driver and two others were prosecuted and fined Rs. 15 each. One gateman, during whose absence from the gate one man and a cow were killed by a moving train, was sentenced, on conviction, to simple imprisonment for two months.

249. In Shahabad there were 12 railway accidents in which nine persons were killed and two wounded. There was one case of derailment of a train at Chausa for which a railway employé was prosecuted.

Patna-Gaya Railway.

250. Complaints of constant unpunctuality and of want of accommodation for the third-class passengers on the occasion of large gatherings of pilgrims still continue to be heard.

South Bihar Railway.

251. With the exception of the long bridge over the Phalgu river at Gaya itself, the line is almost complete. It is expected that the line will be opened for public traffic by the 1st of July next from Lakhiserai up to the east bank of the Phalgu river.

Moghalserai-Gaya Railway.

252. The earthwork has nearly been completed. All the minor bridges and almost all the major bridges are now practically complete. It is hoped that the portion of the line lying in the Gaya district, *i.e.*, from Gaya to Baroon-on-Sone, will be completed and opened for traffic by the 1st January 1900. It has also been suggested that the great Sone bridge at Dehri might be ready for opening by His Excellency the Viceroy in April next, in which

case trains could probably run through from Lakhiserai to Moghalserai from that date.

253. There have been several cases during the year under report in Shahabad in which accidents have occurred owing to obstructions placed on the rails. These offences culminated in a serious accident at Sasaram at the end of January in which one engine and four trucks were derailed and one life was lost. The offence could not be brought home to any body, but this and other incidents of the kind seem to be the work of mischievous boys for the fun of the thing. Steps are being taken to bring home to the neighbouring villagers that joking of this sort is likely to prove costly to the village.

THE BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, INCLUDING TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.

254. Numerous and bitter complaints continue to be made against the management of this Railway in the public press and elsewhere, the charges being unpunctuality, disregard of the convenience of the public both as regards goods and passengers, and a generally parsimonious policy.

255. After the breaks on the Hajipur-Muzaffarpur portion of the line which occurred in September 1898, the Railway authorities for many weeks delayed the trains from Pahleza Ghat to Chapra and Gorakhpur, frequently for hours instead of making special arrangements for this traffic. The breaks in question were not repaired by the end of the year, and from letters in the papers it appears that they have not yet been completed.

256. Mr Carlyle, late Magistrate, of Darbhanga, says that the Tirhut State Railway is still managed with too great a disregard for punctuality, a fault which is inexcusable, considering the slow rate at which the trains are run. In several instances the delays in sending telegrams from railway stations were very great. Complaints of insufficient accommodation for the third-class passengers, on the occasion of large gatherings of pilgrims, still continue to be made.

257. There were 25 railway accidents reported from Saran during the year under report, in which 12 persons were killed and 8 wounded.

258. One railway accident is reported from Champaran. The dead body of a man was found near Motihari station, and it was concluded that he had been run over by a train on the previous night.

259. There were six railway accidents in the Muzaffarpur district, in which six persons were killed and two wounded. The only accident of importance was one which occurred between Kanti and Motipur, in which the driver and the two firemen were drowned by their engine falling into the gap left by a bridge which had been washed away by the floods.

260. Ten railway accidents have been reported from Darbhanga during the year. Of these, four concerned Railway servants. In one of these a pointsman was run over and killed while detaching a wagon in motion, and in another a pointsman was run over and killed while sleeping at the facing points. In the remaining two the pointsmen were seriously injured.

261. The construction of a feeder line from Raxaul on the Nepal frontier to the Tirhut State Railway at Segouli, which was undertaken during 1897, was completed during the year 1898-99, and the line has been opened for traffic.

262. The Sakri-Jainagar line, so Mr. Carlyle remarks, remains a fast vanishing example of the way not to do things. The embankment was partially constructed a year and-a-half ago by famine labour, and the line could long since have been opened for goods traffic on temporary bridges, but for want of attention and completion the bank is now crumbling to pieces, and will want a good deal of fresh earth before it can be used. The present rains will of course damage it much further. It is believed that this line was never a favorite project with the Agent, but undoubtedly it is of considerable administrative importance, and every effort should be made to have it completed.

263. The Hajipur-Katihar line is now making fair progress.

TRAMWAYS.

264. Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, who at one time were prepared to construct a steam tramway from Bakhtiarpur to Bihar, have withdrawn from the agreement come to between themselves and the District Board of Patna. Negotiations are being made with other Companies which show

every promise of success; the line will be an immense convenience to the public and is likely to be very remunerative.

265. The income of the Patna City Tramway was Rs. 31,839 against Rs. 31,346 last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 27,242 during the year, leaving a very small profit on the working expenses. Three accidents occurred during the year against eight.

ARRAH WATER-WORKS.

266. The supply has remained constant throughout the year. The works were inspected by the Engineer to the Sanitary Board in October 1898, and found to be satisfactory. The amount of filtered water drawn off from the standposts varied from 100,000 gallons per diem in the cold weather to 150,000 gallons in the hot weather. This quantity cannot be exceeded until more standposts are provided.

EMBANKMENTS.

267. In the Patna and Gaya districts there is one embankment, called the Sakri bandh; it is situated near the trijunction of the districts of Monghyr, Patna, and Gaya. The maintenance charges in Patna amounted to Rs. 1,048, and in Gaya a sum of Rs. 3-5-4 only was paid as share of cost of maintenance during the year.

268. In the Saran district the embankment along the right bank of the Gandak, extending over a length of 119½ miles, is maintained by Government from the proceeds of a cess levied from the proprietors of all the estates in the district. The subjoined table shows the embankment cess, demand, collection and balance of the year under review.

Demand.			Collection during the year.	Balance.
Arrear.	Current.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. 13,945	Rs. 23,682	Rs. 37,627	Rs. 24,592	Rs. 13,035

269. The percentage of collection was 65·3 against 64·8 of the preceding year. The trouble and expense of collecting these petty dues are very great.

270. During the year the river Gandak threatened the main embankment at Arowa, and accordingly the old retired line was raised. An estimate was sanctioned and work commenced to convert this old retired line into a retired embankment of the same section as the existing one. The cost of maintaining this embankment during the year was Rs. 27,354.

271. In Champaran the embankment along the left bank of the Gandak maintained by the Public Works Department is the only public embankment. The expenditure for the year on construction and maintenance amounted to Rs. 9,977 against Rs. 16,597 in the previous year.

272. The subjoined table shows the collection of the contract rates for the maintenance of the embankment during the year under review.

Demand.			Collection during the year.	Balance.
Arrear.	Current.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5
3,154	Rs. 13,000	Rs. 16,154	Rs. 13,439	Rs. 2,715

273. A further sum of Rs. 16 was realised during the year on account of advance for the year 1899-1900.

274. In the Muzaffarpur district there are three lines of embankment. They are—

(1) Gandak embankment. | (2) Turki embankment.
(3) Daudpur embankment.

275. All these embankments were properly maintained during the year under review, but some injury was done to the Turki embankment by the floods of September 1898. The Gandak embankment, which is a continuation of that in Champaran, is maintained under the contract system, while the other two are kept up under the taccavi system. The total demand, including arrears, was Rs. 38,136, out of which Rs. 10,745 was realised and Rs. 1,825 was adjusted from previous advance collection. The balance outstanding on the 31st March 1899 was Rs. 25,566.

276. In Darbhanga, as in preceding years, the Ganges and Gandak lines of embankment were maintained on the cost and contract system, respectively. The financial results of the cesses levied under two systems during the year will appear from the subjoined table.

Embankment.	Demand.			Remission.	Collection.	Balance.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gandak ...	1,845	2,147	3,992	...	2,523	1,469
Ganges ...	2,890	2,009	4,899	...	2,205	2,694
Total ...	4,735	4,156	8,891	...	4,728	4,163

Canal Irrigation.

277. The Sone canals in the districts of Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad remained under the direct management of the Public Works Department. The subjoined statement shows the area irrigated and the main financial statistics in connection with the levy of water-rates during the last three years.

District.	Year.	Area irrigated in acres.	Total demand.	Collection.	Remission.	Total adjustment.	Balance.	Percentage of total adjustment on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Patna ...	1896-97	49,291	99,514 11 3	96,365 15 4	340 1 6	96,706 0 10	2,808 10 5	97·18
	1897-98	39,293	98,193 6 11	97,852 2 11	316 2 9	98,168 5 8	25 1 3	99·97
	1898-99	39,086	88,138 0 0	88,064 0 0	74 0 0	88,138 0 0	...	100·
Gaya ...	1896-97	56,688	1,06,832 1 10	1,06,037 4 2	450 13 6	1,06,488 1 8	344 0 2	99·67
	1897-98	47,350	1,11,502 11 8	1,11,193 10 10	309 0 10	1,11,502 11 8	...	100·
	1898-99	48,337	1,03,251 0 0	1,03,115 0 0	136 0 0	1,03,251 0 0	...	100·
Shahabad ...	1896-97	416,164	7,67,511 4 0	7,56,522 1 11	4,713 12 1	7,61,235 14 0	6,275 6 0	99·18
	1897-98	328,272	9,33,633 11 10	9,28,775 2 0	3,438 11 9	9,32,213 13 9	1,449 14 1	99·8
	1898-99	330,315	7,38,175 0 0	7,35,383 0 0	2,792 0 0	7,38,175 0 0	...	100·
Total ...	1896-97	522,143	9,73,858 1 1	9,58,925 5 5	5,504 11 1	9,64,430 0 6	8,828 0 7	99·02
	1897-98	414,915	11,43,359 14 5	11,37,820 15 9	4,063 15 4	11,41,884 15 1	1,474 15 4	99·87
	1898-99	417,738	9,29,564 0 0	9,26,562 0 0	3,002 0 0	9,29,564 0 0	...	100·

278. The result of assessment and collection is extremely satisfactory and reflects great credit on the officers concerned.

Saran Canals.

279. The canals were closed on the 18th January 1898 and no irrigation was carried out during the year under report. Only petty repairs and maintenance works were executed.

Madhuban Canal.

280. The Madhuban canal in Champaran is maintained by Government. No water-rates are levied on this canal, in virtue of an arrangement made with the zamindar of Madhuban, who originally provided the funds for its construction, but was afterwards compensated for this, when Government took over the management of the canal. The heavy floods which occurred in September last swept across this little canal, and did a great deal of damage to the banks and channel. The area irrigated from this canal during the year was 3,190 acres as against 1,970 acres in 1897-98. The total cost of maintenance during the year was Rs. 8,459.

281. The Masan pyne in Champaran, a water channel which was constructed at the expense of Government during the famine of 1897, proved most useful in securing a rice crop in the tracts through which it flows, both in 1897 when the rains were greatly retarded, and also in 1898 when there was likewise at one time great want of water in this district. The control and the maintenance of the channel were placed in the hands of the District Engineer, and all expenses incurred by him for its up-keep were paid by those who benefited by the water.

282. The completion of the two important canals, that is, the Tribeni Canal and the Dhaka Canal, which were commenced during the famine of 1897, is now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. A full report on the whole question has been separately submitted to Government.

Roadside wells.

283. The following statement shows what has been done to improve the roadside wells during the year under report in the several districts of this Division:—

District.	Number of wells repaired or cleansed.		Number of new wells constructed.		Number of wells provided with chain buckets, &c.		Cost of operations in columns 2 and 7.	
	Masonry wells.	Temporary wells.	Masonry wells.	Temporary wells.	Masonry wells.	Temporary wells.	Masonry wells.	Temporary wells.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs.	Rs.
Patna	12	...	8	1	16	...	2,509	173
Gaya	114	...	4	...	3	...	1,882	...
Shahabad	138	...	4	7	...	...	2,950	102
Saran	212	...	6	19	12	...	4,273	5
Champaran	6	...	...	...	...	...	220	...
Muzaffarpur	231	...	91	...	...	...	7,202	...
Darbhanga	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Total ...	713	...	113	27	31	...	19,036	280

* * * * * * *

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

313. The total number of schools of all sorts in the Division rose during the year from 6,236 to 6,262, and the number of pupils from 169,411 to 176,757. There was thus an increase of 26 schools and of 7,346 scholars, and it occurs chiefly in special schools.

314. In Patna the number of schools and pupils decreased by 61 and 2,320, respectively, as compared with the figures for 1897-98. The decline is mostly found in the lower primary schools, and it is mainly due to the exclusion from reward exaninations of schools whose teachers were detected attempting to cheat. The teachers thus excluded either refused to furnish returns, or closed their patshalas altogether. The number of middle English schools remained stationary, but the number of pupils in them decreased partly owing to the recent affiliation of a high English school located close to the Lodikatra middle English school, and partly to the miserable state of the Bihar middle English institution.

315. In Gaya there was an increase of 9 schools and 3,176 pupils. This increase is chiefly due to some of the private schools having adopted the departmental standard. The large increase in the number of pupils is reported, doubtless with truth, to be due to the year being one of good harvests and general prosperity.

316. In Shahabad there has been a decrease of 33 schools, while there is an increase of 235 pupils. The decrease in the number of schools is attributed to the fact that some of the schools were opened so late as not to be entitled to rewards: eight gave in returns as unaided private schools, while 25 did not submit returns at all, and hence they ceased to exist as schools under the rules of the Education Department. Two upper primary schools were started on Government estates.

317. In Saran there was an increase of 25 schools and of 1,718 scholars. This result is mainly due to the agricultural prosperity which obtained during the year under review. The number of secondary schools, viz., high English, middle English, and middle vernacular, remained stationary, but the pupils attending them increased. Four new upper primary schools and 17 lower primary schools were added this year. Four Sanskrit *tols* hitherto returned as private institutions have, under the recent orders of the Education Department, been returned as special schools.

318. In Champaran the total number of schools rose from 655 to 751, and the number of pupils attending them from 16,096 to 18,270, showing an increase of 96 schools and 2,174 pupils. The increase is noticeable in lower primary and girls' schools. The rise and fall in the number of pupils of the zilla school and the middle English schools go to show that the rule laying down that passed middle English candidates are to be admitted into the fourth class instead of third class of a high English school as before seems to have been prejudical to the middle English Schools and lowered their prestige to a great extent. It is said that well-to-do persons do not nowadays think it worth while to have their children educated in a middle English school: moreover, the new High Court rule that passing the middle English and middle vernacular examination will not entitle a youth to appear at the mukhtarship examination has helped to make the middle schools less attractive than before.

319. In Muzaffarpur there has been a loss of 32 schools, but a gain of 260 pupils. There is an increase of one high English school, which is due to the raising of the status of the Sitamarhi aided middle English school to that of a high school. Lower primary schools have sustained the greatest loss, which can be explained by the fact that in certain tracts of this district schools were closed and attendance of pupils ceased in consequence of the unprecedented floods of September 1898, and the interrupted communications and general damage and loss which they caused.

320. In Darbhanga there were 919 public schools with 28,392 pupils during the year under report against 897 schools with 26,688 pupils in the preceding year, showing a gain of 22 schools and 1,701 pupils. This increase

is, no doubt, due to the returning prosperity after the late famine. There are two Sanskrit schools in this district, the pupils of which are taught in Sanskrit literature and grammar and go in for the title examinations of Calcutta and the Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan examination. The one is the Madhubani Government aided Sanskrit school and the other the Maharaja's Sanskrit school at Rahika. Stipends are awarded to successful pupils of these schools.

321. Throughout the Division the proportion of boys of a school-going age who are attending school has increased from 14·7 to 15·4. Patna with a percentage of 32·1 again stands first, and Saran with a percentage of 11·3 is again lowest on the list.

322. Taking the Division as a whole, the average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 4-9-4 against Rs. 4-11-1 in the preceding year. The highest average cost per head was as in previous year in Patna (Rs. 6), and the lowest in Darbhanga (Rs. 3-8-4).

323. The following table gives the number of schools for females and the number of pupils attending them in the several districts of the Division during the past two years:—

District.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Patna	103	1,442	82	1,176
Gaya	13	430	9	202
Shahabad	15	399	12	304
Saran	45	714	41	631
Champaran	3	99	4	105
Muzaffarpur	16	395	11	316
Darbhanga	40	663	36	614
Total ...	235	4,142	195	3,348

324. It will be seen that there was a falling off of 40 schools and 794 pupils during the year as compared with the preceding year. Besides these girls' schools, a large number of girls attend boys' schools.

325. The decrease in the number of girls' schools occurs in all the districts, except Champaran. In Patna there was a loss of 21 female schools. The cause of the decrease is due to the same cause as in the case of boys' schools, viz., the exclusion of schools from reward examinations whose teachers were detected attempting to cheat. In many cases the boys' and girls' schools were kept by the same teachers, and collapsed together. The decrease in Gaya is due to two schools in the Jahanabad subdivision having been returned this year as "mixed schools" owing to a reduction in the number of girls in them. The decrease is also due to two mission schools in Tikari town having been transferred to the head of "Private institutions," as they do not now conform to the departmental course. The decrease of three schools in Shahabad is due to the fact that the three girl teachers of the Buxar and Dumraon Municipalities left the school, because their stipends were reduced. The Bankipore female high English aided school for the first time sent up a girl to the last University Entrance Examination, and she passed in the second division: this school also

passed one girl at the Upper and one at the Lower Primary Examinations. These are encouraging results and have given much satisfaction locally.

326. With a view to encourage Muhammadan education in the district of Patna, 15 maktabs on a fixed monthly stipend of Rs. 2 and two on Rs. 5 a month each are maintained in places where they are needed, and free studentships to the extent of 8 per cent. of the roll are granted to Muhammadan pupils in middle schools. The Muhammadans are now seeking for European education in larger number than before. The Magistrate of Patna states that they are not now behind Hindus in point of education.

327. Hitherto I have been writing of public educational institutions: it remains to treat of those who do not conform to the rules of the Educational Department and are reckoned as private institutions. There were 3,000 of these institutions and 30,338 pupils attending them, as the table below shows:—

District.	Number of private institutions.	Number of pupils.
1	2	3
Patna	494	5,395
Gaya	453	4,538
Shahabad	286	3,811
Saran	316	3,074
Champaran	145	1,804
Muzaffarpur	726	5,756
Darbhanga	580	5,960
Total ...	3,000	30,338

328. The total number of special schools rose from 20 in the preceding year to 39 during the year under report. This increase is due generally to the inclusion of Sanskrit *tols* sending pupils to the Title and Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan, as ordered by the Director of Public Instruction.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

329. The following statement shows the number of dispensaries and hospitals in each district during the year 1898, their income and the average number of patients treated in each:—

District.	Number of dispensaries.	Income from—					In-patients.	Out-patients.	Ratio per cent. for out-door patients to total population.
		Government.	District Board.	Municipality.	Subscription.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Patna ...	12	1,058	15,018	11,750	3,304	31,130	2,561	109,221	6·1
Gaya ...	10	1,915	10,450	757	12,384	25,506	1,727	51,784	2·4
Shahabad ...	10	4,489	2,280	6,931	10,255	23,955	1,418	60,412	2·9
Saran ...	11	867	7,016	4,333	9,844	22,060	1,256	123,752	5·0
Champaran	7	2,239	3,189	2,948	15,683	24,059	960	46,700	2·5
Muzaffarpur	5	1,124	4,066	4,831	3,437	13,458	745	56,894	2·09
Darbhanga...	9	5,233	1,110	5,460	22,184	33,987	1,990	105,875	3·7
Total for 1898	64	16,925	43,129	37,010	77,091	1,74,155	10,657	554,638	3·5
Total for 1897	64	15,266	44,822	58,550	75,369	1,94,007	14,452	592,936	3·7

330. No new dispensary was opened during the year under review; but a new hospital with accommodation for in-door patients in place of the former municipal out-door dispensary was built at Laharia Sarai by the liberality of Rai Ganga Prasad Bahadur, and opened on the 2nd March 1899. This hospital has been in hand for some time, and its final completion is a cause for congratulation. A hospital at Laharia Sarai has long been a real want, as the Raj hospital, an excellently managed institution, is nearly four miles distant from the civil station and at the opposite end of a long straggling municipality.

331. The total income of all the dispensaries in the Division amounted to Rs. 1,74,155 against Rs. 1,94,007 in 1897-98, showing a decrease of Rs. 19,852 as compared with the last year. The decrease is shared by all the districts, except Shahabad and Champaran. The decrease in Patna mainly occurred under the heads "Municipal grant" and "Subscriptions" of the Bankipore and Patna City dispensaries, and it is explained that, as there were fewer patients treated and food was cheaper, there was a corresponding shrinkage in the contributions from the municipal funds. In Gaya the decrease is due to a falling off in the income of the Lady Elgin Zanana hospital, which again is due to the fact that in 1897 the hospital received a donation of Rs. 10,000 from the Raja of Maksudpore, whereas no such donation was received in 1898. The decrease is also explained to be due to the absence of any municipal grant to the pilgrim hospital. In Saran there was a decrease in the contribution of the District Board and Municipalities. In Muzaffarpur the decrease occurred under the heads "Government grant," "District Board grant," and "Subscriptions," and in Darbhanga under the latter two heads. No explanation of the decrease has been given.

332. The total numbers of in-and out-patients treated in each district during the past two years are exhibited in the following table:—

District.	Total number treated.					
	In-patients.		Out-patients.		Total.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Patna ...	3,619	2,561	111,106	109,221	114,725	111,782
Gaya ...	2,699	1,727	56,446	51,784	59,145	53,511
Shahabad ...	1,789	1,418	69,940	60,412	71,729	61,830
Saran ...	1,471	1,256	130,898	123,752	132,369	125,008
Champaran ...	1,375	960	48,353	46,700	49,728	47,660
Muzaffarpur ...	986	745	55,538	56,894	56,524	57,639
Darbhanga ...	2,513	1,990	120,655	105,875	123,168	107,865
Total ...	14,452	10,657	592,936	554,638	607,388	565,295

333. The diminution in the attendance of both in- and out-patients is explained to be partly due to the better general health during the year, and partly to the scares which occurred at the beginning of the year as to plague, poisoning of wells, and so forth; in one or two districts it is said that the floods prevented access to the dispensaries for some weeks. The real and main reason, no doubt, was the extraordinary healthiness of the year.

334. In Patna it is also said that the female patients, living towards the east end of the town, preferred to seek admission into the Duchess of Teck hospital, as reported in the previous year, instead of coming to the Municipal hospitals. From figures supplied to me by the Lady Doctor it appears that during 1898 the number of in-patients was 205, and of out-patients 8,526. The average daily attendance of both in-and out-patients was 32·3; it is gratifying to find that such good progress has been made at this most useful institution.

335. In Gaya the proportion of women and children treated at the dispensaries and hospitals was, on the whole, greater than in the preceding

year. The Lady Elgin Zanana hospital continued under the charge of the lady doctor, Miss Mackenzie, M.D. This institution is growing in popularity and is being more appreciated, so it is said, by the higher classes of women for whom it is intended.

336. As in 1897, no in-door patients were treated at the Nasriganj, Sikraul, and Basawan dispensaries in the district of Shahabad. The lady doctor remained attached to the Arrah dispensary during the year. A lady doctor was also attached to the Dumraon dispensary, which is maintained by the Raj, and managed by Mr. C. Fox under the orders of the Maharani.

337. Of the eleven dispensaries in the district of Saran, three are supported and managed by the Hatwa Raj, and the rest by the District Board and Municipalities. The Raj hospital at Hatwa and the Municipal hospital at Chapra have for years stood very high among the dispensaries of the province in respect of attendance.

338. In Champaran the decrease in the number of patients treated is shared by almost all the dispensaries, and is attributed to the year being freer from fever than usual. There is a European lady doctor attached to the Lady Dufferin hospital at Bettiah, which is maintained by the Bettiah Court of Ward's Estate.

339. In Muzaffarpur, there was a decrease in the number of in-patients in all the dispensaries, which is said to be due to the plague scare and to the floods in September 1898; but these events do not seem to have affected the out-patients who, in this district alone in the whole Division, were more numerous in 1898 than in 1897. Probably the increase of 1,356 persons represents only a reversion to the normal state of things, for it was stated in the report for 1897-98 that many such persons had resorted to the famine dispensaries which were established in 1897.

340. In Darbhanga the large decrease in the number of patients treated is probably due to the same fact, for in 1897 a good many people went to the famine hospitals.

341. There are also a few private dispensaries in this Division, and the statistics of these, so far as furnished by the District Officers, are given in the following statement. These are not included with the other dispensaries in the returns, because they do not submit the statistics required by Government:—

District.	Name of Dispensary.	By whom maintained.	Rank of Medical Officer.	Number of patients treated in 1898.			State of the finances.	
				In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs.	Rs.
Gaya ...	Mitter and Bose ...	Rai Bepin Behari Mitter	A third-year scholar of Dacca Medical School, having a practice of 18 years.	...	136	136	276	256
	Rai Shahabans Suri ...	,, Pramatho Nath Mitter.						
	Charitable Dispensary	,, Pasupati Nath Bose						
Muzaffarpur	Parihar	Maharaja of Darbhanga	Hospital Assistant	...	9,240	9,240	696	696
	Gajraj Hospital, Baghi	Babu Gajraj Sahai ...	Ditto	36	3,406	3,442	2,457	1,464
Darbhanga	Jhanjharpur ...	Maharaja of Darbhanga	Hospital Assistant	...	3,974	3,974	1,031	1,031
	Jalai	Ditto	Ditto	...	16,625	16,625	903	903
	Rohika	Ditto	Ditto	...	12,207	12,207	870	870
	Haya Ghat ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	10,889	10,889	790	790
	Ahins	Ditto	Ditto	...	3,574	3,574	880	880

342. The Magistrate of Darbhanga reports that the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Darbhanga Raj hospital considers that the figures under the head "Total number of patients treated" shown against Jalai, Rohika, and Naya Ghat dispensaries are not even approximately correct, but no further explanation has been furnished.

343. Endeavours will be made during the current year to obtain more correct statistics from these hospitals: with no wish to interfere with the management, I think it very desirable that Government should know what progress is being made in the slow task of persuading the public to accept European methods of treatment. Bengal is still lamentably behind other provinces of the empire in this respect.

344. In addition to the private institutions mentioned in the above table, there is also a railway dispensary at Samastipur, in the district of Darbhanga, which is managed by the Railway authorities.

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XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

357. On this subject not much need be said, as it will be fully discussed in the annual reports which deal respectively with municipalities and with District and Local Boards.

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359. Only three municipalities—Siwan, Bettiah, and Darbhanga—failed to hold the required 12 meetings in the year, but that efficiency does not depend on frequent meetings is shown by the fact that in Bihar, one of the worst managed municipalities in the Division, the Commissioners met on the average once in every 11 days. There appears to have been rather less trouble than formerly in obtaining a quorum, for only 32 meetings were adjourned for that reason against 36 in 1897-98. The best average of attendance is secured by the excellent little township of Jagadispur.

360. The actual receipts and expenditure of the municipalities are set forth in the following table in which opening and closing balances are omitted:—

District.	Name of Municipality.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
		1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Patna ...	Patna ...	1,84,291	1,95,072	1,81,451	1,89,547
	Barh ...	5,502	7,528	5,426	6,216
	Bihar ...	20,493	21,368	22,228†	19,343
	Dinapore ..	17,210*	15,258	17,680†	14,351
Gaya ...	Gaya ...	71,448	1,21,870	81,176†	1,07,486
	Tikari ..	7,054	8,066	6,834	8,070†
	Daudnagar ...	3,557	5,673	3,625†	3,451
Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	44,340	44,682	43,522	43,213
	Sasaram ...	17,416	14,907	17,657†	14,581
	Dumraon ...	6,947	8,561	6,223	9,468†
	Buxar ..	8,856	8,469	7,751	8,112
	Jagadispur ...	5,114	4,964	4,516	6,189†
	Bhabhua ...	4,086	4,019	3,640	4,466†
Saran ...	Chapra ...	42,672	41,112	39,653	42,969†
	Siwan ...	10,658	9,712	10,003	7,810
	Revelganj ...	10,256	9,246	8,298	8,667
Champaran ...	Motihari ...	16,361	15,446	15,685	15,432
	Bettiah ..	17,146	18,128	15,867	17,190
Muzaffarpur ...	Muzaffarpur ...	56,574	52,454	60,201†	53,761†
	Hajipur ...	9,674	9,592	9,601	9,101
	Lalganj ...	5,422	5,269	5,317	5,054
	Sitamarhi ...	9,252	12,280	8,243	13,809†
Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga ...	34,035	40,418	49,273†	41,383†
	Madhubani ...	15,657	16,056	15,263	15,759
	Roserah ...	6,102	5,765	6,088	6,566†
	Samastipur ..	4,276	7,319	1,814	7,660†
	Total ...	6,34,399	7,03,234	6,47,035	6,79,564

Revised figures submitted by the Magistrate.
The excess expenditure was met from the closing balance of the previous year.

361. The total receipts are greater than those of 1897-98 by Rs. 68,835, and than those of 1896-97 by Rs. 54,423. Out of the 26 municipalities in the table, there has been a falling off of receipts in 13, which is considerable only in Muzaffarpur, where it amounts to Rs. 4,120, and is due to a falling off in dispensary subscriptions and failure to realise the municipal tax on the railway and other buildings. The greatest increase is in Gaya (Rs. 50,422), owing to a loan taken from Government of Rs. 45,000, and to better administration and collections: in Darbhanga the net increase of Rs. 6,383 is due to an increase of assessment in certain wards of the town.

362. Expenditure in the same way has increased with equal steps, having been Rs. 32,529 more than in 1897-98, but less than that of 1896-97 by Rs. 7,350. No less than ten municipalities have spent more than they received, the excess being provided out of the opening balance of the year. Eleven have spent less than in the previous year, the most conspicuous instances being those of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, but the cause is not explained in either case. Gaya has surpassed its expenditure in 1897-98 by Rs. 26,310, chiefly owing to the construction of a tramway for the removal of refuse, and Patna has exceeded its expenditure by Rs. 8,096 in introducing a flushing scheme; both towns have also spent considerable sums on measures for the prevention of plague.

363. *Patna.*—In Patna City a paid Secretary, Maulvi Wajid Hossain, Deputy Collector, was appointed in November 1898, with results which have been most satisfactory. A marked improvement in collections and in the general administration of the City has followed his appointment, but much of his success is due to the energetic co-operation of Mr. LeMesurier, the District Magistrate, and of the City Magistrate, Mr. Stephenson: the affairs of the Municipality are now in much better order than they have been for many years, and there is every hope of still further reforms. The Municipal Commissioners of Bihar, on the other hand, have proved obstructive and inefficient, and have given a good deal of trouble.

364. *Gaya.*—In the Sadar Municipality a tramway, the scheme for which was inaugurated by Mr. Savage, the former Magistrate, has been constructed, but the advantage so far is by no means commensurate with the cost, and the scheme is not a success. Little has been done towards the great water-works scheme, and the completion of the project has been postponed till the Greek kalends.

365. *Shahabad.*—The Arrah Municipality is the only Sadar Municipality which is presided over by a non-official Chairman, and so far he has proved himself capable and energetic, but the finances of the town are crippled by the expenses of the water-works, and much that should be done remains undone owing to the demands for the maintenance of that expensive luxury. Bhabhua with small means makes the most of them, and Dumraon, thanks to the liberality of the Maharani, and the well-directed energy of the Chairman, Mr. C. Fox, is being rapidly improved. Sasaram badly requires a uniform system of drainage, but there is little likelihood of this want being supplied at present, though the old town may recover some of its former prosperity when the Moghalserai-Gaya railway, which runs through it, is completed.

366. *Saran.*—The Chapra Municipality has continued to make progress, and though much remains to be done, its condition is not so wretched as it used to be under a non-official Chairman: in Siwan the resources of the Municipality have been carefully husbanded, in order that a main drain may be built; this is a most useful and important work, and will, it is hoped, be carried out in the current year. Revelganj depends greatly on rents from a ferry across the Gogra, and the prosperity of this ferry is seriously threatened by the establishment of a railway ferry some 4 miles up the river at Manjhi.

367. *Champaran.*—In both the municipalities in this district a fillip was given to the conservancy of the town by the fear of plague: it is to be hoped that the effect will be permanent.

368. *Muzaffarpur.*—In the Sadar Municipality Part IX of the Municipal Act was introduced during the year, and the Civil Surgeon, Major H. Brown, is reported to have done specially good service in introducing it. The Vice-Chairmen of the Hajipur and Sitamarhi Municipalities, Maulvi Jawad Hossein and Babu Ambica Pershad, both very useful and efficient officers,

died during the year, and in Muzaffapur the Vice-Chairman, Babu Parmeshwar Narain Mahta, who has long been in bad health, was obliged to take leave. In spite of these drawbacks, the work has, on the whole, been well done everywhere: the collections in Muzaffarpur are always particularly good. In Sitamarhi a series of roadside drains was laid down, which should prove very useful, both in carrying off water and in demarcating the roads: the problem in this Municipality is how to arrange for the conservancy, and control the proceedings of the thousands who attend the great cattle fair every April.

369. *Darbhanga.*—The Sadar Municipality, after years of mismanagement and maladministration, is now in a somewhat better condition: a loan of Rs. 40,000 was taken from Government to provide it with the most ordinary plant and equipment which it entirely lacked, the establishment has been purged by prosecution and dismissal, a Secretary has been appointed, and some order has been introduced. Samastipur, which was established only in 1897-98, is still in its infancy. Madhubani and Roserah are two well-managed little townships: most of the executive work in the latter is done by the Chairman, Mr. C. Robertson, a neighbouring indigo-planter.

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371. All the District Boards met with sufficient frequency, but some of the Local Boards, *e.g.*, Dinapore, Bihar, Siwan, Patna, Sadar, Aurangabad, and Sitamarhi, held not more than one meeting every two months. However, considering the little work they have to do, I am not prepared to say that these meetings were insufficient. The attendance was nowhere very bad, but the lowest place on the list is taken by the Sadar Local Board, Shahabad. It is a question whether all Sadar Local Boards might not be abolished as has been done in Muzaffarpur.

372. The income and expenditure of all the District Boards during the year 1898-99 and that which preceded it are compared in the following table. The differences in income are not very great, except in Shahabad and in Darbhanga; in the former case, where the increase is Rs. 25,000, no explanation is given, but it was probably due to a contribution from Provincial revenues towards the cost of the Chausa plague camp. The explanation for Darbhanga is given in the margin of the table. Similarly, not much variation from one year to another is found, except in Gaya and Shahabad: in the latter case the cause is the Chausa plague camp, for it will be remembered that this District Board was called on to advance the necessary funds in the first instance, subject to adjustment at a later date. In Gaya the excess expenditure was due to the payment during the year of certain outstanding bills which, for particular reasons, had not been paid in the previous year as they should have been:—

Name of District Board.	Income.*		Expenditure.		Remarks.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Patna ...	2,59,601	2,54,242	2,57,885	2,47,190	* This does not include the opening balance.
Gaya ...	2,88,721	2,93,243	2,30,922	2,96,510†	† The excess expenditure was met from the closing balance of the previous year.
Shahabad ...	2,45,467	2,70,162	1,93,040	3,02,836†	
Saran ...	3,18,660	2,62,067	2,57,367	2,54,574	
Champaran ...	1,52,152	1,66,031	1,24,725	1,14,279	
Muzaffarpur ...	2,51,433	2,48,520	1,80,244	3,19,408†	‡ Includes the amount of refund received from Government on account of famine.
Darbhanga ...	3,60,994‡	3,14,976	2,69,655	2,67,846	
Total ...	18,77,028	18,09,241	15,13,838	18,02,643	

373. The following statement shows the allotment to, and expenditure by, Local Boards under the heads of Village roads and Sanitation and Medical aid and compares the divisional totals with those in 1897-98. It will be

observed that a considerably larger total was allotted and expended under both heads than was the case in the preceding year: the reason is that during 1897-98 the requirements of the District Boards for famine expenditure compelled them to curtail their allotments to the Local Boards, whereas in the year just past no such necessity existed :—

District.	Name of Local Board.	Village roads.		Sanitation and medical aid.	
		Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Patna ...	Sadar ...	8,400	*8,414	3,800	3,553
	Dinapore ...	358	140	1,122	933
	Bihar ...	4,134	*4,378	3,000	1,216
	Barh ...	2,683	2,221	2,450	518
Gaya ...	Sadar ...	5,040	2,695	18,058	16,860
	Nawada ...	2,545	1,272	2,648	2,143
	Jahanabad ...	4,642	1,321	3,787	3,458
	Aurangabad ...	2,934	1,362	2,471	1,651
Shahabad ...	Sadar ...	3,000	1,871	730	447
	Buxar ...	2,000	1,045	250	...
	Bhabhua ...	3,000	2,171	250	239
	Sasaram ...	3,000	2,243	250	*260
Saran ...	Sadar ...	11,805	7,976	...	...
	Siwan ...	9,320	5,668	...	...
	Gopalganj ...	7,993	5,727	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	Sadar (villages under District Engineer).	2,666	2,651	...	...
	Hajipur ...	1,500	1,398	...	...
	Sitamarhi ...	2,211	2,209	...	...
Darbhanga ...	Sadar ...	8,972	8,445	...	...
	Samastipur ...	13,165	8,192	2,492	1,074
	Madhubani ...	19,019	11,007	...	...
	Divisional total for 1898-99.	1,18,387	82,406	41,308	32,352
	Ditto 1897-98	75,337	45,688	26,403	20,766

N.B.—There is no Local Board in Champaran.
* The excess expenditure was met from the surplus balance of the previous year.

374. All District Officers heartily acknowledge the assistance they have received from their District Boards, but they do not find much to say in favour of the Local Boards. Special thanks are given to the planters of North Bihar for their aid in maintaining the communications of the districts in good order.

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XXXIV.—FAIRS.

388. The most important fair in this Division is the Sonepore fair in Saran, which takes place annually at the full moon of the month of Kartik. As is well known, it is held at the confluence of the Ganges and the Gundak, very close to the Sonepore station on the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Last year the fair was held from the 20th November to the 4th December 1898. As usual the sanitary and the conservancy arrangements were made by the Saran District Board under the supervision of the Magistrate, the District Engineer, the District Superintendent of Police, and the Civil Surgeon. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,861, as compared with Rs. 28,487 in the preceding year. The decrease is chiefly due to the fact that only Rs. 7,000, the balance of the claim, had to be paid on account of compensation for acquiring land near the fair ground, against Rs. 25,243 paid in the previous year. Care was taken to ensure good water-supply, proper sanitation, and the prompt treatment of the sick. There were 11 cases of cholera during the fair: of these, three recovered, three died, and five were discharged. On the whole the health of the fair-goers was good. The number of visitors is said to have been 400,000. I consider this an excessive estimate, although the year was a

prosperous one, and the fair was probably more largely attended than usual. Prizes for cattle were distributed as usual, and a sum of Rs. 132, as against Rs. 145 in 1897-98, was distributed in prizes to 21 persons. There are four other notable fairs in the district of Saran, held at Silhouri, Mehnar, Thaway, and Kochaikote. The usual sanitary and conservancy arrangements were made at these fairs, and there was no outbreak of cholera or of any other epidemic.

389. In Patna the only fair of importance is the Rajgir *méla* held every third year. About 100,000 pilgrims attended last year from many different parts of the province. The assemblage lasted for a month from 15th September to 15th October 1898. Proper sanitary and conservancy arrangements were made, and though there were a few sporadic cases of cholera and diarrhœa, no epidemic occurred.

390. In Gaya the principal fairs are the Chait Sankrant, or Besua *méla* held in April, and the Kartik Purnamashi held in November, at the same time as that of Sonepur. Both these are cattle fairs and are held at Salempur on the eastern bank of the Phalgu river, opposite the town of Gaya. The attendance was larger than in the previous year. Besides these are the Kako fair held at the village of that name in May, the Deokund Falguni and Baisakhi *mélas* held in April and February, the Kartik Chhat and Chait Chhat *mélas* held at Deo in November and March, and the Rafiganj *méla* held in April. The statistics of these fairs are generally the same as furnished last year. The usual sanitary arrangements were made at all these fairs, and the water-supply was adequate. No epidemic disease broke out in any of them.

391. The chief fairs in Shahabad are those held at Barahpur, in the Buxar subdivision, in the months of April 1898 and March 1899. They are essentially cattle and horse fairs, and the number of animals brought for sale at the April fair was 26,289 against 23,343, and at the March fair was 30,293 against 18,700 in the corresponding fairs of the previous year. The Subdivisional Officer states that the cattle, horses and ponies brought to the April fair were not of superior quality, and that the stamp of the cattle at the March fair was not so good as heretofore. The attendance at both these fairs was larger that in the preceding year, and the increase is attributed to the increased prosperity of the raiyats following on good harvests. At both these fairs the usual conservancy and police arrangements were made. In connection with the March fair the usual agricultural show organised by the Dumraon Raj was held, at which prizes for live-stock and agricultural produce were awarded. In addition to the above, three other fairs are held for bathing purposes at Buxar, viz., the Khechari, Amawas, and Satuan. In Sasaram the Bhadoni fair was as usual largely attended. In none of these fairs did disease of any kind break out, nor did any sort of disturbance take place.

392. The principal fairs in the district of Champaran are (1) Bettiah, (2) Tribeni, and (3) Arraraj. The Bettiah fair is the most important of the three. It is held on the occasion of the Dusehra festival in October, and lasts for about a fortnight. The average daily attendance during the year was 10,000. The usual sanitary arrangements were made by the Bettiah Municipality. The Tribeni fair is held on the Gundak, where that river issues from Nepal in the month of February, and lasts for four days. The average daily attendance at the fair during the year was 5,000. No special sanitary measures were adopted in this fair, nor were any deemed necessary, as it is held in the bed of the river and amidst jungle. The Arreraj fair is held twice a year, once in February and again in April, and lasts for about a fortnight on each occasion. The average daily gathering at the fair was 5,000 during the year. Orders were issued by the Magistrate to the proprietor to make the requisite sanitary arrangements. There was no outbreak of any disease at these fairs.

393. The only important fair in the Muzaffarpur district is the Sri Ram Nanami fair, held at Sitamarhi. This, besides being a large general fair, is also a very important cattle fair. A cattle show was held at this fair and prizes were distributed, but the fair was not largely attended in 1898, owing to the fear of plague regulation. Proper arrangements were, however, made for good water-supply, sanitation, and for the treatment of diseased persons.

394. There are no important fairs in Darbhanga.

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XXXVII.—STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

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401. When the year 1898-99 began, the native mind had already recovered from the disturbance caused by the plague scare, which, rising in Patna about Christmas 1897, spread in a milder form through the remaining districts of the Division. But the effects of that scare and the lessons learned by the people have made a lasting and very marked impression: those who fled in panic fear from Patna, returned after weeks of suffering to find they had been grievously duped and deceived. In the country villages, whither they fled, they suffered great inconvenience and even actual sickness and distress. They were put to much expense; many were robbed; the empty houses of numbers were plundered in their absence, and they gradually awoke to the galling conviction that they had made complete fools of themselves. By this time, too, the conciliatory edicts of Sir Alexander Mackenzie had found their way into the bazars, and it was at last understood that no dragonade was intended.

402. Several District Officers, besides the Magistrate of Patna, have definitely noted the changed demeanour of the people, brought about by the operation of the two causes I have just named. When plague broke out in Calcutta in the summer of 1898, and again towards the end of the year, there was no stampede as there had been at the end of 1897, but on the contrary a a willingness to help, and a confidence and trust in the officials which no one could fail to observe, and which was as encouraging as the previous exhibition of panic and distrust had been dispiriting. Except for a few days in one Muhammadan village of Darbhanga, there has been no opposition to the measures quietly adopted by the local officials, and even there the experience of the people converted suspicion nto the most unreserved confidence. In Saran the attitude of the people in the affected villages was beyond praise, and in Patna itself, the centre of all the former fear and distrust, the people co-operated with alacrity and without suspicion. These incidents supply the happiest augury for the future, and it may be hoped that, should plague again appear, it may be met with firmness and constancy.

403. Next to the plague, the incident which roused the greatest feeling, at any rate to the north of the Ganges, was the death of the late Maharaja of Darbhanga, Sir Lachmessar Singh. The news of this sad event was received with genuine sornow throughout the Division; for the late Maharaja, by the simplicity of his life, by his liberality and by his high position was widely known and as sincerely respected in every district of Bihar.

404. The public press throughout the year has been moderate and sensible, but many of the advertisements are still a disgrace to the management and an insult to the reading public. Only one new newspaper has arisen, viz., a periodical called *Shiksha*, published at Bankipore, which aims at supplying in Bihar the place of the Educational Gazette in Bengal: it deserves and will probably obtain support.

XXXVIII.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

405. As a whole for the Division, the relations of landlord and tenant have been harmonious throughout the year: that is to say, there has been little or no outburst of flame, though the eternal dispute smoulders steadily every where, and always will do so as long as both parties, for the pleasure of trying to best each other, love to leave something a little uncertain in their agreements—a prominent feature in native life in Behar.

406. In Patna the magnificent crops of the year, specially in the Ganges *diaras*, tempted the zamindars in places to attempt to get a share of the produce, instead of the cash rents which they are glad enough to take in a bad year, and the natural resistance of the raiyat has caused some friction. In Shahabad matters generally are in a peaceful state. Messrs. Mylne and Burrows, who

hold very large estates, are model zamindars; and for the tenants of the Dumraon estates as well as for the estate, itself the accession of Mr. C. Fox to the management has been an unalloyed blessing. In the Bhabuah subdivision it is said that the petty zamindars are in constant, though not violent, conflict with their tenants, and the result is that most of them are on the verge of ruin. In Saran Mr. Macpherson points out that the relations between landlord and tenant are passing from the patriarchal stage, to the stage of definite contrast and authoritative record. The remark is probably true of every district in the Division, but the process has been accelerated in Saran during the past twelve months by the operations of the cadastral survey, which necessarily brings to a crisis all the humours of the body rural; hence there has been a good deal of soreness and bitterness of feeling, but undoubtedly a better state of health will follow. With regard to particular zamindars nothing need be said here, though they are neatly arranged and labelled in the Collector's report Only two factories appear in the black list, and in both of these reforms have already begun. In Champaran the great Bettiah Raj is well managed under the Court of Wards, though the conditions of the case make good management a work of exceptional difficulty Muzaffarpur has no history of oppression to tell, and no serious disputes: it is not unreasonable to claim that this happy condition is largely due to the cadastral survey operations now successfully completed in that district. Of Darbhanga, Mr. Carlyle writes:—

"The death of Maharaja Sir Lachmessar Singh was a great loss to his tenantry: his zamindary is the best managed that I am acquainted with. I hope the present Maharaja will follow in his brother's footsteps."

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XXXIX—GENERAL REMARKS.

407. Little remains to be said that has not been set forth already in previous paragraphs of this report. The year has been one of unusual prosperity with splendid harvests, easy prices, good general health, and an almost unbroken tranquility. Only one cloud—the appearance of plague—hangs in the sky as we look back over the prospect; and even that has its silver lining, for the incidents which arose from the outbreak were wholly encouraging, and augur well for the future. As I write, a nearly monsoon is fertilising the country, while the official forecasts predict a sufficient, though not abundant, rainfall; but with such harvests as have prevailed in 1898-99, and I may add with such low prices, the granaries of Bihar must be filled to repletion, so that under Providence no scarcity need be anticipated in this last year of the 19th century. As regards pestilence, the year has been remarkably healthy so far: plague, it is to be feared, must reappear, but much has been learned during the past year, and it may be hoped that, should it fall upon us, it will be met with fortitude and combated with efficiency.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 25th December 1899.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Sugarcane and *rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kalna	14	
Katwa	16	
Raniganj	14	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather very cold. Harvesting of *aman* almost finished. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Report not received.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of winter rice and *rabi* crops very good. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Cattle-disease reported from Binpur and Garhbeta. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Contai	20	
Tamluk	15	
Ghatal	16	

Hooghly.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* going on. *Rabi* crops doing well. Common rice sells at 14 seers 6 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Prospects good. *Rabi* progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¼ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Barasat	17½	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	16	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* and *kalai* continues. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* and *kalai* continues. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Mulberry and indigo doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Jangipur	17	
Kandi	17½	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Aman* paddy being harvested. *Rabi* crops doing well. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice are as follows:—

	Srs. ch.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Jhenida	18	
Magura	17	
Narail	18 3/16	
Banguon	18	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of early *aman* going on. *Rabi* crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	17¾	per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	16	
Satkhira	...	...	...	18	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Harvesting of *aman* paddy going on. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 18¾ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Rice selling at Sadar 17 seers and at Thakurgaon 16 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and hazy. Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy going on. Tobacco doing well. Fodder and water abundant. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy and *kulai* finished; *phaphar* and *bara marua* being harvested; wheat, barley, potatoes and *tori* are progressing. *Terai*—*Haimanti* paddy being harvested; potatoes, sugarcane and mustard doing well. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Hills ...	...	...	...	10	per rupee.
Terai ...	...	...	...	15	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 22 seers and at Kalimpong 24 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Reaping of winter rice and transplantation of tobacco going on. Standing crops progressing well. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* going on with full swing. *Rabi* sowings still continuing. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 21½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather fine and cool. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. Prospects good. Prices unchanged. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Prospects good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* paddy going on. Common rice sells at 17 to 21 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 13½ seers (old) and 16 seers (new) per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. *Rabi* crops doing well. Average price of common rice 17½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. Lands being ploughed for *rabi* crops. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Cattle-disease reported from Ramganj and Senbag. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. Sowing of *rabi* crop and reaping of *aman* continue. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. There was fog on 23rd and 24th. Harvesting of paddy finished. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice sells in the Patna Bazar at 18 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. Paddy harvest continues. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Common rice selling at 15 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Harvesting of paddy continues. *Rabi* prospering. Sugarcane pressing going on. Weather favourable for poppy. Fodder and water abundant. Rice at Sadar 13 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool. Threshing of paddy going on briskly. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy good. Common rice sells at 15¼ seers and *makai* 15¼ seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rain now wanted. Prospects continue favourable. Poppy plants promising. Winter rice harvest over. Price of common rice 15½ seers and of maize 17 seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of crops good. Prices are—Common rice 15 seers, wheat 14 seers, barley 18 seers, *makai* 16¼ seers, gram 17½ seers, *rahar* 16½ seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather cool. Paddy harvesting in progress. *Rabi* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Madhubani. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13¼	per rupee.
Samastipur	17	
Madhubani	19	

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather cool. Harvesting of winter rice almost finished. Weeding of *rabi* commenced. Prospects hopeful. Rain wanted. Poppy prospects continue fairly good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14¾	per rupee.
Begusarai	16	
Jamui	16	

Bhagalpur.—Report not received.

Purnea.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aghani* rice still continues. *Rabi* crops promising. Pressing of sugarcane and manufacturing of molasses going on. Agricultural prospects good. Cattle-disease prevails in thana Raniganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17	per rupee.
Kishanganj ...	18	
Araria	19	

Malda.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting and threshing of winter rice going on. *Rabi* crops doing well. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of rice nearly finished. Prospects good. *Rabi* doing well. Cattle-disease in Dumka and Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 16 seers 10 chitaks and of Indian-corn 20 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Report not received.

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. *Sarad* harvesting and sugarcane pressing continue. *Rabi* crops in flower. Rice sells at 17½, 15 and 18 seers per rupee in the interior, Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from Basudebpur Circle. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Weather cold. Harvesting of winter rice over; that of *arhar*, *til*, *kulthi*, and sugarcane in progress. Prospects of standing *rabi* and oilseed crops poor. Coarse rice selling at 15 and 11 seers per rupee in Angul and Khondmals respectively. Fodder and water available. Cattle-disease reported from the interior.

Puri.—Report not received.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of sugarcane good. Common rice sells at 12½ seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *sirguja* continues. *Kulthi* being reaped; outturn bad. Rice sells at Ranchi 10½ seers and in the interior 13½ seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from several thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Sugarcane pressing in progress. *Rabi* crops need rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease continues in places. Prices at Sadar are—Rice and wheat 12 seers 6 chitaks, barley 18 seers, *makai* 14 seers 10 chitaks, and gram 16 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Winter rice an average crop. *Rabi* crops promise well. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Para, Chandil, and Raghunathpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers 5 chitaks, and at Gobindpur 13 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* crops need rain. Common rice sells at 15 seers 9 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week. The harvesting of winter rice is being completed. Sugarcane is being pressed. The prospects of the *rabi* crops are good except in Angul and parts of Chota Nagpur. The poppy crop in Bihar promises well. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is everywhere sufficient.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 26th December 1899.

I.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of September 1899.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	1,14,339	1,07,888	1,81,829	3,711	14,087	9	1,99,636	1,387	17,100	8,322	.....	.....	.....	11	25,62,665	.....	.....	33	733	.....
Birbhum	1,08,165	2,521	1,09,616	680	.....	366	1,10,662	.....	3,010	2,378	220	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore	1,20,663	10,914	1,27,484	1,139	7,869	348	1,36,840	...	6,467	2,125	557	.....	6	105	7,183	.....	162	3,452	134	.....
Hooghly	1,41,468	66,735	1,83,115	6,485	13,381	1,388	2,04,369	21,503	507,034	1,944	3,003	.....	.....	.....	2,995	.....	140	8,741	7,905	1,194
24-Parganas	2,42,782	48,812	2,73,290	561	5,281	2	2,79,134	92,991	787,905	1,967	.....	.....	1,051	.....	9,130	.....	2,341	4,790	2,240	759
Nadia	20,720	407	20,974	20,577	4,38,398	9,823	4,89,772	1,55,308	4,165	30,319	4,234	.....	55	.....	.....	2	334	3,166	3,119	.....
Murshidabad	30,719	18	30,721	22,990	75,813	2,677	1,39,201	7,615	10,209	15,206	824	.....	.....	1,413	.....	24	.....	2,266	1,701	.....
Jessore	11,441	8,475	16,738	1,400	4,882	.....	23,020	12,094	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,175	.....	.....
Khulna	3,775	25,450	12,631	.....	550	.....	20,231	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajshahi	13,133	.....	13,133	791	19,476	.....	33,400	1,76,737	140	6,148	1,111	.....	.....	344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinajpur	13,046	.....	13,046	.....	.....	.....	13,046	32,473	31,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	665	.....
Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,819	52,080	.....	.....	47,391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,630	36,750	.....	.....	33,701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,304	.....
Rangpur	109	116	181	.....	.....	.....	181	2,93,886	455	... ...	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...
Bogra	26,575	180	26,667	.....	143	.....	26,830	63,168	735	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,142	68
Pabna ...	2,006	.....	2,006	776	7,453	.....	10,215	3,86,383	9,770	160	7,537	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	646	.....
Cooch Behar	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	... ...	498	280	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	6,931	.....	6,931	243	7,612	.....	14,786	8,30,872	2,470	.....	773	.....	2,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	1,811	531	2,143	.....	739	.....	2,873	3,27,311	945	.....	3,803	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Faridpur	1,11,889	456	1,12,174	1,159	1,02,788	5,081	2,28,172	8,06,764	5,790	2,184	16,532	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	... ...	50	.....	.....
Backergunge	2,44,108	1,830	2,45,252	.....	656	.....	2,45,908	600	.....	975	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tippera	20,129	200	20,324	.....	.....	.....	20,324	1,62,906	455	.....	.....	.....	505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noakhali	18,925	325	19,128	.....	.....	.....	19,128	360	.....	256	.....	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	665	.....	.....	167	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal ...	12,52,855	2,74,558	14,24,453	60,512	7,06,069	26,694	22,17,728	34,19,770	1,477,376	72,104	38,654	81,321	4,750	1,886	25,81,973	26	2,977	34,827	68,627	2,021
BIHAR.																				
Patna	46	.....	46	17,192	20,170	10,899	48,307	.....	.....	91,898	5,227	.....	... ...	8	.....	9	.....	.....	868	2,400
Gaya	.....	.....	.....	6,226	1,767	130	8,123	.....	.....	9,451	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	518
Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	17,297	10,649	461	28,407	.....	35	24,744	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,983	18	.....
Saran	.....	.....	.....	5,716	806	.....	6,582	.....	525	28,962	1,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	... ...	.....
Champaran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,657	1,657	.....	.....	27,343	3,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	543	.....
Muzaffarpur	.....	.....	.....	799	561	391	1,751	.....	1,925	23,786	1,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	427	.....
Darbhanga	.....	.....	.....	1,259	375	.....	1,634	609	.....	68,300	20,756	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Monghyr	2	.....	2	17,900	14,547	795	33,244	.....	35	58,712	18,191	.....	393	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,095	.....	82
Bhagalpur	8	.....	8	38,245	450	2,354	41,057	.....	70	22,461	13,673	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2,940	.....
Purnea	.....	.....	.....	1,268	741	115	2,124	71,409	.....	3,526	3,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Malda	4	.....	4	9,681	10,119	1,566	20,770	3,826	70	1,012	621	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	8	220	.....
Sonthal Parganas ...	11	.....	11	22,595	6,488	1,222	30,316	1,003	1,350	7,894	13,504	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bihar ...	71	.....	71	1,37,578	66,733	19,590	2,23,972	76,847	3,990	3,68,069	81,114	.....	413	15	.....	42	.....	3,381	5,020	2,923

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	Food-grains.							Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags. †	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Orissa.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cuttack	40	.....	40	.....	2	.....	42	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	1,333	785	1,824	.....	42	12	1,878	.....	740	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Orissa ...	1,373	785	1,864	.....	44	12	1,920	.....	2,240	.....	67	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chota Nagpur.																				
Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	165	.....	.....	66,958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhum	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1,540	.....	.....	268	.....	.....	22,17,933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singhbhum	84	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	70	2,320	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Chota Nagpur.	90	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	1,715	2,320	339	433	.....	.....	22,84,888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	12,54,389	2,75,343	14,26,478	1,98,030	7,72,846	46,296	24,43,710	34,94,617	1,485,321	4,42,713	1,20,164	81,754	5,163	1,902	48,66,861	68	2,977	38,208	73,647	4,944
Other Provinces.																				
Assam	11,132	.....	11,132	324	250	.....	11,706	403	175	14	33,920	1,65,600	.....	.....	62,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	12	.....	12	1,78,054	61,078	11	2,39,162	.....	1,820	2,04,015	46,715	250	13,826	.....	.....	49	.....	2,850	25	12
Punjab	8	.....	8	887	.....	1,015	1,910	.....	.....	.....	672	376	5,750	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....
Central Provinces ...	5	.....	5	956	1,322	.....	2,283	.....	245	.....	69	.....	1,481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajputana and Central India.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	140	672	.....	1	5,221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Grand Total of Imports in September { 1899	12,65,533	2,75,343	14,37,646	3,78,311	8,35,466	47,324	26,98,773	34,97,020	1,487,791	6,47,414	2,01,540	2,47,961	36,807	1,903	49,28,961	117	2,977	41,058	73,730	4,957
1898	8,64,784	1,07,669	9,32,071	2,47,840	2,97,433	26,107	15,03,450	26,94,227	1,538,893	7,79,879	3,31,568	2,09,675	76,635	4,343	45,40,245	130	59,326	68,345	64,656	5,751

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of September 1899 was as follows :—

PORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar.		Tobacco	
															Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	M
Indian Ports, viz.—																		
ombay	72,664	30	72,583	10,681	73,612	1,349	1,58,225	3,575	686,076	.....	10,506	5,872	.....	.....	373	.....	.....	
adras	16,250	.....	16,250	2,443	19,046	498	38,237	.....	109,574	.....	.....	21	.....	117	103	.....	.....	
urma	4,587	.....	4,587	2,867	4,560	207	12,211	.....	2,059,000	.....	.....	265	222	26	889	828	41,855	
ther Indian orts	402	.....	402	433	3,080	39	3,954	.....	2,458,375	7	.....	8,974	14	3	3,441	1,021	3,012	
Total of Inter-portal Trade	93,803	30	93,822	16,414	1,00,298	2,093	2,12,627	3,575	5,213,019	7	10,506	15,132	236	146	4,806	1,849	44,867	
Foreign Ports—																		
nited Kingdom	1,73,215	.....	1,73,215	2,83,679	89,616	143	5,46,653	5,51,872	3,112,948	4,16,103	19	3,24,528	686	501	41	.....	44	3,
ther foreign orts	4,43,523	6,038	4,47,296	40,594	21,651	4,846	5,14,387	7,37,112	6,138,110	4,18,359	120	16,794	10,623	642	.....	.....	.....	
Total of Foreign Trade ...	6,16,738	6,038	6,20,511	3,24,173	1,11,267	4,989	10,60,940	12,88,984	9,251,058	8,34,462	139	3,41,322	11,309	1,143	41	.....	44	4,
nd Total { 1899	7,10,541	6,068	7,14,333	3,40,587	2,11,565	7,082	12,73,567	12,92,559	14,464,077	8,34,469	10,645	3,56,454	11,545	1,289	4,847	1,849	44,911	4,
f Exports { 1898	7,07,676	2,075	7,08,972	20,925	1,20,642	14,052	8,64,591	8,29,694	20,707,163	6,66,006	1,35,071	2,96,784	6,243	1,914	4,909	1,059	40,167	1,

III.

Imports into Calcutta.

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of September 1899.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	Food-grains.					Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	Sugar.		Tobacco	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufac
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	M
ountry boats ...	8,24,401	1,45,334	60,963	3,43,972	7,704	3,08,696	941,546	60,540	36,621	.....	1,881	9	11,683	...	2,977	27,545	11,072	2
wer steamers ...	43,109	1,003	12,361	49,950	6,924	9,55,920	13,650	27,169	42,139	1,88,932	1,020	1,275	62,100	2	.....	3,046	866	1,
E. I. Railway	2,04,862	1,08,487	3,01,308	1,17,146	19,636	89,328	32,165	5,40,842	1,02,463	1,060	31,748	268	48,47,553	91	.....	6,264	3,845	
il { E. B. S. Railway.	1,07,268	402	2,748	3,23,080	13,000	20,67,423	484,610	18,797	20,268	81,154	1,414	351	545	24	.....	3,055	53,538	
Assam-Bengal Railway.	8,701	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,830	1,260	6	.....	26,835	505	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	1,127	785	956	1,160	.....	.....	70	.....	58	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
ad	76,085	19,332	35	188	.....	65,823	14,400	60	.....	.....	326	...	7,080	...	.....	1,148	4,409	1,
Total of orts in { 1899	12,65,563	2,75,343	3,78,311	8,35,496	47,324	34,97,030	1,487,701	6,47,414	2,01,549	2,47,981	36,897	1,903	49,28,961	117	2,977	41,058	73,730	4,
ember { 1898	8,64,784	1,07,660	2,47,840	2,97,432	26,107	26,94,227	1,538,893	7,79,879	3,31,569	2,69,675	76,035	4,343	45,40,225	130	59,336	88,343	64,636	5,

IV.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcu by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of September 1899 :—

Whither exported.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	5,93,790	1,446	636	1,167	23,122	7,021	125,930
Birbhum	3,94,917	20,022	138	1,426	13,742	1,908	81,445
Midnapore	2,70,721	15,332	1,801	282	37,104	1,522	19,869
Hooghly	1,41,185	6,426	228	55	1,158	4,411	57,991
24-Parganas ...	2,71,651	6,630	1,062	.....	11,102	86,012	26,252
Nadia	7,37,419	102	2,350	247	39,183	8,479	184,410
Murshidabad ...	3,65,157	2,754	341	61	19,981	1,327	71,400
Jessore	17,136	.....	144	.....	12,254	2,215	13,825
Khulna	6,760	.....	8	137	2,293	1,233	12,530
Rajshahi	5,81,349	.....	227	177	19,958	2,345	40,305
Dinajpur	1,86,565	.....	14	339	14,600	1,739	19,488
Jalpaiguri	2,57,619	986	2	500	9,583	3,826	665
Darjeeling	2,45,043	.....	49	638	7,405	3,128	3,745
Rangpur	6,60,524	.....	6	772	20,258	3,836	7,105
Bogra	4,24,596	.....	198	139	8,101	669	19,889
Pabna	2,72,468	.....	102	485	24,657	35,400	39,989
Cooch Behar ...	83,046	.....	.....	6	1,910	40	2,665
Dacca	9,99,738	.....	3,104	51	23,183	1,029	7,490
Mymensingh ...	3,89,751	102	69	93	5,730	158	7,525
Faridpur	2,79,157	.....	1,522	97	43,602	6,311	88,165
Backergunge ...	...	.....	321	.....	39,176	7,050	5,950
Tippera	1,51,052	82	878	.....	5,708	2	18,850
Noakhali	8,736	...	181	.....	12,500	.....	455
Chittagong... ...	14,533	.....	259	.....	65	17	4,200
Total of Bengal ...	73,52,927	53,782	13,639	6,633	3,96,377	1,79,708	859,488
BIHAR.							
Patna	1,82,670	1,862	1,055	993	10,124	8,902	144,990
Gaya	91,172	.....	.....	266	12,883	1,803	20,300
Shahabad	1,68,728	476	38	510	18,130	923	69,755
Saran	1,23,690	.....	252	127	16,887	902	27,790
Champaran ...	1,96,406	3,796	.....	334	7,379	1,857	18,480
Muzaffarpur ...	1,12,470	.....	.....	145	9,892	3,260	29,995
Darbhanga ...	1,44,946	.....	42	750	16,180	1,458	27,580
Monghyr	1,61,403	.....	23	857	8,913	3,555	69,735
Bhagalpur	2,54,956	.....	237	487	14,784	2,767	83,390
Purnea	2,97,620	.....	258	637	19,121	2,536	17,085
Malda	1,79,866	.....	193	295	3,549	.....	8,920
Sonthal Parganas...	2,50,890	7,820	133	1,285	15,903	4,670	42,910
Total of Bihar ...	21,04,811	13,804	2,231	6,566	1,32,945	32,743	560,950

Whither exported.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
ORISSA.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Cuttack	400	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
Balasore	30,576	10,166	.....	269	1,872	.....	
						4	
Total of Orissa ...	30,976	10,166	4	269	1,872	4	
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	35,723	136	15	305	4,072	1,505	
Manbhum	1,12,123	246	163	2,300	9,205	1,198	
Singhbhum	8,832	.....	.....	37	3,208	334	
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	1,56,678	382	178	2,642	16,485	3,037	
Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	96,45,392	78,134	16,052	16,110	5,67,679	2,15,402	
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	7,89,217	3,070	1,233	844	51,530	10,699	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	12,78,552	16,932	2,349	151	18,874	23,391	
Punjab	2,62,332	14,728	216	39	11	2,702	
Central Provinces	21,989	34	158	18	.....	3,403	
Rajputana and Central India	25,796	68	47	5	.....	165	
Berar	5,336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nizam's Territory... ...	1,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bombay	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Madras	.....	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Grand Total of Exports in September { 1899 ...	1,20,28,316	1,13,068	20,055	17,167	6,38,094	2,55,907	
{ 1898 ...	1,02,77,120	1,09,020	22,564	35,420	6,56,835	3,02,513	

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of September 1899 was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
From Foreign Ports—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
United Kingdom	1,09,84,643	.....	5,525	.....	10,62,565	10,218	
Other foreign ports	1,38,821	...	1,007	.....	6,79,167	1,47,160	
Total of Foreign Trade ...	1,11,23,464	.....	6,532	.....	17,41,732	1,57,378	
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	79,967	6,41,078	.....	25,652	1,41,174	.....	
Madras	11,307	40,345	.....	122	.....	.....	
Burma	76,137	5,532	.....	.....	.....	52,050	
Total of Interportal Trade ...	1,67,411	6,86,955	.....	25,774	1,41,174	52,050	
Grand Total of Imports in September { 1899	1,12,90,875	6,86,955	6,532	25,774	18,82,906	2,10,428	
{ 1898	1,04,53,853	5,71,674	10,298	13,524	9,41,362	3,03,415	

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exp from Calcutta during the month of September 1899 :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES—		Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
By country boats		2,24,189	4,600	1,001	.....	2,03,574	19,468	
,, river steamers		22,78,514	.....	5,721	862	88,505	60,433	
,, rail	East Indian Railway	45,19,167	71,852	4,543	11,823	2,07,029	74,182	
	Eastern Bengal State Railway	45,11,429	1,190	7,051	3,961	1,32,670	1,05,113	
	Assam-Bengal Railway	1,72,508	3,152	1,097	.....	1,751	71	
	Bengal-Nagpur Railway...	51,614	25,644	.....	621	428	310	
,, road		2,71,774	6,639	642	.....	4,146	6,331	
Grand Total of Imports in September { 1899 ...		1,20,28,316	1,13,068	20,055	17,167	6,38,094	2,55,907	
{ 1898 ...		1,02,77,120	1,09,020	22,564	35,420	6,56,835	3,02,513	

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 16th December 1899.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Ben

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 17th to 23rd December 1899.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Dec.	17th	131·4	8·8	29·991	62·8	78·5	27·4	51·1	57·6	0·384	51·6	71	N and calm ...	23	Nil	Chiefly clear, D.
"	18th	129·7	8·6	30·013	62·8	76·8	25·4	51·4	57·0	·390	52·0	72	NNW and calm	60	"	Chiefly clear, D.
"	19th	128·4	3·2	·006	62·5	75·3	21·6	53·7	55·7	·356	49·6	65	N by W and calm	65	"	Chiefly clear, D.
"	20th	129·1	6·6	·007	62·3	77·6	26·4	51·2	55 7	·361	50·0	69	NNW, WNW, and calm.	44	"	Partially cloudy.
"	21st	127·2	6·0	·018	61·8	76·9	25·7	51·2	56 3	·385	51·7	74	WNW, NW, and calm.	41	"	Partially cloudy, D.
"	22nd	127·3	7·7	·027	61·2	75·2	25·0	50·2	54·9	·349	49·0	64	WNW and calm ...	55	"	Chiefly clear, D.
"	23rd	123·9	5·3	·067	61·2	74·3	23·6	50·7	57·0	·411	53·5	76	WNW and calm ...	27	"	Chiefly clear, D, hazy.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·018
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	30·035
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	46·2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	7·9
The mean temperature of the seven days	62·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	67·4
The extreme variation of temperature	28·3
The maximum temperature	78·5
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	14
	%
The mean relative humidity	70
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 17th to 23rd December 1899	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	Nil
The total fall from 1st January to 23rd December 1899	71·95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65·23

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

D, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 25th December 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of October 1899, as compared with the same month of previous year.

Articles.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,061	11	646	21	1,072	667	405	.....
Cotton, raw	2	1	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	40	.....	53	.....	40	53	.....	13
Ditto, Indian	4	.....	1	.....	4	1	3	.....
Piece-goods, European	47	.....	201	.....	47	201	.....	154
Ditto, Indian	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	2
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	1	.....	2	1	1	3	.....	2
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Turmeric	6	8	4	1	14	5	9	.....
Alizarine and Aniline Dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Rice in the husk	20	23	76	80	43	165	.....	122
Do. not in the husk	21	2,811	9	1,434	2,832	1,433	1,399	.....
Jawar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	38	539	146	14	577	160	417	.....
Others	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	18	.....	19	18	19	.....	1
Raw								
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Raw		37	.....	.....	37	.....	37	.....
Horns	.....		.....	.....				
Hemp and other fibres—								
Jute—								
Raw	.....	8,466	26	7,178	8,466	7,204	1,262	.....
Gunny-bags and cloth	46	1	18	3	47	21	26	.....
Lac—								
Stick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	2
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirit of all kinds, including country spirit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	1
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, wrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	1	5	6	4	6	10	.....	4
Iron and steel—								
Cast	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....
Unwrought	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Wrought	5	.....	19	11	5	30	.....	25
Manufactures of iron and steel	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Others	12	12	22	21	24	43	.....	19
Oils—								
Kerosine	119	13	137	5	132	142	.....	10
Castor	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cocoanut	9	.....	18	1	9	19	.....	10
Mustard and rape	34	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	34	.....
Others	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	47	.....	47
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	56	.....	78	56	78	.....	22
Rape and mustard	18	19	25	20	37	45	.....	8
Til or jinjili	.....	30	.....	.....	30	.....	30	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earth-nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and Pasteboard	9	.....	22	.....	9	22	.....	13
Provisions—								
Ghee	2	.....	7	.....	2	7	.....	5
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	58	.....	57	58	57	1	.....
Others	21	43	62	86	64	148	.....	4
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	230	.....	359	4	230	363	.....	133

ARTICLES.	1899.		1898.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	.....	1,071	2	1,042	1,071	1,044	27	.....
Pepper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ginger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chillies	9	8	8	5	17	13	4	.....
Cardamoms	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	1	10	16	.....	11	26	.....	.....
Stone and lime	1	14	44	6	15	50	.....	35
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	27	15	56	.....	42	56	.....	14
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1	6	25	75	7	100	.....	93
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber	32	1	23	1	33	24	9	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	45	40	28	37	85	65	20	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Wool—								
Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ballast stone	.....	.....	107	3	.....	110	.....	110
Other sorts of manufactures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	146	137	155	102	283	257	26	.....
Total ...	2,022	13,454	2,390	10,311	15,476	12,701	3,720	94

T. SIDDLE,
Auditor.

CALCUTTA, *the 21st December 1899.*

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement of goods traffic for the month of September 1899 compared with the corresponding period in 1898

Description of Goods.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.		Explanation of fluctuation by the Traffic Manager.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
I.—Coal and coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	624	286	305	281	.....	.....	319	5	
II.—Cotton, raw	30	233	86	625	56	392	.....	.....	
III.—Cotton, manufactured—									
1. } Twist and { European	3	27	39	326	36	299	.....	.....	
2. } yarn. { Indian ...	227	2,060	329	2,243	102	174	.....	.....	Increase due to extension of the railway.
3. } Piece-goods { European	488	4,545	957	8,043	469	3,498	.....	.....	
4. } { Indian ...	122	1,136	156	1,215	34	79	.....	.....	
IV.—Drugs and Chemicals—									
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.	12	107	32	416	20	309	.....	.....	
2. Non-intoxicating—									
(a) Cinchona bark ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(b) Others ...	24	237	47	430	23	193	.....	.....	
V.—Dyes and Tans—									
1. Indigo	9	35	11	126	2	91	.....	.....	
2. Myrabolams	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	
3. Cutch	5	29	6	26	1	.....	.....	3	
4. Turmeric	63	351	53	451	.....	100	10	.....	
5. Aniline dyes	.....	.....	4	55	4	55	.....	.....	
6. Others	7	55	10	57	3	2	.....	.....	
VI.—Grain and Pulse—									
1. Wheat	1,279	4,435	7,897	23,205	6,618	18,768	.....	.....	
2. } Rice { in the husk ...	594	1,300	2,596	6,564	2,002	5,264	.....	.....	
3. } { not in the husk	2,545	9,441	7,885	33,445	5,340	26,004	.....	.....	
4. Jawar and Bajra ...	9	31	62	367	53	336	.....	.....	Demand in Rajputana.
5. Gram and pulse ...	1,980	6,236	6,391	20,012	4,411	13,776	.....	.....	
6. Makai	80	193	128	371	48	178	.....	.....	
7 Others	1,956	6,232	15,870	49,297	13,914	43,065	.....	.....	
VII.—Hides and Skins—									
1. Hides of cattle—									
(a) Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(b) Raw	156	820	449	2,102	293	1,282	.....	.....	Demand in Calcutta.
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—									
(a) Dressed or tanned	2	11	4	32	2	21	.....	.....	
(b) Raw	119	827	260	1,208	141	381	.....	.....	
VIII.—Horns	4	46	12	32	8	.....	.....	14	
IX.—Jute—									
1. Raw	3	12	4	14	1	2	.....	.....	
2. Gunny bags and cloth ..	550	2,838	1,116	5,339	566	2,501	.....	.....	Due to increase in grain traffic.
X.—Lac—									
1. Stick	23	37	28	63	5	26	.....	.....	
2. Shell	69	209	60	300	16	91	.....	.....	
XI.—Leather, manufactured ...	17	163	32	296	15	133	.....	.....	
XII.—Liquors—									
1. Beer	7	26	6	9	.....	.....	1	17	
2. Spirits	.....	.....	28	159	28	159	.....	.....	
3. Wines	42	701	19	120	.....	.....	23	581	
XIII.—Metals—									
1. Copper, unwrought ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Brass	9	67	20	160	11	93	.....	.....	
3. Copper, wrought ...	3	21	5	47	2	26	.....	.....	
4. Brass ,, ...	39	238	68	379	30	141	.....	.....	
5. Iron	317	1,364	395	3,021	78	1,657	.....	.....	
6. Others	107	579	131	684	24	105	.....	.....	
XIV.—Oils—									
1. Kerosine	756	2,658	735	2,702	.....	44	21	.....	
2. Castor	34	294	17	64	.....	268	17	.....	
3. Cocoanut	4	29	15	88	11	68	.....	.....	
4. Others	10	79	95	426	85	347	.....	.....	
XV.—Oil-seeds—									
1. Linseed	5,856	19,649	7,690	26,819	1,834	7,170	.....	.....	Demand in Calcutta.
2. Rape or Mustard ...	2,317	7,703	1,813	5,071	.....	.....	504	2,632	
3. Til or Jinjili	.....	.....	11	32	11	32	.....	.....	
4. Poppy	403	1,454	223	684	.....	.....	180	770	
5. Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Castor	329	502	302	427	.....	.....	27	75	
7. Others	2,196	7,871	3,916	14,711	1,810	6,946	.....	.....	
XVI.—Opium	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
XVII.—Paper and Pasteboard ...	9	59	19	144	10	85	.....	.....	
XVIII.—Provisions—									
1. Ghee	203	1,232	158	949	.....	.....	45	283	
2. Dried fruits and nuts ...	31	174	55	461	24	287	.....	.....	
3. Others	320	1,706	688	3,183	368	1,417	.....	.....	
XIX.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—									
1. Locomotive engines and tenders, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Carriages and trucks, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Materials—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(a) Steel rails and fishplates.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(b) Sleepers, &c. ...	.....	.....	56	144	56	.....	.....	144	
(c) Other sorts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
XX.—Salt	3,573	9,502	5,181	12,635	1,608	3,133	.....	.....	Opening of extension.

Description of Goods.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.		Explanation of fluctuation by the Traffic Manager.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
XXI.—Saltpetre &c.—									
1. Saltpetre	360	755	483	1,440	123	685	.....	.....	
2. Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
XXII.—Silk, raw—									
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Indian	1	5	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
XXIII.—Silk piece-goods—									
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
XXIV.—Spices—									
1. Betel-nuts	80	505	158	1,141	78	636	.....	.....	
2. Pepper	13	80	34	291	21	202	.....	.....	
3. Ginger	3	12	19	134	16	122	.....	.....	
4. Chillies	20	116	58	299	38	183	.....	.....	
5. Cardamoms	1	9	3	25	2	16	.....	.....	
6. Others	142	907	241	1,477	99	510	.....	.....	
XXV.—Stone and lime	302	534	740	2,400	438	1,866	.....	.....	Demand for boundary pillars.
XXVI.—Sugar—									
1. Refined or crystalised, including sugarcandy.	590	2,928	1,598	5,046	508	2,118	.....	.....	Demand up-country.
2. Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggree or gur and other saccharine produce.	1,210	4,990	2,597	10,811	1,387	5,821	.....	.....	
XXVII.—Tea—									
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Indian	1	8	2	12	1	4	.....	.....	
XXVIII.—Timber—									
1. Logs, &c.	100	358	401	554	301	196	.....	.....	
2. Poles	63	211	254	410	191	199	.....	.....	
XXIX.—Tobacco—									
1. Unmanufactured ...	435	2,993	855	5,579	420	2,586	.....	.....	Opening of extension.
2. Manufactured	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(a) Cigars	1	5	1	12	.....	7	.....	.....	
(b) Other sorts ...	8	46	30	255	22	209	.....	.....	
XXX.—Wool, raw	6	57	23	279	17	222	.....	.....	
XXXI.—Wool, manufactured—									
1. } Piece-goods { European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. } { Indian ...	2	33	12	151	10	118	.....	.....	
3. Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
XXXII.—All other articles of merchandise—									
1. Indigo-seed	14	83	68	383	54	300	.....	.....	
2. Fire-wood	255	583	1,292	1,959	1,037	2,542	.....	.....	
3. Others not specified above.	1,022	2,500	2,962	18,424	1,940	15,924	.....	.....	
TOTAL ...	31,995	1,14,063	77,808	2,82,929	46,961	1,73,460	1,148	4,524	

(ILLEGIBLE),
Auditor of Accounts.

GORAKHPUR,
The 6th December 1899.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th December 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	205,760	1,08,893 0 0	9,15,950 0	2,31,100 0 0	12,580 0 0	3,52,570 0 0	36,192	44,404	80,596
Or per mile of railway	247	131 0 0	1,098 0	277 0 0	1 0 0	*409 0 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 23 weeks of half-year†	4,731,683	22,45,065 0 0	2,49,80,070 0	52,92,459 0 0	4,21,987 0 0	79,59,511 0 0	825,307	1,011,155	1,836,462
Total for 24 weeks ..	4,937,443	23,53,955 0 0	2,58,96,020 0	55,23,559 0 0	4,34,567 0 0	83,12,081 0 0	861,499	1,055,559	1,917,058
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	205,230	1,04,345 0 0	8,49,809 0	1,50,099 0 0	10,155 0 0	2,64,799 0 0	35,046	34,144	69,190
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	249	127 0 0	1,030 0	182 0 0	1 0 0	310 0 0	.....	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,660,602	21,59,312 0 0	2,36,63,326 0	47,63,469 0 0	4,39,483 0 0	73,62,264 0 0	829,489	930,915	1,760,404

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 28th October 1899.
NOTE.—Increase is chiefly due to jute and grain.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th December 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,730	8,780 0 0	36,950 0	3,340 0 0	170 0 0	12,290 0 0	2,416	2,230	4,646
Or per mile of railway ...	299	102 0 0	433 0	39 0 0	2 0 0	143 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 23 weeks of half-year*	553,300	1,78,275 0 0	9,66,232 0	88,763 0 0	11,609 0 0	2,78,647 0 0	57,939	41,145	99,084
Total for 24 weeks ...	579,030	1,87,055 0 0	10,03,182 0	92,103 0 0	11,779 0 0	2,90,937 0 0	60,355	43,375	1,03,730
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,775	8,318 0 0	26,891 0	4,052 0 0	59 0 0	12,429 0 0	2,378	1,652	4,030
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	311	97 0 0	313 0	47 0 0	1 0 0	145 0 0	...	..	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	572,554	1,77,610 0 0	8,93,909 0	81,166 0 0	4,453 0 0	2,63,229 0 0	57,945	52,789	1,10,734

* Audited up to 28th October 1899.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th December 1899 on 54 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	7,850	1,850 0 0	15,420 0	960 0 0	30 0 0	2,280 0 0	1,054	430	1,484
Or per mile of railway	145	34 0 0	286 0	18 0 0	.....	52 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 23 weeks of half-year*	95,057	21,227 0 0	1,45,110 0	8,646 0 0	158 0 0	30,031 0 0	15,072	10,048	25,120
Total for 24 weeks ...	102,907	23,057 0 0	1,60,530 0	9,606 0 0	188 0 0	32,851 0 0	16,126	10,478	26,604
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,119	494 0 0	4 0	332 0 0	2 0 0	858 0 0	194	268	462
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	64	15 0 0	288 0	11 0 0	.....	26 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	16,340	4,008 0 0	58,746 0	2,533 0 0	8 0 0	6,552 0 0	1,452	2,772	4,224

* Audited up to 28th October 1899.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th December 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	1,700	830 0 0	8,990 6	450 0 0	20 0 0	1,000 0 0	185	669	*a* 854
Per mile of railway	69	21 0 0	363 0	18 0 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 23 weeks of half-year*	35,821	10,657 0 0	1,83,126 0	9,167 0 0	793 0 0	20,617 0 0	4,743	14,820	19,563
Total for 24 weeks ...	37,521	11,187 0 0	1,92,116 0	9,617 0 0	813 0 0	21,617 0 0	4,928	15,489	20,417
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Audited up to 28th October 1899.
a Includes ballast train-miles 504.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th December 1899 on 33·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,320	560 0 0	15,890 0	1,740 0 0	90 0 0	2,390 0 0	295	729	(*a*)1,024
Per mile of railway	40	17 0 0	479 0	52 0 0	.....	*69 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	48,663	16,879 0 0	1,98,635 0	20,115 0 0	2,519 0 0	39,513 0 0	7,882	19,349	27,231
Total for 24 weeks ...	49,993	17,439 0 0	2,14,525 0	21,855 0 0	2,609 0 0	41,903 0 0	8,177	20,078	28,255
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,318	525 0 0	7,915 0	529 0 0	139 0 0	1,193 0 0	168	870	1,038
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	60	24 0 0	358 0	24 0 0	.....	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	32,593	†11,649 0 0	1,67,676 0	17,125 0 0	2,767 0 0	31,541 0 0	3,748	13,356	17,104

* Excluding coaching ferry.
† Audited up to 28th October 1899.
(*a*) Includes ballast train-miles 504.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th December 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	35,243	15,715 0 0	85,143 0	4,869 0 0	362 0 0	20,946 0 0	4,550	3,261	7,811
Per mile of railway	271	†121 0 0	377 0	35 0 0	3 0 0	159 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year*	707,212	2,85,653 0 0	19,07,757 0	2,06,834 0 0	21,000 0 0	5,13,487 0 0	102,807	84,560	187,367
Total for 23 weeks ...	742,455	3,01,368 0 0	19,92,900 0	2,11,703 0 0	21,362 0 0	5,34,433 0 0	107,357	87,821	195,178
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	37,262	16,775 0 0	50,660 0	4,934 0 0	183 0 0	21,892 0 0	4,419	2,723	7,142
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	298	134 0 0	405 0	40 0 0	1 0 0	175 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	706,160	2,87,515 0 0	17,41,227 0	1,34,016 0 0	7,902 0 0	4,31,433 0 0	90,252	76,107	172,339

* Audited up to 28th October 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Audited Return of Traffic for week ending 21st October 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period on 18 miles open	51	76 7 5	4,533	236 1 0	69 2 0	(a)371 10 5	36	.....	36
Or per mile of railway	2·83	4 3 11	251·83	13 1 10	3 4 7	20 10 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous Nil weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 weeks ...	51	76 7 5	4,533	236 1 0	5 2 0	371 10 5	36	.....	36
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Includes Rs. 273-15-6 on account of small amounts collected during the time the line was closed for traffic.

N. B.—The line has been re-opened for goods traffic from 19th October 1899: a special train ran on 18th, hence the coaching traffic.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(COMBINED.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th December 1899 on 377 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 20 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,665	17,196 0 0	2,12,678 0	13,996 0 0	314 0 0	31,506 0 0	3,005	7,785	10,790
Or per mile of railway	70·73	45·61	835·71	35·25	0·79	81·65	7·97	19·61	27·58
For previous 22 weeks of half-year(a)	516,450	3,11,571 0 0	51,75,783 0	3,02,415 0 0	17,846 0 0	6,31,832 0 0	73,206	172,240	245,446
Total for 23 weeks ...	543,115	3,28,767 0 0	53,88,461 0	3,16,411 0 0	18,160 0 0	6,63,338 0 0	76,211	180,025	256,236
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	24,726	14,545 0 0	2,35,377 0	12,975 0 0	338 0 0	28,958 0 0	2,556	7,051	9,607
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	87·06	51·21	771·73	39·59	1·09	91·89	9·00	23·12	32·12
Total to corresponding date of previous year	467,561	2,67,338 0 0	57,07,902 0	2,66,963 0 0	15,167 0 0	5,49,468 0 0	63,661	131,846	195,507

(a) Includes audited figures for week ending 28th October 1899.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 9th December 1899.			Receipts for week ending 10th December 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 9th December 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 10th December 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
397	31,506	81·65	305	26,952	91·89	397	10,47,320	.....	305	8,85,395	.....	1,58,925	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 9th December 1899	16,817 0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	20,471 0 0
Decrease	3,654 0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 9th December 1899	329 11 11
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	401 6 3
Decrease	71 10 4
Receipts from 1st July to 9th December 1899	2,86,783 0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	3,48,724 0 0
Decrease	61,991 0 0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 16th December 1899	11,985	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	11,435	0	0
Increase	550	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 16th December 1899	235	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	224	3	5
Increase	10	12	7
Receipts from 1st July to 16th December 1899	2,98,718	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	3,60,159	0	0
Decrease	61,441	0	0

the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on 27th December 1899.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 131.

[First Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—Pulo Salayar.

Varkens island—Reef southward of—.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 305 of 1899) of the existence of a reef, which breaks, off the west coast of Pulo Salayar, from which the northernmost of the Malimbu and Guwang islets bears S. 58° E., distant 5½ miles, and the south-east point of Varkens island N. 26° E.

Approximate position, lat. 6° 17′ S., long 120° 22′ E.

(*Variation 2° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—*Eastern Archipelago, Nos. 941b, 942a Also Eastern Archipelago, part II, 1893, page 348.*

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. Gardiner,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, *the 21th June 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 132.

[First Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—Sumatra, north-east coast.

Sembilan channel—Light and light-buoy established.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 309 of 1899) that a light and a light-buoy have been established for facilitating the navigation of Sembilan channel, as follows:—

1. A *white fixed* light of the 6th order, elevated about 38 feet above high water, and visible, in clear weather, from a distance of 10 miles, is exhibited on the north side of the channel.

   It is shown from an iron framework structure, painted white, situated on the edge of the bank which dries off the eastern side of Sembilan (pulo Tampalis) island.

Approximate position, lat. 4° 8′ 0″ N., long. 98° 15′ 30″ E.

2. A light-buoy, painted black, and exhibiting a *red fixed* light, visible about 2 miles, has been moored in a depth of 13 feet, low-water springs, on the south side of the channel.

Approximate position, lat. 4° 7′ 40″ N., long. 98° 16′ 0″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Acheh head to Tyingkok bay, No. 2760; Malacca strait, No. 1355; Diamond point to pulo Berhala, No. 1353: Also List of Lights, part VI, 1899, page 62; China Sea Directory, vol. I, 1896, pages 76, 77.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 27th June 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 133.

[First Publication.]

INDIA, SOUTH—CEYLON COAST.

Extension of the Stone rubble of the N.-W. Breakwater.

THE Master Attendant, Colombo, has given notice dated the 3rd instant that the stone rubble of the N.-W. Breakwater now extends to a distance of about 400 yards from the Green Light on the N.-E. head of the breakwater, along a line S. 39 deg. W. from the green light; and that there is a patch on the rubble bank having a depth of water over it of 25 ft. 10 in.

A Boat showing a red light will be moored on the end of the rubble bank on or about July 15th next, and vessels will have to pass between it and the red light on the end of the S.-W. Breakwater; but in the meantime vessels are cautioned not to come in-shore of a line with the Red Light on end of S.-W. Breakwater bearing south until the Pilot gets on board.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 27th June 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 123.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA SEA—FORMOSA.

Boudrouet rocks—Non-existence of—.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 271 of 1899) that the Master of the S.S. *Tsukishima Maru* reports having passed close to the assigned position of Boudrouet rocks, off the east coast of Formosa, without seeing any indication of their existence, though a careful look-out at the masthead was kept for them.

These rocks were originally reported in December 1864 by M. Boudrouet, of the French ship *Robur*, who described them as a group of rocks about 20 metres high, perpendicular on all sides, and distant about 4 or 5 miles; they do not appear to have been seen since.

In 1898, the Captain of H. I. M. Austrian ship *Frundsberg* reported that his vessel (approaching from the south-westward) passed at about 5 miles from the reputed position of these rocks without seeing them, but at the same time he saw, dipping on the horizon, Kurmi island, which appeared like a scattered group of small rocks. It is probable that M. Boudrouet saw Kurmi island a long way off appearing like rocks, that a rain squall hid it for a time whilst he was sailing towards it, and that when he next saw Kurmi island he recognised it.

The above reports are considered sufficient to justify the belief that Boudrouet rocks do not exist; they have therefore been erased from the Charts.

Approximate position, lat. 24° 9½′ N., long. 122° 34′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—China sea, No. 1263; Hongkong to Liantung gulf, No. 1262; Amoy to Nagasaki, No. 2412; Formosa island and strait, No. 1968: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV, 1894, page 212.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 13th June 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 124.

[Third Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—BORNEO.

Bruni bay—Particulars of Abana rock.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 46, dated 28th February last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 273 of 1899) respecting the rock on which the ship *Abana* struck in 1898 at the entrance to Bruni bay.

Abana rock is a coral patch with a depth of 4 fathoms on it, from which the largest of the Pelong rocks bears S. 25° W., distant 2½ miles, and the east extreme of Great Rusukan (in line with west extreme of Burong) N. 42° E., and Polompong point S. 28° E.

Approximate position, lat. 5° 6′ 55″ N., long. 115° 3′ 40″ E.

It is connected with Pelong rocks by foul ground, on which several soundings of 9 fathoms were obtained, the bottom being very uneven. As it is possible shoaler heads may exist, no vessel should attempt to pass between Abana and Pelong rocks.

(*Variation 3° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—China sea, No. 2660b; Barram point to Nosong point, No. 2109: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. II, 1889, page 141.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 13th June 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 125.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—PORT DARWIN APPROACH.

Marsh Shoal buoy removed for repairs.

THE President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given notice (No. 3 of 1899) that the Marsh Shoal Spherical Buoy, painted Red and White (horizontal stripes), has been removed for repairs, and that in lieu thereof there has been temporarily placed in the same position a Cheese-shaped Buoy, painted black, with pole and perch.

Due notice will be given when the Spherical Buoy is replaced.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th June 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 126.

[Third Publication.]

AFRICA, NORTH-EAST COAST—RED SEA.

Kamarán bay approach—Shoal reported.

THE following Notice to Mariners (No. 287 of 1899) issued by the British Admiralty is republished.

Information has been received through the Board of Trade that Mr. T. Raeburn, Master of the S.S. *Chatham*, reports that that vessel, drawing 12 feet of water, struck on a reef in the northern approach to Kamarán bay, in approximately lat. 15° 34′ N., long. 42° 34′ E.

As no bearings or angles were obtained, it has been placed on the Chart in this position with P.D. against it.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Red sea, No. 8d; Jebel Teir to Perim island, No. 143: Also, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1892, pages 335, 340.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th June 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 127.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—PORT ADELAIDE APPROACH.

Semaphore anchorage—Leading light position altered.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 292 of 1899) that the Outer leading light (*red fixed*) which marks the Semaphore anchorage mooring buoy at Port Adelaide has been transferred from the flagstaff at the root of the jetty to the Water tower in rear of the present Inner light on the Time ball tower, the former Inner light thus becoming the new Outer light, but their line of direction remains unchanged.

Approximate position of Water tower, lat. 34° 51′ 10″ S., long. 138° 29′ 0″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Approaches to port Adelaide, No. 1752; port Adelaide, No. 1750: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 1074; Australia Directory, vol. I, 1897, page 327.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th June 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 128.

[Third Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Luzon, east coast—Reef extending from Montugan point.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 293 of 1899) that a reef on which the surf breaks heavily extends in a north-easterly direction for about 2 miles from Montugan point, entrance to Albai gulf, Luzon.

This part of the coast has never been surveyed.

Approximate position, lat. 13° 8′ N., long. 124° 10′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—St. Bernardino and Mindoro straits No. 2577: Also, Eastern Archipelago, part I, 1890, page 346.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th June 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 129.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA—YANG TSE KIANG.

Tungsha light-vessel—Alteration in character of light.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 25, dated 30th January last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 294 of 1899) that the Tungsha light-vessel (*Newchwang*) has been replaced by a light-vessel exhibiting a light and a fog signal of the following description:—

Tungsha light-vessel exhibits a *white group flashing* light, showing groups of *three flashes* in quick succession every *forty-five seconds*, elevated 38 feet above the sea, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 11 miles. A white riding light is also shown from the forestay.

During thick or foggy weather a siren will give *two blasts*; first, a *low note*; secondly, a *high note*, every *ninety seconds*. If the siren is disabled, a gong will be sounded at the same interval.

The hull is painted red, with *Tungsha* in white letters on each side, and has one mast surmounted by a black ball.

When out of position the light will not be exhibited, but a *red fixed* light will be shown at the bow and stern, and a red flag hoisted above the ball until the latter is struck.

Approximate position, lat. 31° 8′ 30° N., long 122° 0′ 30″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Amoy to Nagasaki, No. 2412; Kueshan islands to Yang tse Kiang, No. 1199; Yang tse Kiang, No. 1602; Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 735; China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 422; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 25.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th June 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 130.

[Third Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—FIJI ISLANDS.

Vanua Levu—Reef reported off Cocoa-nut point.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 301 of 1899) that a reef exists to the southward of Cocoa-nut point, Vanua Levu.

This reef has depths on it of from 3 feet to 4 fathoms, low-water springs, is about half a mile in extent, and is in form a square. From its centre Cocoa-nut point bears N. 17° W., distant $1\frac{9}{10}$ miles, and Vuya point N. 56° E.

Approximate position, lat. 17° 1′ 40″ S., long. 178° 42′ 20″ E.

(*Variation 10° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Fiji islands, No. 2691; Fiji island, northern portion, No. 440; Vanua Levu, No. 382; Vatu ira channel, No. 379: Also, Pacific Islands, vol. II, 1891, page 164.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th June 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 134.

[First Publication.]

CHINA SEA—Bashi channel.

Gadd rock—Overfalls southward of—

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 320 of 1899), that information has been received from Mr. George Scott, Master of the ship *Buckingham*, that his vessel, on May 22nd 1898, when about 11 miles to the southward of Gadd rock, Bashi channel, passed through heavy overfalls and discoloured water; no soundings were obtained, and bottom could not be seen from the masthead.

The following bearings were taken at the time: Botel Tobago, west point, N. 10° W.; summit of Little Botel Tobago, N. 2° E. and North island of the Batan group, S. 36° E.

Approximate position, lat. 21° 33′ N., long. 121° 34′ E.

Overfalls has been engraved on the Charts in this position.

Note.—At page 233 of the China Sea Directory, vol. III., 1894, it is stated that violent tide ripples and smooth whirls exist between Gadd rock and Vele Rete rocks; it would seem not improbable that these ripples may extend southward of Gadd rock also.

(*Variation Nil in 1899.*)

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:— China sea, Nos. 1263, 2661b; Luzon, northern portion, No. 2454: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. III., 1894, page 233.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. Gardiner,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, *the 4th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 135.

[First Publication.]

CHINA, EAST COAST—Yang tse Kiang.

Shaweishan light—Alteration in character.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 25, dated the 30th January last, issued by his office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 321 of 1899) that the character

of Shaweishan light has been altered from fixed to *occulting*, showing *one eclipse* every *fifteen seconds*. The new light is dioptric, of the 1st order; in other respects it remains unchanged.

Approximate position, lat. 31° 25′ 25″ N., long. 122° 13′ 50″ E.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—China sea, No. 1263; Hongkong to gulf of Liautung, No. 1262; Amoy to Nagasaki, No. 2412; Kue shan to Yang tse Kiang, No. 1199; entrance to the Yang tse, No. 1602: Also, List of Lights, part VI., 1899, No. 736; China Sea Directory, vol. III., 1894, page 417; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 24.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
CALCUTTA, *the 4th July 1899.* *Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 136.

[First Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND—KAIPARA HARBOUR.

North head beacon washed away.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 329 of 1899) that the black beacon on North head, Kaipara harbour, has been washed away and will not be replaced.

Approximate position, lat. 36° 23′ 5″ S., long. 174° 8′ 51″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Kaipara harbour, No. 2614: Also, New Zealand Pilot, 1891, page 251; and Hydrographic Notice No. 2 of 1895, relating to that work, page 8.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
CALCUTTA, *the 4th July 1899.* *Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 137.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—GULF OF ST. VINCENT.

Port Adelaide river—Attention directed to Regulations regarding anchoring.

THE President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, in No. 4 of 1899, directs the attention of pilots, shipmasters, and others to clause 5 of Bye-law No. 2, General Regulations, which requires that all ships anchored in the vicinity of the Inner Bar, Port Adelaide, must be kept to the eastward of the cutting between Snapper Point and the Harbour, and to the northward of the cutting between Snapper Point and the Lighthouse; and notice is hereby given that this regulation will be strictly enforced.

The master or pilot of any vessel anchoring south of the line between the respective Light Beacons (Nos. 1 to 7) will be prosecuted, and will, in addition, be held liable for any damage done to the Electric Cable.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
CALCUTTA, *the 7th July 1899.* *Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 138.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, NORTH COAST—APPROACH TO DUNDAS STRAIT.

Shoal on which the S.S. Chingtu grounded.

THE President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given notice (No. 6 of 1899) that the Master of S.S. *Chingtu* reports that his vessel, drawing 15 feet, grounded on a shoal (apparently sand), with Cape Crooker, bearing S.S.E., distant about nine miles.

This affects Admiralty Chart Nos. 1042 and 1044.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
CALCUTTA, *the 7th July 1899.* *Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 139.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—WIDE BAY BAR.

Square beacons to be kept open.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 9 of 1899) that the square beacons leading across Wide Bay Bar must now be kept open to the northward once their own width, when a depth of 17 feet at low-water spring tides will be maintained.

Charts affected, Nos. 1030 and 1068; and Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 140.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Kurnafully river—Depth of water found in the channels.

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the channel by soundings taken on the 1st instant and reduced to zero :—

	Ft.	in.
Track No. 1—Outer bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	8	6
Disc in centre of hill and mast with white and black casks ...	11	6
Track No. 2—Inner bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	10	3
Disc on diamond	10	0
Disc in the centre of diamond and mast with white and black cask	10	3
Track No. 3—		
Tripod on cross and ball	20	0
Track No. 4—		
Triangle on mast with white and black casks	22	0
Track No. 5—Guptakhally crossing—		
Old marks	14	0
Centre	17	6
Tripod on diamond	17	6

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 10th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 131.

[Second Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—PULO SALAYAR.

Varkens island—Reef southward of—.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 305 of 1899) of the existence of a reef, which breaks, off the west coast of Pulo Salayar, from which the northernmost of the Malimbu and Guwang islets bears S. 58° E., distant 5½ miles, and the south-east point of Varkens island N. 26° E.

Approximate position, lat. 6° 17′ S., long 120° 22′ E.

(*Variation 2° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart :—Eastern Archipelago, Nos. 941b, 942a Also Eastern Archipelago, part II, 1893, page 348.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 27th June 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 132.

[Second Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—SUMATRA, NORTH-EAST COAST.

Sembilan channel—Light and light-buoy established.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 309 of 1899) that a light and a light-buoy have been established for facilitating the navigation of Sembilan channel, as follows:—

1. A *white fixed* light of the 6th order, elevated about 38 feet above high water, and visible, in clear weather, from a distance of 10 miles, is exhibited on the north side of the channel.

   It is shown from an iron framework structure, painted white, situated on the edge of the bank which dries off the eastern side of Sembilan (pulo Tampalis) island.

   Approximate position, lat. 4° 8′ 0″ N., long. 98° 15′ 30″ E.

2. A light-buoy, painted black, and exhibiting a *red fixed* light, visible about 2 miles, has been moored in a depth of 13 feet, low-water springs, on the south side of the channel.

   Approximate position, lat. 4° 7′ 40″ N., long. 98° 16′ 0″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Acheh head to Tyingkok bay, No. 2760; Malacca strait, No. 1355; Diamond point to pulo Berhala, No. 1353: Also List of Lights, part VI, 1899, page 62; China Sea Directory, vol. I, 1896, pages 76, 77.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 27th June 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 133.

[Second Publication.]

INDIA, SOUTH—CEYLON COAST.

Extension of the Stone rubble of the N.-W. Breakwater.

THE Master Attendant, Colombo, has given notice dated the 3rd instant that the stone rubble of the N.-W. Breakwater now extends to a distance of about 400 yards from the Green Light on the N.-E. head of the breakwater, along a line S. 39 deg. W. from the green light; and that there is a patch on the rubble bank having a depth of water over it of 25 ft. 10 in.

A Boat showing a red light will be moored on the end of the rubble bank on or about July 15th next, and vessels will have to pass between it and the red light on the end of the S.-W. Breakwater; but in the meantime vessels are cautioned not to come in-shore of a line with the Red Light on end of S.-W. Breakwater bearing south until the Pilot gets on board.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 27th June 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 141.

[First Publication.]

CHINA—Min river approach.

Inner bar—Sandbank.

The British Admiralty has given Notice (No. 331 of 1899) of the existence of a sandbank lying in the fairway over the Inner bar, river Min.

This sandbank is of very small extent, and has a least depth on it of 8 feet at low-water springs; from it Sharp peak point bears N. ¼ E., distant 2½ cables, and south point of Hokiang W. ¼ N.

Approximate position, lat. 26° 6′ 55″ N., long. 119° 40′ 5″ E.

(*Variation 1° Westerly in 1899.*)

Note.—As this sandbank is situated on the track usually followed across the Inner bar, that track has been erased from the Charts; vessels entering the river are recommended instead to adopt the following route:—After passing No. 3 buoy, bring the south point of West Brother open to the southward of the south point of East Brother bearing N.W. by W. ¾ W., steer on that course until High Sharp peak is in line with the extreme of Woga point bearing N. W., then alter course and steer with these two objects in line until the bar is crossed. No stranger should, however, attempt to cross the bar without a pilot.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—River Min. No. 2400: Also China Sea Directory, vol. III., 1894, page 282; and Supplement 1898, relating to that work, page 23.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. Gardiner,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, *the 14th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 142.

[First Publication.]

TASMANIA WEST COAT—Macquarie harbour.

Tidal signals at entrance.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 161, dated 23rd July 1898, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further Notice (No. 336 of 1899) that the under-

mentioned tidal signals are now shown from the Bluff flagstaff on the south-western side of the entrance to Macquarie harbour in lieu of those previously exhibited :—

Day Signal.	Meaning or depth on bar.	Night Signal.
Two balls at masthead denote ...	Flood tide ...	*White* light waved from signal cabin.
One ball at masthead denotes ...	Ebb tide ...	*Red* „ „ „
	Ft.	
Two square flags on eastern yard-arm	8½	
Red flag on eastern yard-arm ...	9	*Red* light shown from signal cabin.
Ball over red flag on eastern yard-arm	9¼	
Blue flag on eastern yard-arm ...	9½	*Green* „ „ „
Ball over blue flag on eastern yard-arm	9¾	
Two balls on eastern yard-arm ...	10	*White* „ „ „
Red flag at topmast head ...	Bar dangerous.	*Red* light shown from Pilot's house to outgoing vessels.

The figures signalled are those indicated by the tide gauge inside the heads. Mariners take the bar at their own discretion, as it is impossible that the exact depth signalled should be guaranteed, and those wishing the night tidal signals to be made must give four short blasts with the fog-signal, and, after they have been made, one long blast, showing that they are understood.

Pilots will, if the weather permits, board vessels outside the bar; when this is not the case, vessels should be steered with the leading lights in line, and they will be directed by signals from the flagstaff, as follows :—

(*a*) A pennant at eastern yard-arm indicates alter course to the eastward.
(*b*) A pennant at western yard-arm indicates alter course to the westward.

The pennant will be kept hoisted until it is observed that a safe course is being steered; no signal will otherwise be made.

When unable to go outside, the pilot will, if practicable, come out in a boat and direct the vessel's course by a flag waved on that side of the boat to which the course is to be altered.

Strangers should not attempt to enter at night, and no sailing vessel should cross th bar on an ebb tide without a commanding breeze.

Approximate position, Entrance island, lat. 42° 11½′ S., long. 145° 13¼′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart :—Macquarie harbour, No. 1629 : Also, Australia Directory, vol. I., 1897, page 645.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. Gardiner,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, *the 14th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 148.

[First Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN.

Pandora bank—Shoal sounding near position of.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 337 of 1899) that the Master (Kurtze) of the Norwegian ship *Kornmo* reports that in October 1898 he obtained a sounding of 14 fathoms, in approximately lat. 12°1′ S., long. 172° 9′ E.

This shoal cast may be on a part of the Pandora bank, which may be much more extensive than originally supposed, or it may be a separate shoal. It has been marked on the Admiralty Chart as 14 fathoms, 1899.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Pacific ocean, No. 780; Solomon islands to Ellice islands, No. 2901: Also, Pacific Islands, vol. I., 1890, page 343.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. Gardiner,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, *the 14th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 144.

[First Publication.]

COCHIN CHINA—SAIGON RIVER ENTRANCE.

Cape St. James—Shoal westward of—Buoy.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 343 of 1899) of the existence of a shoal, on which the S.S. *Ranza* struck, at the entrance to Saigon river.

This shoal has a depth of 3¼ fathoms over it, and is situated with cape St. James lighthouse bearing N. 62° E, distant 9½ cables, and Kangio pile lighthouse N. 37° W.

A red buoy will be placed to mark this danger.

Approximate position, lat. 10° 19′ 20″ N., long. 107° 4′ 0″ E.

(*Variation 3° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Saigon river to Kam ranh bay, No. 1261; Saigon or Donnai river, No. 1269: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. II., 1889 pages 423, 424; and Supplement, 1893, relating to that work, page 32.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 14th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 145.

[First Publication.]

AFRICA, NORTH EAST COAST—GULF OF TAJURA.

Jibuti—Colour of front leading light altered.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 344 of 1899) that, in order to better distinguish it from the surrounding lights, on and after 15th June 1899, the colour of the front leading light (Ambuli) at Jibuti would be altered from white to *red*, and that it will be visible in clear weather from a distance of 9 miles.

Approximate position, lat. 11° 34′ N., long. 43° 8′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Jebel Jan to Shab Kulangarit, No. 253: Also, List of Lights, part VI., 1899, No. 137; Red Sea Pilot, 1892, page 397.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 14th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 146.

[First Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH ISLAND—OTAGO HARBOUR.

Alteration in leading lights.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 40, dated 28th February 1899, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 357 of 1899) that on and after 15th June 1899, the following alteration would be made in the leading lights in Otago harbour:—

A *white fixed* light (front), elevated about 24 feet above high water, would be exhibited from a white beacon, 20 feet high, recently erected on Harrington point.

Approximate position, lat. 45° 47′ 20″ S., long. 170° 44′ 40″ E.

A *white fixed* light (rear), elevated about 54 feet above high water, would be exhibited from a white beacon, 30 feet high, recently erected on a site eastward of Maori Kaik jetty, 2,200 yards S. by E. ½ E. from the front light.

These lights are visible seaward, in clear weather, from a distance of 5 to 6 miles, and in line S. by E½ E. lead through the main channel.

On the same date, the leading lights (*white fixed*) through the old channel, situated on the sand spit, would be discontinued, but the beacons will remain standing as daymarks.

NOTE.—The present depth into the harbour with the new beacons in line is about 32 feet, and in the old channel 21½ feet.

(*Variation 16° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart :—Otago harbour, No. 2411: Also, List of Lights, Part VI., 1899, page 238, Nos. 1482, 1483 ; New Zealand Pilot, 1891, page 306 ; and Hydrographic Notice No. 2, 1895, relating to that work, page 11.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
CALCUTTA, *the 17th July 1899.* *Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 147.

[First Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—SAMOA ISLANDS.

Falealili harbour—Detached reef.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 360 of 1899) of the existence of a detached coral patch at the entrance to Falealili harbour, Upolo island.

This patch, which is about three-quarters of a cable long, N.E. by E. and S.W. by W., has a depth of 6 feet least water on it. It is situated about 80 yards from the north-west edge of the reef extending from Satalo, and from its north-eastern edge the north point of Satalo bears S. 75° E., distant 3 cables, and the church N. 5° E.

Approximate position, lat. 14° 0′ 10″ S., long. 171° 39′ 20″ W.

(*Variation 9° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart :—Samoa or Navigator islands, No. 1730: Also, Pacific Islands, vol. II, 1891, page 77.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
CALCUTTA, *the 17th July 1899.* *Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 134.

[Second Publication.]

CHINA SEA—BASHI CHANNEL.

Gadd rock—Overfalls southward of—

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No 320 of 1899), that information has been received from Mr. George Scott, Master of the ship *Buckingham*, that his vessel, on May 22nd 1898, when about 11 miles to the southward of Gadd rock, Bashi channel, passed through heavy overfalls and discoloured water; no soundings were obtained, and bottom could not be seen from the masthead.

The following bearings were taken at the time : Botel Tobago, west point, N. 10° W.; summit of Little Botel Tobago, N. 2° E. and North island of the Batan group, S. 36° E.

Approximate position, lat. 21° 33′ N., long. 121° 34′ E.

Overfalls has been engraved on the Charts in this position.

NOTE.—At page 233 of the China Sea Directory, vol. III., 1894, it is stated that violent tide ripples and smooth whirls exist between Gadd rock and Vele Rete rocks; it would seem not improbable that these ripples may extend southward of Gadd rock also.

(*Variation Nil in 1899.*)

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—China sea, Nos. 1263, 2661b; Luzon, northern portion, No. 2454 : Also, China Sea Directory, vol. III., 1894, page 233.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
CALCUTTA, *the 4th July 1899.* *Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 135.

[Second Publication.]

CHINA, EAST COAST—YANG TSE KIANG.

Shaweishan light—Alteration in character.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 25, dated the 30th January last, issued by his office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 321 of 1899) that the character of Shaweishan light has been altered from fixed to *occulting*, showing *one eclipse* every *fifteen seconds*. The new light is dioptric, of the 1st order; in other respects it remains unchanged.

Approximate position, lat. 31° 25′ 25″ N., long. 122° 13′ 50″ E.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—China sea, No. 1263; Hongkong to gulf of Liautung, No. 1262; Amoy to Nagasaki, No. 2412; Kue shan to Yang tse Kiang; No. 1199; entrance to the Yang tse, No. 1602: Also, List of Lights, part VI., 1899, No. 736 China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 417; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 24.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 136.

[Second Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND—KAIPARA HARBOUR.

North head beacon washed away.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 329 of 1899) that the black beacon on North head, Kaipara harbour, has been washed away and will not be replaced.

Approximate position, lat. 36° 23′ 5″ S., long. 174° 8′ 51″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Kaipara harbour, No. 2614: Also, New Zealand Pilot, 1891, page 251; and Hydrographic Notice No. 2 of 1895, relating to that work, page 8.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 137.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—GULF OF ST. VINCENT.

Port Adelaide river—Attention directed to Regulations regarding anchoring.

THE President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, in No. 4 of 1899, directs the attention of pilots, shipmasters, and others to clause 5 of Bye-law No. 2, General Regulations, which requires that all ships anchored in the vicinity of the Inner Bar, Port Adelaide, must be kept to the eastward of the cutting between Snapper Point and the Harbour, and to the northward of the cutting between Snapper Point and the Lighthouse; and notice is hereby given that this regulation will be strictly enforced.

The master or pilot of any vessel anchoring south of the line between the respective Light Beacons (Nos. 1 to 7) will be prosecuted, and will, in addition, be held liable for any damage done to the Electric Cable.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 138.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, NORTH COAST—APPROACH TO DUNDAS STRAIT.

Shoal on which the S.S. Chingtu grounded.

THE President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given notice (No. 6 of 1899) that the Master of S.S. *Chingtu* reports that his vessel, drawing 15 feet, grounded on a shoal (apparently sand), with Cape Crocker, bearing S.S.E., distant about nine miles.

This affects Admiralty Chart Nos. 1042 and 1044.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 139.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—WIDE BAY BAR.

Square beacons to be kept open.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 9 of 1899) that the square beacons leading across Wide Bay Bar must now be kept open to the northward once their own width, when a depth of 17 feet at low-water spring tides will be maintained.

Charts affected, Nos. 1030 and 1068; and Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 140.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Kurnafully river—Depth of water found in the channels.

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the channel by soundings taken on the 1st instant and reduced to zero :—

	Ft.	in.
Track No. 1—Outer bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	8	6
Disc in centre of hill and mast with white and black casks ...	11	6
Track No. 2—Inner bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	10	3
Disc on diamond	10	0
Disc in the centre of diamond and mast with white and black cask	10	3
Track No. 3—		
Tripod on cross and ball	20	0
Track No. 4—		
Triangle on mast with white and black casks	22	0
Track No. 5—Guptakhally crossing—		
Old marks	14	0
Centre	17	6
Tripod on diamond	17	6

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 10th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 131.

[Third Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—Pulo Salayar.

Varkens island—Reef southward of—.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 305 of 1899) of the existence of a reef, which breaks, off the west coast of Pulo Salayar, from which the northernmost of the Malimbu and Guwang islets bears S. 58° E., distant 5½ miles, and the south-east point of Varkens island N. 26° E.

Approximate position, lat. 6° 17′ S., long 120° 22′ E.

(*Variation 2° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Eastern Archipelago, Nos. 941b, 942a: Also Eastern Archipelago, part II, 1893, page 348.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. Gardiner,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, *the 27th June 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 132.

[Third Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—Sumatra, north-east coast.

Sembilan channel—Light and light-buoy established.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 309 of 1899) that a light and a light-buoy have been established for facilitating the navigation of Sembilan channel, as follows:—

1. A *white fixed* light of the 6th order, elevated about 38 feet above high water, and visible, in clear weather, from a distance of 10 miles, is exhibited on the north side of the channel.

   It is shown from an iron framework structure, painted white, situated on the edge of the bank which dries off the eastern side of Sembilan (pulo Tampalis) island.

   Approximate position, lat. 4° 8′ 0″ N., long. 98° 15′ 30″ E.

2. A light-buoy, painted black, and exhibiting a *red fixed* light, visible about 2 miles, has been moored in a depth of 13 feet, low-water springs, on the south side of the channel.

   Approximate position, lat. 4° 7′ 40″ N., long. 98° 16′ 0″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Acheh head to Tyingkok bay, No. 2760; Malacca strait, No. 1355; Diamond point to pulo Berhala, No. 1353: Also List of Lights, part VI, 1899, page 62; China Sea Directory, vol. I, 1896, pages 76, 77.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. Gardiner,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, *the 27th June 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 133.

[Third Publication.]

INDIA, SOUTH—CEYLON COAST.

Extension of the Stone rubble of the N.-W. Breakwater.

THE Master Attendant, Colombo, has given notice dated the 3rd instant that the stone rubble of the N.-W. Breakwater now extends to a distance of about 400 yards from the Green Light on the N.-E. head of the breakwater, along a line S. 39 deg. W. from the green light; and that there is a patch on the rubble bank having a depth of water over it of 25 ft. 10 in.

A Boat showing a red light will be moored on the end of the rubble bank on or about July 15th next, and vessels will have to pass between it and the red light on the end of the S.-W. Breakwater; but in the meantime vessels are cautioned not to come in-shore of a line with the Red Light on end of S.-W. Breakwater bearing south until the Pilot gets on board.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 27th June 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 148.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Dolphin shoal buoy out of position.

A TELEGRAPHIC communication has been received from the Port Officer, Chittagong, stating that the Master of the *Kistna* reports that the Dolphin shoal buoy has drifted about 7 miles N.-N.-W. of proper position.

The buoy will be replaced in position when weather permits.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 22nd July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 149.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Gulf of Martaban—Conical buoy (red) *adrift.*

THE Port Officer, Rangoon, has given notice that a Conical buoy painted red, with pole and basket, marking the position of the *Krishna* shoal light-vessel, is reported adrift, and was last seen by the Master of the S.S. *Pundua* on the 12th instant, about 24 miles S.-S.-W. of the Fairway buoy.

Mariners are warned accordingly.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 22nd July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 141.

[Second Publication.]

CHINA—Min river approach.

Inner bar—Sandbank.

The British Admiralty has given Notice (No. 331 of 1899) of the existence of a sandbank lying in the fairway over the Inner bar, river Min.

This sandbank is of very small extent, and has a least depth on it of 8 feet at low-water springs; from it Sharp peak point bears N. ¼ E., distant 2½ cables, and south point of Hokiang W. ¼ N.

Approximate position, lat. 26° 6′ 55″ N., long. 119° 40′ 5″ E.

(*Variation 1° Westerly in 1899.*)

Note.—As this sandbank is situated on the track usually followed across the Inner bar, that track has been erased from the Charts; vessels entering the river are recommended instead to adopt the following route:—After passing No. 3 buoy, bring the south point of West Brother open to the southward of the south point of East Brother bearing N.W. by W. ¾ W., steer on that course until High Sharp peak is in line with the extreme of Woga point bearing N. W., then alter course and steer with these two objects in line until the bar is crossed. No stranger should, however, attempt to cross the bar without a pilot.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—River Min. No. 2400: Also China Sea Directory, vol. III., 1894, page 282; and Supplement 1898, relating to that work, page 23.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. Gardiner,
Calcutta, *the 14th July 1899.* *Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 142.

[Second Publication.]

TASMANIA WEST COAT—Macquarie harbour.

Tidal signals at entrance.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 161, dated 23rd July 1898, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further Notice (No. 336 of 1899) that the undermentioned tidal signals are now shown from the Bluff flagstaff on the south-western side of the entrance to Macquarie harbour in lieu of those previously exhibited:—

Day Signal.	Meaning or depth on bar.	Night Signal.
Two balls at masthead denote ...	Flood tide ...	*White* light waved from signal cabin.
One ball at masthead denotes ...	Ebb tide ...	*Red* " " "
	Ft.	
Two square flags on eastern yard-arm	8½	
Red flag on eastern yard-arm ...	9	*Red* light shown from signal cabin.
Ball over red flag on eastern yard-arm	9¼	
Blue flag on eastern yard-arm ...	9½	*Green* " " "
Ball over blue flag on eastern yard-arm	9¾	
Two balls on eastern yard-arm ...	10	*White* " " "
Red flag at topmast head ...	Bar dangerous.	*Red* light shown from Pilot's house to outgoing vessels.

The figures signalled are those indicated by the tide gauge inside the heads. Mariners take the bar at their own discretion, as it is impossible that the exact depth signalled should be guaranteed, and those wishing the night tidal signals to be made must give four short blasts with the fog-signal, and, after they have been made, one long blast, showing that they are understood.

Pilots will, if the weather permits, board vessels outside the bar; when this is not the case, vessels should be steered with the leading lights in line, and they will be directed by signals from the flagstaff, as follows:—

(*a*) A pennant at eastern yard-arm indicates alter course to the eastward.
(*b*) A pennant at western yard-arm indicates alter course to the westward.

The pennant will be kept hoisted until it is observed that a safe course is being steered · no signal will otherwise be made.

When unable to go outside, the pilot will, if practicable, come out in a boat and direct the vessel's course by a flag waved on that side of the boat to which the course is to be altered.

Strangers should not attempt to enter at night, and no sailing vessel should cross the bar on an ebb tide without a commanding breeze.

Approximate position, Entrance island, lat. 42° 11½′ S., long. 145° 13½′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Macquarie harbour, No. 1629: Also, Australia Directory, vol. I., 1897, page 645.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 14th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 143.

[Second Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN.

Pandora bank—Shoal sounding near position of.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 337 of 1899) that the Master (Kurtze) of the Norwegian ship *Kornmo* reports that in October 1898 he obtained a sounding of 14 fathoms, in approximately lat. 12°1′ S., long. 172° 9′ E.

This shoal cast may be on a part of the Pandora bank, which may be much more extensive than originally supposed, or it may be a separate shoal. It has been marked on the Admiralty Chart as 14 fathoms, 1899.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Pacific ocean, No. 780; Solomon islands to Ellice islands, No. 2901: Also, Pacific Islands, vol. I., 1890, page 343.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 14th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 144.

[Second Publication.]

COCHIN CHINA—SAIGON RIVER ENTRANCE.

Cape St. James—Shoal westward of—Buoy.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 343 of 1899) of the existence of a shoal, on which the S.S. *Ranza* struck, at the entrance to Saigon river.

This shoal has a depth of 3¼ fathoms over it, and is situated with cape St. James lighthouse bearing N. 62° E., distant 9½ cables, and Kangio pile lighthouse N. 37° W.

A red buoy will be placed to mark this danger.

Approximate position, lat. 10° 19′ 20″ N., long. 107° 4′ 0″ E.

(*Variation 3° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Saigon river to Kam ranh bay, No. 1261; Saigon or Donnai river, No. 1269: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. II., 1889 pages 423, 424; and Supplement, 1893, relating to that work, page 32.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 14th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 145.

[Second Publication.]

AFRICA, NORTH EAST COAST—Gulf of Tajura.

Jibuti—Colour of front leading light altered.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 344 of 1899) that, in order to better distinguish it from the surrounding lights, on and after 15th June 1899, the colour of the front leading light (Ambuli) at Jibuti would be altered from white to *red*, and that it will be visible in clear weather from a distance of 9 miles.

Approximate position, lat. 11° 34′ N., long. 43° 8′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Jebel Jan to Shab Kulangarit No. 253: Also, List of Lights, part VI., 1899, No. 137; Red Sea Pilot, 1892, page 397.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. Gardiner
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, *the 14th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 146.

[Second Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH ISLAND—Otago harbour.

Alteration in leading lights.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 40, dated 28th February 1899, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 357 of 1899) that on and after 15th June 1899, the following alteration would be made in the leading lights in Otago harbour:—

A *white fixed* light (front), elevated about 24 feet above high water, would be exhibited from a white beacon, 20 feet high, recently erected on Harrington point.

Approximate position, lat. 45° 47′ 20″ S., long. 170° 44′ 40″ E.

A *white fixed* light (rear), elevated about 54 feet above high water, would be exhibited from a white beacon, 30 feet high, recently erected on a site eastward of Maori Kaik jetty, 2,200 yards S. by E. ½ E. from the front light.

These lights are visible seaward, in clear weather, from a distance of 5 to 6 miles, and in line S. by E½ E. lead through the main channel.

On the same date, the leading lights (*white fixed*) through the old channel, situated on the sand spit, would be discontinued, but the beacons will remain standing as daymarks.

Note.—The present depth into the harbour with the new beacons in line is about 32 feet, and in the old channel 21½ feet.

(*Variation 16° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Otago harbour, No. 2411: Also, List of Lights, Part VI., 1899, page 238, Nos. 1482, 1483; New Zealand Pilot, 1891, page 306; and Hydrographic Notice No. 2, 1895, relating to that work, page 11.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. Gardiner,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, *the 17th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 147.

[Second Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—Samoa islands.

Falealili harbour—Detached reef.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 360 of 1899) of the existence of a detached coral patch at the entrance to Falealili harbour, Upolo island.

This patch, which is about three-quarters of a cable long, N.E. by E. and S.W. by W. has a depth of 6 feet least water on it. It is situated about 80 yards from the north-west

edge of the reef extending from Satalo, and from its north-eastern edge the north point of Satalo bears S. 75° E., distant 3 cables, and the church N. 5° E.

Approximate position, lat. 14° 0′ 10″ S., long. 171° 39′ 20″ W.

(*Variation 9° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Samoa or Navigator islands, No. 1730: Also, Pacific Islands, vol. II, 1891, page 77.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
CALCUTTA, *the 17th July 1899.* *Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 134.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA SEA—BASHI CHANNEL.

Gadd rock—Overfalls southward of—

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No 320 of 1899), that information has been received from Mr. George Scott, Master of the ship *Buckingham*, that his vessel, on May 22nd 1898, when about 11 miles to the southward of Gadd rock, Bashi channel, passed through heavy overfalls and discoloured water; no soundings were obtained, and bottom could not be seen from the masthead.

The following bearings were taken at the time: Botel Tobago, west point, N. 10° W.; summit of Little Botel Tobago, N. 2° E. and North island of the Batan group, S. 36° E.

Approximate position, lat. 21° 33′ N., long. 121° 34′ E.

Overfalls has been engraved on the Charts in this position.

NOTE.—At page 233 of the China Sea Directory, vol. III., 1894, it is stated that violent tide ripples and smooth whirls exist between Gadd rock and Vele Rete rocks; it would seem not improbable that these ripples may extend southward of Gadd rock also.

(*Variation Nil in 1899.*)

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—China sea, Nos. 1263, 2661b; Luzon, northern portion, No. 2454: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. III., 1894, page 233.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
CALCUTTA, *the 4th July 1899.* *Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 135.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA, EAST COAST—YANG TSE KIANG.

Shaweishan light—Alteration in character.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 25, dated the 30th January last, issued by his office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 321 of 1899) that the character of Shaweishan light has been altered from fixed to *occulting*, showing *one eclipse* every *fifteen seconds*. The new light is dioptric, of the 1st order; in other respects it remains unchanged.

Approximate position, lat. 31° 25′ 25″ N., long. 122° 13′ 50″ E.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—China sea, No. 1263; Hongkong to gulf of Liautung, No. 1262; Amoy to Nagasaki, No. 2412; Kue shan to Yang tse Kiang, No. 1199; entrance to the Yang tse, No. 1602: Also, List of Lights, part VI., 1899, No. 736; China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 417; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 24.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
CALCUTTA, *the 4th July 1899.* | *Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 136.

[Third Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND—KAIPARA HARBOUR.

North head beacon washed away.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 329 of 1899) that the black beacon on North head, Kaipara harbour, has been washed away and will not be replaced.

Approximate position, lat. 36° 23′ 5″ S., long. 174° 8′ 51″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Kaipara harbour, No. 2614: Also, New Zealand Pilot, 1891, page 251; and Hydrographic Notice No. 2 of 1895, relating to that work, page 8.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 137.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—GULF OF ST. VINCENT.

Port Adelaide river—Attention directed to Regulations regarding anchoring.

THE President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, in No. 4 of 1899, directs the attention of pilots, shipmasters, and others to clause 5 of Bye-law No. 2, General Regulations, which requires that all ships anchored in the vicinity of the Inner Bar, Port Adelaide, must be kept to the eastward of the cutting between Snapper Point and the Harbour, and to the northward of the cutting between Snapper Point and the Lighthouse; and notice is hereby given that this regulation will be strictly enforced.

The master or pilot of any vessel anchoring south of the line between the respective Light Beacons (Nos. 1 to 7) will be prosecuted, and will, in addition, be held liable for any damage done to the Electric Cable.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 138.

[Third Publiction.]

AUSTRALIA, NORTH COAST—APPROACH TO DUNDAS STRAIT.

Shoal on which the S.S. Chingtu grounded.

THE President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given notice (No. 6 of 1899) that the Master of S.S. *Chingtu* reports that his vessel, drawing 15 feet, grounded on a shoal (apparently sand), with Cape Crocker, bearing S.S.E., distant about nine miles.

This affects Admiralty Chart Nos. 1012 and 1044.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 139.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—WIDE BAY BAR.

Square beacons to be kept open.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 9 of 1899) that the square beacons leading across Wide Bay Bar must now be kept open to the northward once their own width, when a depth of 17 feet at low-water spring tides will be maintained.

Charts affected, Nos. 1030 and 1068; and Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 140.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Kurnafully river—Depth of water found in the channels.

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the channel by soundings taken on the 1st instant and reduced to zero :—

	Ft.	in.
Track No. 1—Outer bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	8	6
Disc in centre of hill and mast with white and black casks ...	11	6
Track No. 2—Inner bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	10	3
Disc on diamond	10	0
Disc in the centre of diamond and mast with white and black cask	10	3
Track No. 3—		
Tripod on cross and ball	20	0
Track No. 4—		
Triangle on mast with white and black casks	22	0
Track No. 5—Guptakhally crossing—		
Old marks	14	0
Centre	17	6
Tripod on diamond	17	6

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 10th July 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 150

[First Publication.]

AUSRTALIA, EAST COAST—CLAREMONT ISLES.

McDonald reef—Helms shoals.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 362 of 1899) of the existence of a coral shoal (known as McDonald reef) north-eastward of Pea reef, and of an unsuccessful search for the Helms shoal, Claremont group, as follows:

a. McDonald reef is 3 cables long, N.N.E. and S.S.W., and half a cable wide; it has a least depth of 24 feet on it at its south extreme, from which the centre of Pea reef bears S. 32° W., distant 5 cables, and Red cliff N. 78° W.

Approximate position, lat. 13° 32′ 20″ S., long. 143° 39′ 40″ E.

b. A very careful search was made for Helms shoal, originally reported in 1890, by Mr. Helms of the S.S. *Tannadice*, without any indication of shoal water being found, nor any ripple observed near its supposed position, although the Sullivan shoal was at times clearly indicated; and as Mr. Helms is of opinion that his vessel may have struck the Sullivan shoal, the Helms shoal has been erased from the Charts.

Approximate position, lat. 13° 51′ 25″ S., long. 143° 41′ 0″ E.

(*Variation 5° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Coral sea, No. 2764; Claremont point to Cape Direction, No. 2921: Also, Australia Directory, vol. II., 1898, pages 387, 386.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th June 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 151.

[First Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—NEW CALEDONIA.

Port Noumea approach—Beacons removed—Buoy placed.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 364 of 1899) that the beacons marking the Prévoyante and Thisbé shoals, in the approach to port Noumea, have been permanently removed; also that a black buoy has been placed on the southern edge of Oliver bank.

Approximate position on Chart No. 2069—

Thisbé shoal, lat. 22° 27′ S., long. 166° 28′ E.
Prévoyante shoal, lat. 22° 20½′ S., long. 166° 33′ E.
Oliver bank buoy, lat. 22° 20′ S., long. 166° 38′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—New Caledonia, No. 936b; Uen island to St. Vincent bay, No. 2907; approaches to port Noumea, No. 2069: Also, Pacific Islands, vol. I, part II, 1893, pages 38, 45.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 152.

[First Publication.]

CHINA—YANG TSE APPROACH.

Kiutoan light-vessel—Alteration in character of light.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 25, dated 30th January 1899, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 368 of 1899) that light carried by the Kiutoan light-vessel has been altered from fixed to *flashing* showing *a single flash* every *thirty seconds*, but in other respects it remains unaltered.

Approximate position, lat. 31° 13′ N., long. 121° 49′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Kue shan islands to the Yang tse, No. 1199; approaches to the Yang tse, No. 1602: Also, List of lights, part VI, 1899, No. 737; and China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 423; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 25.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 153.

[First Publication.]

JAPAN—INLAND SEA.

Bingo nada—Wreck.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 28, dated the 11th February last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 374 of 1899) that the wreck of the S.S. *Miyagawa Maru*, sunk near the usual track of vessels entering Bingo nada from the north-eastward, has been removed.

It has therefore been erased from the Charts.

Approximate position, lat. 34° 19′ 15″ N., long. 133° 37′ 5″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Seto uchi, No. 2875; channels between Bingo nada and Ozuchi sima, No. 128: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV., 1894, page 386.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Dept.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 154.

[First Publication.]

AFRICA, SOUTH EAST COAST—DELAGOA BAY.

Inyack island—Beacon erected.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 383 of 1899) that a triangular beacon, 39 feet high and painted white, has been erected on the north point of Inyack island, Delagoa bay entrance.

It is situated with Inyack lighthouse bearing S. 15° E., distant 6 cables, and cape Inyack S. 63° E.

This beacon, in line with Inyack lighthouse S. 15° E., leads through the Cockburn channel.

Approximate position, lat. 25° 58′ 0″ S., long. 32° 59′ 20″ E.

(*Variation 23° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Delagoa bay, No. 644: Also, Africa Pilot, Part III, 1897, page 189.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 155.

[First Publication.]

CHINA—EAST COAST—WEN CHAU BAY.

Shoal.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 384 of 1899) of the existence of a shoal with a depth of 3¾ fathoms on it at low water, between Tong Hwang and Flask islands, Wen Chau bay.

It is situated with the islet southward of Mosquito rock bearing N.W. ½ N., distant 3 cables, and south-east point of Tong Hwang island S.W. ½ W.

Approximate position: lat. 27° 49′ 55″ N.; long. 121° 10′ 45″ E.

(*Variation 1° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Tung Yung to Wen Chau bay, No. 1754; Wen Chau port, No. 1763: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 302; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 23.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 148.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Dolphin shoal buoy out of position.

A TELEGRAPHIC communication has been received from the Port Officer, Chittagong, stating that the Master of the *Kistna* reports that the Dolphin shoal buoy has drifted about 7 miles N.-N.-W. of proper position.

The buoy will be replaced in position when weather permits.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 22nd July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 140.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Gulf of Martaban—Conical buoy (red) *adrift.*

THE Port Officer, Rangoon, has given notice that a Conical buoy painted red, with pole and basket, marking the position of the *Krishna* shoal light-vessel, is reported adrift, and was last seen by the Master of the S.S. *Pundua* on the 12th instant, about 24 miles S.-S.-W. of the Fairway buoy.

Mariners are warned accordingly.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 22nd July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 141.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA—MIN RIVER APPROACH.

Inner bar—Sandbank.

THE British Admiralty has given Notice (No. 331 of 1899) of the existence of a sandbank lying in the fairway over the Inner bar, river Min.

This sandbank is of very small extent, and has a least depth on it of 8 feet at low-water springs; from it Sharp peak point bears N. ¼ E., distant 2½ cables, and south point of Hokiang W. ¼ N.

Approximate position, lat. 26° 6′ 55″ N., long. 119° 40′ 5″ E.

(*Variation 1° Westerly in 1899.*)

NOTE.—As this sandbank is situated on the track usually followed across the Inner bar, that track has been erased from the Charts; vessels entering the river are recommended instead to adopt the following route:—After passing No. 3 buoy, bring the south point of West Brother open to the southward of the south point of East Brother bearing N.W. by W. ¾ W., steer on that course until High Sharp peak is in line with the extreme of Woga point bearing N. W., then alter course and steer with these two objects in line until the bar is crossed. No stranger should, however, attempt to cross the bar without a pilot.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—River Min. No. 2400: Also China Sea Directory, vol. III., 1894, page 282; and Supplement 1898, relating to that work, page 23.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 14th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 142.

[Third Publication.]

TASMANIA WEST COAT—MACQUARIE HARBOUR.

Tidal signals at entrance.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 161, dated 23rd July 1898, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further Notice (No. 336 of 1899) that the undermentioned tidal signals are now shown from the Bluff flagstaff on the south-western side of the entrance to Macquarie harbour in lieu of those previously exhibited:—

Day Signal.	Meaning or depth on bar.	Night Signal.
Two balls at masthead denote ...	Flood tide ...	*White* light waved from signal cabin.
One ball at masthead denotes ...	Ebb tide ...	*Red* „ „ „
	Ft.	
Two square flags on eastern yard-arm	8½	
Red flag on eastern yard-arm ...	9	*Red* light shown from signal cabin.
Ball over red flag on eastern yard-arm	9¼	
Blue flag on eastern yard-arm ..	9½	*Green* „ „ „
Ball over blue flag on eastern yard-arm	9¾	
Two balls on eastern yard-arm ...	10	*White* „ „ „
Red flag at topmast head ...	Bar dangerous.	*Red* light shown from Pilot's house to outgoing vessels.

The figures signalled are those indicated by the tide gauge inside the heads. Mariners take the bar at their own discretion, as it is impossible that the exact depth signalled should be guaranteed, and those wishing the night tidal signals to be made must give four short blasts with the fog-signal, and, after they have been made, one long blast, showing that they are understood.

Pilots will, if the weather permits, board vessels outside the bar; when this is not the case, vessels should be steered with the leading lights in line, and they will be directed by signals from the flagstaff, as follows:—

(*a*) A pennant at eastern yard-arm indicates alter course to the eastward.
(*b*) A pennant at western yard-arm indicates alter course to the westward.

The pennant will be kept hoisted until it is observed that a safe course is being steered, no signal will otherwise be made.

When unable to go outside, the pilot will, if practicable, come out in a boat and direct the vessel's course by a flag waved on that side of the boat to which the course is to be altered.

Strangers should not attempt to enter at night, and no sailing vessel should cross the bar on an ebb tide without a commanding breeze.

Approximate position, Entrance island, lat. 42° 11½′ S., long. 145° 13½′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Macquarie harbour, No. 1629: Also, Australia Directory, vol. I., 1897, page 645.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 14th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 143.

[Third Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN.

Pandora bank—Shoal sounding near position of.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 337 of 1899) that the Master (Kurtze) of the Norwegian ship *Kornmo* reports that in October 1898 he obtained a sounding of 14 fathoms, in approximately lat. 12°1′ S., long. 172° 9′ E.

This shoal cast may be on a part of the Pandora bank, which may be much more extensive than originally supposed, or it may be a separate shoal. It has been marked on the Admiralty Chart as 14 fathoms, 1899.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Pacific ocean, No. 780; Solomon islands to Ellice islands, No. 2901: Also, Pacific Islands, vol. I., 1890, page 343.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 14th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 144.

[Third Publiction.]

COCHIN CHINA—SAIGON RIVER ENTRANCE.

Cape St. James—Shoal westward of—Buoy.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 343 of 1899) of the existence of a shoal, on which the S.S. *Ranza* struck, at the entrance to Saigon river.

This shoal has a depth of 3¼ fathoms over it, and is situated with cape St. James lighthouse bearing N. 62° E., distant 9½ cables, and Kangio pile lighthouse N. 37° W.

A red buoy will be placed to mark this danger.

Approximate position, lat. 10° 19′ 20″ N., long. 107° 4′ 0″ E.

(*Variation 3° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Saigon river to Kam ranh bay, No. 1261; Saigon or Donnai river, No. 1269: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. II., 1889, pages 423, 424; and Supplement, 1893, relating to that work, page 32.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
CALCUTTA, *the 14th July 1899.* *Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 145.

[Third Publication.]

AFRICA, NORTH EAST COAST—GULF OF TAJURA.

Jibuti—Colour of front leading light altered.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 344 of 1899) that, in order to better distinguish it from the surrounding lights, on and after 15th June 1899, the colour of the front leading light (Ambuli) at Jibuti would be altered from white to *red*, and that it will be visible in clear weather from a distance of 9 miles.

Approximate position, lat. 11° 34′ N., long. 43° 8′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Jebel Jan to Shab Kulangarit No. 253: Also, List of Lights, part VI., 1899, No. 137; Red Sea Pilot, 1892, page 397.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
CALCUTTA, *the 14th July 1899.* *Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 146.

[Third Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH ISLAND—OTAGO HARBOUR.

Alteration in leading lights.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 40, dated 28th February 1899, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 357 of 1899) that on and after 15th June 1899, the following alteration would be made in the leading lights in Otago harbour:—

A *white fixed* light (front), elevated about 24 feet above high water, would be exhibited from a white beacon, 20 feet high, recently erected on Harrington point.

Approximate position, lat. 45° 47′ 20″ S., long. 170° 44′ 40″ E.

A *white fixed* light (rear), elevated about 54 feet above high water, would be exhibited from a white beacon, 30 feet high, recently erected on a site eastward of Maori Kaik jetty, 2,200 yards S. by E. ½ E. from the front light.

These lights are visible seaward, in clear weather, from a distance of 5 to 6 miles, and in line S. by E½ E. lead through the main channel.

On the same date, the leading lights (*white fixed*) through the old channel, situated on the sand spit, would be discontinued, but the beacons will remain standing as daymarks.

NOTE.—The present depth into the harbour with the new beacons in line is about 32 feet, and in the old channel 21½ feet.

(*Variation 16° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Otago harbour, No. 2411: Also, List of Lights, Part VI., 1899, page 238, Nos. 1482, 1483; New Zealand Pilot, 1891, page 306; and Hydrographic Notice No. 2, 1895, relating to that work, page 11.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
CALCUTTA, *the 17th July 1899.* *Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 147.

[Third Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—SAMOA ISLANDS.

Falealili harbour—Detached reef.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 360 of 1899) of the existence of a detached coral patch at the entrance to Falealili harbour, Upolo island.

This patch, which is about three-quarters of a cable long, N.E. by E. and S.W. by W. has a depth of 6 feet least water on it. It is situated about 80 yards from the north-west edge of the reef extending from Satalo, and from its north-eastern edge the north point of Satalo bears S. 75° E., distant 3 cables, and the church N. 5° E.

Approximate position, lat. 14° 0′ 10″ S., long. 171° 39′ 20″ W.

(*Variation 9° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Samoa or Navigator islands, No. 1730: also, Pacific Islands, vol. II, 1891, page 77.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th July 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 156.

[First Publication.]

CHINA SEA—TAIWAN OR FORMOSA.

Foki Kaku lighthouse—Fog signal established.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 395 of 1899) that a fog siren worked by compressed air would be established at Foki Kaku lighthouse, which gives, during thick and foggy weather, *one blast* of *five seconds* duration *every minute.*

Approximate position, lat. 25° 18′ N., long. 121° 31′ E.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Amoy to Nagasaki, No. 2412; Formosa island and strait No. 1968; Ockseu island to Tung yung, No. 1761: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 816; China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 267; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 22.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 157.

[First Publication.]

CHINA SEA—PHILIPPINES, LUZON ISLAND.

Port Sorsogon—Rock—Shoal water.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 396 of 1899) of the following dangers in port Sorsogon, Luzon island:—

(*a*) There is shoal water extending southward from Malumahuan island. The island should not be approached from the southward and westward nearer than three-quarters of a mile.

(*b*) A pinnacle rock, with a depth of about 6 feet on it, named Magellen, is situated 1½ cables North of Makugil point.

Approximate position, lat. 12° 52′ 30″ N., long. 123° 51′ 35″ E.

(*Variation Nil in 1899.*)

This notice affects the following Admiralty Chart :—Plan of port Sorsogon on Sheet No. 2395 ; Also, Eastern Archipelago, Part I., 1890, page 311, and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 64.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 158.

[First Publication.]

AFRICA, SOUTH—ALGOA BAY.

Cape Recife—Wreck to the northward.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 398 of 1899) that the wreck of a timber ship lies sunk to the northward of Cape Recife, Algoa bay, in the fairway to Port Elizabeth.

It is situated with Cape Recife lighthouse bearing S. 50° W., distant 14 cables, and the lower beacon marking the Roman rock N. 32° W.

Approximate position, lat. 34° 0′ 20″ S., long. 25° 42′ 45″ E.

(*Variation 29° Westerly in 1899.*)

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Cape St. Francis to Waterloo Bay, No. 2085 ; Algoa Bay, No. 642 : Also Africa Pilot, part III, 1897, page 120.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer, Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 159.

[First Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—CELEBES.

Limbé island—Rock to the westward.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 409 of 1899) of the existence of a rock, about 100 yards long, E.N.E. and W.S.W., and 50 yards broad, with a depth of 5 fathoms on it at low water, off the western end of Limbé island, Celebes.

It is situated with the north point of Sandy island bearing S. 18° E., distant 3 cables, and west extreme of Limbé island N. 50° E.

Approximate position, lat. 1° 23′ 50″ N., long. 125° 9′ 0″ E.

Between the above shoal and Sandy island there is no bottom at 20 fathoms.

(*Variation 1° Easterly in 1899.*)

This notice affects the following Admiralty Plan :—Plan of north part of Celebes island on Sheet No. 930 : Also, Eastern Archipelago, part I, 1890, page 385, and part II, 1893, page 372.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 150.

[Second Publication.]

AUSRTALIA, EAST COAST—CLAREMONT ISLES.

McDonald reef—Helms shoals.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 362 of 1899) of the existence of a coral shoal (known as McDonald reef) north-eastward of Pea reef, and of an unsuccessful search for the Helms shoal, Claremont group, as follows:

a. McDonald reef is 3 cables long, N.N.E. and S.S.W., and half a cable wide; it has a least depth of 24 feet on it at its south extreme, from which the centre of Pea reef bears S. 32° W., distant 5 cables, and Red cliff N. 78° W.

Approximate position, lat. 13° 32′ 20″ S., long. 143° 39′ 40″ E.

b. A very careful search was made for Helms shoal, originally reported in 1890, by Mr. Helms of the S.S. *Tannadice*, without any indication of shoal water being found, nor any ripple observed near its supposed position, although the Sullivan shoal was at times clearly indicated; and as Mr. Helms is of opinion that his vessel may have struck the Sullivan shoal, the Helms shoal has been erased from the Charts.

Approximate position, lat. 13° 51′ 25″ S., long. 143° 41′ 0″ E.

(*Variation 5° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Coral sea, No. 2764; Claremont point to Cape Direction, No. 2921: Also, Australia Directory, vol. II., 1898, pages 387, 386.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th June 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 151.

[Second Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—NEW CALEDONIA.

Port Noumea approach—Beacons removed—Buoy placed.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 364 of 1899) that the beacons marking the Prévoyante and Thisbé shoals, in the approach to port Noumea, have been permanently removed; also that a black buoy has been placed on the southern edge of Oliver bank.

Approximate position on Chart No. 2069—

Thisbé shoal, lat. 22° 27′ S., long. 166° 28′ E.
Prévoyante shoal, lat. 22° 20½′ S., long. 166° 33′ E.
Oliver bank buoy, lat. 22° 20′ S., long. 166° 38′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—New Caledonia, No. 936b; Uen island to St. Vincent bay, No. 2907; approaches to port Noumea, No. 2069: Also, Pacific Islands, vol. I, part II, 1893, pages 38, 45.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 152.

[Second Publicaon.]

CHINA—YANG TSE APPROACH.

Kiutoan light-vessel—Alteration in character of light.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 25, dated 30th January 1899, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 368 of 1899) that light carried by the Kiutoan light-vessel has been altered from fixed to *flashing* showing *a single flash* every *thirty seconds*, but in other respects it remains unaltered.

Approximate position, lat. 31° 13′ N., long. 121° 49′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Kue shan islands to the Yang tse, No. 1199; approaches to the Yang tse, No. 1602: Also, List of lights, part VI, 1899, No. 737; and China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 423; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 25.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 153.

[Second Publication.]

JAPAN—INLAND SEA.

Bingo nada—Wreck.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 28, dated the 11th February last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 374 of 1899) that the wreck of the S.S. *Miyagawa Maru*, sunk near the usual track of vessels entering Bingo nada from the north-eastward, has been removed.

It has therefore been erased from the Charts.

Approximate position, lat. 34° 19′ 15″ N., long. 133° 37′ 5″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Seto uchi, No. 2875; channels between Bingo nada and Ozuchi sima, No. 128: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV., 1894, page 386.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Dept.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 154.

[Second Publication.]

AFRICA, SOUTH EAST COAST—DELAGOA BAY.

Inyack island—Beacon erected.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 383 of 1899) that a triangular beacon, 39 feet high and painted white, has been erected on the north point of Inyack island, Delagoa bay entrance.

It is situated with Inyack lighthouse bearing S. 15° E., distant 6 cables, and cape Inyack S. 63° E.

This beacon, in line with Inyack lighthouse S. 15° E., leads through the Cockburn channel.

Approximate position, lat. 25° 58′ 0″ S., long. 32° 59′ 20″ E.

(Variation 23° Westerly in 1899.)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Delagoa bay, No. 644: Also, Africa Pilot, Part III, 1897, page 189.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 155.

[Second Publication.]

CHINA—EAST COAST—WEN CHAU BAY.

Shoal.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 384 of 1899) of the existence of a shoal with a depth of 3¾ fathoms on it at low water, between Tong Hwang and Flask islands, Wen Chau bay.

It is situated with the islet southward of Mosquito rock bearing N.W. ½ N., distant 3 cables, and south-east point of Tong Hwang island S.W. ½ W.

Approximate position: lat. 27° 49′ 55″ N.; long. 121° 10′ 45″ E.

(*Variation 1° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Tung Yung to Wen Chau bay, No. 1754; Wen Chau port, No. 1763: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 302; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 23.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 148.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Dolphin shoal buoy out of position.

A TELEGRAPHIC communication has been received from the Port Officer, Chittagong, stating that the Master of the *Kistna* reports that the Dolphin shoal buoy has drifted about 7 miles N.-N.-W. of proper position.

The buoy will be replaced in position when weather permits.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 22nd July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 149.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Gulf of Martaban—Conical buoy (red) *adrift.*

THE Port Officer, Rangoon, has given notice that a Conical buoy painted red, with pole and basket, marking the position of the *Krishna* shoal light-vessel, is reported adrift, and was last seen by the Master of the S.S. *Pundua* on the 12th instant, about 24 miles S.-S.-W. of the Fairway buoy.

Mariners are warned accordingly.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

E. R. GARDINER,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 22nd July 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 156.

[Second Publication.]

CHINA SEA—TAIWAN OR FORMOSA.

Foki Kaku lighthouse—Fog signal established.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 395 of 1899) that a fog siren worked by compressed air would be established at Foki Kaku lighthouse, which gives, during thick and foggy weather, *one blast* of *five seconds* duration *every minute*.

Approximate position, lat. 25° 18′ N., long. 121° 31′ E.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Amoy to Nagasaki, No. 2412; Formosa island and strait No. 1968; Ockseu island to Tung yung, No. 1761: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 816; China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 267; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 22.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 157.

[Second Publication.]

CHINA SEA—PHILIPPINES, LUZON ISLAND.

Port Sorsogon—Rock—Shoal water.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 396 of 1899) of the following dangers in port Sorsogon, Luzon island:—

(*a*) There is shoal water extending southward from Malumahuan island. The island should not be approached from the southward and westward nearer than three-quarters of a mile.

(*b*) A pinnacle rock, with a depth of about 6 feet on it, named Magellen, is situated 1½ cables North of Makugil point.

Approximate position, lat. 12° 52′ 30″ N., long. 123° 51′ 35″ E.

(*Variation Nil in 1899.*)

This notice affects the following Admiralty Chart :—Plan of port Sorsogon on Sheet No. 2395 : Also, Eastern Archipelago, Part I., 1890, page 311, and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 64.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 158.

[Second Publication.]

AFRICA, SOUTH—ALGOA BAY.

Cape Recife—Wreck to the northward.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 398 of 1899) that the wreck of a timber ship lies sunk to the northward of Cape Recife, Algoa bay, in the fairway to Port Elizabeth.

It is situated with Cape Recife lighthouse bearing S. 50° W., distant 14 cables, and the lower beacon marking the Roman rock N. 32° W.

Approximate position, lat. 34° 0′ 20″ S., long. 25° 42′ 45″ E.

(*Variation 29° Westerly in 1899.*)

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Cape St. Francis to Waterloo Bay, No. 2085; Algoa Bay, No. 642 : Also Africa Pilot, part III, 1897, page 120.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer, Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 159.

[Second Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—CELEBES.

Limbé island—Rock to the westward.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 409 of 1899) of the existence of a rock, about 100 yards long, E.N.E. and W.S.W., and 50 yards broad, with a depth of 5 fathoms on it at low water, off the western end of Limbé island, Celebes.

It is situated with the north point of Sandy island bearing S. 18° E., distant 3 cables, and west extreme of Limbé island N. 50° E.

Approximate position, lat. 1° 23′ 50″ N., long. 125° 9′ 0″ E.

Between the above shoal and Sandy island there is no bottom at 20 fathoms.

(*Variation 1° Easterly in 1899.*)

This notice affects the following Admiralty Plan :—Plan of north part of Celebes island on Sheet No. 930 : Also, Eastern Archipelago, part I, 1890, page 385, and part II, 1893, page 372.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 150.

[Third Publication.]

AUSRTALIA, EAST COAST—CLAREMONT ISLES.

McDonald reef—Helms shoals.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 362 of 1899) of the existence of a coral shoal (known as McDonald reef) north-eastward of Pea reef, and of an unsuccessful search for the Helms shoal, Claremont group, as follows:

a. McDonald reef is 3 cables long, N.N.E. and S.S.W., and half a cable wide; it has a least depth of 24 feet on it at its south extreme, from which the centre of Pea reef bears S. 32° W., distant 5 cables, and Red cliff N. 78° W.

Approximate position, lat. 13° 32′ 20″ S., long. 143° 39′ 40″ E.

b. A very careful search was made for Helms shoal, originally reported in 1890, by Mr. Helms of the S.S. *Tannadice*, without any indication of shoal water being found, nor any ripple observed near its supposed position, although the Sullivan shoal was at times clearly indicated; and as Mr. Helms is of opinion that his vessel may have struck the Sullivan shoal, the Helms shoal has been erased from the Charts.

Approximate position, lat. 13° 51′ 25″ S., long. 143° 41′ 0″ E.

(*Variation 5° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Coral sea, No. 2764; Claremont point to Cape Direction, No. 2921: Also, Australia Directory, vol. II., 1898, pages 387, 386.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th June 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 151.

[Third Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—NEW CALEDONIA.

Port Noumea approach—Beacons removed—Buoy placed.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 364 of 1899) that the beacons marking the Prévoyante and Thisbé shoals, in the approach to port Noumea, have been permanently removed; also that a black buoy has been placed on the southern edge of Oliver bank.

Approximate position on Chart No. 2069—

Thisbé shoal, lat. 22° 27′ S., long. 166° 28′ E.
Prévoyante shoal, lat. 22° 20½′ S., long. 166° 33′ E.
Oliver bank buoy, lat. 22° 20′ S., long. 166° 38′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—New Caledonia, No. 936b; Uen island to St. Vincent bay, No. 2907; approaches to port Noumea, No. 2069: Also, Pacific Islands, vol. I, part II, 1893, pages 38, 45.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 152.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA—YANG TSE APPROACH.

Kiutoan light-vessel—Alteration in character of light.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 25, dated 30th January 1899, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 368 of 1899) that light carried by the Kiutoan light-vessel has been altered from fixed to *flashing* showing *a single flash* every *thirty seconds*, but in other respects it remains unaltered.

Approximate position, lat. 31° 13′ N., long. 121° 49′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Kue shan islands to the Yang tse, No. 1199; approaches to the Yang tse, No. 1602: Also, List of lights, part VI, 1899, No. 737; and China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 423; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 25.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 153.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN—INLAND SEA.

Bingo nada—Wreck.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 28, dated the 11th February last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 374 of 1899) that the wreck of the S.S. *Miyagawa Maru*, sunk near the usual track of vessels entering Bingo nada from the north-eastward, has been removed.

It has therefore been erased from the Charts.

Approximate position, lat. 34° 19′ 15″ N., long. 133° 37′ 5″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Seto uchi, No. 2875; channels between Bingo nada and Ozuchi sima, No. 128: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV., 1894, page 386.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Dept.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 154.

[Third Publication.]

AFRICA, SOUTH EAST COAST—DELAGOA BAY.

Inyack island—Beacon erected.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 383 of 1899) that a triangular beacon, 39 feet high and painted white, has been erected on the north point of Inyack island, Delagoa bay entrance.

It is situated with Inyack lighthouse bearing S. 15° E., distant 6 cables, and cape Inyack S. 63° E.

This beacon, in line with Inyack lighthouse S. 15° E., leads through the Cockburn channel.

Approximate position, lat. 25° 58′ 0″ S., long. 32° 59′ 20″ E.

(Variation 23° Westerly in 1899.)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Delagoa bay, No. 644: Also, Africa Pilot, Part III, 1897, page 189.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th July 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 155.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA—EAST COAST—WEN CHAU BAY.

Shoal.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 384 of 1899) of the existence of a shoal with a depth of 3¾ fathoms on it at low water, between Tong Hwang and Flask islands, Wen Chau bay.

It is situated with the islet southward of Mosquito rock bearing N.W. ½ N., distant 3 cables, and south-east point of Tong Hwang island S.W. ½ W.

Approximate position: lat. 27° 49′ 55″ N.; long. 121° 10′ 45″ E.

(*Variation 1° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Tung Yung to Wen Chau bay, No. 1754; Wen Chau port, No. 1763: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 302; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 23.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th July 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 160.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—TORRES STRAIT, INNER ROUTE.

Alteration of "Course recommended."

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 10 of 1899) that the new survey of the Inner Route by H.M.S. *Dart* being now completed as far south as Aye (1) Reef, it is found that the safest course to be followed to clear the North and South Khandalla Shoals lies to the westward of Heath Reef, and in order to facilitate navigation on the course now recommended the Claremont Island Lightship will, on the 1st November 1899, be removed to a position south 85 degrees west, distant 8 cables from the western extreme of Heath Reef.

After that date, the "Course Recommended" from Fife Island will be as follows:—

When Fife Island tree bears north 85 degrees east, distant 6½ cables, steer north 19 degrees west for a distance of 11·4 miles, passing to the eastward of the lightship at a distance of about 2 cables. When the west extreme of Heath Reef bears north 85 degrees east, the course is again changed to north 8 degrees west. Continue this course 8·6 miles, when it will intersect the "Course Recommended" before laid down.

Chart affected, No. 2921; and Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 161.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—SANDY CAPE LIGHTHOUSE.

Alteration of interval of "revolution of light."

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 11 of 1899) that on and after the 1st November 1899, the interval of revolution for Sandy Cape Light will be reduced from two minutes (2) to one and a-quarter minutes (1·15).

Chart affected, No. 1068; and Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 162.

[First Publication.]

SIAM—PUKET OR TONGKA HARBOUR.

Goh or Tapaunoi light exhibited.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 426 of 1899) that a *white flashing* light is exhibited from Goh Tapaunoi, Puket or Tongka harbour, and the temporary light discontinued.

Goh Tapaunoi light shows a *flash* every *two minutes*, thus :—flash, *fifteen seconds*; eclipse *one hundred and five seconds*. It is elevated about 298 feet above high water, and visible, in clear weather, from a distance of 15 miles.

The lighthouse is a white cylindrical tower, about 48 feet high, situated, together with detached white dwelling having a red roof, on the summit of Goh Tapaunoi.

Approximate position, lat. 7° 50½′ N., long. 98° 25½′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Sayer islands to Langkawi island, No. 842; Puket or Tongka harbour, No. 843: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 378;, Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, page 416; and China Sea Directory, vol. I, 1896, page 117.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 163.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—SOUTH COAST.

King George sound—Rock discovered—Buoy moored.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 429 of 1899) of the existence of a newly-discovered patch of foul ground, westward of Michaelmas reefs, King George sound.

The least depth on this patch is 21 feet, rock, situated with centre of Gull rock bearing N. by E., distant 15¼ cables, and King point lighthouse W. by N. ¼ N.

Approximate position, lat. 35° 3′ 0″ S., long. 117° 59′ 50″ E.

A buoy, painted red and surmounted by a staff and cage, has been moored 1½ cables westward of the rock.

Mariners should give both this buoy and that marking the Michaelmas reefs a wide berth in passing.

(*Variation 4° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart :—King George sound, No. 2619: Also, Australia Directory, vol. I, 1897, page 85.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 164.

[First Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—FLORES ISLAND.

Molo strait, northern approach.—Reef.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 430 of 1899) of the existence of a newly-discovered reef in the north approach to Molo strait, Flores island.

This reef has two shoal heads with a depth of 2½ fathoms over them, but the general depths are from 4 to 8 fathoms, coral sand and stones; it is about 13 cables long, N. by E.

and S. by W., and 4 cables broad; from its southern end, the west extreme of Pungu bears S. 14° W., distant about 15 cables, and the south point of Salama N. 87° E.

Approximate position, lat. 8° 30′ S., long. 119° 46¾′ E.

(*Variation 2° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Lombok to Flores No. 1696; plan of Molo strait on Sheet No. 2466: Also, Eastern Archipelago, part II, 1893, page 250.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 165.

[First Publication.]

RED SEA—MASSAWA HARBOUR.

Ras Mudir light discontinued—Light on buoy established.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 432 of 1899) that the light (*white fixed*) on Ras Mudir, Massawa harbour, has been discontinued.

Also, that the ball on the chequered black and white buoy, on the north side of the entrance to the harbour, off Ras Abd-el-Kadir, has been replaced by a lantern from which at night a *green fixed* light is exhibited.

Approximate position, lat. 15° 37′ 10″ N., long. 39° 27′ 30″ E.

The entrance to the harbour is thus marked at night by a *green* light on the north side and a *red* light on the south side, shown from buoys.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Massawa channel, No. 164; Massawa harbour, No. 460: Also List of Lights, part V, 1899, No. 1346, part VI, No. 153; and Red Sea Pilot, 1892, page 198.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 166.

[First Publication.]

INDIA, SOUTH—CEYLON COAST.

Colombo harbour—North west breakwater, southern end marked by light.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 433 of 1899) that the southern end of the north-west breakwater, in course of construction, now extends about 400 yards S.W. of the green light on its north-east head.

On and after 15th July 1899, a boat carrying at night a *red fixed* light will be moored off this submerged end to mark it.

Approximate position, lat. 6° 57′ 40″ N., long. 79° 51′ 0″ E.

Vessels must pass between the above light boat and the light (*red fixed*) on the north end of the south-west breakwater.

(*Variation Nil in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Ceylon, south coast, No. 813; Colombo harbour, No. 914: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, page 46; West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 1898, page 97; and Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, page 47.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 167.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—WHITSUNDAY PASSAGE.

Reported rock off Hook island.

THE Portmaster, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 12 of 1899) of the existence of a rock, not charted, situated approximately about one mile from the south-west point of Hook Island.

Masters of vessels should therefore not approach the locality named nearer than two miles.

Charts affected, Nos. 347 and 348; Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 22nd August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 156.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA SEA—TAIWAN OR FORMOSA.

Foki Kaku lighthouse—Fog signal established.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 395 of 1899) that a fog siren worked by compressed air would be established at Foki Kaku lighthouse, which gives, during thick and foggy weather, *one blast* of *five seconds* duration *every minute.*

Approximate position, lat. 25° 18′ N., long. 121° 31′ E.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Amoy to Nagasaki, No. 2412: Formosa island and strait No. 1968; Ockseu island to Tung yung, No. 1761: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 816; China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 267; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 22.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 157.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA SEA—PHILIPPINES, LUZON ISLAND.

Port Sorsogon—Rock—Shoal water.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 396 of 1899) of the following dangers in port Sorsogon, Luzon island:—

(*a*) There is shoal water extending southward from Malumahuan island. The island should not be approached from the southward and westward nearer than three-quarters of a mile.

(*b*) A pinnacle rock, with a depth of about 6 feet on it, named Magellen, is situated 1½ cables North of Makugil point.

Approximate position, lat. 12° 52′ 30″ N., long. 123° 51′ 35″ E.

(*Variation Nil in 1899.*)

This notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Plan of port Sorsogon on Sheet No. 2395: Also, Eastern Archipelago, Part I., 1890, page 311, and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 64.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 158.

[Third Publication.]

AFRICA, SOUTH—ALGOA BAY.

Cape Recife—Wreck to the northward.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 398 of 1899) that the wreck of a timber ship lies sunk to the northward of Cape Recife, Algoa bay, in the fairway to Port Elizabeth.

It is situated with Cape Recife lighthouse bearing S. 50° W., distant 14 cables, and the lower beacon marking the Roman rock N. 32° W.

Approximate position, lat. 34° 0′ 20″ S., long. 25° 42′ 45″ E.

(*Variation 29° Westerly in 1899.*)

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Cape St. Francis to Waterloo Bay, No. 2085; Algoa Bay, No. 642: Also Africa Pilot, part III, 1897, page 120.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer, Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 159.

[Third Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—CELEBES.

Limbé island—Rock to the westward.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 409 of 1899) of the existence of a rock about 100 yards long, E.N.E. and W.S.W., and 50 yards broad, with a depth of 5 fathoms on it at low water, off the western end of Limbé island, Celebes.

It is situated with the north point of Sandy island bearing S. 18° E., distant 3 cables, and west extreme of Limbé island N. 50° E.

Approximate position, lat. 1° 23′ 50″ N., long. 125° 9′ 0″ E.

Between the above shoal and Sandy island there is no bottom at 20 fathoms.

(*Variation 1° Easterly in 1899.*)

This notice affects the following Admiralty Plan:—Plan of north part of Celebes island on Sheet No. 930: Also, Eastern Archipelago, part I, 1890, page 385, and part II, 1893, page 372.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st August 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 160.

[Second Publicaion.]

AUSTRALIA—Torres strait, inner route.

Alteration of "Course recommended."

The Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 10 of 1899) that the new survey of the Inner Route by H.M.S. *Dart* being now completed as far south as Aye (1) Reef, it is found that the safest course to be followed to clear the North and South Khandalla Shoals lies to the westward of Heath Reef, and in order to facilitate navigation on the course now recommended the Claremont Island Lightship will, on the 1st November 1899, be removed to a position south 85 degrees west, distant 8 cables from the western extreme of Heath Reef.

After that date, the "Course Recommended" from Fife Island will be as follows:—

When Fife Island tree bears north 85 degrees east, distant 6½ cables, steer north 19 degrees west for a distance of 11·4 miles, passing to the eastward of the lightship at a distance of about 2 cables. When the west extreme of Heath Reef bears north 85 degrees east, the course is again changed to north 8 degrees west. Continue this course 8·6 miles, when it will intersect the "Course Recommended" before laid down.

Chart affected, No. 2921; and Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. Bayley,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

Calcutta, *the 19th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 161.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—Sandy Cape lighthouse.

Alteration of interval of "revolution of light."

The Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 11 of 1899) that on and after the 1st November 1899, the interval of revolution for Sandy Cape Light will be reduced from two minutes (2) to one and a-quarter minutes (1·15).

Chart affected, No. 1068; and Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. Bayley,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

Calcutta, *the 19th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 162.

[Second Publication.]

SIAM—PUKET OR TONGKA HARBOUR.

Goh or Tapaunoi light exhibited.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 426 of 1899) that a *white flashing* light is exhibited from Goh Tapaunoi, Puket or Tongka harbour, and the temporary light discontinued.

Goh Tapaunoi light shows a *flash* every *two minutes*, thus :—flash, *fifteen seconds*; eclipse *one hundred and five seconds*. It is elevated about 298 feet above high water, and visible, in clear weather, from a distance of 15 miles.

The lighthouse is a white cylindrical tower, about 48 feet high, situated, together with detached white dwelling having a red roof, on the summit of Goh Tapaunoi.

Approximate position, lat. 7° 50½′ N., long. 98° 25½′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Sayer islands to Langkawi island, No. 842; Puket or Tongka harbour, No. 843: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 378; Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, page 416; and China Sea Directory, vol. 1, 1896, page 117.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 163.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—SOUTH COAST.

King George sound—Rock discovered—Buoy moored.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 429 of 1899) of the existence of a newly-discovered patch of foul ground, westward of Michaelmas reefs, King George sound.

The least depth on this patch is 21 feet, rock, situated with centre of Gull rock bearing N. by E., distant 15¼ cables, and King point lighthouse W. by N. ¼ N.

Approximate position, lat. 35° 3′ 0″ S., long. 117° 59′ 50″ E.

A buoy, painted red and surmounted by a staff and cage, has been moored 1½ cables westward of the rock.

Mariners should give both this buoy and that marking the Michaelmas reefs a wide berth in passing.

(*Variation 4° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart :—King George sound, No. 2619 : Also, Australia Directory, vol. I, 1897, page 85.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 164.

[Second Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—FLORES ISLAND.

Molo strait, northern approach.—Reef.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 430 of 1899) of the existence of a newly-discovered reef in the north approach to Molo strait, Flores island.

This reef has two shoal heads with a depth of 2½ fathoms over them, but the general depths are from 4 to 8 fathoms, coral sand and stones; it is about 13 cables long, N. by E.

and S. by W., and 4 cables broad; from its southern end, the west extreme of Pungu bears S. 14° W., distant about 15 cables, and the south point of Salama N. 87° E.

Approximate position, lat. 8° 30′ S., long. 119° 46¾′ E.

(*Variation 2° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Lombok to Flores No. 1696; plan of Molo strait on Sheet No. 2466: Also, Eastern Archipelago, part II, 1893, page 250.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 19th August 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 165.

[Second Publication.]

RED SEA—MASSAWA HARBOUR.

Ras Mudir light discontinued—Light on buoy established.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 432 of 1899) that the light (*white fixed*) on Ras Mudir, Massawa harbour, has been discontinued.

Also, that the ball on the chequered black and white buoy, on the north side of the entrance to the harbour, off Ras Abd-el-Kadir, has been replaced by a lantern from which at night a *green fixed* light is exhibited.

Approximate position, lat. 15° 37′ 10″ N., long. 39° 27′ 30″ E.

The entrance to the harbour is thus marked at night by a *green* light on the north side and a *red* light on the south side, shown from buoys.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Massawa channel, No. 164; Massawa harbour, No. 460: Also List of Lights, part V, 1899, No. 1346, part VI, No. 153; and Red Sea Pilot, 1892, page 198.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 19th August 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 166.

[Second Publication.]

INDIA, SOUTH—CEYLON COAST.

Colombo harbour—North-west breakwater, southern end marked by light.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 433 of 1899) that the southern end of the north-west breakwater, in course of construction, now extends about 400 yards S.W. of the green light on its north-east head.

On and after 15th July 1899, a boat carrying at night a *red fixed* light will be moored off this submerged end to mark it.

Approximate position, lat. 6° 57′ 40″ N., long. 79° 51′ 0″ E.

Vessels must pass between the above light boat and the light (*red fixed*) on the north end of the south-west breakwater.

(*Variation Nil in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Ceylon, south coast, No. 813; Colombo harbour, No. 914: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, page 46; West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 1898, page 97; and Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, page 47.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 19th August 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 167.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—WHITSUNDAY PASSAGE.

Reported rock off Hook island.

THE Portmaster, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 12 of 1899) of the existence of a rock, not charted, situated approximately about one mile from the south-west point of Hook Island.

Masters of vessels should therefore not approach the locality named nearer than two miles.

Charts affected, Nos. 347 and 348; Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

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C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Deptartment.

CALCUTTA, *the 22nd August 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 168.

[First Publication.]

CHINA EAST COAST—High Lammock island.

Character of light altered.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 25, dated the 30th January last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 452 of 1899) that the character of the high light on High Lammock Island has been altered from white fixed to *white occulting* every *twenty seconds*. In other respects the light remains unchanged.

Approximate position, lat. 23° 15′ N., long. 117° 17½′ E.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—China sea, No. 1263; Hongkong to Liau-tung gulf, No. 1262; China sea, northern portion, No. 2661b; Formosa island and strait, No. 1968; Hongkong to the Brothers, No. 1962; Namoa island, No. 1957: also List of Lights, Part VI, 1899, No. 711; and China Sea Directory, vol. III., 1894, page 158.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. Bayley,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

Calcutta, *the 29th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 169.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST, Corner inlet—Franklyn and Stockyard Channels.

Buoys removed.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 453 of 1899) that the following buoys in the Franklyn channel will be removed:—

(*a*) The red can buoy marking the south edge of Sandbank, about 2¾ miles W. N. W. of Mount Singapore.

Approximate position, lat. 38° 45¾′ S., long. 146° 24′ E.

(*b*) The can buoy coloured in black and white bands about 2 miles W. by S. of the above (*a*).
(*c*) The black can buoy about 2¼ miles West of the above (*b*).
(*d*) The red can buoy about 1¼ miles W. by N. of the above (*c*).
(*e*) The black can buoy about 1¾ miles W. N. W. of the above (*d*).

The beacons and buoys marking the channel to the gold diggings and Stockyard creek have also been erased from the Chart.

Variation 8° Easterly in 1899.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Wilson Promontory, No. 1703: also, Australia Directory, vol. I., 1897, page 529.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th August 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Dept.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 170.

[First Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN.

SANDWICH (HAWAIIAN) ISLANDS—OAHU AND HAWAII.

(*1*) *Leahi (Diamond) head—light exhibited.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 463 of 1899) that a dioptric *fixed* light would be exhibited on Leahi (Diamond) head in the approach to Honolulu.

Diamond head light shows *white* from the bearing of S. 83° W., through north, to N. 89° E., *red* from N. 89° E., through east, to S. 80° E., and obscured in other directions; it is elevated 145 feet above high water, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 15 miles.

It is shown from a white stone tower 40 feet high, situated on the head.

Approximate position, lat. 21° 15′ 10″ N., long. 157° 48′ 25″ W.

(*2*) *Hilo or Byron bay—Lights.*

Also, that a *red fixed* light has been established at the boat wharf Waiakea, Hilo bay; and that the colour of Paukaa light has been changed from white to *green*.

Approximate position, lat. 19° 46′ 15″ N., long. 155° 5′ 30″ W.

(*Variation 10° Easterly in 1899.*)

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Sandwich islands, No. 1510; harbours and anchorages in the Sandwich islands, No. 1377: also List of Lights, Part VII, 1899, Nos. 458a, 448, page 74; and Pacific Islands, Vol. II, 1891, pages 441, 412, 413.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th August 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 171.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—GREAT SANDY STRAIT.

Stewart island flats and Burnett river bar.

THE Portmaster, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 13 of 1899) that the available depth at low-water springs on the line of lights and beacons across Stewart Island Flats is at present 6 feet 6 inches. The gauge shows this depth. By hauling over to the Stewart Island side, between the square white beacon on the island and the red beacon, opening the leading marks four times their own width, an additional depth of 1 foot 6 inches will be obtained.

The available depth at low-water springs across the Burnett River Bar is 6 feet 6 inches; the mininum depth available between Fairymead and Bundaberg in the dredged channels is 7 feet 6 inches.

Charts affected, Nos. 1030, 1068, 412, and 345; Australia Directory vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 2nd September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 172.

[First Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—BOMBAY COAST.

(1) *South Konkan—Harnai light exhibited.*

THE following Notice to Mariners (No. 70 of 1899) issued by the Bombay Government is republished for general information :—

Information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Ábkári, dated 8th August 1899, that from 1st April 1899, a dioptric light of the 5th order has been exhibited from a white masonry tower on the promontory at Harnai.

Harnai light is an occulting red light, thus—light 8 seconds, eclipse 2 seconds, elevated 95 feet above the level of the sea and visible in clear weather from a distance of 6 miles between the bearings of S. S. E. ¼ E. through E. and N. to N. by W. ¾ W.

Approximate position—

Latitude	...	...	...	17° 48′ 30″ N.
Longitude	...	...	...	73° 04′ 40″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—West Coast of India, Sheet IV, from Kundari to Boria Pagoda, No. 738; Gulf of Cutch to Viziadurg, No. 2736; Karáchi to Vengurla, No. 826, and Arabian Sea, No. 1012. Also Admiralty List of Lights, Part VI, 1899, page 38; also West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 4th Edition, 1898, page 185.

(2) *Jaygad—Alteration in character of Outer Light.*

Jaygad Light (fixed white) has been altered to occulting white from 15th April 1899, thus—light 20 seconds, eclipse 5 seconds; other particulars as stated in Admiralty Light List, Part VI, 1899, No. 246.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—India West Coast, Sheet V; Boria Pagoda to Achra River, No. 739; Gulf of Cutch to Viziadurg, No. 2736; Karachi to Vengurla, No. 826, and Arabian Sea, No. 1012. Also Admiralty List of Lights, Part VI, 1899, No. 246; also West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 4th Edition, 1898, page 181.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 160.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—TORRES STRAIT, INNER ROUTE.

Alteration of "Course recommended."

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 10 of 1899) that the new survey of the Inner Route by H.M.S. *Dart* being now completed as far south as Aye (1) Reef, it is found that the safest course to be followed to clear the North and South Khandalla Shoals lies to the westward of Heath Reef, and in order to facilitate navigation on the course now recommended the Claremont Island Lightship will, on the 1st November 1899, be removed to a position south 85 degrees west, distant 8 cables from the western extreme of Heath Reef.

After that date, the "Course Recommended" from Fife Island will be as follows :—

When Fife Island tree bears north 85 degrees east, distant 6½ cables, steer north 19 degrees west for a distance of 11·4 miles, passing to the eastward of the lightship at a distance of about 2 cables. When the west extreme of Heath Reef bears north 85 degrees east, the course is again changed to north 8 degrees west. Continue this course 8·6 miles, when it will intersect the "Course Recommended" before laid down.

Chart affected, No. 2921; and Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 161.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—SANDY CAPE LIGHTHOUSE.

Alteration of interval of "revolution of light."

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 11 of 1899) that on and after the 1st November 1899, the interval of revolution for Sandy Cape Light will be reduced from two minutes (2) to one and a-quarter minutes (1·15).

Chart affected, No. 1068; and Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 162.

[Third Publication.]

SIAM—PUKET OR TONGKA HARBOUR.

Goh or Tapaunoi light exhibited.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 426 of 1899) that a *white flashing* light is exhibited from Goh Tapaunoi, Puket or Tongka harbour, and the temporary light discontinued.

Goh Tapaunoi light shows a *flash* every *two minutes*, thus :—flash, *fifteen seconds*; eclipse *one hundred and five seconds*. It is elevated about 298 feet above high water, and visible, in clear weather, from a distance of 15 miles.

The lighthouse is a white cylindrical tower, about 48 feet high, situated, together with detached white dwelling having a red roof, on the summit of Goh Tapaunoi.

Approximate position, lat. 7° 50½′ N., long. 98° 25½′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Sayer islands to Langkawi island, No. 842; Puket or Tongka harbour, No. 843: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 378; Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, page 416; and China Sea Directory, vol. 1, 1896, page 117.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 163.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—SOUTH COAST.

King George sound—Rock discovered—Buoy moored.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 429 of 1899) of the existence of a newly-discovered patch of foul ground, westward of Michaelmas reefs, King George sound.

The least depth on this patch is 21 feet, rock, situated with centre of Gull rock bearing N. by E., distant 15¼ cables, and King point lighthouse W. by N. ½ N.

Approximate position, lat. 35° 3′ 0″ S., long. 117° 59′ 50″ E.

A buoy, painted red and surmounted by a staff and cage, has been moored 1½ cables westward of the rock.

Mariners should give both this buoy and that marking the Michaelmas reefs a wide berth in passing.

(*Variation 4° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart :—King George sound, No. 2619: Also, Australia Directory, vol. I, 1897, page 85.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 164.

[Third Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—FLORES ISLAND.

Molo strait, northern approach.—Reef.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 430 of 1899) of the existence of a newly-discovered reef in the north approach to Molo strait, Flores island.

This reef has two shoal heads with a depth of 2½ fathoms over them, but the general depths are from 4 to 8 fathoms, coral sand and stones; it is about 13 cables long, N. by E. and S. by W., and 4 cables broad; from its southern end, the west extreme of Pungu bears S. 14° W., distant about 15 cables, and the south point of Salama N. 87° E.

Approximate position, lat. 8° 30′ S., long. 119° 46¾′ E.

(*Variation 2° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Lombok to Flores No. 1696; plan of Molo strait on Sheet No. 2466: Also, Eastern Archipelago, part II, 1893, page 250.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th August 1899.*

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 165.

[Third Publicton.]

RED SEA—MASSAWA HARBOUR.

Ras Mudir light discontinued—Light on buoy established.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 432 of 1899) that the light (*white fixed*) on Ras Mudir, Massawa harbour, has been discontinued.

Also, that the ball on the chequered black and white buoy, on the north side of the entrance to the harbour, off Ras Abd-el-Kadir, has been replaced by a lantern from which at night a *green fixed* light is exhibited.

Approximate position, lat. 15° 37′ 10″ N., long. 39° 27′ 30″ E.

The entrance to the harbour is thus marked at night by a *green* light on the north side and a *red* light on the south side, shown from buoys.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Massawa channel, No. 164; Massawa harbour, No. 460: Also List of Lights, part V, 1899, No. 1346, part VI, No. 153; and Red Sea Pilot, 1892, page 198.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th August 1899.*

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 166.

[Third Publication.]

INDIA, SOUTH—CEYLON COAST.

Colombo harbour—North-west breakwater, southern end marked by light.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 433 of 1899) that the southern end of the north-west breakwater, in course of construction, now extends about 400 yards S.W. of the green light on its north-east head.

On and after 15th July 1899, a boat carrying at night a *red fixed* light will be moored off this submerged end to mark it.

Approximate position, lat. 6° 57′ 40″ N., long. 79° 51′ 0″ E.

Vessels must pass between the above light boat and the light (*red fixed*) on the north end of the south-west breakwater.

(*Variation Nil in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Ceylon, south coast, No. 813; Colombo harbour, No. 914: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, page 46; West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 1898, page 97; and Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, page 47.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 167.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—WHITSUNDAY PASSAGE.

Reported rock off Hook island.

THE Portmaster, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 12 of 1899) of the existence of a rock, not charted, situated approximately about one mile from the south-west point of Hook Island.

Masters of vessels should therefore not approach the locality named nearer than two miles.

Charts affected, Nos. 347 and 348; Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 22nd August 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 168.

[Second Publication.]

CHINA EAST COAST—HIGH LAMMOCK ISLAND.

Character of light altered.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 25, dated the 30th January last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 452 of 1899) that the character of the high light on High Lammock Island has been altered from white fixed to *white occulting* every *twenty seconds*. In other respects the light remains unchanged.

Approximate position, lat. 23° 15′ N., long. 117° 17½′ E.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—China sea, No. 1263; Hongkong to Liau-tung gulf, No. 1262; China sea, northern portion, No. 2661b; Formosa island and strait, No. 1968; Hongkong to the Brothers, No. 1962; Namoa island, No. 1957: also List of Lights, Part VI, 1899, No. 711; and China Sea Directory, vol. III., 1894, page 158.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 169.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST, CORNER INLET—FRANKLYN AND STOCKYARD CHANNELS

Buoys removed.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 453 of 1899) that the following buoys in the Franklyn channel will be removed:—

(*a*) The red can buoy marking the south edge of Sandbank, about 2¾ miles W. N. W. of Mount Singapore.

Approximate position, lat. 38° 45¾′ S., long. 146° 24′ E.

(*b*) The can buoy coloured in black and white bands about 2 miles W. by S. of the above (*a*).
(*c*) The black can buoy about 2¼ miles West of the above (*b*).
(*d*) The red can buoy about 1¼ miles W. by N. of the above (*c*).
(*e*) The black can buoy about 1¾ miles W. N. W. of the above (*d*).

The beacons and buoys marking the channel to the gold diggings and Stockyard creek have also been erased from the Chart.

Variation 8° Easterly in 1899.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Wilson Promontory, No. 1703: also, Australia Directory, vol. I., 1897, page 529.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th August 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Dept.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 170.

[Second Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN.

SANDWICH (HAWAIIAN) ISLANDS—OAHU AND HAWAII.

(1) *Leahi (Diamond) head—light exhibited.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 463 of 1899) that a dioptric *fixed* light would be exhibited on Leahi (Diamond) head in the approach to Honolulu.

Diamond head light shows *white* from the bearing of S. 83° W., through north, to N. 89° E., *red* from N. 89° E., through east, to S. 80° E., and obscured in other directions; it is elevated 145 feet above high water, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 15 miles.

It is shown from a white stone tower 40 feet high, situated on the head.

Approximate position, lat. 21° 15′ 10″ N., long. 157° 48′ 25″ W.

(2) *Hilo or Byron bay—Lights.*

Also, that a *red fixed* light has been established at the boat wharf Waiakea, Hilo bay; and that the colour of Paukaa light has been changed from white to *green.*

Approximate position, lat. 19° 46′ 15″ N., long. 155° 5′ 30″ W.

(*Variation 10° Easterly in 1899.*)

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Sandwich islands, No. 1510; harbours and anchorages in the Sandwich islands, No. 1377: also List of Lights, Part VII, 1899, Nos. 458a, 448, page 74; and Pacific Islands, Vol. II, 1891, pages 441, 412, 413.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th August 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 171.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—GREAT SANDY STRAIT.

Stewart island flats and Burnett river bar.

THE Portmaster, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 13 of 1899) that the available depth at low-water springs on the line of lights and beacons across Stewart Island Flats is at present 6 feet 6 inches. The gauge shows this depth. By hauling over to the Stewart Island side, between the square white beacon on the island and the red beacon, opening the leading marks four times their own width, an additional depth of 1 foot 6 inches will be obtained.

The available depth at low-water springs across the Burnett River Bar is 6 feet 6 inches; the minimum depth available between Fairymead and Bundaberg in the dredged channels is 7 feet 6 inches

Charts affected, Nos. 1030, 1068, 412, and 345; Australia Directory vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 2nd September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 172.

[Second Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—BOMBAY COAST.

(1) *South Konkan—Harnai light exhibited.*

THE following Notice to Mariners (No. 70 of 1899) issued by the Bombay Government is republished for general information :—

Information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, dated 8th August 1899, that from 1st April 1899, a dioptric light of the 5th order has been exhibited from a white masonry tower on the promontory at Harnai.

Harnai light is an occulting red light, thus—light 8 seconds, eclipse 2 seconds, elevated 95 feet above the level of the sea and visible in clear weather from a distance of 6 miles between the bearings of S. S. E. ¼ E. through E. and N. to N. by W. ¾ W.

Approximate position—

Latitude	...	...	... 17° 48′ 30″ N.
Longitude	...	...	... 73° 04′ 40″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—West Coast of India, Sheet IV, from Kundari to Boria Pagoda, No. 738; Gulf of Cutch to Viziadurg, No. 2736; Karáchi to Vengurla, No. 826, and Arabian Sea, No. 1012. Also Admiralty List of Lights, Part VI, 1899, page 38; also West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 4th Edition, 1898, page 185.

(2) *Jaygad—Alteration in character of Outer Light.*

Jaygad Light (fixed white) has been altered to occulting white from 15th April 1899, thus—light 20 seconds, eclipse 5 seconds; other particulars as stated in Admiralty Light List, Part VI, 1899, No. 246.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—India West Coast, Sheet V; Boria Pagoda to Achra River, No. 739; Gulf of Cutch to Viziadurg, No. 2736; Karachi to Vengurla, No. 826, and Arabian Sea, No. 1012. Also Admiralty List of Lights, Part VI, 1899, No. 246; also West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 4th Edition, 1898, page 181.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd September 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 173.

CHINA, NORTH—Wei hai wei.

Leu Kung Tau island—Provisional fog signal.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 476 of 1899) that on 24th June 1899, a fog signal was provisionally established on the east point of Leu Kung Tau island, Wei hai wei.

Leu Kung Tau island fog signal consists of a gun, which will, on the fog signals of a vessel being heard, be fired *twice*, the interval between the reports being *one minute*.

This signal will be repeated after an interval of *ten minutes*, should the signals of vessels under way continue to be heard.

Approximate position, lat. 37° 30′ N., long. 122° 13¼′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Pe chili and Liau tung gulfs, No. 1256; Kyau chau bay to Miau tau strait, No. 1255; Wei hai wei, No. 2823; Wei hai wei anchorage, No. 3025: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, page 130; China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 553; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 28.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. Bayley,
Calcutta, *the 16th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 174.

INDIA, WEST—Bombay coast.

Jaigarh light.—Character altered.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 477 of 1899) that on 15th April 1899, the light on Jaigarh headland, entrance to Shastri river, was altered from a fixed to an *occulting* light every *twenty-five seconds*, thus:—light, *twenty seconds*; eclipse, *five seconds*.

In other respects the light appears to be unchanged.

Approximate position, lat. 17° 18′ N., long. 73° 11′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Karachi to Vengurla, No. 826; gulf of Kutch to Viziadrug, No. 2736; Boria Pagoda to Achra river, No. 739; Jaigarh, No. 247: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 246; and West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 1898, page 181.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. Bayley,
Calcutta, *the 16th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 175.

[First Publication.]

CHINA, EAST—Hai Tan strait.

Turnabout light—Character altered.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No 25, dated the 30th January last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 479 of 1899) that Turnabout light, Hai tan strait, has been altered from a fixed to an *occulting light*, giving *one occultation* every *fifteen seconds*.

In other respects the light remains unchanged.

Approximate position, lat. 25° 26′ N., long. 119° 56′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Hong kong to Liau tung gulf, No. 1262; China sea, No. 1265; Amoy to Nagasaki, No. 2412; Formosa island and strait, No. 1968; Ockseu island to Tung yung, No. 1761; Haitan strait, No. 1985: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 723; and China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 209.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. Bayley,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

Calcutta, *the 16th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 176.

[First Publication.]

AFRICA, NORTH—Red sea.

Suez bay entrance—Shoal.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 483 of 1899) that information has been received that a small patch of 4 fathoms has recently been discovered at the entrance to Suez bay. From it, Newport Rock lighthouse bears N. 15° W., distant 16 cables, and Solitary Palm, Ayun Musa, N. 88° E.

Approximate position, lat. 29° 51′ 35″ N., long. 32° 33′ 25″ E.

(*Variation 4° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Suez bay, No. 734: Also, Red Sea, &c., Pilot, 1892, page 95.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. Bayley,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

Calcutta, *the 16th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 177.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—St. Vincent gulf.

Approach to Port Adelaide—Intended removal of lighthouse.

The President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given notice (No. 7 of 1899) of the intention to remove the Port Adelaide Lighthouse from its present position at the entrance to the Port Adelaide River to a site in the vicinity of the Bell Buoy, on the outer end of the Wonga Shoal. The actual position and the precise date of removal will be made known in a future notice.

Note.—This affects Admiralty Plans Nos. 1750 and 1752.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. Bayley,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

Calcutta, *the 16th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 178.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—SPENCER GULF.

Western shoal.

THE President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given notice (No. 8 of 1899) that the Black Beacon which marked the 18-foot patch on the Eastern edge of the Western Shoal has disappeared, and will not be replaced until further notice.

This affects Admiralty Chart No. 403.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 179.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Kurnafully river—Depth of water found in the channels.

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the river channels by soundings taken on the 12th September and reduced to zero:—

	Ft.	In.
Track No. I.—Outer bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	6	0
Disc in centre of hill and mast with white and black casks ...	10	0
Track No. II.—Inner bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	10	0
Disc in the centre of diamond and mast with white and black casks	10	0
Disc on diamond	10	0
Track No. III—		
Tripod on cross and ball	20	0
Track No. IV—		
Triangle on mast with white and black casks	22	0
Track No. V.—Guptakhally crossing—		
Old marks	14	0
Centre	17	6
Tripod on diamond	17	6

NOTE.—Commanders should avoid going near the inner Red buoy, as the sand is extending.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 168.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA EAST COAST—HIGH LAMMOCK ISLAND.

Character of light altered.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 25, dated the 30th January last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 452 of 1899) that the character of the high light on High Lammock Island has been altered from white fixed to *white occulting* every *twenty seconds*. In other respects the light remains unchanged.

Approximate position, lat. 23° 15′ N., long. 117° 17½′ E.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—China sea, No. 1263; Hongkong to Liau-tung gulf, No. 1262; China sea, northern portion, No. 2661b; Formosa island and strait, No. 1968; Hongkong to the Brothers, No. 1962; Namoa island, No. 1957: also List of Lights, Part VI, 1899, No. 711; and China Sea Directory, vol. III., 1894, page 158.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 169.

[Third Publicton.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST, CORNER INLET—FRANKLYN AND STOCKYARD CHANNELS.

Buoys removed.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 453 of 1899) that the following buoys in the Franklyn channel will be removed:—

(*a*) The red can buoy marking the south edge of Sandbank, about 2¾ miles W. N. W. of Mount Singapore.

Approximate position, lat. 38° 45¾′ S., long. 146° 24′ E.

(*b*) The can buoy coloured in black and white bands about 2 miles W. by S. of the above (*a*).
(*c*) The black can buoy about 2¼ miles West of the above (*b*).
(*d*) The red can buoy about 1¼ miles W. by N. of the above (*c*).
(*e*) The black can buoy about 1¾ miles W. N. W.of the above (*d*).

The beacons and buoys marking the channel to the gold diggings and Stockyard creek have also been erased from the Chart.

Variation 8° Easterly in 1899.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Wilson Promontory, No. 1703: also, Australia Directory, vol. I., 1897, page 529.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Dept.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th August 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 170.

[Third Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN.

SANDWICH (HAWAIIAN) ISLANDS—OAHU AND HAWAII.

(*1*) *Leahi (Diamond) head—light exhibited.*

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 463 of 1899) that a dioptric *fixed* light would be exhibited on Leahi (Diamond) head in the approach to Honolulu.

Diamond head light shows *white* from the bearing of S. 83° W., through north, to N. 89° E., *red* from N. 89° E., through east, to S. 80° E., and obscured in other directions; it is elevated 145 feet above high water, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 15 miles.

It is shown from a white stone tower 40 feet high, situated on the head.

Approximate position, lat. 21° 15′ 10″ N., long. 157° 48′ 25″ W.

(2) *Hilo or Byron bay—Lights.*

Also, that a *red fixed* light has been established at the boat wharf Waiakea, Hilo bay; and that the colour of Paukaa light has been changed from white to *green.*

Approximate position, lat. 19° 46′ 15″ N., long. 155° 5′ 30″ W.

(*Variation 10° Easterly in 1899.*)

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Sandwich islands, No. 1510; harbours and anchorages in the Sandwich islands, No. 1377: also List of Lights, Part VII, 1899, Nos. 458a, 448, page 74; and Pacific Islands, Vol. II, 1891, pages 441, 412, 413.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th August 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 171.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—GREAT SANDY STRAIT.

Stewart island flats and Burnett river bar.

THE Portmaster, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 13 of 1899) that the available depth at low-water springs on the line of lights and beacons across Stewart Island Flats is at present 6 feet 6 inches. The gauge shows this depth. By hauling over to the Stewart Island side, between the square white beacon on the island and the red beacon, opening the leading marks four times their own width, an additional depth of 1 foot 6 inches will be obtained.

The available depth at low-water springs across the Burnett River Bar is 6 feet 6 inches; the minimum depth available between Fairymead and Bundaberg in the dredged channels is 7 feet 6 inches.

Charts affected, Nos. 1030, 1068, 412, and 345; Australia Directory vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 2nd September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 172.

[Third Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—BOMBAY COAST.

(1) *South Konkan—Harnai light exhibited.*

THE following Notice to Mariners (No. 70 of 1899) issued by the Bombay Government is republished for general information:—

Information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, dated 8th August 1899, that from 1st April 1899, a dioptric light of the 5th order has been exhibited from a white masonry tower on the promontory at Harnai.

Harnai light is an occulting red light, thus—light 8 seconds, eclipse 2 seconds, elevated 95 feet above the level of the sea and visible in clear weather from a distance of 6 miles between the bearings of S. S. E. ½ E. through E. and N. to N. by W. ¾ W.

Approximate position—

Latitude	...	...	... 17° 48′ 30″ N.
Longitude	...	...	... 73° 04′ 40″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—West Coast of India, Sheet IV, from Kundari to Boria Pagoda, No. 738; Gulf of Cutch to Viziadurg, No. 2736; Karáchi to Vengurla, No. 826, and Arabian Sea, No. 1012. Also Admiralty List of Lights, Part VI, 1899, page 38; also West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 4th Edition, 1898, page 185.

(2) *Jaygad—Alteration in character of Outer Light.*

Jaygad Light (fixed white) has been altered to occulting white from 15th April 1899, thus—light 20 seconds, eclipse 5 seconds; other particulars as stated in Admiralty Light List, Part VI, 1899, No. 246.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—India West Coast, Sheet V; Boria Pagoda to Achra River, No. 739; Gulf of Cutch to Viziadurg, No. 2736; Karachi to Vengurla, No. 826, and Arabian Sea, No. 1012. Also Admiralty List of Lights, Part VI, 1899, No. 246; also West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 4th Edition, 1898, page 181.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd September 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 180.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

Duncan passage—Rock or wreck north of Little Andaman island.

THE Bombay Government has given notice (No. 78 of 1899) that on 21st August 1899 the Master of S.S. *Onipenta* reported having struck a submerged rock or wreck in the Duncan passage, north of the Little Andaman island. Soundings showed 16 fathoms and South Brothers island bore S. 61° E. (true), distance 8½ miles.

Approximate position:—

Latitude	...	...	11° 00′ 00″ N.
Longitude	...	...	92° 28′ 30″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—

Port Blair to Little Andaman island including Duncan Passage, No. 1398; Andaman islands, No. 825; Bassein River to Pulo Penang, No. 830; and Bay of Bengal, No. 70: Also, Bay of Bengal Pilot, 2nd edition, 1892, page 282.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 181.

[First Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND—GREAT BARRIER ISLAND.

Port Abercrombie—Rock discovered.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 500 of 1899) of the existence of a rock with a least depth of 8 feet over it, low water springs, lying in mid-channel between Peter island and the island next west of it: it has been placed on the Chart with the summit of Sugar Loaf bearing N.N.W., distant about 3½ cables, and south extreme of island next west of Peter island S.W.

Approximate position, lat. 36° 10′ 5″ S., long. 175° 19′ 0″ E.

Variation 15° Easterly in 1899.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Monganui bluff to Manakau harbour, No. 2543; Great Barrier island, No. 2559: Also, New Zealand Pilot, 1891, page 120.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Dept.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 182.

[First Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—THE PHILIPPINES—PANAY ISLAND.

Bugason—Sunken rock to the north-westward.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 523 of 1899) of a sunken rock reported by fishermen to be about 1½ miles from the shore abreast of the river Palma, north of Bugason.

Approximate position, lat. 11° 4′ N., long. 122° 0′ E.

It has been placed on the Charts in the above position as a rock with less than 6 feet on it and marked P.D.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Philippine islands, No. 943; Sulu or Mindoro sea, No. 2578: Also Eastern Archipelago, part I, 1890, page 211.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 173.

[Second Publication.]

CHINA, NORTH—WEI HAI WEI.

Leu Kung Tau island—Provisional fog signal.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 476 of 1899) that on 24th June 1899, a fog signal was provisionally established on the east point of Leu Kung Tau island, Wei hai wei.

Leu Kung Tau island fog signal consists of a gun, which will, on the fog signals of a vessel being heard, be fired *twice*, the interval between the reports being *one minute*.

This signal will be repeated after an interval of *ten minutes*, should the signals of vessels under way continue to be heard.

Approximate position, lat. 37° 30′ N., long. 122° 13¼′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Pe chili and Liau tung gulfs, No. 1256; Kyau chau bay to Miau tau strait, No. 1255; Wei hai wei, No. 2823; Wei hai wei anchorage, No. 3025: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, page 130; China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 553; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 28.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 16th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 174.

[Second Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—BOMBAY COAST.

Jaigarh light.—Character altered.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 477 of 1899) that on 15th April 1899, the light on Jaigarh headland, entrance to Shastri river, was altered from a fixed to an *occulting* light every *twenty-five seconds*, thus:—light, *twenty seconds*; eclipse, *five seconds*.

In other respects the light appears to be unchanged.

Approximate position, lat. 17° 18′ N., long. 73° 11′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Karachi to Vengurla, No. 826; gulf of Kutch to Viziadrug, No. 2736; Boria Pagoda to Achra river, No. 739; Jaigarh, No. 247: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 246; and West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 1898, page 181.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 16th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 175.

[Second Publication.]

CHINA, EAST—HAI TAN STRAIT.

Turnabout light—Character altered.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 25, dated the 30th January last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 479 of 1899) that Turnabout light, Hai tan strait, has been altered from a fixed to an *occulting light*, giving *one occultation* every *fifteen seconds*.

In other respects the light remains unchanged.

Approximate position, lat. 25° 26′ N., long. 119° 56′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Hong kong to Liau tung gulf, No. 1262; China sea, No. 1263; Amoy to Nagasaki, No. 2412; Formosa island and strait, No. 1968; Ockseu island to Tung yung, No. 1761; Haitan strait, No. 1985: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 723; and China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 209.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 16th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 176.

[Second Publication.]

AFRICA, NORTH—RED SEA.

Suez bay entrance—Shoal.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 483 of 1899) that information has been received that a small patch of 4 fathoms has recently been discovered at the entrance to Suez bay. From it, Newport Rock lighthouse bears N. 15° W., distant 16 cables, and Solitary Palm, Ayun Musa, N. 88° E.

Approximate position, lat. 29° 51′ 35″ N., long. 32° 33′ 25″ E.

(*Variation 4° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Suez bay, No. 734: Also, Red Sea, &c., Pilot, 1892, page 95.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 177.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—ST. VINCENT GULF.

Approach to Port Adelaide—Intended removal of lighthouse.

THE President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given notice (No. 7 of 1899) of the intention to remove the Port Adelaide Lighthouse from its present position at the entrance to the Port Adelaide River to a site in the vicinity of the Bell Buoy, on the outer end of the Wonga Shoal. The actual position and the precise date of removal will be made known in a future notice.

NOTE.—This affects Admiralty Plans Nos. 1750 and 1752.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 178.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—SPENCER GULF.

Western shoal.

THE President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given notice (No. 8 of 1899) that the Black Beacon which marked the 18-foot patch on the Eastern edge of the Western Shoal has disappeared, and will not be replaced until further notice.

This affects Admiralty Chart No. 403.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 179.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Kurnafully river—Depth of water found in the channels.

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the river channels by soundings taken on the 12th September and reduced to zero:—

	FT.	IN.
Track No. I.—Outer bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	6	0
Disc in centre of hill and mast with white and black casks ...	10	0
Track No. II.—Inner bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	10	0
Disc in the centre of diamond and mast with white and black casks	10	0
Disc on diamond	10	0
Track No. III—		
Tripod on cross and ball	20	0
Track No. IV—		
Triangle on mast with white and black casks	22	0
Track No. V.—Guptakhally crossing—		
Old marks	14	0
Centre	17	6
Tripod on diamond	17	6

NOTE.—Commanders should avoid going near the inner Red buoy, as the sand is extending.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th September 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 183.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—CAIRNS HARBOUR, TRINITY BAY.

Depth of water in entrance channel.

THE Portmaster, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 14 of 1899) that the available depth of water in the dredged entrance channel to Cairns Harbour is 11 feet 9 inches at low-water springs.

The depth available at any time is to be obtained by adding 11 feet 9 inches to the height shown on the dial of the tide-gauge at the Fairway Beacon, instead of 12 feet 6 inches as h.therto.

Charts affected, Nos. 2924, 2350; Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 184.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, NORTH-WEST COAST—MARY ANNE PASSAGE.

Sandbanks.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 525 of 1899) that the following information, dated 8th July 1899, respecting the sandbanks off Mary Anne islands, Mary Anne passage, has been received from Commander J. W. Combe, H.M. Surveying Vessel *Penguin*—

(*a*) From the sandbank situated 3½ miles N.W. of Large island, a coral spit with depths on it of 1 to 2 fathoms, low-water springs, extends in a N.N.E. direction for a distance of $1\frac{2}{10}$ miles, and terminates at a distance of $2\frac{3}{10}$ miles from the sandbank with a 4-fathom coral patch, 3 cables in extent, situated with east island bearing S. 66° E., distant 8¼ miles, and West island S. 16° W.

Approximate position, lat. 21° 14′ 0″ S., long. 115° 27′ 30″ E.

(*b*) The sandbank situated 5½ miles N. 76° W. from East island does not exist, and has therefore been erased from the Charts.

(*Variation 1° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Bedout island to cape Cuvier, No. 1055: Also, Australia Directory, vol. III, 1895, page 294.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 185.

[First Publication.]

JAPAN—KURIL ISLANDS.

Rubetsu bay—Sunken rock discovered.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 526 of 1899) that a sunken rock, 10 yards in extent, with a least depth of 2¼ fathoms on it, has been discovered in Rubetsu bay, Yetorop island: it is situated with the hill north of the village (333 feet) bearing E.S.E., distant 8 cables, and the hill south of the village (200 feet), called Rakko head S. by W.

Approximate position, lat. 45° 5′ 30″ N., long. 147° 41′ 35″ E.

(Variation 4° Westerly in 1899.)

(2) Aomori bay, Shiranai bay—Name altered.

Also, that the correct name for Shiranai bay is Kominato: the Charts have been amended accordingly.

Approximate position, lat. 40° 56′ N., long. 140° 59′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—(1) and (2). The Kuril islands, No. 2405; (2) Tsugaru strait No. 2441; plan of Shiranai bay on Sheet No. 101: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV, 1894, pages 629, 562.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 186.

[First Publication.]

KOREA, EAST COAST—KORNILOF GULF.

Bonaventure rock—Depth and position.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 531 of 1899) respecting the discovery of a rock, now named Bonaventure, in Kornilof gulf:—

Bonaventure rock, on which there is a least depth of 4 feet, is situated with the west point of Avvakum island bearing N.E. ¾ N., distant 7½ cables, and the south point of the same island S.E. by E. ½ E.

Approximate position on Chart No. 1271, lat. 42° 7′ 55″ N., long. 130° 17′ 20″ E.

CAUTION.—The approach to Kornilof gulf being very imperfectly sounded should be navigated with caution.

A new edition of Chart No. 1271 will be issued.

(Variation 6° Westerly in 1899.)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Tumen Ula to Strelok bay, No. 2432; Kornilof gulf, &c., No. 1271: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV, 1894, page 146; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 8.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 187.

[First Publication.]

JAPAN—NIPON, WEST COAST.

Particulars of Gentatsu shoal.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 151, dated the 4th August 1894, issued by his office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 532 of 1899) that the shoal

mentioned in the above Notice, northward of Wakasa bay, has been examined with the following results:—

Gentatsu shoal (as defined by the 20-fathom line) is about 1½ miles long, in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction, by half a mile broad: the least depth obtained was 5¼ fathoms, which is situated with Ando zaki (Oshima) bearing N. 89° E., distant 20¾ miles, and Yechizen zaki S. 37° E.

Approximate position, lat. 36° 12′ 50″ N., long. 135° 42′ 0″ E.

(*Variation 4° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Nipon island, No. 2347; Aburatani bay to Ando zaki, No. 1495; Amarube zaki to Ando zaki, No. 2174: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV, 1894, page 545; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 31.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 188.

[First Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—ARAFURA SEA.

Position of Huisman reef.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 534 of 1899) that the position of the Huisman reef, westward of the Tajando islands, has been ascertained.

It has been placed on the Chart with the islet three-quarters of a mile northward of Tajando bearing S. 73° E., distant 6 miles, and summit of Taam island S. 5° W.

Approximate position on Chart No. 2264, lat. 5° 28′ 10″ S., long. 132° 12′ 0″ E.

(*Variation 2° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Ké or Ewaf islands, No. 2264: Also, Eastern Archipelago, part I, 1890, page 435.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 189.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—EAST COAST.

Claremont light-vessel—Position altered to suit new track.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 540 of 1899) that on November 1st, 1899, the Claremont light-vessel will be moved to a position from which the western extreme of Heath reef bears N. 85° E., distant 8 cables, and Pea reef South.

Approximate position, lat. 13° 28′ 30″ S., long 143° 39′ 45″ E.

This will be done to mark a new track which a recent survey shows to be better than the former. The "track recommended" has therefore been amended on the Charts as follows:—

Follow the track now laid down until the tree on Five island bears N. 85° E., distant about 8 cables, then steer N. by W. ¾ W. towards the new position of the Claremont light-vessel; pass eastward of the light-vessel at a distance of about 2 cables, and then steer N. ¾ W. until the track now marked is joined, abreast of Bow reef.

(*Variation 5° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Claremont point to cape Direction, No. 2921: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 1329; and Australia Directory, vol. II, 1898, page 388.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 190.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—PORT ADELAIDE.

Standard time—Time signals.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 541 of 1899) that the standard time of South Australia has been altered to correspond with that of the meridian of 142° 30′ E. instead of 135° E.; that is, the standard time of South Australia is now 9h 30 fast on G.M.T.

Also, that the time ball at the semaphore tower at Port Adelaide is dropped at 1h 0m 0s P.M., standard time, corresponding to 15h 30m 0s mean time at Greenwich.

The note on the Chart has therefore been amended.

Approximate position, lat. 34° 51′ S., long. 138° 29′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Approaches to port Adelaide, No. 1752; port Adelaide, No. 1750: Also, List of Time Signals, 1898, page 2a, No. 46; and Australia Directory, vol. I, 1897, pages 30, 333.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 191.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST.

Sandy cape light—Period altered.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 542 of 1899) that on and after 1st November 1899, the period of revolution of Sandy cape light (*revolving*) will be altered from two minutes to *one minute and a quarter.*

Approximate position, lat. 24° 43′ S., long. 153° 13′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Coral sea, No. 2763; Sandy cape to Keppel isles, No. 345; Moreton bay to Sandy cape, No. 1068: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 1252; and Australia Directory, vol. II, 1898, page 158.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 192.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Kurnafully river—Depth of water in the channels.

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the river channels by soundings taken on the 26th September and reduced to zero:—

	Ft.	in.
Track No. 1—Outer bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	6	0
Disc in centre of hill and mast with white and black casks ...	11	6
Track No. 2—Inner bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	10	0
Disc on diamond	10	0
Disc in the centre of diamond and mast with white and black casks	10	0
Track No. 3—		
Tripod on cross and ball	20	0
Track No. 4—		
Triangle on mast with white and black casks	22	0

	Ft.	in.
Track No. 5—Guptakhally crossing—		
Old marks	14	0
Centre	17	6
Tripod on diamond	17	6

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 30th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 193.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Dolphin shoal buoy relaid.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 148, dated the 27th July last, the Port Officer, Chittagong, has given further notice that the Dolphin shoal buoy has been relaid in 30 feet of water, Kutubdia light-house, bearing E. ¾ N. magnetic about 5½ miles.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 30th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 180.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

Duncan passage—Rock or wreck north of Little Andaman island.

THE Bombay Government has given notice (No. 78 of 1899) that on 21st August 1899 the Master of S.S. *Onipenta* reported having struck a submerged rock or wreck in the Duncan passage, north of the Little Andaman island. Soundings showed 16 fathoms and South Brothers island bore S. 61° E. (true), distance 8½ miles.

Approximate position:—

Latitude ...	... 11° 00′ 00″ N.
Longitude ...	... 92° 28′ 30″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—

Port Blair to Little Andaman island including Duncan Passage, No. 1398; Andaman islands, No. 825; Bassein River to Pulo Penang, No. 830; and Bay of Bengal, No. 70: Also, Bay of Bengal Pilot, 2nd edition, 1892, page 282.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 181.

[Second Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND—GREAT BARRIER ISLAND.

Port Abercrombie—Rock discovered.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 500 of 1899) of the existence of a rock with a least depth of 8 feet over it, low water springs, lying in mid-channel between Peter island and the island next west of it: it has been placed on the Chart with the summit of

Sugar Loaf bearing N.N.W., distant about 3½ cables, and south extreme of island next west of Peter island S.W.

Approximate position, lat. 36° 10′ 5″ S., long. 175° 19′ 0″ E.

Variation 13° Easterly in 1899.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Mongamui bluff to Manakau harbour, No. 2543; Great Barrier island, No. 2559: Also, New Zealand Pilot, 1891, page 120.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Dept.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 182.

[Second Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—THE PHILIPPINES—PANAY ISLAND.

Bugason—Sunken rock to the north-westward.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 523 of 1899) of a sunken rock reported by fishermen to be about 1½ miles from the shore abreast of the river Palma, north of Bugason.

Approximate position, lat. 11° 4′ N., long. 122° 0′ E.

It has been placed on the Charts in the above position as a rock with less than 6 feet on it and marked P.D.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Philippine islands, No. 943; Sulu or Mindoro sea, No. 2578: Also Eastern Archipelago, part I, 1890, page 211.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 173.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA, NORTH—WEI HAI WEI.

Leu Kung Tau island—Provisional fog signal.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 476 of 1899) that on 24th June 1899, a fog signal was provisionally established on the east point of Leu Kung Tau island, Wei hai wei.

Leu Kung Tau island fog signal consists of a gun, which will, on the fog signals of a vessel being heard, be fired *twice*, the interval between the reports being *one minute*.

This signal will be repeated after an interval of *ten minutes*, should the signals of vessels under way continue to be heard.

Approximate position, lat. 37° 30′ N., long. 122° 13¼′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Pe chili and Liau tung gulfs, No. 1256; Kyau chau bay to Miau tau strait, No. 1255; Wei hai wei, No. 2823; Wei hai wei anchorage, No. 3025: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, page 130; China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 553; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 28.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 16th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 174.

[Third Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—BOMBAY COAST.

Jaigarh light.—Character altered.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 477 of 1899) that on 15th April 1899, the light on Jaigarh headland, entrance to Shastri river, was altered from a fixed to an *occulting* light every *twenty-five seconds*, thus:—light, *twenty seconds*; eclipse, *five seconds*.

In other respects the light appears to be unchanged.

Approximate position, lat. 17° 18′ N., long. 73° 11′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Karachi to Vengurla, No. 826; gulf of Kutch to Viziadrug, No. 2736; Boria Pagoda to Achra river, No. 739; Jaigarh, No. 247: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 246; and West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 1898, page 181.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 175.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA, EAST—HAI TAN STRAIT.

Turnabout light—Character altered.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 25, dated the 30th January last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 479 of 1899) that Turnabout light, Hai tan strait, has been altered from a fixed to an *occulting light*, giving *one occultation* every *fifteen seconds*.

In other respects the light remains unchanged.

Approximate position, lat. 25° 26′ N., long. 119° 56′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Hong kong to Liau tung gulf, No. 1262; China sea, No. 1263; Amoy to Nayasaki, No. 2412; Formosa island and strait, No. 1968; Ockseu island to Tung yung, No. 1761; Haitan strait, No. 1985: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 723; and China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 209.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 176.

[Third Publication.]

AFRICA, NORTH—RED SEA.

Suez bay entrance—Shoal.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 483 of 1899) that information has been received that a small patch of 4 fathoms has recently been discovered at the entrance to Suez bay. From it, Newport Rock lighthouse bears N. 15° W., distant 16 cables, and Solitary Palm, Ayun Musa, N. 88° E.

Approximate position, lat. 29° 51′ 35″ N., long. 32° 33′ 25″ E.

(*Variation 4° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Suez bay, No. 734: Also, Red Sea, &c., Pilot, 1892, page 95.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 177.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—St. Vincent gulf.

Approach to Port Adelaide—Intended removal of lighthouse.

The President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given notice (No. 7 of 1899) of the intention to remove the Port Adelaide Lighthouse from its present position at the entrance to the Port Adelaide River to a site in the vicinity of the Bell Buoy, on the outer end of the Wonga Shoal. The actual position and the precise date of removal will be made known in a future notice.

Note.—This affects Admiralty Plans Nos. 1750 and 1752.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. Bayley,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

Calcutta, *the 16th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 178.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—Spencer gulf.

Western shoal.

The President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given notice (No. 8 of 1899) that the Black Beacon which marked the 18-foot patch on the Eastern edge of the Western Shoal has disappeared, and will not be replaced until further notice.

This affects Admiralty Chart No. 403.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. Bayley,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

Calcutta, *the 16th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 179.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—Chittagong coast.

Kurnafully river—Depth of water found in the channels.

The Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the river channels by soundings taken on the 12th September and reduced to zero:—

	Ft.	In.
Track No. I.—Outer bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	6	0
Disc in centre of hill and mast with white and black casks ...	10	0
Track No. II.—Inner bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	10	0
Disc in the centre of diamond and mast with white and black casks	10	0
Disc on diamond	10	0
Track No. III—		
Tripod on cross and ball	20	0

	Ft.	in.
Track No. IV—		
Triangle on mast with white and black casks	22	0
Track No. V.—Guptakhally crossing—		
Old marks	14	0
Centre	17	6
Tripod on diamond	17	6

NOTE.—Commanders should avoid going near the inner Red buoy, as the sand is extending.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th September 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 194.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Gulf of Martaban—Temporary discontinuance of China Buckeer light.

THE Port Officer, Rangoon, has given notice, dated the 29th September 1899, that from 1st August 1900, owing to the necessity for the renewal of the piles of the China Buckeer lighthouse, the light will be discontinued temporarily preparatory to its removal to the new structure close to its present site; and that from that date a light-vessel will be placed in position and will exhibit a revolving light showing a red and white flash alternately every 45 seconds (the duration of each flash being 5 seconds) and visible 12 miles approximately.

It is expected that the original light will be ready for re-exhibition from the new structure from November 1900.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 195.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—INVESTIGATOR STRAIT.

Marion reef and Troubridge lighthouse.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 8, dated the 6th January last, issued by this office, the President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given notice (No. 9 of 1899) that on the 15th September a Black Can Buoy, surmounted with staff and cylinder, in lieu of the Black Tripod Beacon mentioned in the original notice, will be placed on the south edge of the Marion Reef, two and a half miles south of the Troubridge Lighthouse.

A Red Light, visible five miles, will, on the 15th idem, be exhibited from the Lighthouse platform showing over the Marion Reef between the bearings N. 45° E. and N. 45° W.

This refers to Admiralty Chart No. 2389A and 2152.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 196.

[First Publication.]

AFRICA, NORTH-EAST COAST—TAJURA GULF.

Jibuti bay—Lights established on pier and buoy.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 549 of 1899) that on and after 1st August 1899, a *green fixed* light, visible from a distance of 2 miles, would be established at the extremity of the Residency jetty, Jibuti.

Also, that a *white fixed* light would be exhibited 10 feet above the sea, and visible from a distance of one mile, from black buoy No. 1 on the eastern side of the harbour.

Approximate position, lat. 11° 36′ 5″ N., long. 43° 8′ 20″ E.

(*Variation 3° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Plan :—Plan of Jibuti on Sheet No. 253 : Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, page 22 ; Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1892, pages 398, 397.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 197.

[First Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN.

Wachuset shoal reported.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 550 of 1899) that information has been published in the Shipping Gazette of 29th August 1899, that Mr. Lambert, Master of the ship *Wachuset*, reports that his vessel passed over a shoal with a depth of 5 or 6 fathoms on it, in approximately lat. 32° S., long. 151° W.

It has been placed on the Chart in this position and marked Wachuset, 1899.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Pacific ocean, Nos. 2683, 783 ; Melbourne to cape Horn, No. 788 : Also, Pacific Islands, vol. II, 1891, page 274.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 198.

[First Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—BORNEO.

Bruni bay—Abana rock marked by buoy.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 124, dated the 13th June last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 551 of 1899) that the Abana rock, on which the ship *Abana* struck in 1898 at the entrance to Bruni bay, is now marked by a red *can* buoy.

Approximate position, lat. 5° 6′ 55″ N., long. 115° 3′ 40″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—China sea, No. 2660b ; Barram point to Nosong point, No. 2109 : Also, China Sea Directory, vol. II, 1899, page 145.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 199.

First Publication.]

CHINA—HAITAN STRAIT.

Pass rocks—Beacon erected.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 552 of 1899) that an iron tripod beacon surmounted by a black spherical cage, elevated 12 feet above high water, has been erected on the northern extremity of the Pass rocks, Haitan strait.

Approximate position, lat. 25° 27′ 25″ N., long. 119° 39′ 46″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Haitan strait, Nos. 1925, 817: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 204; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 16.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 200.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—WHITSUNDAY PASSAGE.

Existence of a rock reported.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 557 of 1899) that a rock exists in Whitsunday passage, approximately about one mile from the south-west point of Hook island.

Vessels should not approach the locality nearer than 2 miles.

Approximate position, lat. 20° 10′ S., long. 148° 53′ E.

Further particulars will be given when the position of this rock has been properly determined.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Percy isles to Whitsunday island, No. 347; Whitsunday island to Magnetic island, No. 348: Also, Australia Directory, vol. II, 1898, pages 265, 281.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 201.

[First Publication.]

AFRICA, SOUTH-EAST—DELAGOA BAY.

Amended position of, and additional, buoy marking Hope shoals.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 559 of 1899) that the buoy marking the Hope shoals is in the undermentioned position, and that an additional buoy has been laid out:—

Hope shoals buoy, now the North buoy, red, and surmounted by a cage, is in $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at low water, with cape Inyack lighthouse bearing S. 2° E., distant $8\frac{1}{10}$ miles, and Gibbon point S. 35° W.

An additional buoy, now the South buoy, red, is in $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at low water, with cape Inyack lighthouse bearing S. 3° W., distant 7 miles, Gibbon point S. 45° W., and North buoy N. 32° W., distant $1\frac{3}{10}$ mile.

Approximate position, North buoy, lat. 25° 51′ 15″ S., long. 32° 55′ 45″ E.

(*Variation 23° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Delagoa bay, No. 644: Also, Africa Pilot, Part III, 1897, page 190.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 202.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—SPENCER GULF—INVESTIGATOR STRAIT.

First Order light on South Neptune island.

THE President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given notice (No. 10 of 1899) that it is proposed to erect a First Order Light on the South Neptune Island at the entrance to Investigator Strait.

A future notice will give particulars and the date of illumination.

This affects Admiralty Chart No. 2389.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 10th October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 183.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—CAIRNS HARBOUR, TRINITY BAY.

Depth of water in entrance channel.

THE Portmaster, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 14 of 1899) that the available depth of water in the dredged entrance channel to Cairns Harbour is 11 feet 9 inches at low-water springs.

The depth available at any time is to be obtained by adding 11 feet 9 inches to the height shown on the dial of the tide-gauge at the Fairway Beacon, instead of 12 feet 6 inches as hitherto.

Charts affected, Nos. 2924, 2350; Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 184.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, NORTH-WEST COAST—MARY ANNE PASSAGE.

Sandbanks.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 525 of 1899) that the following information, dated 8th July 1899, respecting the sandbanks off Mary Anne islands, Mary Anne passage, has been received from Commander J. W. Combe, H.M. Surveying Vessel *Penguin*—

(*a*) From the sandbank situated 3½ miles N.W. of Large island, a coral spit with depths on it of 1 to 2 fathoms, low-water springs, extends in a N.N.E. direction for a distance of $1\frac{9}{10}$ miles, and terminates at a distance of $2\frac{3}{10}$ miles from the sandbank with a 4-fathom coral patch, 3 cables in extent, situated with east island bearing S. 66° E., distant 8¼ miles, and West island S. 16° W.

Approximate position, lat. 21° 14′ 0″ S., long. 115° 27′ 30″ E.

(*b*) The sandbank situated 5½ miles N. 76° W. from East island does not exist, and has therefore been erased from the Charts.

(*Variation 1° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Bedout island to cape Cuvier, No. 1055: Also, Austral'a Directory, vol. III, 1895, page 294.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 185.

[Second Publication.]

JAPAN—KURIL ISLANDS.

Rubetsu bay—Sunken rock discovered.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 526 of 1899) that a sunken rock, 10 yards in extent, with a least depth of 2¼ fathoms on it, has been discovered in Rubetsu bay, Yetorop island: it is situated with the hill north of the village (333 feet) bearing E.S.E., distant 8 cables, and the hill south of the village (200 feet), called Rakko head S. by W.

Approximate position, lat. 45° 5′ 30″ N., long. 147° 41′ 35″ E.

(*Variation 4° Westerly in 1899.*)

(2) *Aomori bay, Shiranai bay—Name altered.*

Also, that the correct name for Shiranai bay is Kominato: the Charts have been amended accordingly.

Approximate position, lat. 40° 56′ N., long 140° 59′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—(1) and (2). The Kuril islands, No. 2405; (2) Tsugaru strait No. 2441; plan of Shiranai bay on Sheet No. 101: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV, 1894, pages 629, 562.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 186.

[Second Publication.]

KOREA, EAST COAST—KORNILOF GULF.

Bonaventure rock—Depth and position.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 531 of 1899) respecting the discovery of a rock, now named Bonaventure, in Kornilof gulf:—

Bonaventure rock, on which there is a least depth of 4 feet, is situated with the west point of Avvakum island bearing N.E. ¾ N., distant 7½ cables, and the south point of the same island S.E. by E. ½ E.

Approximate position on Chart No. 1271, lat. 42° 7′ 55″ N., long. 130° 17′ 20″ E.

CAUTION.—The approach to Kornilof gulf being very imperfectly sounded should be navigated with caution.

A new edition of Chart No. 1271 will be issued.

(*Variation 6° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Tumen Ula to Strelok bay, No. 2432; Kornilof gulf, &c., No. 1271: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV, 1894, page 146; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 8.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 187.

[Second Publication.]

JAPAN—NIPON, WEST COAST.

Particulars of Gentatsu shoal.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 151, dated the 4th August 1894, issued by his office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 532 of 1899) that the shoal mentioned in the above Notice, northward of Wakasa bay, has been examined with the following results:—

Gentatsu shoal (as defined by the 20-fathom line) is about 1½ miles long, in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction, by half a mile broad: the least depth obtained was 5¼ fathoms, which is situated with Ando zaki (Oshima) bearing N. 89° E., distant 20¾ miles, and Yechizen zaki S. 37° E.

Approximate position, lat. 36° 12′ 50″ N., long. 135° 42′ 0″ E.

(*Variation 4° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Nipon island, No. 2347; Aburatani bay to Ando zaki, No. 1495; Amarube zaki to Ando zaki, No. 2174: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV, 1894, page 545; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 31.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 188.

[Second Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—ARAFURA SEA.

Position of Huisman reef.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 534 of 1899) that the position of the Huisman reef, westward of the Tajando islands, has been ascertained.

It has been placed on the Chart with the islet three-quarters of a mile northward of Tajando bearing S. 73° E., distant 6 miles, and summit of Taam island S. 5° W.

Approximate position on Chart No. 2264, lat. 5° 28′ 10″ S., long. 132° 12′ 0″ E.

(*Variation 2° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Ké or Ewaf islands, No. 2264: Also, Eastern Archipelago, part I, 1890, page 435.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 189.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—EAST COAST.

Claremont light-vessel—Position altered to suit new track.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 540 of 1899) that on November 1st, 1899, the Claremont light-vessel will be moved to a position from which the western extreme of Heath reef bears N. 85° E., distant 8 cables, and Pea reef South.

Approximate position, lat. 13° 28′ 30″ S., long 143° 39′ 45″ E.

This will be done to mark a new track which a recent survey shows to be better than the former. The "track recommended" has therefore been amended on the Charts as follows:—

Follow the track now laid down until the tree on Five island bears N. 85° E., distant about 8 cables, then steer N. by W. ¾ W. towards the new position of the Claremont light-vessel; pass eastward of the light-vessel at a distance of about 2 cables, and then steer N. ¾ W. until the track now marked is joined, abreast of Bow reef.

(*Variation 5° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Claremont point to cape Direction, No. 2921: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 1329; and Australia Directory, vol. II, 1898, page 388.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 190.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—PORT ADELAIDE.

Standard time—Time signals.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 541 of 1899) that the standard time of South Australia has been altered to correspond with that of the meridian of 142° 30′ E. instead of 135° E.; that is, the standard time of South Australia is now 9h 30 fast on G.M.T.

Also, that the time ball at the semaphore tower at Port Adelaide is dropped at 1h 0m 0s P.M., standard time, corresponding to 15h 30m 0s mean time at Greenwich.

The note on the Chart has therefore been amended.

Approximate position, lat. 34° 51′ S., long. 138° 29′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Approaches to port Adelaide, No. 1752; port Adelaide, No. 1750: Also, List of Time Signals, 1898, page 2a, No. 46; and Australia Directory, vol. I, 1897, pages 30, 333.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 191.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST.

Sandy cape light—Period altered.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 542 of 1899) that on and after 1st November 1899, the period of revolution of Sandy cape light (*revolving*) will be altered from two minutes to *one minute and a quarter.*

Approximate position, lat. 24° 43′ S., long. 153° 13′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Coral sea, No. 2763; Sandy cape to Keppel isles, No. 345; Moreton bay to Sandy cape, No. 1068: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 1252; and Australia Directory, vol. II, 1898, page 158.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 192.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Kurnafully river—Depth of water in the channels.

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the river channels by soundings taken on the 26th September and reduced to zero:—

	Ft.	in.
Track No. 1—Outer bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	6	0
Disc in centre of hill and mast with white and black casks ...	11	6
Track No. 2—Inner bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	10	0
Disc on diamond	10	0
Disc in the centre of diamond and mast with white and black casks	10	0
Track No. 3—		
Tripod on cross and ball	20	0
Track No. 4—		
Triangle on mast with white and black casks	22	0
Track No. 5—Guptakhally crossing—		
Old marks	14	0
Centre	17	6
Tripod on diamond	17	6

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 30th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 193.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Dolphin shoal buoy relaid.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 148, dated the 27th July last, the Port Officer, Chittagong, has given further notice that the Dolphin shoal buoy has been relaid in 30 feet of water, Kutubdia light-house, bearing E. ¾ N. magnetic about 5½ miles.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 30th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 180.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

Duncan passage—Rock or wreck north of Little Andaman island.

THE Bombay Government has given notice (No. 78 of 1899) that on 21st August 1899 the Master of S.S. *Onipenta* reported having struck a submerged rock or wreck in the Duncan passage, north of the Little Andaman island. Soundings showed 16 fathoms and South Brothers island bore S. 61° E. (true), distance 8½ miles.

Approximate position:—

Latitude	...	...	11° 00′ 00″ N.
Longitude	...	...	92° 28′ 30″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—

Port Blair to Little Andaman island including Duncan Passage, No. 1398; Andaman islands, No. 825; Bassein River to Pulo Penang, No. 830; and Bay of Bengal, No. 70: Also, Bay of Bengal Pilot, 2nd edition, 1892, page 282.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 181.

[Third Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND—GREAT BARRIER ISLAND.

Port Abercrombie—Rock discovered.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 500 of 1899) of the existence of a rock with a least depth of 8 feet over it, low water springs, lying in mid-channel between Peter island and the island next west of it: it has been placed on the Chart with the summit of Sugar Loaf bearing N.N.W., distant about 3½ cables, and south extreme of island next west of Peter island S.W.

Approximate position, lat. 36° 10′ 5″ S., long. 175° 19′ 0″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Monganui bluff to Manakau harbour, No. 2543; Great Barrier island, No. 2559: Also, New Zealand Pilot, 1891, page 120.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 182.

[Third Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—THE PHILIPNES—PANAY ISLAND.

Bugason—Sunken rock to the north-westward.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 523 of 1899) of a sunken rock reported by fishermen to be about 1½ miles from the shore abreast of the river Palma, north of Bugason.

Approximate position, lat. 11° 4′ N., long. 122° 0′ E.

It has been placed on the Charts in the above position as a rock with less than 6 feet on it and marked P.D.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Philippine islands, No. 943; Sulu or Mindoro sea, No. 2578: Also Eastern Archipelago, part I, 1890, page 211.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 203.

[First Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND—SOUTH ISLAND—WESTPORT HARBOUR.

Alterations in leading marks and lights.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 565 of 1899) that on and after 20th August 1899, the following alterations would be made in the leading marks and lights at Westport harbour (Buller river) in place of those formerly exhibited :—

BY DAY.—The beacons on the dolphins on the west side of Buller river mark the fairway for crossing the bar and lead up the river.

The front beacon is 30 feet high, and coloured *white*; it is 220 yards seaward of the back beacon. The back beacon is 50 feet high, white with a black band across the centre, and surmounted by a disc.

The above beacons in line bearing S. 25° E. lead up the river until approaching the lagoon, when course may be steered for the wharves.

BY NIGHT.—Two *red* lights shown on the above beacons bearing S. 25° E. must be kept in line until the *white* light on the eastern training-wall changes to *green*, when course may be steered for the wharves.

The seaward end of the coal-staiths is marked by a *red* light, elevated 36 feet above high water.

The extreme ends of the training-walls are marked by *white* lights.

All the other leading lights have been extinguished and the beacons from which they were shown discarded.

Approximate position, lat. 41° 44′ S., long. 171° 36′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart :—River Waiau to cape Foulwind, No. 2591: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, Nos. 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509 ; New Zealand Pilot, 1891, pages, 398, 399 ; Hydrographic Notice No. 2 of 1895, page 13.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 204.

[First Publication.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Kurnafully river—Depth of water in the channels.

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the river channel by soundings taken on the 7th October and reduced to zero :—

	Ft.	in.
Track No. I—Outer bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	8	0
Disc in centre of hill and mast with white and black casks ...	11	0
Track No. II—Inner bar—		
Disc on diamond	10	6
Disc in centre of diamond and mast with white and black casks	10	3
Disc on mast with white and black casks	10	6
Track No. 3—		
Tripod on cross and ball	20	0
Track No. 4—		
Triangle on mast with white and black casks	22	0
Track No. 5—Guptakhally crossing—		
Old marks	14	0
Centre	17	6
Tripod on diamond	17	6

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 194.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Gulf of Martaban—Temporary discontinuance of China Buckeer light.

THE Port Officer, Rangoon, has given notice, dated the 29th September 1899, that from 1st August 1900, owing to the necessity for the renewal of the piles of the China Buckeer lighthouse, the light will be discontinued temporarily preparatory to its removal to the new structure close to its present site; and that from that date a light-vessel will be placed in position and will exhibit a revolving light showing a red and white flash alternately every 45 seconds (the duration of each flash being 5 seconds) and visible 12 miles approximately.

It is expected that the original light will be ready for re-exhibition from the new structure from November 1900.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 195.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—INVESTIGATOR STRAIT.

Marion reef and Troubridge lighthouse.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 8, dated the 6th January last, issued by this office, the President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given notice (No. 9 of 1899) that on the 15th September a Black Can Buoy, surmounted with staff and cylinder, in lieu of the Black Tripod Beacon mentioned in the original notice, will be placed on the south edge of the Marion Reef, two and a half miles south of the Troubridge Lighthouse.

A Red Light, visible five miles, will, on the 15th idem, be exhibited from the Lighthouse platform showing over the Marion Reef between the bearings N. 45° E. and N. 45° W.

This refers to Admiralty Chart No. 2389A and 2152.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 196.

[Second Publication.]

AFRICA, NORTH-EAST COAST—TAJURA GULF.

Jibuti bay—Lights established on pier and buoy.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 549 of 1899) that on and after 1st August 1899, a *green fixed* light, visible from a distance of 2 miles, would be established at the extremity of the Residency jetty, Jibuti.

Also, that a *white fixed* light would be exhibited 10 feet above the sea, and visible from a distance of one mile, from black buoy No. 1 on the eastern side of the harbour.

Approximate position, lat. 11° 36′ 5″ N., long. 43° 8′ 20″ E.

(*Variation 3° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Plan:—Plan of Jibuti on Sheet No. 253: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, page 22; Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1892, pages 398, 397.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 197.

[Second Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN.

Wachuset shoal reported.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 550 of 1899) that information has been published in the Shipping Gazette of 29th August 1899, that Mr. Lambert, Master of the ship *Wachuset*, reports that his vessel passed over a shoal with a depth of 5 or 6 fathoms on it, in approximately lat. 32° S., long. 151° W.

It has been placed on the Chart in this position and marked Wachuset, 1899.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Pacific ocean, Nos. 2683, 783; Melbourne to cape Horn, No. 788: Also, Pacific Islands, vol. II, 1891, page 274.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Deptartment.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 198.

[Second Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—BORNEO.

Bruni bay—Abana rock marked by buoy.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 124, dated the 13th June last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 551 of 1899) that the Abana rock, on which the ship *Abana* struck in 1898 at the entrance to Bruni bay, is now marked by a red *can* buoy.

Approximate position, lat. 5° 6′ 55″ N., long. 115° 3′ 40″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—China sea, No. 2660b; Barram point to Nosong point, No. 2109: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. II, 1899, page 145.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 199.

[Second Publication.]

CHINA—HAITAN STRAIT.

Pass rocks—Beacon erected.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 552 of 1899) that an iron tripod beacon surmounted by a black spherical cage, elevated 12 feet above high water, has been erected on the northern extremity of the Pass rocks, Haitan strait.

Approximate position, lat. 25° 27′ 25″ N., long. 119° 39′ 46″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Haitan strait, Nos. 1985, 817: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 204; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 16.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 200.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—WHITSUNDAY PASSAGE.

Existence of a rock reported.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 557 of 1899) that a rock exists in Whitsunday passage, approximately about one mile from the south-west point of Hook island.

Vessels should not approach the locality nearer than 2 miles.

Approximate position, lat. 20° 10′ S., long. 148° 53′ E.

Further particulars will be given when the position of this rock has been properly determined.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Percy isles to Whitsunday island, No. 347; Whitsunday island to Magnetic island, No. 348: Also, Australia Directory, vol. II, 1898, pages 265, 281.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 201.

[Second Publication.]

AFRICA, SOUTH-EAST—DELAGOA BAY.

Amended position of, and additional, buoy marking Hope shoals.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 559 of 1899) that the buoy marking the Hope shoals is in the undermentioned position, and that an additional buoy has been laid out:—

Hope shoals buoy, now the North buoy, red, and surmounted by a cage, is in 5½ fathoms at low water, with cape Inyack lighthouse bearing S. 2° E., distant $8\frac{1}{10}$ miles, and Gibbon point S. 35° W.

An additional buoy, now the South buoy, red, is in 5½ fathoms at low water, with cape Inyack lighthouse bearing S. 3° W., distant 7 miles, Gibbon point S. 45° W., and North buoy N. 32° W., distant $1\frac{3}{10}$ mile.

Approximate position, North buoy, lat. 25° 51′ 15″ S., long. 32° 55′ 45″ E.

(Variation 23° Westerly in 1899.)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Delagoa bay, No. 644: Also, Africa Pilot, Part III, 1897, page 190.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 202.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—SPENCER GULF—INVESTIGATOR STRAIT.

First Order light on South Neptune island.

THE President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given notice (No. 10 of 1899) that it is proposed to erect a First Order Light on the South Neptune Island at the entrance to Investigator Strait.

A future notice will give particulars and the date of illumination.

This affects Admiralty Chart No. 2389.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 10th October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 183.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—CAIRNS HARBOUR, TRINITY BAY.

Depth of water in entrance channel.

THE Portmaster, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 14 of 1899) that the available depth of water in the dredged entrance channel to Cairns Harbour is 11 feet 9 inches at low-water springs.

The depth available at any time is to be obtained by adding 11 feet 9 inches to the height shown on the dial of the tide-gauge at the Fairway Beacon, instead of 12 feet 6 inches as hitherto.

Charts affected, Nos. 2924, 2350; Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 184.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, NORTH-WEST COAST—MARY ANNE PASSAGE.

Sandbanks.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 525 of 1899) that the following information, dated 8th July 1899, respecting the sandbanks off Mary Anne islands, Mary Anne passage, has been received from Commander J. W. Combe, H.M. Surveying Vessel *Penguin*—

(*a*) From the sandbank situated 3½ miles N.W. of Large island, a coral spit with depths on it of 1 to 2 fathoms, low-water springs, extends in a N.N.E. direction for a distance of $1\frac{2}{10}$ miles, and terminates at a distance of $2\frac{3}{10}$ miles from the sandbank with a 4-fathom coral patch, 3 cables in extent, situated with east island bearing S. 66° E., distant 8¼ miles, and West island S. 16° W.

Approximate position, lat. 21° 14′ 0″ S., long. 115° 27′ 30″ E.

(*b*) The sandbank situated 5½ miles N. 76° W. from East island does not exist, and has therefore been erased from the Charts.

(*Variation 1° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Bedout island to cape Cuvier, No. 1055: Also, Australia Directory, vol. III, 1895, page 294.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 185.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN—KURIL ISLANDS.

Rubetsu bay—Sunken rock discovered.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 526 of 1899) that a sunken rock, 10 yards in extent, with a least depth of 2½ fathoms on it, has been discovered in Rubetsu bay, Yetorop island: it is situated with the hill north of the village (333 feet) bearing E.S.E., distant 8 cables, and the hill south of the village (200 feet), called Rakko head S. by W.

Approximate position, lat. 45° 5′ 30″ N., long. 147° 41′ 35″ E.

(Variation 4° Westerly in 1899.)

(2) Aomori bay, Shiranai bay—Name altered.

Also, that the correct name for Shiranai bay is Kominato: the Charts have been amended accordingly.

Approximate position, lat. 40° 56′ N., long. 140° 59′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—(1) and (2). The Kuril islands, No. 2405; (2) Tsugaru strait No. 2441; plan of Shiranai bay on Sheet No. 101: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV, 1894, pages 629, 562.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 186.

[Third Publication.]

KOREA, EAST COAST—KORNILOF GULF.

Bonaventure rock—Depth and position.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 531 of 1899) respecting the discovery of a rock, now named Bonaventure, in Kornilof gulf:—

Bonaventure rock, on which there is a least depth of 4 feet, is situated with the west point of Avvakum island bearing N.E. ¾ N., distant 7½ cables, and the south point of the same island S.E. by E. ½ E.

Approximate position on Chart No. 1271, lat. 42° 7′ 55″ N., long. 130° 17′ 20″ E.

CAUTION.—The approach to Kornilof gulf being very imperfectly sounded should be navigated with caution.

A new edition of Chart No. 1271 will be issued.

(Variation 6° Westerly in 1899.)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Tumen Ula to Strelok bay, No. 2432; Kornilof gulf, &c., No. 1271: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV, 1894, page 146; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 8.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 187.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN—NIPON, WEST COAST.

Particulars of Gentatsu shoal.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 151, dated the 4th August 1894, issued by his office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 532 of 1899) that the shoal mentioned in the above Notice, northward of Wakasa bay, has been examined with the following results:—

Gentatsu shoal (as defined by the 20-fathom line) is about 1½ miles long, in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction, by half a mile broad: the least depth

obtained was 5½ fathoms, which is situated with Ando zaki (Oshima) bearing N. 89° E., distant 20¾ miles, and Yechizen zaki S. 37° E.

Approximate position, lat. 36° 12′ 50″ N., long. 135° 42′ 0″ E.

(*Variation 4° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Nipon island, No. 2347; Aburatani bay to Ando zaki, No. 1495; Amarube zaki to Ando zaki, No. 2174: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV, 1894, page 545; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 31.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 188.

[Third Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—ARAFURA SEA.

Position of Huisman reef.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 534 of 1899) that the position of the Huisman reef, westward of the Tajando islands, has been ascertained.

It has been placed on the Chart with the islet three-quarters of a mile northward of Tajando bearing S. 73° E., distant 6 miles, and summit of Taam island S. 5° W.

Approximate position on Chart No. 2264, lat. 5° 28′ 10″ S., long. 132° 12′ 0″ E.

(*Variation 2° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Ké or Ewaf islands, No. 2264: Also, Eastern Archipelago, part I, 1890, page 435.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 189.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—EAST COAST.

Claremont light-vessel—Position altered to suit new track.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 540 of 1899) that on November 1st, 1899, the Claremont light-vessel will be moved to a position from which the western extreme of Heath reef bears N. 85° E., distant 8 cables, and Pea reef South.

Approximate position, lat. 13° 28′ 30″ S., long 143° 39′ 45″ E.

This will be done to mark a new track which a recent survey shows to be better than the former. The "track recommended" has therefore been amended on the Charts as follows:—

Follow the track now laid down until the tree on Five island bears N. 85° E., distant about 8 cables, then steer N. by W. ¾ W. towards the new position of the Claremont light-vessel; pass eastward of the light-vessel at a distance of about 2 cables, and then steer N. ¾ W. until the track now marked is joined, abreast of Bow reef.

(*Variation 5° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Claremont point to cape Direction, No. 2921: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 1329; and Australia Directory, vol. II, 1898, page 388.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 190.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—PORT ADELAIDE.

Standard time—Time signals.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 541 of 1899) that the standard time of South Australia has been altered to correspond with that of the meridian of 142° 30′ E. instead of 135° E.; that is, the standard time of South Australia is now 9h 30 fast on G.M.T.

Also, that the time ball at the semaphore tower at Port Adelaide is dropped at 1h 0m 0s P.M., standard time, corresponding to 15h 30m 0s mean time at Greenwich.

The note on the Chart has therefore been amended.

Approximate position, lat. 34° 51′ S., long. 138° 29′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Approaches to port Adelaide, No. 1752; port Adelaide, No. 1750: Also, List of Time Signals, 1898, page 2a, No. 46; and Australia Directory, vol. I, 1897, pages 30, 333.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 191.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST.

Sandy cape light—Period altered.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 542 of 1899) that on and after 1st November 1899, the period of revolution of Sandy cape light (*revolving*) will be altered from two minutes to *one minute and a quarter.*

Approximate position, lat. 24° 43′ S., long. 153° 13′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Coral sea, No. 2763; Sandy cape to Keppel isles, No. 345; Moreton bay to Sandy cape, No. 1068: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 1252; and Australia Directory, vol. II, 1898, page 158.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 192.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Kurnafully river—Depth of water in the channels.

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the river channels by soundings taken on the 26th September and reduced to zero:—

	Ft.	in.
Track No. 1—Outer bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	6	0
Disc in centre of hill and mast with white and black casks ...	11	6
Track No. 2—Inner bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	10	0
Disc on diamond	10	0
Disc in the centre of diamond and mast with white and black casks	10	0

Track No. 3—

Tripod on cross and ball	...	...	...	...	20	0

Track No. 4—

Triangle on mast with white and black casks			...	...	22	0

Track No. 5—Guptakhally crossing—

Old marks	...	...	...	...	14	0
Centre	...	...	...	...	17	6
Tripod on diamond	...	...	...	...	17	6

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 30th September 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 193.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Dolphin shoal buoy relaid.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 148, dated the 27th July last, the Port Officer, Chittagong, has given further notice that the Dolphin shoal buoy has been relaid in 30 feet of water, Kutubdia light-house, bearing E. ¾ N. magnetic about 5½ miles.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 30th September 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 205.

[First Publication.]

JAPAN—YEZO ISLAND.

Oterranai anchorage—Pier constructing marked by a buoy.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 574 of 1899) that a new pier is in course of construction, extending in a S.S.E. ½ E. direction from Pondomari point, Oterranai anchorage.

A *red* buoy with cage is moored in 6 fathoms to mark the extreme of the works in progress, with Pondomari point bearing N.N.W. ½ W., distant 4⅔ cables.

Between the buoy and the shore there are numerous stakes marking the works.

Approximate position of the buoy, lat. 43° 12′ 40″ N., long. 141° 0′ 55″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Furubira Wan to Ishikari Gawa, No. 2981; anchorages in Yezo island, No. 993: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV, 1894 page 580.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 23rd October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 206.

[First Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—HAVANA—PUERTO RICO—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Standard Time Signal at Havana.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 590 of 1899) that the standard time of the 75th meridian, West of Greenwich, or $5^h\ 0^m\ 0^s$ slow of Greenwich mean time, has now been adopted for Cuba.

Consequent on this, at Havana the time ball is now dropped at $5^h\ 0^m\ 0^s$ G.M.T., or noon standard time, which is equal to $11^h\ 30^m\ 36{\cdot}40^s$ local mean time.

Approximate position of Time signal, lat. 23° 8′ 30″ N., long. 82° 20′ 50″ W.

(2) San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The standard time adopted for Puerto Rico is that of the 60th meridian, West of Greenwich, or $4^h\ 0^m\ 0^s$ G.M.T.

(3) *Philippine islands.*

The standard time adopted for the Philippine islands is that of the 120th meridian, East of Greenwich, or $16^h\ 0^m\ 0^s$ G.M.T.

Consequent on this alteration the time ball at Manila is now dropped at noon standard mean time, which is equal to $16^h\ 0^m\ 0^s$ G.M.T. or $0^h\ 3^m\ 52^s$ local mean time.

Approximate position of Time signal, lat. 14° 36′ 0″ N., long. 120° 58′ 0″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Havana harbour, No. 414; Manila bay, No. 976: Also, List of Time Signals, 1898, page 54; West India Pilot, vol. II, 1887, page 261; China Sea Directory, vol. II, 1899, page 313; Eastern Archipelago, vol. I, 1890, page 59.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 207.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—TASMANIA.

Macquarie harbour entrance—Intended light on Cape Sorell.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 108, dated the 22nd May 1899, issued by this Office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 591 of 1899) that on and after the 2nd October 1899, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse on cape Sorell, at the entrance to Macquarie harbour.

Cape Sorell light is a *group flashing white and red* dioptric light of the 2nd order, with a period of *forty-five seconds*, thus:—*white flash* of *three seconds* duration; eclipse, *nineteen and a half seconds; red flash* of *three seconds* duration; eclipse, *nineteen and a half seconds*, elevated 186 feet above the sea, and visible in clear weather, the white flash from a distance of 20 miles, the red flash 12 miles.

The lighthouse, 100 feet in height, is a cylindrical brick tower, painted white.

Approximate position, lat. 42° 11 0″ S., long. 145° 10′ 30″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Tasmania, No. 1079; Macquarie harbour, No. 1629: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, page 222; Australia Directory, vol. I, 1897, page 643.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 208.

[First Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—SOLOMON ISLANDS.

Reported shoal north-west of Manoba island.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 592 of 1899) that a shoal exists about 6 miles north-west of Manoba island at the north-west extreme of Malaita.

This shoal is said to extend about 2 miles in a north-west and south-east direction, and to have a depth of about 4 fathoms over it, and on which the sea was seen breaking.

Approximate position, lat. 8° 13′ S., long. 160° 38′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Solomon islands, No. 214: Also, Pacific Islands, vol. I, 1890, page 374.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 203.

[Second Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND—SOUTH ISLAND—WESTPORT HARBOUR.

Alterations in leading marks and lights.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 565 of 1899) that on and after 20th August 1899, the following alterations would be made in the leading marks and lights at Westport harbour (Buller river) in place of those formerly exhibited:—

BY DAY.—The beacons on the dolphins on the west side of Buller river mark the fairway for crossing the bar and lead up the river.

The front beacon is 30 feet high, and coloured *white*; it is 220 yards seaward of the back beacon. The back beacon is 50 feet high, white with a black band across the centre, and surmounted by a disc.

The above beacons in line bearing S. 25° E. lead up the river until approaching the lagoon, when course may be steered for the wharves.

BY NIGHT.—Two *red* lights shown on the above beacons bearing S. 25° E. must be kept in line until the *white* light on the eastern training-wall changes to *green*, when course may be steered for the wharves.

The seaward end of the coal-staiths is marked by a *red* light, elevated 36 feet above high water.

The extreme ends of the training-walls are marked by *white* lights.

All the other leading lights have been extinguished and the beacons from which they were shown discarded.

Approximate position, lat. 41° 44′ S., long. 171° 36′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—River Waiau to cape Foulwind, No. 2591: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, Nos. 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509; New Zealand Pilot, 1891, pages, 398, 399; Hydrographic Notice No. 2 of 1895, page 13.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 204.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Kurnafully river—Depth of water in the channels.

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the river channel by soundings taken on the 7th October and reduced to zero:—

	Ft.	in.
Track No. I—Outer bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	8	0
Disc in centre of hill and mast with white and black casks ...	11	0
Track No. II—Inner bar—		
Disc on diamond	10	6
Disc in centre of diamond and mast with white and black casks	10	3
Disc on mast with white and black casks	10	6
Track No. 3—		
Tripod on cross and ball	20	0
Track No. 4—		
Triangle on mast with white and black casks	22	0
Track No. 5—Guptakhally crossing—		
Old marks	14	0
Centre	17	6
Tripod on diamond	17	6

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 194.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Gulf of Martaban—Temporary discontinuance of China Buckeer light.

THE Port Officer, Rangoon, has given notice, dated the 29th September 1899, that from 1st August 1900, owing to the necessity for the renewal of the piles of the China Buckeer lighthouse, the light will be discontinued temporarily preparatory to its removal to the new structure close to its present site; and that from that date a light-vessel will be placed in position and will exhibit a revolving light showing a red and white flash alternately every 45 seconds (the duration of each flash being 5 seconds) and visible 12 miles approximately.

It is expected that the original light will be ready for re-exhibition from the new structure from November 1900.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 195

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—INVESTIGATOR STRAIT.

Marion reef and Troubridge lighthouse.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 8, dated the 6th January last, issued by this office, the President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given notice (No. 9 of 1899) that on the 15th September a Black Can Buoy, surmounted with staff and cylinder, in lieu of the Black Tripod Beacon mentioned in the original notice, will be placed on the south edge of the Marion Reef, two and a half miles south of the Troubridge Lighthouse.

A Red Light, visible five miles, will, on the 15th idem, be exhibited from the Lighthouse platform showing over the Marion Reef between the bearings N. 45° E. and N. 45° W.

This refers to Admiralty Chart No. 2389A and 2152.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 196.

[Third Publication.]

AFRICA, NORTH-EAST COAST—TAJURA GULF.

Jibuti bay—Lights established on pier and buoy.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 549 of 1899) that on and after 1st August 1899, a *green fixed* light, visible from a distance of 2 miles, would be established at the extremity of the Residency jetty, Jibuti.

Also, that a *white fixed* light would be exhibited 10 feet above the sea, and visible from a distance of one mile, from black buoy No. 1 on the eastern side of the harbour.

Approximate position, lat. 11° 36′ 5″ N., long. 43° 8′ 20″ E.

(*Variation 3° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Plan:—Plan of Jibuti on Sheet No. 253: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, page 22; Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1892, pages 398, 397.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 197.

[Third Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN.

Wachuset shoal reported.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 550 of 1899) that information has been published in the Shipping Gazette of 29th August 1899, that Mr. Lambert, Master of the ship *Wachuset*, reports that his vessel passed over a shoal with a depth of 5 or 6 fathoms on it, in approximately lat. 32° S., long. 151° W.

It has been placed on the Chart in this position and marked Wachuset, 1899.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Pacific ocean, Nos. 2683, 783; Melbourne to cape Horn, No. 788: Also, Pacific Islands, vol. II, 1891, page 274.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 198.

[Third Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—BORNEO.

Bruni bay—Abana rock marked by buoy.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 124, dated the 13th June last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 551 of 1899) that the Abana rock, on which the ship *Abana* struck in 1898 at the entrance to Bruni bay, is now marked by a red *can* buoy.

Approximate position, lat. 5° 6′ 55″ N., long. 115° 3′ 40″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—China sea, No. 2660b; Barram point to Nosong point, No. 2109: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. II, 1899, page 145.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 199.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA—HAITAN STRAIT.

Pass rocks—Beacon erected.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 552 of 1899) that an iron tripod beacon surmounted by a black spherical cage, elevated 12 feet above high water, has been erected on the northern extremity of the Pass rocks, Haitan strait.

Approximate position, lat. 25° 27′ 25″ N., long. 119° 39′ 46″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Haitan strait, Nos. 1935, 817: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 204; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 16.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 200.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—WHITSUNDAY PASSAGE.

Existence of a rock reported.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 557 of 1899) that a rock exists in Whitsunday passage, approximately about one mile from the south-west point of Hook island.

Vessels should not approach the locality nearer than 2 miles.

Approximate position, lat. 20° 10′ S., long. 148° 53′ E.

Further particulars will be given when the position of this rock has been properly determined.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Percy isles to Whitsunday island No. 347; Whitsunday island to Magnetic island, No. 348: Also, Australia Directory, vol. II, 1898, pages 265, 281.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 201.

[Third Publication.]

AFRICA, SOUTH-EAST—DELAGOA BAY.

Amended position of, and additional, buoy marking Hope shoals.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 559 of 1899) that the buoy marking the Hope shoals is in the undermentioned position, and that an additional buoy has been laid out:—

Hope shoals buoy, now the North buoy, red, and surmounted by a cage, is in 5½ fathoms at low water, with cape Inyack lighthouse bearing S. 2° E., distant 8$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, and Gibbon point S. 35° W.

An additional buoy, now the South buoy, red, is in 5½ fathoms at low water, with cape Inyack lighthouse bearing S. 3° W., distant 7 miles, Gibbon point S. 45° W., and North buoy N. 32° W., distant 1$\frac{3}{10}$ mile.

Approximate position, North buoy, lat. 25° 51′ 15″ S., long. 32° 55′ 45″ E.

(*Variation 25° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Delagoa bay, No. 644: Also, Africa Pilot, Part III, 1897, page 190.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 7th October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 202.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—SPENCER GULF—INVESTIGATOR STRAIT.

First Order light on South Neptune island.

THE President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given notice (No. 10 of 1899) that it is proposed to erect a First Order Light on the South Neptune Island at the entrance to Investigator Strait.

A future notice will give particulars and the date of illumination.

This affects Admiralty Chart No. 2389.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 10th October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 209.

[First Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—FIJI ISLANDS.

Regarding Leading lights in Suva harbour.

THE Government of the Fiji islands have given notice, dated Suva, 25th August 1899, that on the 29th September 1898, the Red Catoptric Lower Leading Light into Suva harbour was replaced by a Fourth Order Red Dioptric Light. The Arc of Visibility is from N. 50° W. to N. 28° E. (magnetic) and can be seen, on a dark night with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of fourteen miles.

On the 16th June 1899, the White Catoptric Upper Leading Light into Suva harbour was replaced by a Fourth Order White Dioptric Light. The Arc of Visibility is from N. 45° W. to N. 45° E. (magnetic), and can be seen, on a dark night with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of twenty-four miles.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 28th October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 210.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—NAPEAN BAY.

Kangaroo island—Buoy placed on the wreck of the "Fanny M."

THE President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given notice (No. 11 of 1899) that a small Green Wreck Buoy, with cage and ball, has been placed 30 feet north of the wreck of the barque *Fanny M.* in 9 feet L.W. S., Point Marsden, bearing N. 37° W., and Kingscote (South Point), S. 22° W.

This affects Admiralty Chart No. 2389A.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 28th October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 211.

[First Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—MALABAR COAST.

Buoys marking the entrance to the Quilon Roads put out.

THE Master Attendant, Alleppey, has given notice, dated the 20th October 1899, that the buoys marking the entrance to the Quilon Roads have been put out, their positions being about as follows:—

Red (northern) buoy.

Bearing to Flagstaff N. E. × E. ¼ E., distance 8½ cables.
Do. to Latin Church N. × W. ¼ W., do. 9 cables.

Black (southern) buoy.

Bearing to Flagstaff N. E. ¾ N., distance 9 cables.
Do. to Latin Church N. × W. ¾ W., do. 1 mile 2 cables.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 30th October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 205.

[Second Publication.]

JAPAN—YEZO ISLAND.

Oterranai anchorage—Pier constructing marked by a buoy.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 574 of 1899) that a new pier is in course of construction, extending in a S.S.E. ½ E. direction from Pondomari point, Oterranai anchorage.

A *red* buoy with cage is moored in 6 fathoms to mark the extreme of the works in progress, with Pondomari point bearing N N.W. ¼ W., distant 4¾ cables.

Between the buoy and the shore there are numerous stakes marking the works.

Approximate position of the buoy, lat. 43° 12′ 40″ N., long. 141° 0′ 55″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Furubira Wan to Ishikari Gawa, No. 2981; anchorages in Yezo island, No. 993: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV, 1894 page 580.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 23rd October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 206.

[Second Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—HAVANA—PUERTO RICO—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Standard Time Signal at Havana.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 590 of 1899) that the standard time of the 75th meridian, West of Greenwich, or $5^h\ 0^m\ 0^s$ slow of Greenwich mean time, has now been adopted for Cuba.

Consequent on this, at Havana the time ball is now dropped at $5^h\ 0^m\ 0^s$ G.M.T., or noon standard time, which is equal to $11^h\ 30^m\ 36{\cdot}40^s$ local mean time.

Approximate position of Time signal, lat. 23° 8′ 30″ N., long. 82° 20′ 50″ W.

(2) San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The standard time adopted for Puerto Rico is that of the 60th meridian, West of Greenwich, or $4^h\ 0^m\ 0^s$ G.M.T.

(3) *Philippine islands.*

The standard time adopted for the Philippine islands is that of the 120th meridian, East of Greenwich, or $16^h\ 0^m\ 0^s$ G.M.T.

Consequent on this alteration the time ball at Manila is now dropped at noon standard mean time, which is equal to $16^h\ 0^m\ 0^s$ G.M.T. or $0^h\ 3^m\ 52^s$ local mean time.

Approximate position of Time signal, lat. 14° 36′ 0″ N., long. 120° 58′ 0″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Havana harbour, No. 414; Manila bay, No. 976: Also, List of Time Signals, 1898, page 54; West India Pilot, vol. II, 1887, page 201; China Sea Directory, vol. II, 1899, page 313; Eastern Archipelago, vol. I, 1890, page 59.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 207.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—TASMANIA.

Macquarie harbour entrance—Intended light on Cape Sorell.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 108, dated the 22nd May 1899, issued by this Office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 591 of 1899) that on and after the 2nd October 1899, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse on cape Sorell, at the entrance to Macquarie harbour.

Cape Sorell light is a *group flashing white and red* dioptric light of the 2nd order, with a period of *forty-five seconds*, thus:—*white flash* of *three seconds* duration; eclipse, *nineteen and a half seconds; red flash* of *three seconds* duration; eclipse, *nineteen and a half seconds*, elevated 186 feet above the sea, and visible in clear weather, the white flash from a distance of 20 miles, the red flash 12 miles.

The lighthouse, 100 feet in height, is a cylindrical brick tower, painted white.

Approximate position, lat. 42° 11 0″ S., long. 145° 10′ 30″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Tasmania, No. 1079; Macquarie harbour, No. 1629: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, page 222; Australia Directory, vol. I, 1897, page 643.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 208.

[Second Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—SOLOMON ISLANDS.

Reported shoal north-west of Manoba island.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 592 of 1899) that a shoal exists about 6 miles north-west of Manoba island at the north-west extreme of Malaita.

This shoal is said to extend about 2 miles in a north-west and south-east direction, and to have a depth of about 4 fathoms over it, and on which the sea was seen breaking.

Approximate position, lat. 8° 13′ S., long. 160° 38′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Solomon islands, No. 214: Also, Pacific Islands, vol. I, 1890, page 374.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 203.

[Third Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND—SOUTH ISLAND—WESTPORT HARBOUR.

Alterations in leading marks and lights.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 565 of 1899) that on and after 20th August 1899, the following alterations would be made in the leading marks and lights at Westport harbour (Buller river) in place of those formerly exhibited:—

BY DAY.—The beacons on the dolphins on the west side of Buller river mark the fairway for crossing the bar and lead up the river.

The front beacon is 30 feet high, and coloured *white*; it is 220 yards seaward of the back beacon. The back beacon is 50 feet high, white with a black band across the centre, and surmounted by a disc

The above beacons in line bearing S. 25° E. lead up the river until approaching the lagoon, when course may be steered for the wharves.

BY NIGHT.—Two *red* lights shown on the above beacons bearing S. 25° E. must be kept in line until the *white* light on the eastern training-wall changes to *green*, when course may be steered for the wharves.

The seaward end of the coal-staiths is marked by a *red* light, elevated 36 feet above high water.

The extreme ends of the training-walls are marked by *white* lights.

All the other leading lights have been extinguished and the beacons from which they were shown discarded.

Approximate position, lat. 41° 44′ S., long. 171° 36′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—River Waiau to cape Foulwind, No. 2591: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, Nos. 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509; New Zealand Pilot, 1891, pages, 398, 399; Hydrographic Notice No. 2 of 1895, page 13.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 204.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Kurnafully river—Depth of water in the channels.

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the river channel by soundings taken on the 7th October and reduced to zero:—

	Ft.	in.
Track No. I—Outer bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	8	0
Disc in centre of hill and mast with white and black casks ...	11	0
Track No. II—Inner bar—		
Disc on diamond	10	6
Disc in centre of diamond and mast with white and black casks	10	3
Disc on mast with white and black casks	10	6
Track No. 3—		
Tripod on cross and ball	20	0
Track No. 4—		
Triangle on mast with white and black casks	22	0
Track No. 5—Guptakhally crossing—		
Old marks	14	0
Centre	17	6
Tripod on diamond	17	6

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th October 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 212.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST—PORT ADELAIDE RIVER.

Intended alteration in the position of the lighthouse.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 604 of 1899) that it is intended to remove Port Adelaide river lighthouse from its present position at the entrance to the river to a site in the vicinity of the bell buoy on the outer end of Wonga shoal.

Approximate present position, lat. 34° 48′ S., long. 138° 28′ E.

Further Notice will be given when the precise date of removal and exact position is known.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Port Adelaide, Nos. 1752 and 1750: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 1070; Australia Directory, vol. I, 1897, page 331.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 213.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—SPENCER GULF.

Port Augusta, Western shoal—Beacon disappeared.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 605 of 1899) that the *black* beacon marking the 18-feet patch on the eastern edge of Western shoal, in the approach to port Augusta, Spencer gulf, has disappeared, and will not be replaced until further Notice.

Approximate position, lat. 33° 8′ 35″ S., long. 137° 36′ 0″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—St. Vincent and Spencer gulfs, No. 2389b; Wood point to Lowly point, No. 403: Also, Australia Directory, vol. I, 1897, page 213.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department

CALCUTTA, *the 4th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 214.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST—GREAT BARRIER REEF.

Ess (S) reef and Ar (R) reef beacons removed.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 606 of 1899) that the undermentioned beacons, in the route inside the Great Barrier reef of Australia, have been destroyed by a recent hurricane, and that they will not be replaced:—

1. Ess (S) reef beacon, approximate position, lat. 14° 21′ 35″ S., long. 144° 44′ 20″ E.
2. Ar (R) reef beacon, approximate position, lat. 14° 32′ 20″ S., long. 144° 55′ 10″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Turtle group to Claremont point, No. 2922: Also, Australia Directory, vol II, 1898, pages 372 and 362.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 215.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST—MORETON BAY.

Yule bank extending eastward—Buoy moved.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 607 of 1899) that Yule bank is extending eastward, and the red buoy has been moved accordingly, and is now about three-quarters of a cable eastward of the leading marks and lights.

Approximate position, lat. 27° 4′ 55″ S., long. 153° 21′ 25″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Danger point to cape Moreton, No. 1029; Moreton bay, No. 1670a: Also, Australia Directory, vol. II, 1898, pages 127-133.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 216.

[First Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—BORNEO, EAST COAST.

Rock north-west of Mangkalihat point.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 618 of 1899) that a rock with little water over it, and small in extent, lies north-westward of Mangkalihat point.

From this rock, Mataka island bears N. 26° E., distant 15 miles, and Kaniungan-besar S. 18° E.

Approximate position, lat. 1° 18½′ N., long. 118° 47½′ E.

(*Variation 2° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Eastern Archipelago, No. 941b; China sea, No. 2660b; strait of Makassar, No. 2636: Also, Eastern Archipelago, part II, 1893, pages 318, 338.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 217.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—WIDE BAY BAR.

The Square beacons to be kept in line.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 15 of 1899) that the Square Beacons leading across the Wide Bay Bar must now be kept in line bearing North 87 degrees West, when a depth of 17 feet at low-water spring-tides will be maintained.

Charts affected, Nos. 1030 and 1068; and Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 4th November 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 209.

[Second Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—FIJI ISLANDS.

Regarding Leading lights in Suva harbour.

THE Government of the Fiji islands have given notice, dated Suva, 25th August 1899, that on the 29th September 1898, the Red Catoptric Lower Leading Light into Suva harbour was replaced by a Fourth Order Red Dioptric Light. The Arc of Visibility is from N. 50° W. to N. 28° E. (magnetic) and can be seen, on a dark night with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of fourteen miles.

On the 16th June 1899, the White Catoptric Upper Leading Light into Suva harbour was replaced by a Fourth Order White Dioptric Light. The Arc of Visibility is from N. 45° W. to N. 45° E. (magnetic), and can be seen, on a dark night with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of twenty-four miles.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 28th October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 210.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—NAPEAN BAY.

Kangaroo island—Buoy placed on the wreck of the "Fanny M."

THE President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given notice (No. 11 of 1899) that a small Green Wreck Buoy, with cage and ball, has been placed 30 feet north of the wreck of the barque *Fanny M.* in 9 feet L.W. S., Point Marsden, bearing N. 37° W., and Kingscote (South Point), S. 22° W.

This affects Admiralty Chart No. 2389A.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 28th October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 211.

[Second Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—MALABAR COAST.

Buoys marking the entrance to the Quilon Roads put out.

THE Master Attendant, Alleppey, has given notice, dated the 20th October 1899, that the buoys marking the entrance to the Quilon Roads have been put out, their positions being about as follows:—

Red (northern) buoy.

Bearing to Flagstaff N. E × E. ¼ E., distance 8½ cables.
Do. to Latin Church N. × W. ¼ W., do. 9 cables.

Black (southern) buoy.

Bearing to Flagstaff N. E. ¾ N., distance 9 cables.
Do. to Latin Church N. × W. ¾ W., do. 1 mile 2 cables.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 30th October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 205.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN—YEZO ISLAND.

Oterranai anchorage—Pier constructing marked by a buoy.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 574 of 1899) that a new pier is in course of construction, extending in a S.S.E. ½ E. direction from Pondomari point, Oterranai anchorage.

A *red* buoy with cage is moored in 6 fathoms to mark the extreme of the works in progress, with Pondomari point bearing N.N.W. ¼ W., distant 4¾ cables.

Between the buoy and the shore there are numerous stakes marking the works.

Approximate position of the buoy, lat. 43° 12′ 40″ N., long. 141° 0′ 55″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Furubira Wan to Ishikari Gawa, No. 2981; anchorages in Yezo island, No. 993: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV, 1894 page 580.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 23rd October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 206.

[Third Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—HAVANA—PUERTO RICO—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Standard Time Signal at Havana.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 590 of 1899) that the standard time of the 75th meridian, West of Greenwich, or 5h 0m 0s slow of Greenwich mean time, has now been adopted for Cuba.

Consequent on this, at Havana the time ball is now dropped at 5h 0m 0s G.M.T., or noon standard time, which is equal to 11h 30m 36·40s local mean time.

Approximate position of Time signal, lat. 23° 8′ 30″ N., long. 82° 20′ 50″ W.

(2) *San Juan, Puerto Rico.*

The standard time adopted for Puerto Rico is that of the 60th meridian, West of Greenwich, or 4h 0m 0s G.M.T.

(3) *Philippine islands.*

The standard time adopted for the Philippine islands is that of the 120th meridian, East of Greenwich, or 16h 0m 0s G.M.T.

Consequent on this alteration the time ball at Manila is now dropped at noon standard mean time, which is equal to 16h 0m 0s G.M.T. or 0h 3m 52s local mean time.

Approximate position of Time signal, lat. 14° 36′ 0″ N., long. 120° 58′ 0″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Havana harbour, No. 414; Manila bay, No. 976: Also, List of Time Signals, 1898, page 54; West India Pilot, vol. II, 1887, page 261; China Sea Directory, vol. II, 1899, page 313; Eastern Archipelago, vol. I, 1890, page 59.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
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C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 23rd October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 207.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—TASMANIA.

Macquarie harbour entrance—Intended light on Cape Sorell.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 108, dated the 22nd May 1899, issued by this Office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 591 of 1899) that on and after the 2nd October 1899, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse on cape Sorell, at the entrance to Macquarie harbour.

Cape Sorell light is a *group flashing white and red* dioptric light of the 2nd order, with a period of *forty-five seconds*, thus:—*white flash* of *three seconds* duration; eclipse, *nineteen and a half seconds; red flash* of *three seconds* duration; eclipse, *nineteen and a half seconds*, elevated 186 feet above the sea, and visible in clear weather, the white flash from a distance of 20 miles, the red flash 12 miles.

The lighthouse, 100 feet in height, is a cylindrical brick tower, painted white.

Approximate position, lat. 42° 11 0″ S., long. 145° 10′ 30″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Tasmania, No. 1079; Macquarie harbour, No. 1629: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, page 222; Australia Directory, vol. I, 1897, page 643.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
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C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd October 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 208.

[Third Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—SOLOMON ISLANDS.

Reported shoal north-west of Manoba island.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 592 of 1899) that a shoal exists about 6 miles north-west of Manoba island at the north-west extreme of Malaita.

This shoal is said to extend about 2 miles in a north-west and south-east direction, and to have a depth of about 4 fathoms over it, and on which the sea was seen breaking.

Approximate position, lat. 8° 13′ S., long. 160° 38′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Solomon islands, No. 214: Also, Pacific Islands, vol. I, 1890, page 374.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd October 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 218.

[First Publication.]

JAPAN—KIUSIU, NORTH COAST.

Sunken wreck in Genkai Nada removed.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 121, dated the 10th June 1899, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 631 of 1899) that the sunken vessel in Genkai Nada, with Genkai sima bearing S.E., and Hime sima S.S.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W., has been removed.

Approximate position, lat. 33° 45′ 0″ N., long. 130° 9′ 50″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Western Coasts of Kiusiu and Nipon, No. 358; Hirado-no-Seto to Simonoseki strait, No. 127.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 10th November 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 219.

[First Publication.]

JAPAN—NIPON, NORTH-EAST COAST.

Rocks found—Wreck being removed.

THE British Admiralty has given Notice (No. 637 of 1899) that during the examination of a rock on which the steamer *Nagoyamaru* had struck, the following reefs were found:—

1. A reef, with 2½ fathoms over it, situated with Hajikami dake bearing S. 59° W., distant $5\frac{3}{10}$ miles, and Same point N. 38° W.
2. A reef, with 1½ fathoms over it, situated with Hajikami dake bearing S. 69° W., distant $6\frac{1}{10}$ miles, and Same point N. 38° W.

3. Wreck rock, which breaks at low water when the sea is smooth, but the native fishermen state that it never uncovers, lies with Hajikami dake bearing S. 74° W., distant $6\frac{2}{10}$ miles, and Same point N. 38° W.

Depths of from 4 to 7 fathoms, rocky bottom, are found between Wreck rock and the above-mentioned 2½-fathoms reef.

The steamer which lies sunk on Wreck rock is in course of removal.

Approximate position, Hajikami dake, lat. 40° 25′ N., long 141° 34′ E.

(Variation 5° Westerly in 1899.)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Nipon island, &c., No. 2347: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV, 1894, page 337.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 10th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 220.

[First Publication.]

JAPAN—YEZO, NORTH-EAST COAST.

Sunken rock off Yesashi (Yessasi) anchorage.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 638 of 1899) that a rock with depths of 2¼ to 2¾ fathoms on it exists north-eastward of Sangyūshi, which is a prominent point situated about 3 miles S.S.E. of Yesashi (Yessasi) anchorage.

Approximate position on Chart No. 452, lat. 44° 55′ 35″ N., long. 142° 38′ 50″ E.

NOTE.—The native fishermen state the bottom is rocky and uneven in the vicinity of this rock.

(Variation 6° Westerly in 1899.)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Kuril islands, No. 2405; Yezo island, No. 452: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV, 1894, page 606.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 10th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 221.

[First Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—BOMBAY COAST.

Buoys between Alibág and Vengurla replaced.

THE following Notice to Mariners (No. 96 of 1899), issued by the Bombay Government, is republished:—

Information has been received through the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Ábkári, dated 28th October 1899, that the undermentioned buoys were replaced in their positions on the dates noted against them:—

Alibág Buoy ...	...	...	29th September 1899.
Bánkot Buoys ...	...	...	13th October „
Anjanvel Buoy ...	...	...	7th „ „
Jaitápur (Ambalgad Reef)		...	10th „ „
Johnstone Castle ...		...	23rd September „
Málvan Outer Rock Buoy ...		...	26th „ „
Chaldea Rock Buoy ...		...	29th „ „
Málvan Harbour Buoys ...		...	28th „ „

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asstt. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 13th November 1899*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 212.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST—PORT ADELAIDE RIVER.

Intended alteration in the position of the lighthouse.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 604 of 1899) that it is intended to remove Port Adelaide river lighthouse from its present position at the entrance to the river to a site in the vicinity of the bell buoy on the outer end of Wonga shoal.

Approximate present position, lat. 34° 48′ S., long. 138° 28′ E.

Further Notice will be given when the precise date of removal and exact position is known.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Port Adelaide, Nos. 1752 and 1750: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 1070; Australia Directory, vol. I, 1897, page 331.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 213.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—SPENCER GULF.

Port Augusta, Western shoal—Beacon disappeared.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 605 of 1899) that the *black* beacon marking the 18-feet patch on the eastern edge of Western shoal, in the approach to port Augusta, Spencer gulf, has disappeared, and will not be replaced until further Notice.

Approximate position, lat. 33° 8′ 35″ S., long. 137° 36′ 0″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—St. Vincent and Spencer gulfs, No. 2389b; Wood point to Lowly point, No. 403: Also, Australia Directory, vol. I, 1897, page 213.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 214.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST—GREAT BARRIER REEF.

Ess (S) reef and Ar (R) reef beacons removed..

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 606 of 1899) that the undermentioned beacons, in the route inside the Great Barrier reef of Australia, have been destroyed by a recent hurricane, and that they will not be replaced:—

1. Ess (S) reef beacon, approximate position, lat. 14° 21′ 35″ S., long. 144° 44′ 20″ E.
2. Ar (R) reef beacon, approximate position, lat. 14° 32′ 20″ S., long. 144° 55′ 10″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Turtle group to Claremont point, No. 2922: Also, Australia Directory, vol II, 1898, pages 372 and 362.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 215.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST—MORETON BAY.

Yule bank extending eastward—Buoy moved.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 607 of 1899) that Yule bank is extending eastward, and the red buoy has been moved accordingly, and is now about three-quarters of a cable eastward of the leading marks and lights.

Approximate position, lat. 27° 4′ 55″ S., long. 153° 21′ 25″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Danger point to cape Moreton, No. 1029; Moreton bay, No. 1670a: Also, Australia Directory, vol. II, 1898, pages 127-133.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 4th November 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 216.

[Second Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—BORNEO, EAST COAST.

Rock north-west of Mangkalihat point.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 618 of 1899) that a rock with little water over it, and small in extent, lies north-westward of Mangkalihat point.

From this rock, Mataka island bears N. 26° E., distant 15 miles, and Kauiungan-besar S. 18° E.

Approximate position, lat. 1° 18½′ N., long. 118° 47½′ E.

(*Variation 2° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Eastern Archipelago, No. 941b; China sea, No. 2660b; strait of Makassar, No. 2636: Also, Eastern Archipelago, part II, 1893, pages 318, 338.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 4th November 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 217.

[Second Publicaion.]

AUSTRALIA—WIDE BAY BAR.

The Square beacons to be kept in line.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 15 of 1899) that the Square Beacons leading across the Wide Bay Bar must now be kept in line bearing North 87 degrees West, when a depth of 17 feet at low-water spring-tides will be maintained.

Charts affected, Nos. 1030 and 1068; and Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 4th November 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 209.

[Third Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—FIJI ISLANDS.

Regarding Leading lights in Suva harbour.

THE Government of the Fiji islands have given notice, dated Suva, 25th August 1899, that on the 29th September 1898, the Red Catoptric Lower Leading Light into Suva harbour was replaced by a Fourth Order Red Dioptric Light. The Arc of Visibility is from N. 50° W. to N. 28° E. (magnetic) and can be seen, on a dark night with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of fourteen miles.

On the 16th June 1899, the White Catoptric Upper Leading Light into Suva harbour was replaced by a Fourth Order White Dioptric Light. The Arc of Visibility is from N. 45° W. to N. 45° E. (magnetic), and can be seen, on a dark night with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of twenty-four miles.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 28th October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 210.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—NAPEAN BAY.

Kangaroo island—Buoy placed on the wreck of the "Fanny M."

THE President, Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given notice (No. 11 of 1899) that a small Green Wreck Buoy, with cage and ball, has been placed 30 feet north of the wreck of the barque *Fanny M.* in 9 feet L.W. S., Point Marsden, bearing N. 37° W., and Kingscote (South Point), S. 22° W.

This affects Admiralty Chart No. 2389A.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 28th October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 211.

[Third Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—MALABAR COAST.

Buoys marking the entrance to the Quilon Roads put out.

THE Master Attendant, Alleppey, has given notice, dated the 20th October 1899, that the buoys marking the entrance to the Quilon Roads have been put out, their positions being about as follows:—

Red (northern) buoy.

Bearing to Flagstaff N. E × E. ¼ E., distance 8½ cables.
Do. to Latin Church N. × W. ¼ W., do. 9 cables.

Black (southern) buoy.

Bearing to Flagstaff N. E. ¾ N., distance 9 cables.
Do. to Latin Church N. × W. ¾ W., do. 1 mile 2 cables.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 30th October 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 222.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—FITZROY RIVER.

Middle channel into Broadmount harbour.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 16 of 1899) that on and after the 25th October next, the Middle Channel into Broadmount Harbour, Fitzroy River, will be available for navigation.

The entrance is marked by an Occulting Gas Buoy, painted black, and moored in 21 feet at low water, with Sea Hill Lighthouse bearing E. by S. ¾ S., distant 2⅞ miles.

Between the Gas Buoy and Broadmount there are seven leads marked as follows:—

No. 1 Lead.—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, used as Beacons by day, and from which two white lights are shown at night.

No 2. Lead.—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, used as Beacons by day, and from which two lights, red and white, are shown at night.

No. 3 Lead.—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, used as Beacons by day, and from which two lights, red and white, are shown at night.

No. 4 Lead.—By two Dolpin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, and also two Triangular Beacons. Two white lights are shown from the lantern houses at night.

No. 5 Lead.—By four Triangular Beacons, two at each end, the Shore Beacons carrying red and white lights at night.

No. 6 Lead.—By two Triangular Beacons, carrying green lights at night.

No. 7 Lead.—By two Triangular Beacons, carrying red and white lights at night.

In the Bi-coloured Leads, the red is the front light in each case.

DIRECTIONS.

By Day.—After passing the Timandra Gas Buoy, steer S. W. ¼ S., 4¼ miles for the Middle Channel Gas Buoy, and pass it at a cable's distance on the Port hand, bringing the first pair of Dolphins, bearing S. 25° W., into line.

Continue on this Lead (No. 1) for a distance of 4 miles, passing a Black Buoy to Port, until the next pair of Dolphins, bearing S. 53° W., come into line ahead, passing a Red Buoy to Starboard.

Proceed on this course (No. 2 Lead) until the next pair of Dolphins come into line astern, bearing N. 84° E., and passing a second Red Buoy to Starboard.

Continue on this line (No. 3 Lead) until another pair of Dolphins come into line astern, bearing S. 71° E., and a pair of White Triangular Beacons come into line ahead, passing a third Red Buoy to Starboard.

Continue on this line (No. 4 Lead) until nearly abreast of the south-west point of Mackenzie Island, when a pair of White Triangular Beacons are to be brought into line astern, and another pair ahead, the lastnamed bearing N. 42° W.

Continue on this line (No. 5 Lead) and pass between a Red and a Black Buoy, bringing a pair of White Beacons near the Quarantine Station into line astern, bearing S. 76° E.

Continue on this line (No. 6 Lead) until another pair of Beacons on Mackenzie Island come into line astern, bearing N. 84° E.

Keep this line (No. 7 Lead), passing a Red Buoy on the Starboard hand and two Black Buoys on the Port hand, until abreast of the Broadmount Wharf, when a vessel may anchor in 6 fathoms of water, or proceed to Rockhampton by following the directions already given.

By Night.—Follow the Directions given for navigating this Channel by Day, using the Leading Lights already described in lieu of Beacons.

The available depth throughout the Middle Channel is 15 feet at Low water Springs.

It is High Water F. and C. at the Entrance Buoy at 1 h. 15 m.

Spring Tides rise from 13 to 15 feet, and Neap Tides from 8 to 10 feet.

Charts affected : Nos. 345 and 363, and Australia Directory, Vol. II.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 223.

[First Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—STRAIT OF MAKASSAR.

Amended position of known shoals and new shoals discovered.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 650 of 1899) that from an examination by H.N.M. Surveying Vessel *Banda*, the following amendments are made in the positions of certain known shoals, and the positions of newly-discovered dangers :—

1. BLENHEIM REEF comprises several patches, the shoalest of which, in lat. 2° 26′ 50″ S., long. 116° 51′ 30″ E., dries at low water. At $1\frac{6}{10}$ miles N. ¼ W. from it lies the most northerly patch with 4½ fathoms over it, and at $1\frac{6}{10}$ miles S. 50° E. lies the southernmost. Between the above, depths of 16 to 32 fathoms were found.
2. CECIL REEF (newly discovered) of sand and coral, circular in form, with a diameter of six-tenths of a mile, is partially dry at low water.

   Approximate position of dry patch on Chart No. 2637, lat. 2° 22′ 40″ S., long. 116° 54′ 0″ E.

   About $1\frac{4}{10}$ miles N. 20° E. of Cecil reef is another reef with 3 feet over it, the depths between the reefs being less than three fathoms.
3. CORA REEF (newly discovered) of coral and sand, with 4 fathoms over it, extends about 3½ cables in a north and south direction, and is about 2 cables wide; the depths around are from 16 to 22 fathoms.

   Approximate position on Chart No. 2637, lat. 2° 29′ 20″ S., long. 116° 53′ 30″ E.
4. ANNA REEFS (newly discovered) consist of two patches partially dry at low water, with a sounding of 3½ fathoms between them.

   The easterly reef is about 4½ cables north and south, and 3¼ cables wide.

   The westerly reef, lying $1\frac{7}{10}$ miles S. 40° W. from the easterly reef, is about 2¾ cables north and south, and 2 cables wide. Depths of 16 to 33 fathoms surround these reefs.

   Approximate position, Eastern reef, on Chart No. 2637, lat. 2° 24′ 30″ S., long. 116° 55′ 45″ E.
5. A CORAL BANK, with 5 fathoms over it, about 2 miles long north-east and south-west, and 3¾ cables wide, with depths of 14 fathoms around, is situated in lat. 2° 27′ 25″ S., long. 116° 47′ 0″ E.
6. A SMALL BANK, with 6½ fathoms over, is situated in lat. 2° 20′ 50″ S., long. 116° 48′ 0″ E.

7. BANDA (ADDINGTON) REEF is approximately in lat. 2° 43′ 40″ S., long 116° 46′ 0″ E. on Chart No. 2637.

(*Variation 2° Easterly in 1899.*)

NOTE—The above positions all refer to Chart No. 2637.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Eastern Archipelago, No. 941b; Makassar strait, south part, No. 2637: Also, Eastern Archipelago, part II, 1892, pages 313, 314; Supplement, 1899, page 36.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 17th November 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 224.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST—GEELONG HARBOUR.

Dredging operations and signals.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 655 of 1899) that dredging operations are in progress in the Hopetoun channel. Brackets and signals will be erected on the channel beacons for dredging purposes only, projecting towards the channel a distance of 26 feet.

The dredger will exhibit a ball by day and three *red* lights vertical by night from the side on which vessels may pass. By night the dredger is moored on the south side of the channel; vessels must then pass northward of her.

Vessels must pass the dredger at the slowest possible speed and stop engines while passing over the chains.

Approximate position, Point Henry, lat. 38° 7′ 55″ S., long. 144° 25′ 30″ E.

This Notice temporarily affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Geelong harbour, No. 2731.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 17th November 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 225.

[First Publication.]

CHINA, EAST COAST—MIN RIVER APPROACH.

Buoy marking Peak shoal.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners issued by this office, No. 141, dated the 14th July last, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 656A of 1899) that the shoal southward of Sharp Peak island entrance to the river Min, now named Peak shoal, is marked on its southern edge by a *red conical* buoy in 11 feet at low water, with the south extreme of Sharp Peak island bearing N. 4° W., distant 3¼ cables.

When entering the river this is a starboard hand buoy.

Approximate position, lat. 26° 6′ 55″ N., long. 119° 40′ 5″ E.

(*Variation 1° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—River Min, No. 2400: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 282; Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 23.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 17th November 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 226.

[First Publication.]

CHINA, EAST COAST—Liau river.

Newchwang temporary light-vessel replaced by permanent vessel and character of light altered.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 657 of 1899) that Newchang temporary light-vessel has been withdrawn and replaced by the permanent vessel, and that the light is as follows:—

Newchwang light is a *flashing white* catoptric light, every *thirty seconds*, elevated 35 feet above the sea, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 11 miles.

A small light is shown from the fore stay.

The light-vessel is painted red, with the name Newchwang in white letters on each side, and has three masts, the mainmast surmounted by a black ball.

During thick or foggy weather a steam fog-horn will be sounded *every ten seconds*.

If the light-vessel drifts from her station to where she is no guide to shipping, the usual light will not be shown, but a fixed red light will be exhibited from each end of the vessel; the ball will be struck as soon as possible, and till struck it will be surmounted by a red flag.

Approximate position on plan No. 2894, lat. 40° 35′ N., long. 121° 59¾′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Pe Chili and Liau tung gulfs, No. 1256; Liau river, No. 2894: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 791; China Sea Directory, vol. III., 1894, page 651.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. Bayley,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

Calcutta, *the 17th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 227.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST—Queensland.

Cairns harbour—Depth of water in the dredged channel.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 660 of 1899) that the depth of water in the dredged channel to Cairns harbour has decreased nearly 2 feet, or to 11 feet 9 inches at low-water springs.

The depth available at any time can be obtained by adding 11 feet 9 inches to the height shown on the dial of the tide gauge at the Fairway beacon.

Approximate position, lat. 16° 55½′ S., long. 145° 47′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Double point to cape Grafton, No. 2350: Also, Australia Directory, vol. II, 1898, page 337.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. Bayley,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

Calcutta, *the 17th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 228.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—Gulf of St. Vincent.

Marion reef—Beacon replaced by buoy.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 38, dated the 22nd February last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 671 of 1899) that on 15th September 1899, the black tripod beacon with a circular head erected on the eastern edge of Marion reef, Macdonnell sound approach, would be taken down; in place thereof a black *can* buoy, surmounted by a staff and cylinder, would be moored about 2½ cables from the south-

eastern edge of Marion reef; this buoy is situated with Troubridge shoals lighthouse bearing North, distant 2½ miles, and north extreme of Hungry point N. W. ¾ W.

Approximate position, lat. 35° 10′ 0″ S., long. 137° 49′ 25″ E.

(*Variation 5° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gulf of St. Vincent. No. 2389a plan of Macdonnell sound on sheet No. 2152: Also, Australia Directory, vol. I., 1897, page 291.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 17th November 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 218.

[Second Publication.]

JAPAN—KIUSIU, NORTH COAST.

Sunken wreck in Genkai Nada removed.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 121, dated the 10th June 1899, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 631 of 1899) that the sunken vessel in Genkai Nada, with Genkai sima bearing S.E., and Hime sima S.S.W. ⅝ W., has been removed.

Approximate position, lat. 33° 45′ 0″ N., long. 130° 9′ 50″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Western Coasts of Kiusiu and Nipon, No. 358; Hirado-no-Seto to Simonoseki strait, No. 127.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 10th November 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 219.

[Second Publication.]

JAPAN—NIPON, NORTH-EAST COAST.

Rocks found—Wreck being removed.

THE British Admiralty has given Notice (No. 637 of 1899) that during the examination of a rock on which the steamer *Nagoyamaru* had struck, the following reefs were found:—

1. A reef, with 2½ fathoms over it, situated with Hajikami dake bearing S. 59° W., distant 5 8/10 miles, and Same point N. 38° W.
2. A reef, with 1½ fathoms over it, situated with Hajikami dake bearing S. 69° W., distant 6 1/10 miles, and Same point N. 38° W.
3. Wreck rock, which breaks at low water when the sea is smooth, but the native fishermen state that it never uncovers, lies with Hajikami dake bearing S. 74° W., distant 6 2/10 miles, and Same point N. 38° W.

Depths of from 4 to 7 fathoms, rocky bottom, are found between Wreck rock and the above-mentioned 2½-fathoms reef.

The steamer which lies sunk on Wreck rock is in course of removal.

Approximate position, Hajikami dake, lat. 40° 25′ N., long 141° 34′ E.

(*Variation 5° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:— Nipon island, &c., No. 2347: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV, 1894, page 337.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 10th November 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 220.

[Second Publication.]

JAPAN—YEZO, NORTH-EAST COAST.

Sunken rock off Yesashi (Yessasi) anchorage.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 638 of 1899) that a rock with depths of 2¼ to 2¾ fathoms on it exists north-eastward of Sangyūshi, which is a prominent point situated about 3 miles S.S.E. of Yesashi (Yessasi) anchorage.

Approximate position on Chart No. 452, lat. 44° 55′ 35″ N., long. 142° 38′ 50″ E.

NOTE.—The native fishermen state the bottom is rocky and uneven in the vicinity of this rock.

(*Variation 6° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Kuril islands, No. 2405; Yezo island, No. 452: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV, 1894, page 606.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 10th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 221.

[Second Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—BOMBAY COAST.

Buoys between Alibág and Vengurla replaced.

THE following Notice to Mariners (No. 96 of 1899), issued by the Bombay Government, is republished:—

Information has been received through the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Ábkári, dated 28th October 1899, that the undermentioned buoys were replaced in their positions on the dates noted against them:—

Alibág Buoy	...	29th September	1899.
Bánkot Buoys	...	13th October	,,
Anjanvel Buoy ...	...	7th ,,	,,
Jaitápur (Ambalgad Reef)	...	10th ,,	,,
Johnstone Castle ...	...	23rd September	,,
Málvan Outer Rock Buoy ...	...	26th ,,	,,
Chaldea Rock Buoy ...	...	29th ,,	,,
Málvan Harbour Buoys ...	...	28th ,,	,,

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asstt. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 13th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 212.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST—PORT ADELAIDE RIVER.

Intended alteration in the position of the lighthouse.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 604 of 1899) that it is intended to remove Port Adelaide river lighthouse from its present position at the entrance to the river to a site in the vicinity of the bell buoy on the outer end of Wonga shoal.

Approximate present position, lat. 34° 48′ S., long. 138° 28′ E.

Further Notice will be given when the precise date of removal and exact position is known.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Port Adelaide, Nos. 1752 and 1750: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 1070; Australia Directory, vol. I, 1897, page 331.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 213.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—SPENCER GULF.

Port Augusta, Western shoal—Beacon disappeared.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 605 of 1899) that the *black* beacon marking the 18-feet patch on the eastern edge of Western shoal, in the approach to port Augusta, Spencer gulf, has disappeared, and will not be replaced until further Notice.

Approximate position, lat. 33° 8′ 35″ S., long. 137° 36′ 0″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—St. Vincent and Spencer gulfs, No. 2389b; Wood point to Lowly point, No. 403: Also, Australia Directory, vol. I, 1897, page 213.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 214.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST—GREAT BARRIER REEF.

Ess (S) reef and Ar (R) reef beacons removed.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 606 of 1899) that the undermentioned beacons, in the route inside the Great Barrier reef of Australia, have been destroyed by a recent hurricane, and that they will not be replaced:—

1. Ess (S) reef beacon, approximate position, lat. 14° 21′ 35″ S., long. 144° 44′ 20″ E.
2. Ar (R) reef beacon, approximate position, lat. 14° 32′ 20″ S., long. 144° 55′ 10″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Turtle group to Claremont point, No. 2922: Also, Australia Directory, vol II, 1898, pages 372 and 362.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 215.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST—MORETON BAY.

Yule bank extending eastward—Buoy moved.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 607 of 1899) that Yule bank is extending eastward, and the red buoy has been moved accordingly, and is now about three-quarters of a cable eastward of the leading marks and lights.

Approximate position, lat. 27° 4′ 55″ S., long. 153° 21′ 25″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Danger point to cape Moreton, No. 1029; Moreton bay, No. 1670a: Also, Australia Directory, vol. II, 1898, pages 127-133.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 216.

[Third Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—BORNEO, EAST COAST.

Rock north-west of Mangkalihat point.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 618 of 1899) that a rock with little water over it, and small in extent, lies north-westward of Mangkalihat point.

From this rock, Mataka island bears N. 26° E., distant 15 miles, and Kaniungan-besar S. 18° E.

Approximate position, lat. 1° 18½′ N., long. 118° 47½′ E.

(Variation 2° Easterly in 1899.)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Eastern Archipelago, No. 941b; China sea, No. 2660b; strait of Makassar, No. 2636: Also, Eastern Archipelago, part II, 1893, pages 318, 338.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 217.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—WIDE BAY BAR.

The Square beacons to be kept in line.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 15 of 1899) that the Square Beacons leading across the Wide Bay Bar must now be kept in line bearing North 87 degrees West, when a depth of 17 feet at low-water spring-tides will be maintained.

Charts affected, Nos. 1030 and 1068; and Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th November 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 229.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Kurnafully river—Depth of water in the channels.

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the river channels by soundings taken on the 21st November and reduced to zero:—

	Ft.	In.
Track No. 1—Outer bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	8	0
Disc in centre of hill and mast with white and black casks ...	12	0
Track No. II—Inner bar—		
Disc on diamond	10	6
Disc on mast with white and black casks	11	0
Disc in the centre of diamond and mast with white and black casks ...	11	0
Track No. III—		
Tripod on cross and ball	20	0
Track No. IV—		
Triangle on mast with white and black casks	22	0
Track No. V—Guptakhally crossing—		
Old marks	14	0
Centre	17	6
Tripod on diamond	17	6

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 25th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 222.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—Fitzroy River.

Middle channel into Broadmount harbour.

The Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 16 of 1899) that on and after the 25th October next, the Middle Channel into Broadmount Harbour, Fitzroy River, will be available for navigation.

The entrance is marked by an Occulting Gas Buoy, painted black, and moored in 21 feet at low water, with Sea Hill Lighthouse bearing E. by S. ¾ S., distant 2⅞ miles.

Between the Gas Buoy and Broadmount there are seven leads marked as follows:—

No. 1 Lead.—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, used as Beacons by day, and from which two white lights are shown at night.

No. 2 Lead.—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, used as Beacons by day, and from which two lights, red and white, are shown at night.

No. 3 Lead.—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, used as Beacons by day, and from which two lights, red and white, are shown at night.

No. 4 Lead.—By two Dolpin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, and also two Triangular Beacons. Two white lights are shown from the lantern houses at night.

No. 5 Lead.—By four Triangular Beacons, two at each end, the Shore Beacons carrying red and white lights at night.

No. 6 Lead.—By two Triangular Beacons, carrying green lights at night.

No. 7 Lead.—By two Triangular Beacons, carrying red and white lights at night.

In the Bi-coloured Leads, the red is the front light in each case.

Directions.

By Day.—After passing the Timandra Gas Buoy, steer S. W. ¼ S., 4¼ miles for the Middle Channel Gas Buoy, and pass it at a cable's distance on the Port hand, bringing the first pair of Dolphins, bearing S. 25° W., into line.

Continue on this Lead (No. 1) for a distance of 4 miles, passing a Black Buoy to Port, until the next pair of Dolphins, bearing S. 53° W., come into line ahead, passing a Red Buoy to Starboard.

Proceed on this course (No. 2 Lead) until the next pair of Dolphins come into line astern, bearing N. 84° E., and passing a second Red Buoy to Starboard.

Continue on this line (No. 3 Lead) until another pair of Dolphins come into line astern, bearing S. 71° E., and a pair of White Triangular Beacons come into line ahead, passing a third Red Buoy to Starboard.

Continue on this line No. 4 Lead) until nearly abreast of the south-west point of Mackenzie Island, when a pair of White Triangular Beacons are to be brought into line astern, and another pair ahead, the lastnamed bearing N. 42° W.

Continue on this line (No. 5 Lead) and pass between a Red and a Black Buoy, bringing a pair of White Beacons near the Quarantine Station into line astern, bearing S. 76° E.

Continue on this line (No. 6 Lead) until another pair of Beacons on Mackenzie Island come into line astern, bearing N. 84° E.

Keep this line (No. 7 Lead), passing a Red Buoy on the Starboard hand and two Black Buoys on the Port hand, until abreast of the Broadmount Wharf, when a vessel may anchor in 6 fathoms of water, or proceed to Rockhampton by following the directions already given.

By Night.—Follow the Directions given for navigating this Channel by Day, using the Leading Lights already described in lieu of Beacons.

The available depth throughout the Middle Channel is 15 feet at Low water Springs.

It is High Water F. and C. at the Entrance Buoy at 1 h. 15 m.

Spring Tides rise from 13 to 15 feet, and Neap Tides from 8 to 10 feet.

Charts affected: Nos. 845 and 863, and Australia Directory, Vol. II.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. Bayley,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

Calcutta, *the 17th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 223.

[Second Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—STRAIT OF MAKASSAR.

Amended position of known shoals and new shoals discovered.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 650 of 1899) that from an examination by H.N.M. Surveying Vessel *Banda*, the following amendments are made in the positions of certain known shoals, and the positions of newly-discovered dangers :—

1. BLENHEIM REEF comprises several patches, the shoalest of which, in lat. 2° 26′ 50″ S., long. 116° 51′ 30″ E., dries at low water. At $1\frac{6}{10}$ miles N. ¼ W. from it lies the most northerly patch with $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms over it, and at $1\frac{6}{10}$ miles S. 50° E. lies the southernmost. Between the above, depths of 16 to 32 fathoms were found.
2. CECIL REEF (newly discovered) of sand and coral, circular in form, with a diameter of six-tenths of a mile, is partially dry at low water.

   Approximate position of dry patch on Chart No. 2637, lat. 2° 22′ 40″ S., long. 116° 54′ 0″ E.

   About $1\frac{4}{10}$ miles N. 20° E. of Cecil reef is another reef with 3 feet over it, the depths between the reefs being less than three fathoms.
3. CORA REEF (newly discovered) of coral and sand, with 4 fathoms over it, extends about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cables in a north and south direction, and is about 2 cables wide; the depths around are from 16 to 22 fathoms.

   Approximate position on Chart No. 2637, lat. 2° 29′ 20″ S., long. 116° 53′ 30″ E.

4. ANNA REEFS (newly discovered) consist of two patches partially dry at low water, with a sounding of $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms between them.

   The easterly reef is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cables north and south, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ cables wide.

   The westerly reef, lying $1\frac{2}{10}$ miles S. 40° W. from the easterly reef, is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ cables north and south, and 2 cables wide. Depths of 16 to 33 fathoms surround these reefs.

   Approximate position, Eastern reef, on Chart No. 2637, lat. 2° 24′ 30″ S., long. 116° 55′ 45″ E.

5. A CORAL BANK, with 5 fathoms over it, about 2 miles long north-east and south-west, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ cables wide, with depths of 14 fathoms around, is situated in lat. 2° 27′ 25″ S., long. 116° 47′ 0″ E.
6. A SMALL BANK, with $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms over, is situated in lat. 2° 20′ 50″ S., long. 116° 48′ 0″ E.
7. BANDA (ADDINGTON) REEF is approximately in lat. 2° 43′ 40″ S., long 116° 46′ 0″ E. on Chart No. 2637.

(*Variation 2° Easterly in 1899.*)

NOTE—The above positions all refer to Chart No. 2637.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Eastern Archipelago, No. 941b; Makassar strait, south part, No. 2637: Also, Eastern Archipelago, part II, 1892, pages 313, 314; Supplement, 1899, page 36.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 224.

[Second Publicaion.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST—GEELONG HARBOUR.

Dredging operations and signals.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 655 of 1899) that dredging operations are in progress in the Hopetoun channel. Brackets and signals will be erected on the channel beacons for dredging purposes only, projecting towards the channel a distance of 26 feet.

The dredger will exhibit a ball by day and three *red* lights vertical by night from the side on which vessels may pass. By night the dredger is moored on the south side of the channel; vessels must then pass northward of her.

Vessels must pass the dredger at the slowest possible speed and stop engines while passing over the chains.

Approximate position, Point Henry, lat. 38° 7′ 55″ S., long. 144° 25′ 30″ E.

This Notice temporarily affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Geelong harbour, No. 2731.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 17th November 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 225.

[Second Publication.]

CHINA, EAST COAST—MIN RIVER APPROACH.

Buoy marking Peak shoal.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners issued by this office, No. 141, dated the 14th July last, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 656A of 1899) that the shoal southward of Sharp Peak island entrance to the river Min, now named Peak shoal, is marked on its southern edge by a *red conical* buoy in 11 feet at low water, with the south extreme of Sharp Peak island bearing N. 4° W., distant 3½ cables.

When entering the river this is a starboard hand buoy.

Approximate position, lat. 26° 6′ 55″ N., long. 119° 40′ 5″ E.

(*Variation 1° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—River Min, No 2400: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 282; Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 23.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 17th November 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 226.

[Second Publication.]

CHINA, EAST COAST—LIAU RIVER.

Newchwang temporary light-vessel replaced by permanent vessel and character of light altered.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 657 of 1899) that Newchang temporary light-vessel has been withdrawn and replaced by the permanent vessel, and that the light is as follows:—

Newchwang light is a *flashing white* catoptric light, every *thirty seconds*, elevated 55 feet above the sea, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 11 miles.

A small light is shown from the fore stay.

The light-vessel is painted red, with the name Newchwang in white letters on each side, and has three masts, the mainmast surmounted by a black ball.

During thick or foggy weather a steam fog-horn will be sounded *every ten seconds.*

If the light-vessel drifts from her station to where she is no guide to shipping, the usual light will not be shown, but a fixed red light will be exhibited from each end of the vessel; the ball will be struck as soon as possible, and till struck it will be surmounted by a red flag.

Approximate position on plan No. 2894, lat. 40° 35′ N., long. 121° 59¾′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Po Chili and Liau tung gulfs, No. 1256; Liau river, No. 2894: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 791; China Sea Directory, vol. III., 1894, page 651.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 17th November 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 227.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST—QUEENSLAND.

Cairns harbour—Depth of water in the dredged channel.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 660 of 1899) that the depth of water in the dredged channel to Cairns harbour has decreased nearly 2 feet, or to 11 feet 9 inches at low-water springs.

The depth available at any time can be obtained by adding 11 feet 9 inches to the height shown on the dial of the tide gauge at the Fairway beacon.

Approximate position, lat. 16° 55½′ S., long. 145° 47′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Double point to cape Grafton, No. 2350: Also, Australia Directory, vol. II, 1898, page 337.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 228.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—GULF OF ST. VINCENT.

Marion reef—Beacon replaced by buoy.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 38, dated the 22nd February last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 671 of 1899) that on 15th September 1899, the black tripod beacon with a circular head erected on the eastern edge of Marion reef, Macdonnell sound approach, would be taken down; in place thereof a black *can* buoy, surmounted by a staff and cylinder, would be moored about 2½ cables from the south-eastern edge of Marion reef; this buoy is situated with Troubridge shoals lighthouse bearing North, distant 2½ miles, and north extreme of Hungry point N. W. ¾ W.

Approximate position, lat. 35° 10′ 0″ S., long. 137° 49′ 25″ E.

(*Variation 5° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gulf of St. Vincent, No. 2389a; plan of Macdonnell sound on sheet No. 2152: Also, Australia Directory, vol. I., 1897, page 291.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 218.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN—KIUSIU, NORTH COAST.

Sunken wreck in Genkai Nada removed.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 121, dated the 10th June 1899, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 631 of 1899) that the sunken

vessel in Genkai Nada, with Genkai sima bearing S.E., and Hime sima S.S.W. $\frac{5}{8}$ W., has been remove d.

Approximate position, lat. 33° 45′ 0″ N., long. 130° 9′ 50″ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Western Coasts of Kiusiu and Nipon, No. 358; Hiraao-no-Seto to Simonoseki strait, No. 127.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 10th November 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 219.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN—NIPON, NORTH-EAST COAST.

Rocks found—Wreck being removed.

THE British Admiralty has given Notice (No 637 of 1899) that during the examination of a rock on which the steamer *Nagoyamaru* had struck, the following reefs were found:—

1. A reef, with 2½ fathoms over it, situated with Hajikami dake bearing S. 59° W., distant 5$\frac{8}{10}$ miles, and Same point N. 38° W.
2. A reef, with 1½ fathoms over it, situated with Hajikami dake bearing S. 69° W., distant 6$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, and Same point N. 38° W.
3. Wreck rock, which breaks at low water when the sea is smooth, but the native fishermen state that it never uncovers, lies with Hajikami dake bearing S. 74° W., distant 6$\frac{2}{10}$ miles, and Same point N. 38° W.

Depths of from 4 to 7 fathoms, rocky bottom, are found between Wreck rock and the above-mentioned 2½-fathoms reef.

The steamer which lies sunk on Wreck rock is in course of removal.

Approximate position, Hajikami dake, lat. 40° 25′ N., long 141° 34′ E.

(*Variation 5° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:— Nipon island, &c., No. 2347: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV, 1894, page 337.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 10th November 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 220.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN—YEZO, NORTH-EAST COAST.

Sunken rock off Yesashi (Yessasi) anchorage.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 638 of 1899) that a rock with depths of 2¼ to 2¾ fathoms on it exists north-eastward of Sangyūshi, which is a prominent point situated about 3 miles S.S.E. of Yesashi (Yessasi) anchorage.

Approximate position on Chart No. 452, lat. 44° 55′ 35″ N., long. 142° 38′ 50″ E.

NOTE.—The native fishermen state the bottom is rocky and uneven in the vicinity of this rock.

(*Variation 6° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Kuril islands, No. 2405; Yezo island, No. 452: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV, 1894, page 606.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 10th November 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL - MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 221.

[Third Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—BOMBAY COAST.

Buoys between Alibág and Vengurla replaced.

THE following Notice to Mariners (No. 96 of 1899), issued by the Bombay Government, is republished:—

Information has been received through the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Ábkári, dated 28th October 1899, that the undermentioned buoys were replaced in their positions on the dates noted against them:—

Alibág Buoy	...	...	29th September 1899.
Bánkot Buoys	...	...	13th October ,,
Anjanvel Buoy	...	...	7th ,, ,,
Jaitápur (Ambalgad Reef)		...	10th ,, ,,
Johnstone Castle	...	...	23rd September ,,
Málvan Outer Rock Buoy	...	...	26th ,, ,,
Chaldea Rock Buoy	...	...	29th ,, ,,
Málvan Harbour Buoys	...	...	28th ,, ,,

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 13th November 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 230.

[First Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—LUZON.

Reef extending from cape Bojeador.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 684 of 1899) that on 19th June 1899, the S.S. *Centennial*, when about 2 miles west of cape Bojeador lighthouse, Luzon, struck on a reef, the depth obtained forward being 16 feet and aft 23 feet. At 20 yards westward of the vessel there was a depth of 5 fathoms, and between the ship and the shore 3 to 4 fathoms.

As cape Bojeador is reported to be surrounded by a reef, the above reef has been extended on the Charts for about 2 miles to the northward and southward of the cape.

Approximate position, lat. 18° 30′ N., long. 120° 33′ E.

(*Variation Nil in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—The island of Luzon, No. 2454: Also China Sea Directory, 1899, vol. II, page 326; and Eastern Archipelago, part I, 1890, pages 39, 333.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 231.

[First Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN - SULU ARCHIPELAGO.

Rock reported north-eastward of Gujangan.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 685 of 1899) that the pilot at Sulu reports the existence of a rock about 3 miles north-eastward of Gujangan.

Approximate position, lat. 6° 7′ N., long. 121° 18′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Philippine islands, No. 943; Sulu archipelago, No. 2576; Sulu archipelago, No. 928: Also Eastern Archipelago, Part I., 1890, page 113.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

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C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 232.

[First Publication.]

JAPAN, SOUTH COAST.

No sima saki—Shoal water to the eastward.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 690 of 1899) of the existence of the following shoal patches east of No sima saki :—

(*a*) Kiukone reef has a depth of 3½ fathoms over it at low water, and is situated with No sima saki lighthouse bearing N. 68° W., distant 1¾ miles, and Takatsuka yama (759 feet), N. 22° E.

Approximate position, lat. 34° 53′ 35″ N., long. 139° 55′ 0″ E.

(*b*) Hirone has a least depth of 8 fathoms over it, and is situated with No sima saki lighthouse bearing No. 58° W., distant $2\frac{1}{10}$ miles, and Takatsuka yama N. 16° E.

(*c*) *Kats'ura—Reefs.*

Also, of the following reefs in Kats'ura :—

(*a*) Kajikakene is a pinnacle with a depth of one fathom over it at low water, and 5 to 9 fathoms on all sides of it: it is situated with the extreme of Kura ga hana bearing S. 88° W., distant 1¾ cables, and the rock, 43 feet high (called Suzume jima), N. 4° E.

Approximate position, lat. 35° 8′ 10″ N., long. 140° 17′ 15″ E.

(*b*) Komone, half a cable in extent S. by W. and N. by E., has a depth of 1½ fathoms over it at low water, and 4 to 7 fathoms around it: it is situated with Hachiman saki bearing N. 14° E., distant 3 cables, and Kura ga hana N. 55° W.

(*c*) Dojimashi has a depth of 3¾ fathoms over it, surrounded by depths of from 7 to 8 fathoms: it is situated with the islet off Hachiman saki (called Fukushima) S. 59° E., distant 2¼ cables, and the rock, 6 feet high (called Michiyoga), N. 11° E. There is a depth of 4 fathoms, at quarter of a cable, N.N.W. of the above.

Variation 4° Westerly in 1899.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Kii channel to Yedo, No. 996; gulf of Yedo, No. 2057; plan of Kats'ura on Sheet 208: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV 1894, pages 312, 321.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 233.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, NORTH-WEST COAST—ASHBURTON ROAD.

Reefs in approach.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 691 of 1899) that the following information, dated 9th September 1899, respecting the reefs in the approach to Ashburton road, has been received from Commander J. W. Combe, H. M. Surveying Vessel *Penguin* :—

(*a*) The small coral reef, marked P.D. on the Chart, south-west of Airlie island, was found to be 2 cables in extent, with a depth of 6 feet at low-water springs. It is situated in approximately lat. 21° 21′ 15″ S., long. 115° 6′ 0″ E.

(*b*) A patch 3 cables long, east and west, and one cable broad, composed of sand and coral, with the least depth of 2 fathoms over it, is situated in approximately lat. 21° 33′ 30″ S., long 115° 2′ 30″ E.

(*c*) A patch composed of sand and coral, 1½ cables in extent, with a least depth over it of 2 fathoms, is situated in approximately lat. 21° 34′ 0″ S., long. 115° 1′ 30″ E.

(*d*) A patch composed of sand and coral, 2 cables in extent, with a least depth over it of 2 fathoms, is situated with the summit of Ashburtom island bearing S. 41° W., distant $2\frac{8}{10}$ miles, and north peak of Saddle hill S. 10° E.

(*e*) A patch composed of sand and coral, 4 cables long N. by E. and S. by W., and one cable broad, and having depths over it of from 11 to 14 feet, at low-water springs; the north end is situated with summit of Ashburton island bearing N. 59° E., distant $1\frac{5}{10}$ miles, and entrance point beacon S. 36° E.

Approximate position, lat. 21° 37′ 5″ S., long. 114° 53′ 20″ E.

(*Variation 1° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Bedout island to cape Cuvier, No. 1055: Also, Australia Directory, vol. III, 1895, pages 295-7.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 234.

[First Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—ARABIAN SEA.

Minikoi island light.—Obscured arc.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 696 of 1899) that information, dated 23rd October 1899, has been received from the Board of Trade that recent investigation proves that Minikoi light is now only obscured by trees between the bearings of S. W. and W. by N., and at distances from it of from $0\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the first bearing to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the last.

Approximate position, lat. 8° 16′ N., long. 73° 1′ E.

(*Variation Nil in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Cochin to cape Comorin, No. 2738: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 280; and West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 1898, page 342.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 235.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—FITZROY RIVER.

Middle channel into Broadmount harbour.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (Amended No. 16 of 1899) that, on and after the 25th October next, the Middle Channel into Broadmount Harbour, Fitzroy River, will be available for navigation.

The entrance is marked by an Occulting Gas Buoy, painted black, and moored in 21 feet at low water, with Sea Hill Lighthouse bearing E. by S. $\frac{3}{4}$ S., distant $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Between the Gas Buoy and Broadmount there are seven leads marked as follows:—

No. 1 Lead—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, used as Beacons by day, and from which two white lights are shown at night.

No. 2 Lead—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, used as Beacons by day, and from which two lights, red and white, are shown at night.

No. 3 Lead—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, used as Beacons by day, and from which two lights, red and white, are shown at night.

No. 4 Lead—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, and also two Triangular Beacons. Two white lights are shown from the lantern houses at night.

No. 5 Lead—By four Triangular Beacons, two at each end, the Shore Beacons carrying red and white lights at night.

No. 6 Lead—By two Triangular Beacons, carrying green lights at night.

No. 7 Lead—By two Triangular Beacons, carrying red and white lights at night.

In the Bi-coloured Leads, the red is the front light in each case.

DIRECTIONS.

By Day.—After passing the Timandra Gas Buoy, steer S.W. ¼ S., 4¼ miles for the Middle Channel Gas Buoy, and pass it at a cable's distance on the Port hand, bringing the first pair of Dolphins, bearing S. 25° W., into line.

Continue on this Lead (No. 1) for a distance of 4 miles, passing a Black Buoy to Port, until the next pair of Dolphins, bearing S. 53° W, come into line ahead, passing a Red Buoy to Starboard.

Proceed on this course (No. 2 Lead) until the next pair of Dolphins come into line astern, bearing N. 84° E., and passing a second Red Buoy to Starboard.

Continue on this line (No. 3 Lead) until another pair of Dolphins come into line astern, bearing S. 71° E., and a pair of White Triangular Beacons come into line ahead, passing a third Red Buoy to Starboard.

Continue on this line (No. 4 Lead) until nearly abreast of the south-west point of Mackenzie Island, when a pair of White Triangular Beacons are to be brought into line astern, and another pair ahead, the lastnamed bearing N. 32° W.

Continue on this line (No. 5 Lead) and pass between a Red and a Black Buoy, bringing a pair of White Beacons near the Quarantine Station into line astern, bearing S. 76° E.

Continue on this line (No. 6 Lead) until another pair of Beacons on Mackenzie Island come into line astern, bearing N. 84° E.

Keep this line (No. 7 Lead), passing a Red Buoy on the Starboard hand and two Black Buoys on the Port hand, until abreast of the Broadmount Wharf, when a vessel may anchor in 6 fathoms of water, or proceed to Rockhampton by following the directions already given.

By Night.—Follow the directions given for navigating this Channel by day, using the Leading Lights already described in lieu of Beacons.

The available depth throughout the Middle Channel is 15 feet at Low Water Springs.

It is High Water F. and C. at the Entrance Buoy at 9h. 15m.

Spring Tides rise from 13 to 15 feet, and Neap Tides from 8 to 10 feet.

Charts affected: Nos. 345 and 363, and Australia Directory, Vol. II.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 236.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—TORRES STRAIT, INNER ROUTE.

Shoal patches south of Aya reef.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 17 of 1899) that Commander Parry, of H. M. surveying ship *Dart*, reports the existence of a group of coral and mud patches, with a minimum depth at low water of 28 feet, in the following position, viz.—

Burkett Island, south extreme	...	...	N. 47° 50′ W. $6\frac{1}{16}$ miles.
Aya Reef Beacon	..	...	N. 3° 15′ E. $2\frac{9}{16}$ „
Eff Reef Beacon	...	...	S. 35° 20′ E. $3\frac{1}{16}$ „
Latitude	...	...	14° 00′ 56″ S.
Longitude	...	...	143° 49′ 10″ E., approximate.

The patches carry from 4½ to 7 fathoms, and extend over an area 1½ miles in a N. W. and S. E. direction by 9 cables in a N. E. and S. W. direction.

NOTE.—The beacon on Aya Reef is 1 cable from the south extreme of the reef instead of as shown on chart.

Charts affected, Nos. 2921 and 2922; Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 229.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Kurnafully river—Depth of water in the channels.

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the river channels by soundings taken on the 21st November and reduced to zero:—

	Ft.	In.
Track No. 1—Outer bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	8	0
Disc in centre of hill and mast with white and black casks ...	12	0
Track No. II—Inner bar—		
Disc on diamond	10	6
Disc on mast with white and black casks	11	0
Disc in the centre of diamond and mast with white and black casks ...	11	0
Track No. III—		
Tripod on cross and ball	20	0
Track No. IV—		
Triangle on mast with white and black casks	22	0
Track No. V—Guptakhally crossing—		
Old marks	14	0
Centre	17	6
Tripod on diamond	17	6

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

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C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 25th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 222.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—FITZROY RIVER.

Middle channel into Broadmount harbour.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 16 of 1899) that on and after the 25th October next, the Middle Channel into Broadmount Harbour, Fitzroy River, will be available for navigation.

The entrance is marked by an Occulting Gas Buoy, painted black, and moored in 21 feet at low water, with Sea Hill Lighthouse bearing E. by S. ¾ S., distant 2⅔ miles.

Between the Gas Buoy and Broadmount there are seven leads marked as follows:—

No. 1 Lead.—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, used as Beacons by day, and from which two white lights are shown at night.

No. 2 Lead.—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, used as Beacons by day, and from which two lights, red and white, are shown at night.

No. 3 Lead.—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, used as Beacons by day, and from which two lights, red and white, are shown at night.

No. 4 Lead.—By two Dolpin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, and also two Triangular Beacons. Two white lights are shown from the lantern houses at night.

No. 5 Lead.—By four Triangular Beacons, two at each end, the Shore Beacons carrying red and white lights at night.

No. 6 Lead.—By two Triangular Beacons, carrying green lights at night.

No. 7 Lead.—By two Triangular Beacons, carrying red and white lights at night.

In the Bi-coloured Leads, the red is the front light in each case.

DIRECTIONS.

By Day.—After passing the Timandra Gas Buoy, steer S. W. ¼ S., 4¼ miles for the Middle Channel Gas Buoy, and pass it at a cable's distance on the Port hand, bringing the first pair of Dolphins, bearing S. 25° W., into line.

Continue on this Lead (No. 1) for a distance of 4 miles, passing a Black Buoy to Port, until the next pair of Dolphins, bearing S. 53° W., come into line ahead, passing a Red Buoy to Starboard.

Proceed on this course (No. 2 Lead) until the next pair of Dolphins come into line astern, bearing N. 84° E., and passing a second Red Buoy to Starboard.

Continue on this line (No. 3 Lead) until another pair of Dolphins come into line astern, bearing S. 71° E., and a pair of White Triangular Beacons come into line ahead, passing a third Red Buoy to Starboard.

Continue on this line (No. 4 Lead) until nearly abreast of the south-west point of Mackenzie Island, when a pair of White Triangular Beacons are to be brought into line astern, and another pair ahead, the lastnamed bearing N. 42° W.

Continue on this line (No. 5 Lead) and pass between a Red and a Black Buoy, bringing a pair of White Beacons near the Quarantine Station into line astern, bearing S. 76° E.

Continue on this line (No. 6 Lead) until another pair of Beacons on Mackenzie Island come into line astern, bearing N. 84° E.

Keep this line (No. 7 Lead), passing a Red Buoy on the Starboard hand and two Black Buoys on the Port hand, until abreast of the Broadmount Wharf, when a vessel may anchor in 6 fathoms of water, or proceed to Rockhampton by following the directions already given.

By Night.—Follow the Directions given for navigating this Channel by Day, using the Leading Lights already described in lieu of Beacons.

The available depth throughout the Middle Channel is 15 feet at Low water Springs.

It is High Water F. and C. at the Entrance Buoy at 1 h. 15 m.

Spring Tides rise from 13 to 15 feet, and Neap Tides from 8 to 10 feet.

Charts affected: Nos. 345 and 363, and Australia Directory, Vol. II.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 223.

[Third Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—STRAIT OF MAKASSAR.

Amended position of known shoals and new shoals discovered.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 650 of 1899) that from an examination by H.N.M. Surveying Vessel *Banda*, the following amendments are made in the positions of certain known shoals, and the positions of newly-discovered dangers:—

1. BLENHEIM REEF comprises several patches, the shoalest of which, in lat. 2° 26′ 50″ S., long. 116° 51′ 30″ E., dries at low water. At 1 5/16 miles N. ¼ W. from it lies the most northerly patch with 4½ fathoms over it, and at 1 5/16 miles S. 50° E. lies the southernmost. Between the above, depths of 16 to 32 fathoms were found.

2. CECIL REEF (newly discovered) of sand and coral, circular in form, with a diameter of six-tenths of a mile, is partially dry at low water.

   Approximate position of dry patch on Chart No. 2637, lat. 2° 22′ 40″ S., long. 116° 54′ 0″ E.

   About 1 1/16 miles N. 20° E. of Cecil reef is another reef with 3 feet over it, the depths between the reefs being less than three fathoms.

3. CORA REEF (newly discovered) of coral and sand, with 4 fathoms over it, extends about 3½ cables in a north and south direction, and is about 2 cables wide; the depths around are from 16 to 22 fathoms.

   Approximate position on Chart No. 2637, lat. 2° 29′ 20″ S., long. 116° 53′ 30″ E.

4. ANNA REEFS (newly discovered) consist of two patches partially dry at low water, with a sounding of 3½ fathoms between them.

   The easterly reef is about 4½ cables north and south, and 3½ cables wide.

The westerly reef, lying $1\frac{2}{10}$ miles S. 40° W. from the easterly reef, is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ cables north and south, and 2 cables wide. Depths of 16 to 33 fathoms surround these reefs.

Approximate position, Eastern reef, on Chart No. 2637, lat. 2° 24′ 30″ S., long. 116° 55′ 45″ E.

5. A CORAL BANK, with 5 fathoms over it, about 2 miles long north-east and south-west, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ cables wide, with depths of 14 fathoms around, is situated in lat. 2° 27′ 25″ S., long. 116° 47′ 0″ E.
6. A SMALL BANK, with $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms over, is situated in lat. 2° 20′ 50″ S., long. 116° 48′ 0″ E.
7. BANDA (ADDINGTON) REEF is approximately in lat. 2° 43′ 40″ S., long. 116° 46′ 0″ E. on Chart No. 2637.

(*Variation 2° Easterly in 1899.*)

NOTE—The above positions all refer to Chart No. 2637.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Eastern Archipelago, No. 941b; Makassar strait, south part, No. 2637: Also, Eastern Archipelago, part II, 1892, pages 313, 314; Supplement, 1899, page 36.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 224.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST—GEELONG HARBOUR.

Dredging operations and signals.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 655 of 1899) that dredging operations are in progress in the Hopetoun channel. Brackets and signals will be erected on the channel beacons for dredging purposes only, projecting towards the channel a distance of 26 feet.

The dredger will exhibit a ball by day and three *red* lights vertical by night from the side on which vessels may pass. By night the dredger is moored on the south side of the channel; vessels must then pass northward of her.

Vessels must pass the dredger at the slowest possible speed and stop engines while passing over the chains.

Approximate position, Point Henry, lat. 38° 7′ 55″ S., long. 144° 25′ 30″ E.

This Notice temporarily affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Geelong harbour, No. 2731.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 225.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA, EAST COAST—MIN RIVER APPROACH.

Buoy marking Peak shoal.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners issued by this office, No. 141, dated the 14th July last, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 656A of 1899) that the shoal southward of Sharp Peak island entrance to the river Min, now named Peak shoal, is marked on its southern edge by a *red conical* buoy in 11 feet at low water, with the south extreme of Sharp Peak island bearing N. 4° W., distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ cables.

When entering the river this is a starboard hand buoy.

Approximate position, lat. 26° 6′ 55″ N., long. 119° 40′ 5″ E.

(*Variation 1° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—River Min, No 2460: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 282; Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 23.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 226.

[Third Publication.]

CHINA, EAST COAST—Liau river.

Newchwang temporary light-vessel replaced by permanent vessel and character of light altered.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 657 of 1899) that Newchang temporary light-vessel has been withdrawn and replaced by the permanent vessel, and that the light is as follows:—

Newchwang light is a *flashing white* catoptric light, every *thirty seconds*, elevated 85 feet above the sea, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 11 miles.

A small light is shown from the fore stay.

The light-vessel is painted red, with the name Newchwang in white letters on each side, and has three masts, the mainmast surmounted by a black ball.

During thick or foggy weather a steam fog-horn will be sounded *every ten seconds*.

If the light-vessel drifts from her station to where she is no guide to shipping, the usual light will not be shown, but a fixed red light will be exhibited from each end of the vessel; the ball will be struck as soon as possible, and till struck it will be surmounted by a red flag.

Approximate position on plan No. 2894, lat. 40° 35′ N., long. 121° 59¾′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Pe Chili and Liau tung gulfs, No. 1256; Liau river, No. 2894: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 791; China Sea Directory, vol. III, 1894, page 651.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. Bayley,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

Calcutta, *the 17th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 227.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST—Queensland.

Cairns harbour—Depth of water in the dredged channel.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 660 of 1899) that the depth of water in the dredged channel to Cairns harbour has decreased nearly 2 feet, or to 11 feet 9 inches at low-water springs.

The depth available at any time can be obtained by adding 11 feet 9 inches to the height shown on the dial of the tide gauge at the Fairway beacon.

Approximate position, lat. 16° 55½′ S., long. 145° 47′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Double point to cape Grafton, No. 2350: Also, Australia Directory, vol. II, 1898, page 337.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. Bayley,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

Calcutta, *the 17th November 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 228.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—GULF OF ST. VINCENT.

Marion reef—Beacon replaced by buoy.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 38, dated the 22nd February last, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 671 of 1899) that on 15th September 1899, the black tripod beacon with a circular head erected on the eastern edge of Marion reef, Macdonnell sound approach, would be taken down; in place thereof a black *can* buoy, surmounted by a staff and cylinder, would be moored about 2½ cables from the south-eastern edge of Marion reef; this buoy is situated with Troubridge shoals lighthouse bearing North, distant 2½ miles, and north extreme of Hungry point N. W. ¾ W.

Approximate position, lat. 35° 10′ 0″ S., long. 137° 49′ 25″ E.

(*Variation 5° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gulf of St. Vincent, No. 2389a; plan of Macdonnell sound on sheet No. 2152: Also, Australia Directory, vol. I, 1897, page 291.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th November 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 237.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—MARY RIVER.

Additional lights and leading beacons.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 18 of 1899) that on and after 18th November 1899, the following new pair of leading lights and triangular beacons will be exhibited in the Mary River, viz.:—

Two white triangular beacons with a black vertical stripe in centre carrying lights at night situated on the right bank of the Mary River, about 8½ cables above the Leslie Rock, which in line bear about S. 29° E. and lead up the Dundathu Reach, intersecting the Dundathu Cutting lead.

Directions.—After passing through No. 2 or Leslie Rock Cutting, with the leading lights and beacons astern in line, continue keeping clear to the south or right bank until the leading beacons named above come in line astern, when continue with them in that position until the leading beacons for Dundathu Cutting come in line astern (or the leading lights in line ahead), when continue as before.

The new front light will be red. The least depth on this line at low-water springs is 10 feet.

Chart affected, No. 649; Australia Directory, Vol. II.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 238.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Gulf of Martaban—Elephant Point leading lights replaced.

THE following Notice to Mariners (No. 102 of 1899) issued by the Bombay Government is republished:—

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 16th November 1899, that the Elephant Point leading lights have been replaced.

The high light bears N. 16° 10′ E distance 415 yards from the Elephant Point obelisk and the low light bears S. 60° E. distance 83 yards from the high light.

Lights in line bear N. 60° W.

Bearings are magnetic.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 239.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Rangoon river—Alteration in Da Silva shoal.

THE following Notice to Mariners (No. 104 of 1899) issued by the Bombay Government is republished:—

A plan made by Commander St. L. S. Warden, R.I.M.S. *Dalhousie*, October 1899, shows Da Silva Shoal to extend one cable further east than shown on Admiralty Chart No. 833. Its eastern edge now lies S. 3° W. 10½ cables from North Beacon. From the eastern edge of the shoal Keikmalong Clump bears N. 68° E., Da Silva Point N. 38° W., and South Beacon S. 2° W. The Syriam Pagoda transit North Beacon now leads over the shoal in 6 feet least water.

The south end of Da Silva Shoal and the channel west of it have deepened. There is now a depth of 21 feet 12½ cables S. 8° W. from North Beacon and 13 to 17 feet between the shoal and Da Silva Point.

Approximate position—Lat. 16° 38′ 00″ N., Long. 96° 15′ 45″ E.

All bearings are true.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Rangoon River and approaches, No. 833, and Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, page 329.

"INDIA—WEST COAST.

Kárwár—Buoy removed for painting.

Information has been received from the Commissioner of [illegible]oms, Salt, Opium and Abkári, dated 24th November, that the Kárwár north-west b[illegible]as been removed for painting."

P. J. [illegible] *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
[illegible]ort Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 240.

[First Publication.]

INDIA, SOUTH—CEYLON COAST.

Colombo harbour—North-west breakwater light-boat—Character of light altered.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 166, dated 19th August 1899, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 702 of 1899) that on and after 1st January 1900 the light carried by the boat marking the submerged end of the southern end of the north-west breakwater, in course of construction, will be altered from red fixed to *red occulting* every *fifteen seconds*, thus:—light, *ten seconds*; eclipse, *five seconds*.

Approximate position, lat. 6° 57′ 40″ N., long. 79° 51′ 0″ E.

Vessels must pass between the above light-boat and the light (*red fixed*) on the north end of the south-west breakwater.

Variation Nil in 1899.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Ceylon, south coast, No. 813; Colombo harbour, No. 914: Also, List of Lights, Part VI, 1899, page 46; West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 1898, page 97; and Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, page 47.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 241.

[First Publication.]

PERSIAN GULF—BAHREIN HARBOUR.

Ras Zarwan perch disappeared.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 705 of 1899) that the perch surmounted by a cask situated on the western extreme of Ras Zarwan, Bahrein harbour, has disappeared, and is unlikely to be re-erected for some time.

Approximate position, lat. 26° 15′ N., long. 50° 34′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Bahrein harbour, No. 20: Also, Persian Gulf Pilot, 1893, page 135.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 242.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, NORTH-WEST COAST—MONTALIVET ISLANDS.

Reef westward of these islands.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 713 of 1899) that information has been received through the Board of Trade that the Master of the S.S. *Tangier* reports that his vessel, drawing 17 feet water, when to the westward of the Montalivet islands, struck on an uncharted reef at 2 20 A.M. on August 28, 1899.

The exact position of the shoal is doubtful, but "Reef reported hereabouts" has been marked on the Admiralty Chart in approximately lat. 14° 14′ S., long. 125° 2′ E.

Variation 2° Easterly in 1899.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Australia, north-west coast, No. 475; cape Ford to Buccaneer archipelago, No. 1047: Also, Australia Directory, vol. III, 1895, page 196.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY.
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 243.

[First Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND—NORTH AND SOUTH ISLANDS.

Storm signals at certain light-houses.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 721 of 1899) that on and after the 18th October 1899, the following weather forecast signals will be exhibited from the undermentioned light-houses, viz.:—

NORTH ISLAND.

Cape Maria van Diemen,	in lat.	34° 28′ S.,	long. 172° 39′ E.
Tiri Tiri	„	36° 36′ S.,	„ 174° 55′ E.

SOUTH ISLAND.

Cape Campbell,	in lat.	41° 43′ S.,	long. 174° 18′ E.
Cape Foulwind	„	41° 45′ S.,	„ 171° 29′ E.
Fairwell Spit	„	40° 33′ S.,	„ 173° 1′ E.

The weather signals consist of two symbols, a black cone and a black drum. The cone is 3 ft. high and 3 ft. wide at the base, and the drum is 3 ft. high and 3 ft. wide at either end.

These symbols will be used either with or without a red pennant; they will be shown to all vessels passing within signal distance, and between the hours of 8 A.M. and 6 P.M., unless the wind at the station is too strong.

Mariners are cautioned that weather forecast signals for the day are not to be considered as covering a distance greater than a radius of 200 miles from the place at which they are hoisted, and those made with the red pennant under as covering only a radius of 50 miles from the place at which they are hoisted.

If the symbols are not displayed, mariners desirous of obtaining information as to probable changes of weather are requested to use the International Code signal for that purpose.

The weather forecast for the day will be forwarded from Wellington as soon as possible after 10 A.M., except on the following days:—All Sundays, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, and the Sovereign's and Prince of Wales's Birthdays. Such messages ought to reach their destination, at latest, about noon on the day they are issued.

The red pennant hoisted below any weather signal made between the hours of 8 A.M. and noon will always indicate that such signal belongs to the forecast of the previous day.

Weather signals without the red pennant will always indicate that the forecast belongs to the day upon which they are hoisted.

The red pennant, when hoisted alone, will indicate that the forecast for the day has not been received from Wellington.

Whenever the wind at any of the signal stations has changed in such manner that the forecast for the previous day will not apply, no symbol will be displayed until the forecast for the day has been received at the station.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNALS.

Moderate Weather.

This will be indicated by the International Code signal.

CAUTIONARY SIGNALS.

Northerly Gales.

The cone hoisted point upwards will denote that strong winds or gales are probable from the northward—that is, from about north-east, changing by the north towards west.

N.B.—This change of wind is usually followed by strong winds or gales from the southward.

Westerly Gales.

The cone hoisted point downwards will denote that strong winds or gales are probable from the westward—that is, from about west, changing by the south-west towards south.

N.B.—After these gales have moderated the wind generally backs to the north-west or to the north; but should the southerly gale continue for a longer time than usual, the wind may be expected to work round as far as south-east.

Easterly Gales.

The cone hoisted point upwards with the drum below will denote that strong winds or gales are probable from the eastward—that is, from about north, changing towards the east and south east.

N.B.—This change of wind denotes a black north-easter and an approaching cyclone.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 230.

[Second Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—LUZON.

Reef extending from cape Bojeador.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 684 of 1899) that on 19th June 1899, the S.S. *Centennial*, when about 2 miles west of cape Bojeador lighthouse, Luzon, struck on a reef, the depth obtained forward being 16 feet and aft 23 feet. At 20 yards westward of the vessel there was a depth of 5 fathoms, and between the ship and the shore 3 to 4 fathoms.

As cape Bojeador is reported to be surrounded by a reef, the above reef has been extended on the Charts for about 2 miles to the northward and southward of the cape.

Approximate position, lat. 18° 30′ N., long. 120° 33′ E.

(*Variation Nil in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—The island of Luzon, No. 2454: Also China Sea Directory, 1899, vol. II, page 326; and Eastern Archipelago, part I, 1890, pages 39, 333.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 231.

[Second Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN – SULU ARCHIPELAGO.

Rock reported north-eastward of Gujangan

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 685 of 1899) that the pilot at Sulu reports the existence of a rock about 3 miles north-eastward of Gujangan.

Approximate position, lat. 6° 7′ N., long. 121° 18′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Philippine islands, No. 943; Sulu archipelago, No. 2576; Sulu archipelago, No. 928: Also Eastern Archipelago, Part I., 1890, page 113.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 232.

[Second Publication.]

JAPAN, SOUTH COAST.

No sima saki—Shoal water to the eastward.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 690 of 1899) of the existence of the following shoal patches east of No sima saki:—

(*a*) Kiukone reef has a depth of 3½ fathoms over it at low water, and is situated with No sima saki lighthouse bearing N. 68° W., distant 1¾ miles, and Takatsuka yama (759 feet), N. 22° E.

Approximate position, lat. 34° 53′ 35″ N., long. 139° 55′ 0″ E.

(*b*) Hirone has a least depth of 8 fathoms over it, and is situated with No sima saki lighthouse bearing No. 58° W., distant $2\frac{1}{10}$ miles, and Takatsuka yama N. 16° E.

(*2*) *Kats'ura—Reefs.*

Also, of the following reefs in Kats'ura:—

(*a*) Kajikakene is a pinnacle with a depth of one fathom over it at low water, and 5 to 9 fathoms on all sides of it: it is situated with the extreme of Kura ga hana bearing S. 88° W., distant 1¾ cables, and the rock, 43 feet high (called Suzume jima), N. 4° E.

Approximate position, lat. 35° 8′ 10″ N., long. 140° 17′ 15″ E.

(*b*) Komone, half a cable in extent S. by W. and N. by E., has a depth of 1½ fathoms over it at low water, and 4 to 7 fathoms around it: it is situated with Hachiman saki bearing N. 14° E., distant 3 cables, and Kura ga hana N. 55° W.

(*c*) Dojimashi has a depth of 3¾ fathoms over it, surrounded by depths of from 7 to 8 fathoms: it is situated with the islet off Hachiman saki (called Fukushima)

S. 59° E., distant 2½ cables, and the rock, 6 feet high (called Michiyoga), N. 11° E. There is a depth of 4 fathoms, at quarter of a cable, N.N.W. of the above.

Variation 4° Westerly in 1899.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Kii channel to Yedo, No. 996; gulf of Yedo, No. 2657; plan of Kats'ura on Sheet 208: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV 1894, pages 312, 321.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 233.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, NORTH-WEST COAST—ASHBURTON ROAD.

Reefs in approach.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 691 of 1899) that the following information, dated 9th September 1899, respecting the reefs in the approach to Ashburton road, has been received from Commander J. W. Combe, H. M. Surveying Vessel *Penguin*:—

(*a*) The small coral reef, marked P.D. on the Chart, south-west of Airlie island, was found to be 2 cables in extent, with a depth of 6 feet at low-water springs. It is situated in approximately lat. 21° 24′ 15″ S., long. 115° 6′ 0″ E.

(*b*) A patch 3 cables long, east and west, and one cable broad, composed of sand and coral, with the least depth of 2 fathoms over it, is situated in approximately lat. 21° 33′ 30″ S., long. 115° 2′ 30″ E.

(*c*) A patch composed of sand and coral, 1½ cables in extent, with a least depth over it of 2 fathoms, is situated in approximately lat. 21° 34′ 0″ S., long. 115° 1′ 30″ E.

(*d*) A patch composed of sand and coral, 2 cables in extent, with a least depth over it of 2 fathoms, is situated with the summit of Ashburtom island bearing S. 41° W., distant $2\frac{2}{10}$ miles, and north peak of Saddle hill S. 10° E.

(*e*) A patch composed of sand and coral, 4 cables long N. by E. and S. by W., and one cable broad, and having depths over it of from 11 to 14 feet, at low-water springs; the north end is situated with summit of Ashburton island bearing N. 59° E., distant $1\frac{8}{10}$ miles, and entrance point beacon S. 36° E.

Approximate position, lat. 21° 37′ 5″ S., long. 114° 53′ 20″ E.

(*Variation 1° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Bedout island to cape Cuvier, No. 1055: Also, Australia Directory, vol. III, 1895, pages 295-7.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 234.

[Second Publicaion.]

INDIA, WEST—ARABIAN SEA.

Minikoi island light.—Obscured arc.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 696 of 1899) that information, dated 23rd October 1899, has been received from the Board of Trade that recent investigation proves that Minikoi light is now only obscured by trees between the bearings of S. W. and W. by N., and at distances from it of from 5½ miles on the first bearing to 1½ miles on the last.

Approximate position, lat. 8° 16′ N., long. 73° 1′ E.

(*Variation Nil in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Cochin to cape Comorin, No. 2738: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 280; and West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 1898, page 342.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 235.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—FITZROY RIVER.

Middle channel into Broadmount harbour.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (Amended No. 16 of 1899) that, on and after the 25th October next, the Middle Channel into Broadmount Harbour, Fitzroy River, will be available for navigation.

The entrance is marked by an Occulting Gas Buoy, painted black, and moored in 21 feet at low water, with Sea Hill Lighthouse bearing E. by S. ¾ S., distant 2¾ miles.

Between the Gas Buoy and Broadmount there are seven leads marked as follows :—

No. 1 Lead—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, used as Beacons by day, and from which two white lights are shown at night.

No. 2 Lead—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, used as Beacons by day, and from which two lights, red and white, are shown at night.

No. 3 Lead—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, used as Beacons by day, and from which two lights, red and white, are shown at night.

No. 4 Lead—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, and also two Triangular Beacons. Two white lights are shown from the lantern houses at night.

No. 5 Lead—By four Triangular Beacons, two at each end, the Shore Beacons carrying red and white lights at night.

No. 6 Lead—By two Triangular Beacons, carrying green lights at night.

No. 7 Lead—By two Triangular Beacons, carrying red and white lights at night.

In the Bi-coloured Leads, the red is the front light in each case.

DIRECTIONS.

By Day.—After passing the Timandra Gas Buoy, steer S.W. ¼ S., 4¼ miles for the Middle Channel Gas Buoy, and pass it at a cable's distance on the Port hand, bringing the first pair of Dolphins, bearing S. 25° W., into line.

Continue on this Lead (No. 1) for a distance of 4 miles, passing a Black Buoy to Port, until the next pair of Dolphins, bearing S. 53° W, come into line ahead, passing a Red Buoy to Starboard.

Proceed on this course (No. 2 Lead) until the next pair of Dolphins come into line astern, bearing N. 84° E., and passing a second Red Buoy to Starboard.

Continue on this line (No. 3 Lead) until another pair of Dolphins come into line astern, bearing S. 71° E., and a pair of White Triangular Beacons come into line ahead, passing a third Red Buoy to Starboard.

Continue on this line (No. 4 Lead) until nearly abreast of the south-west point of Mackenzie Island, when a pair of White Triangular Beacons are to be brought into line astern, and another pair ahead, the lastnamed bearing N. 32° W.

Continue on this line (No. 5 Lead) and pass between a Red and a Black Buoy, bringing a pair of White Beacons near the Quarantine Station into line astern, bearing S. 76° E.

Continue on this line (No. 6 Lead) until another pair of Beacons on Mackenzie Island come into line astern, bearing N. 84° E.

Keep this line (No. 7 Lead), passing a Red Buoy on the Starboard hand and two Black Buoys on the Port hand, until abreast of the Broadmount Wharf, when a vessel may anchor in 6 fathoms of water, or proceed to Rockhampton by following the directions already given.

By Night.—Follow the directions given for navigating this Channel by day, using the Leading Lights already described in lieu of Beacons.

The available depth throughout the Middle Channel is 15 feet at Low Water Springs.

It is High Water F. and C. at the Entrance Buoy at 9h. 15m.

Spring Tides rise from 13 to 15 feet, and Neap Tides from 8 to 10 feet.

Charts affected: Nos. 345 and 363, and Australia Directory, Vol. II.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 236.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—TORRES STRAIT, INNER ROUTE.

Shoal patches south of Aya reef.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 17 of 1899) that Commander Parry, of H. M. surveying ship *Dart*, reports the existence of a group of coral and mud patches, with a minimum depth at low water of 28 feet, in the following position, viz.—

Burkett Island, south extreme ...	...	N. 47° 50′ W. $6\frac{5}{10}$ miles.
Aya Reef Beacon ...	...	N. 3° 15′ E. $2\frac{8}{10}$,,
Elf Reef Beacon ...	...	S. 35° 20′ E. $3\frac{4}{10}$,,
Latitude ...	...	14° 00′ 56″ S.
Longitude ...	...	143° 49′ 10″ E., approximate.

The patches carry from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 fathoms, and extend over an area $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a N. W. and S. E. direction by 9 cables in a N. E. and S. W. direction.

NOTE.—The beacon on Aya Reef is 1 cable from the south extreme of the reef instead of as shown on chart.

Charts affected, Nos. 2921 and 2922; Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 229.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Kurnafully river—Deph of water in the channels.

THE Port Officer, Chittagong, has given notice that the following depth of water was found in the river channels by soundings taken on the 21st November and reduced to zero:—

	Ft.	in.
Track No. 1—Outer bar—		
Disc on mast with white and black casks	8	0
Disc in centre of hill and mast with white and black casks ...	12	0
Track No. II—Inner bar—		
Disc on diamond	10	6
Disc on mast with white and black casks	11	0
Disc in the centre of diamond and mast with white and black casks ...	11	0
Track No. III—		
Tripod on cross and ball	20	0
Track No. IV—		
Triangle on mast with white and black casks	22	0
Track No. V—Guptakhally crossing—		
Old marks	14	0
Centre	17	6
Tripod on diamond	17	6

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 25th November 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 244.

[First Publication.]

PERSIAN GULF—RISHAHR ANCHORAGE.

Telegraph cables laid.

THE Bombay Government has given notice (No. 106 of 1899) that telegraph cables are now laid at Rishahr within the space enclosed by the bearings—Cable House in transit with Imamzada N. 85° and Cable House N. 40° E. Vessels must not anchor within these limits.

Approximate position—Lat. 28° 53′ N., long. 50° 49′ E.

All Bearings are true.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Nos. 27 and 2837 (b); also Persian Gulf Pilot, 1898, page 270.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 245.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Akyab Harbour—Existence of a rock.

THE Bombay Government has given notice (No. 107 of 1899) of the existence of a rock with 11 feet of water on it lying 5½ cables N. 46° E. from the light-house on Savage Island. From the rock Savage Island light-house bears S. 46° W.

Casuarina Tree bears S. 63° E.

Fakir Point Flagstaff bears N. 24° W.

Approximate position—Lat. 20° 05½′ N., long. 92° 54½′ E.

All Bearings are true.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—No. 1884, and Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, page 233.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 246.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—TASMANIA, NORTH COAST.

North Point reef—Beacon erected.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 726 of 1899) that an iron beacon, surmounted by a ball, has been erected on the eastern extremity of the reef extending from North point, Perkins bay; it is situated with North point bearing S. 77° W., distant one mile, and eastern extremity of Circular head S. 33° E.

Approximate position, lat. 40° 42′ 20″ S., long. 145° 18′ 30″ E.

(*Variation 8° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Tasmania, No. 1079; Bass strait, No. 1695b: Also, Australia Directory, Vol. I, 1897, page 628.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 247.

[First Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.

West passage island—Rock reported to the northward.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 736 of 1899) that the S.S. *Amboina*, drawing 15 feet, is reported, on 13th June 1899, to have struck on a rock or reef about one mile to the northward of West Passage island, Mergui archipelago.

No bearings are given, but the danger has been placed on the Admiralty Chart with the east extreme of West Passage island bearing South, distant one mile, and Cap and Feathers rock East, and marked P. D.

Approximate position, lat. 11° 50¾′ N., long. 98° 7½′ E.

(*Variation 3° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Mergui archipelago, No. 216a: Also, Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, page 391.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 248.

[First Publication.]

CHINA, EAST—PESCADORES ISLANDS.

Rock to the south-eastward of Ponghau island.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 740 of 1899) of the existence of a rock, named Nansho, with a depth of 2½ fathoms over it at low water, south-eastward of Ponghau island.

Nansho rock is situated with Round island bearing N. 16° E., distant 2½ miles, and Hau point S. 86° W.

Approximate position, lat. 23° 30′ 10″ N., long. 119° 42′ 0″ E.

(*Variation Nil in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Formosa island and strait, No. 1968; the Brothers to Ockseu islands, No. 1760; west coast of Formosa, No. 2409; Pescadores islands, No. 1961: Also, China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1894, page 214.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 237.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—MARY RIVER.

Additional lights and leading beacons.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 18 of 1899) that on and after 18th November 1899, the following new pair of leading lights and triangular beacons will be exhibited in the Mary River, viz.:—

Two white triangular beacons with a black vertical stripe in centre carrying lights at night situated on the right bank of the Mary River, about 8½ cables above the Leslie Rock, which in line bear about S. 29° E. and lead up the Dundathu Reach, intersecting the Dundathu Cutting lead.

Directions.—After passing through No. 2 or Leslie Rock Cutting, with the leading lights and beacons astern in line, continue keeping clear to the south or right bank until the leading beacons named above come in line astern, when continue with them in that position until the leading beacons for Dundathu Cutting come in line astern (or the leading lights in line ahead), when continue as before.

The new front light will be red. The least depth on this line at low-water springs is 10 feet.

Chart affected, No. 649; Australia Directory, Vol. II.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 238.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Gulf of Martaban—Elephant Point leading lights replaced.

THE following Notice to Mariners (No. 102 of 1899) issued by the Bombay Government is republished:—

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 16th November 1899, that the Elephant Point leading lights have been replaced.

The high light bears N. 16° 10′ E. distance 415 yards from the Elephant Point obelisk and the low light bears S. 60° E. distance 83 yards from the high light.

Lights in line bear N. 60° W.

Bearings are magnetic.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 239.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Rangoon river—Alteration in Da Silva shoal.

THE following Notice to Mariners (No. 104 of 1899) issued by the Bombay Government is republished:—

A plan made by Commander St. L. S. Warden, R.I.M.S. *Dalhousie*, October 1899, shows Da Silva Shoal to extend one cable further east than shown on Admiralty Chart No. 833. Its eastern edge now lies S. 3° W. 10½ cables from North Beacon. From the eastern edge of the shoal Keikmalong Clump bears N. 68° E., Da Silva Point N. 38° W., and South Beacon S. 2° W. The Syriam Pagoda transit North Beacon now leads over the shoal in 6 feet least water.

The south end of Da Silva Shoal and the channel west of it have deepened. There is now a depth of 21 feet 12½ cables S. 8° W. from North Beacon and 13 to 17 feet between the shoal and Da Silva Point.

Approximate position—Lat. 16° 38′ 00″ N., Long. 96° 15′ 45″ E.

All bearings are true.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Rangoon River and approaches, No. 833, and Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, page 329.

"INDIA—WEST COAST.

Kárwár—Buoy removed for painting.

Information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, dated 24th November, that the Kárwár north-west buoy has been removed for painting."

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 240.

[Second Publication.]

INDIA, SOUTH—CEYLON COAST.

Colombo harbour—North-west breakwater light-boat—Character of light altered.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 166, dated 19th August 1899, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 702 of 1899) that on and after 1st January 1900 the light carried by the boat marking the submerged end of the southern end of the north-west breakwater, in course of construction, will be altered from red fixed to *red occulting* every *fifteen seconds*, thus:—light, *ten seconds*; eclipse, *five seconds*.

Approximate position, lat. 6° 57′ 40″ N., long. 79° 51′ 0″ E.

Vessels must pass between the above light-boat and the light (*red fixed*) on the north end of the south-west breakwater.

Variation Nil in 1899.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Ceylon, south coast, No. 813; Colombo harbour, No. 914: Also, List of Lights, Part VI, 1899, page 46; West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 1898, page 97; and Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, page 47.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 241.

[Second Publication.]

PERSIAN GULF—BAHREIN HARBOUR.

Ras Zarwan perch disappeared.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 705 of 1899) that the perch surmounted by a cask situated on the western extreme of Ras Zarwan, Bahrein harbour, has disappeared, and is unlikely to be re-erected for some time.

Approximate position, lat. 26° 15′ N., long. 50° 34′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Bahrein harbour, No. 20: Also, Persian Gulf Pilot, 1898, page 135.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 242.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, NORTH-WEST COAST—MONTALIVET ISLANDS.

Reef westward of these islands.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 713 of 1899) that information has been received through the Board of Trade that the Master of the S.S. *Tangier* reports that his vessel, drawing 17 feet water, when to the westward of the Montalivet islands, struck on an uncharted reef at 2·20 A.M. on August 28, 1899.

The exact position of the shoal is doubtful, but "Reef reported hereabouts" has been marked on the Admiralty Chart in approximately lat. 14° 14′ S., long. 125° 2′ E.

Variation 2° Easterly in 1899.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Australia, north-west coast, No. 475; cape Ford to Buccaneer archipelago, No. 1047: Also, Australia Directory, vol. III, 1895, page 196.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY.
CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 243.

[Second Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND—NORTH AND SOUTH ISLANDS.

Storm signals at certain light-houses.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 721 of 1899) that on and after the 18th October 1899, the following weather forecast signals will be exhibited from the undermentioned light-houses, viz.:—

NORTH ISLAND.

Cape Maria van Diemen,	in lat.	34° 28′ S.,	long. 172° 39′ E.
Tiri Tiri	„	36° 36′ S.,	„ 174° 55′ E.

SOUTH ISLAND.

Cape Campbell,	in lat.	41° 43′ S.,	long. 174° 18′ E.
Cape Foulwind	„	41° 45′ S.,	„ 171° 29′ E.
Fairwell Spit	„	40° 33′ S.,	„ 173° 1′ E.

The weather signals consist of two symbols, a black cone and a black drum. The cone is 3 ft. high and 3 ft. wide at the base, and the drum is 3 ft. high and 3 ft. wide at either end.

These symbols will be used either with or without a red pennant; they will be shown to all vessels passing within signal distance, and between the hours of 8 A.M. and 6 P.M., unless the wind at the station is too strong.

Mariners are cautioned that weather forecast signals for the day are not to be considered as covering a distance greater than a radius of 200 miles from the place at which they are hoisted, and those made with the red pennant under as covering only a radius of 50 miles from the place at which they are hoisted.

If the symbols are not displayed, mariners desirous of obtaining information as to probable changes of weather are requested to use the International Code signal for that purpose.

The weather forecast for the day will be forwarded from Wellington as soon as possible after 10 A.M., except on the following days:—All Sundays. Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, and the Sovereign's and Prince of Wales's Birthdays. Such messages ought to reach their destination, at latest, about noon on the day they are issued.

The red pennant hoisted below any weather signal made between the hours of 8 A.M. and noon will always indicate that such signal belongs to the forecast of the previous day.

Weather signals without the red pennant will always indicate that the forecast belongs to the day upon which they are hoisted.

The red pennant, when hoisted alone, will indicate that the forecast for the day has not been received from Wellington.

Whenever the wind at any of the signal stations has changed in such manner that the forecast for the previous day will not apply, no symbol will be displayed until the forecast for the day has been received at the station.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNALS.

Moderate Weather.

This will be indicated by the International Code signal.

CAUTIONARY SIGNALS.

Northerly Gales.

The cone hoisted point upwards will denote that strong winds or gales are probable from the northward—that is, from about north-east, changing by the north towards west.

N.B.—This change of wind is usually followed by strong winds or gales from the southward.

Westerly Gales.

The cone hoisted point downwards will denote that strong winds or gales are probable from the westward—that is, from about west, changing by the south-west towards south.

N.B.—After these gales have moderated the wind generally backs to the north-west or to the north; but should the southerly gale continue for a longer time than usual, the wind may be expected to work round as far as south-east.

Easterly Gales.

The cone hoisted point upwards with the drum below will denote that strong winds or gales are probable from the eastward—that is, from about north, changing towards the east and south-east.

N.B.—This change of wind denotes a black north-easter and an approaching cyclone.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 230.

[Third Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—LUZON.

Reef extending from cape Bojeador.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 684 of 1899) that on 19th June 1899, the S.S. *Centennial*, when about 2 miles west of cape Bojeador lighthouse, Luzon, struck on a reef, the depth obtained forward being 16 feet and aft 23 feet. At 20 yards westward of the vessel there was a depth of 5 fathoms, and between the ship and the shore 3 to 4 fathoms.

As cape Bojeador is reported to be surrounded by a reef, the above reef has been extended on the Charts for about 2 miles to the northward and southward of the cape.

Approximate position, lat. 18° 30′ N., long. 120° 33′ E.

(*Variation Nil in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—The island of Luzon, No. 2454: Also China Sea Directory, 1899, vol. II, page 326; and Eastern Archipelago, part I, 1890, pages 39, 333.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 231.

[Third Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—SULU ARCHIPELAGO.

Rock reported north-eastward of Gujangan

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 685 of 1899) that the pilot at Sulu reports the existence of a rock about 3 miles north-eastward of Gujangan.

Approximate position, lat. 6° 7′ N., long. 121° 18′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Philippine islands, No. 943; Sulu archipelago, No. 2576; Sulu archipelago, No. 928: Also Eastern Archipelago, Part I., 1890, page 113.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 232.

[Third Publication.]

JAPAN, SOUTH COAST.

No sima saki—Shoal water to the eastward.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 690 of 1899) of the existence of the following shoal patches east of No sima saki:—

(*a*) Kiukone reef has a depth of 3½ fathoms over it at low water, and is situated with No sima saki lighthouse bearing N. 68° W., distant 1⅜ miles, and Takatsuka yama (759 feet), N. 22° E.

Approximate position, lat. 34° 53′ 35″ N., long. 139° 55′ 0″ E.

(*b*) Hirone has a least depth of 8 fathoms over it, and is situated with No sima saki lighthouse bearing No. 58° W., distant 2$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, and Takatsuka yama N. 16° E.

(*2*) *Kats'ura—Reefs.*

Also, of the following reefs in Kats'ura:—

(*a*) Kajikakene is a pinnacle with a depth of one fathom over it at low water, and 5 to 9 fathoms on all sides of it: it is situated with the extreme of Kura ga hana bearing S. 88° W., distant 1½ cables, and the rock, 43 feet high (called Suzume jima), N. 4° E.

Approximate position, lat. 35° 8′ 10″ N., long. 140° 17′ 15″ E.

(*b*) Komone, half a cable in extent S. by W. and N. by E., has a depth of 1½ fathoms over it at low water, and 4 to 7 fathoms around it: it is situated with Hachiman saki bearing N. 14° E., distant 3 cables, and Kura ga hana N. 55° W.

(*c*) Dojimashi has a depth of 3¾ fathoms over it, surrounded by depths of from 7 to 8 fathoms: it is situated with the islet off Hachiman saki (called Fukushima) S. 59° E., distant 2⅓ cables, and the rock, 6 feet high (called Michiyoga), N. 11° E. There is a depth of 4 fathoms, at quarter of a cable, N.N.W. of the above.

Variation 4° Westerly in 1899.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Kii channel to Yedo, No. 996; gulf of Yedo, No. 2657; plan of Kats'ura on Sheet 20: Also, China Sea Directory, vol. IV 1894, pages 312, 321.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 233.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, NORTH-WEST COAST—ASHBURTON ROAD.

Reefs in approach.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 691 of 1899) that the following information, dated 9th September 1899, respecting the reefs in the approach to Ashburton road, has been received from Commander J. W. Combe, H. M. Surveying Vessel *Penguin*:—

(*a*) The small coral reef, marked P.D. on the Chart, south-west of Airlie island, was found to be 2 cables in extent, with a depth of 6 feet at low-water springs. It is situated in approximately lat. 21° 24′ 15″ S., long. 115° 6′ 0″ E.

(*b*) A patch 3 cables long, east and west, and one cable broad, composed of sand and coral, with the least depth of 2 fathoms over it, is situated in approximately lat. 21° 33′ 30″ S., long. 115° 2′ 30″ E.

(*c*) A patch composed of sand and coral, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables in extent, with a least depth over it of 2 fathoms, is situated in approximately lat. 21° 34′ 0″ S., long. 115° 1′ 30″ E.

(*d*) A patch composed of sand and coral, 2 cables in extent, with a least depth over it of 2 fathoms, is situated with the summit of Ashburtom island bearing S. 41° W., distant $2\frac{3}{10}$ miles, and north peak of Saddle hill S. 10° E.

(*e*) A patch composed of sand and coral, 4 cables long N. by E. and S. by W., and one cable broad, and having depths over it of from 11 to 14 feet, at low-water springs; the north end is situated with summit of Ashburton island bearing N. 59° E., distant $1\frac{8}{10}$ miles, and entrance point beacon S. 36° E.

Approximate position, lat. 21° 37′ 5″ S., long. 114° 53′ 20″ E.

(*Variation 1° Westerly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Bedout island to cape Cuvier, No. 1055: Also, Australia Directory, vol. III, 1895, pages 295-7.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 234.

[Third Publication.]

INDIA, WEST—ARABIAN SEA.

Minikoi island light.—Obscured arc.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 696 of 1899) that information, dated 23rd October 1899, has been received from the Board of Trade that recent investigation proves that Minikoi light is now only obscured by trees between the bearings of S. W. and W. by N., and at distances from it of from $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the first bearing to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the last.

Approximate position, lat. 8° 16′ N., long. 73° 1′ E.

(*Variation Nil in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Cochin to cape Comorin, No. 2738: Also, List of Lights, part VI, 1899, No. 280; and West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 1898, page 342.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 235.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—FITZROY RIVER.

Middle channel into Broadmount harbour.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (Amended No. 16 of 1899) that, on and after the 25th October next, the Middle Channel into Broadmount Harbour, Fitzroy River, will be available for navigation.

The entrance is marked by an Occulting Gas Buoy, painted black, and moored in 21 feet at low water, with Sea Hill Lighthouse bearing E. by S. ¾ S., distant 2⅞ miles.

Between the Gas Buoy and Broadmount there are seven leads marked as follows :—

No. 1 Lead—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, used as Beacons by day, and from which two white lights are shown at night.

No. 2 Lead—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, used as Beacons by day, and from which two lights, red and white, are shown at night.

No. 3 Lead—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, used as Beacons by day, and from which two lights, red and white, are shown at night.

No. 4 Lead—By two Dolphin Structures, surmounted by lantern houses painted white, and also two Triangular Beacons. Two white lights are shown from the lantern houses at night.

No. 5 Lead—By four Triangular Beacons, two at each end, the Shore Beacons carrying red and white lights at night.

No. 6 Lead—By two Triangular Beacons, carrying green lights at night.

No. 7 Lead—By two Triangular Beacons, carrying red and white lights at night.

In the Bi-coloured Leads, the red is the front light in each case.

DIRECTIONS.

By Day.—After passing the Timandra Gas Buoy, steer S.W. ¼ S., 4½ miles for the Middle Channel Gas Buoy, and pass it at a cable's distance on the Port hand, bringing the first pair of Dolphins, bearing S. 25° W., into line.

Continue on this Lead (No. 1) for a distance of 4 miles, passing a Black Buoy to Port, until the next pair of Dolphins, bearing S. 53° W , come into line ahead, passing a Red Buoy to Starboard.

Proceed on this course (No. 2 Lead) until the next pair of Dolphins come into line astern, bearing N. 84° E., and passing a second Red Buoy to Starboard.

Continue on this line (No. 3 Lead) until another pair of Dolphins come into line astern, bearing S. 71° E., and a pair of White Triangular Beacons come into line ahead, passing a third Red Buoy to Starboard.

Continue on this line (No. 4 Lead) until nearly abreast of the south-west point of Mackenzie Island, when a pair of White Triangular Beacons are to be brought into line astern, and another pair ahead, the lastnamed bearing N. 32° W.

Continue on this line (No. 5 Lead) and pass between a Red and a Black Buoy, bringing a pair of White Beacons near the Quarantine Station into line astern, bearing S. 76° E.

Continue on this line (No. 6 Lead) until another pair of Beacons on Mackenzie Island come into line astern, bearing N. 84° E.

Keep this line (No. 7 Lead), passing a Red Buoy on the Starboard hand and two Black Buoys on the Port hand, until abreast of the Broadmount Wharf, when a vessel may anchor in 6 fathoms of water, or proceed to Rockhampton by following the directions already given.

By Night.—Follow the directions given for navigating this Channel by day, using the Leading Lights already described in lieu of Beacons.

The available depth throughout the Middle Channel is 15 feet at Low Water Springs.

It is High Water F. and C. at the Entrance Buoy at 9h. 15m.

Spring Tides rise from 13 to 15 feet, and Neap Tides from 8 to 10 feet.

Charts affected: Nos. 345 and 363, and Australia Directory, Vol. II.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 236.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—TORRES STRAIT, INNER ROUTE.

Shoal patches south of Aya reef.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 17 of 1899) that Commander Parry, of H. M. surveying ship *Dart*, reports the existence of a group of coral and mud patches, with a minimum depth at low water of 28 feet, in the following position, viz.—

Burkett Island, south extreme	...	N. 47° 50′ W. $6\frac{5}{10}$ miles.
Aya Reef Beacon	...	N. 3° 15′ E. $2\frac{8}{10}$,,
Elf Reef Beacon	...	S. 35° 20′ E. $3\frac{1}{10}$,,
Latitude	...	14° 00′ 56″ S.
Longitude	...	143° 49′ 10″ E., approximate.

The patches carry from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 fathoms, and extend over an area $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a N. W. and S. E. direction by 9 cables in a N. E. and S. W. direction.

NOTE.—The beacon on Aya Reef is 1 cable from the south extreme of the reef instead of as shown on chart.

Charts affected, Nos. 2921 and 2922; Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st December 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1899.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 249.

[First Publication.]

PACIFIC OCEAN—The Philippines—Luzon.

Samur island—A rocky islet to the north-westward.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 750 of 1899) of the existence of a rocky islet situated about 3½ miles north-westward of Samur island, north-east coast of Luzon; a reef of rocks, some of which are awash at low water, extends 1½ miles eastward of the islet, the sea breaking over the reef. Two soundings of 27 and 21 fathoms were obtained between this islet and Samur island.

Approximate position, lat. 14° 34′ N., long. 122° 40′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Philippine islands, No. 943; between St. Bernardino and Mindoro straits, No. 2577: Also, Eastern Archipelago, part I, 1890, page 338; and Revised Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 68.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. Bayley,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

Calcutta, *the 22nd December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 250.

[First Publication.]

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—Celebes.

Cape Besar—A reef to the eastward.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 757 of 1899) of the existence of a reef with a least depth of 2 fathoms over it, about 8 miles eastward of cape Besar; it is situated with the west extreme of Bungkiel island bearing N. 20° W., distance 4½ miles, and north extreme of cape Besar S. 84° W.

This reef is about 500 yards long, east and west, and 300 yards broad, the water being discoloured.

Approximate position, lat. 0° 59′ N., long. 123° 8′ E.

(*Variation 2° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Eastern Archipelago, No. 942a: Also, Eastern Archipelago, part II., 1893, page 383.

P. J. Falle, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. Bayley,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

Calcutta, *the 22nd December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 251.

[First Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—TORRES STRAIT, INNER ROUTE.

Shoal patches south of Aye reef and also between Ead and Jee reefs.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 19 of 1899) that Commander Parry, of H. M. surveying vessel "Dart," reports that, when making a further examination of the Shoal Patches referred to in Notice No. 17, issued from this Office on the 25th October last, he found another coral head, about two yards in diameter, with only 18 feet over it at low water. The minimum depth given in Notice No. 17 should therefore be 18 feet instead of 4½ fathoms.

Commander Parry also reports the existence of a shoal patch in the following position, viz.:—

Ead Reef Beacon—S. 36° 45′ W., distant 1 mile $5\frac{6}{10}$ cables.
Eff Reef Beacon—S. 80° 25′ W., distant 4 miles 4 cables.
Sea Reef Beacon—N. 86° 10′ W., distant 4 miles $4\frac{7}{10}$ cables.

Latitude 14° 3′ 15″ S.; Longitude 143° 55′ 42″ E., approx.

This shoal has 4 fathoms over it at low water, except at its southern end, where there is a minimum depth of only 16 feet. It is 1½ cables long (north and south) and ¾ cable wide (east and west). Soundings of from 8 to 10 fathoms were found round the patch, which lies on the same bearing from Ead Beacon as the Taiwan Shoal, but is 4½ cables to the northward of it. An even bottom of 10 fathoms (mud) exists between the two shoals.

Also, a shoal between Ead and Jee Reefs, in the following position, viz.:—

Ead Reef Beacon—S. 30° 55′ W., distant 1 mile $9\frac{6}{10}$ cables.
Eff Reef Beacon—S. 75° 30′ W., distant 4 miles $5\frac{6}{10}$ cables.
Sea Reef Beacon—S. 80° 50′ E., distant 4 miles $4\frac{8}{10}$ cables.

Latitude 14° 2′ 50″ S.; Longitude, 143° 55′ 51″ E., approx.

This is a small coral head, less than 50 yards in extent, with 24 feet over it.
The bearings in each case are given from the shoalest part of the patches.
Charts affected, Nos. 2921 and 2922; Australia Directory, vol. 2.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 22nd December 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 244.

[Second Publication.]

PERSIAN GULF—RISHAHR ANCHORAGE.

Telegraph cables laid.

THE Bombay Government has given notice (No. 106 of 1899) that telegraph cables are now laid at Rishahr within the space enclosed by the bearings—Cable House in transit with Imamzada N. 85° and Cable House N. 40° E. Vessels must not anchor within these limits.

Approximate position—Lat. 28° 53′ N., long. 50° 49′ E.

All Bearings are true.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Nos. 27 and 2837 (b); also Persian Gulf Pilot, 1898, page 270.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 16th December 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 245.

[Second Pubication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Akyab Harbour—Existence of a rock.

THE Bombay Government has given notice (No. 107 of 1899) of the existence of a rock with 11 feet of water on it lying 5½ cables N. 46° E. from the light-house on Savage Island. From the rock Savage Island light-house bears S. 46° W.

Casuarina Tree bears S. 63° E.

Fakir Point Flagstaff bears N. 24° W.

Approximate position—Lat. 20° 05½′ N., long. 92° 54½′ E.

All Bearings are true.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—No. 1884, and Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, page 233.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 16th December 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 246.

[Second Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—TASMANIA, NORTH COAST.

North Point reef—Beacon erected.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 726 of 1899) that an iron beacon, surmounted by a ball, has been erected on the eastern extremity of the reef extending from North point, Perkins bay; it is situated with North point bearing S. 77° W., distant one mile, and eastern extremity of Circular head S. 33° E.

Approximate position, lat. 40° 42′ 20″ S., long. 145° 18′ 30″ E.

(*Variation 8° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Tasmania, No. 1079; Bass strait, No. 1695b: Also, Australia Directory, Vol. I, 1897, page 628.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 16th December 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No 247.

[Second Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.

West passage island—Rock reported to the northward.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 736 of 1899) that the S.S. *Amboina*, drawing 15 feet, is reported, on 13th June 1899, to have struck on a rock or reef about one mile to the northward of West Passage island, Mergui archipelago.

No bearings are given, but the danger has been placed on the Admiralty Chart with the east extreme of West Passage island bearing South, distant one mile, and Cap and Feathers rock East, and marked P. D.

Approximate position, lat. 11° 50¾′ N., long. 98° 7½′ E.

(*Variation 3° Easterly in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Mergui archipelago, No. 216a: Also Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, page 391.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 248.

[Second Pblication.]

CHINA, EAST—PESCADORES ISLANDS.

Rock to the south-eastward of Ponghau island.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 740 of 1899) of the existence of a rock, named Nansho, with a depth of 2½ fathoms over it at low water, south-eastward of Ponghau island.

Nansho rock is situated with Round island bearing N. 16° E., distant 2½ miles, and Hau point S. 86° W.

Approximate position, lat. 23° 30′ 10″ N., long. 119° 42′ 0″ E.

(*Variation Nil in 1899.*)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Formosa island and strait, No. 1968; the Brothers to Ockseu islands, No. 1760; west coast of Formosa, No. 2409; Pescadores islands, No. 1961: Also, China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1894, page 214.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 237.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA—MARY RIVER.

Additional lights and leading beacons.

THE Port Master, Brisbane, has given notice (No. 18 of 1899) that on and after 18th November 1899, the following new pair of leading lights and triangular beacons will be exhibited in the Mary River, viz.:—

Two white triangular beacons with a black vertical stripe in centre carrying lights at night situated on the right bank of the Mary River, about 8½ cables above the Leslie Rock, which in line bear about S. 29° E. and lead up the Dundathu Reach, intersecting the Dundathu Cutting lead.

Directions.—After passing through No. 2 or Leslie Rock Cutting, with the leading lights and beacons astern in line, continue keeping clear to the south or right bank until the leading beacons named above come in line astern, when continue with them in that position until the leading beacons for Dundathu Cutting come in line astern (or the leading lights in line ahead), when continue as before.

The new front light will be red. The least depth on this line at low-water springs is 10 feet.

Chart affected, No. 649; Australia Directory, Vol. II.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 238.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Gulf of Martaban—Elephant Point leading lights replaced.

THE following Notice to Mariners (No. 102 of 1899) issued by the Bombay Government is republished:—

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 16th November 1899, that the Elephant Point leading lights have been replaced.

The high light bears N. 16° 10′ E. distance 415 yards from the Elephant Point obelisk and the low light bears S. 60° E. distance 83 yards from the high light.

Lights in line bear N. 60° W.

Bearings are magnetic.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 239.

[Third Publication.]

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

Rangoon river—Alteration in Da Silva shoal.

THE following Notice to Mariners (No. 104 of 1899) issued by the Bombay Government is republished:—

A plan made by Commander St. L. S. Warden, R.I.M.S. *Dalhousie*, October 1899, shows Da Silva Shoal to extend one cable further east than shown on Admiralty Chart No. 833. Its eastern edge now lies S. 3° W. 10½ cables from North Beacon. From the eastern edge of the shoal Keikmalong Clump bears N. 68° E., Da Silva Point N. 38° W., and South Beacon S. 2° W. The Syriam Pagoda transit North Beacon now leads over the shoal in 6 feet least water.

The south end of Da Silva Shoal and the channel west of it have deepened. There is now a depth of 21 feet 12½ cables S. 8° W. from North Beacon and 15 to 17 feet between the shoal and Da Silva Point.

Approximate position—Lat. 16° 38′ 00″ N., Long. 96° 15′ 45″ E.

All bearings are true.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Rangoon River and approaches, No. 833, and Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, page 329.

"INDIA—WEST COAST.

Kárwár—Buoy removed for painting.

Information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, dated 24th November, that the Kárwár north-west buoy has been removed for painting."

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 240.

[Third Publication.]

INDIA, SOUTH—CEYLON COAST.

Colombo harbour—North-west breakwater light-boat—Character of light altered.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 166, dated 19th August 1899, issued by this office, the British Admiralty has given further notice (No. 702 of 1899) that on and after 1st January 1900 the light carried by the boat marking the submerged end of the southern end of the north-west breakwater, in course of construction, will be altered from red fixed to *red occulting* every *fifteen seconds*, thus:—light, *ten seconds*; eclipse, *five seconds*.

Approximate position, lat. 6° 57′ 40″ N., long. 79° 51′ 0″ E.

Vessels must pass between the above light-boat and the light (*red fixed*) on the north end of the south-west breakwater.

Variation Nil in 1899.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Ceylon, south coast, No. 813; Colombo harbour, No. 914: Also, List of Lights, Part VI, 1899, page 46; West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 1898, page 97; and Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, page 47.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 241.

[Third Publication.]

PERSIAN GULF—BAHREIN HARBOUR.

Ras Zarwan perch disappeared.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 705 of 1899) that the perch surmounted by a cask situated on the western extreme of Ras Zarwan, Bahrein harbour, has disappeared, and is unlikely to be re-erected for some time.

Approximate position, lat. 26° 15′ N., long. 50° 34′ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Bahrein harbour, No. 20: Also, Persian Gulf Pilot, 1898, page 135.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 242.

[Third Publication.]

AUSTRALIA, NORTH-WEST COAST—MONTALIVET ISLANDS.

Reef westward of these islands.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 713 of 1899) that information has been received through the Board of Trade that the Master of the S.S. *Tangier* reports that his vessel, drawing 17 feet water, when to the westward of the Montalivet islands, struck on an uncharted reef at 2-20 A.M. on August 28, 1899.

The exact position of the shoal is doubtful, but "Reef reported hereabouts" has been marked on the Admiralty Chart in approximately lat. 14° 14′ S., long. 125° 2′ E.

Variation 2° Easterly in 1899.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Australia, north-west coast, No. 475; cape Ford to Buccaneer archipelago, No. 1047: Also, Australia Directory, vol. III, 1895, page 196.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY.
CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.* *Asst. Secy., Marine Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. 243.

[Third Publication.]

NEW ZEALAND—NORTH AND SOUTH ISLANDS.

Storm signals at certain light-houses.

THE British Admiralty has given notice (No. 721 of 1899) that on and after the 18th October 1899, the following weather forecast signals will be exhibited from the undermentioned light-houses, viz.:—

NORTH ISLAND.

Cape Maria van Diemen, in lat. 34° 28′ S., long. 172° 39′ E.
Tiri Tiri „ 36° 36′ S., „ 174° 55′ E.

SOUTH ISLAND.

Cape Campbell, in lat. 41° 43′ S., long. 174° 18′ E.
Cape Foulwind „ 41° 45′ S., „ 171° 29′ E.
Fairwell Spit „ 40° 33′ S., „ 173° 1′ E.

The weather signals consist of two symbols, a black cone and a black drum. The cone is 3 ft. high and 3 ft. wide at the base, and the drum is 3 ft. high and 3 ft. wide at either end.

These symbols will be used either with or without a red pennant; they will be shown to all vessels passing within signal distance, and between the hours of 8 A.M. and 6 P.M., unless the wind at the station is too strong.

Mariners are cautioned that weather forecast signals for the day are not to be considered as covering a distance greater than a radius of 200 miles from the place at which they are hoisted, and those made with the red pennant under as covering only a radius of 50 miles from the place at which they are hoisted.

If the symbols are not displayed, mariners desirous of obtaining information as to probable changes of weather are requested to use the International Code signal for that purpose.

The weather forecast for the day will be forwarded from Wellington as soon as possible after 10 A.M., except on the following days:—All Sundays. Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, and the Sovereign's and Prince of Wales's Birthdays. Such messages ought to reach their destination, at latest, about noon on the day they are issued.

The red pennant hoisted below any weather signal made between the hours of 8 A.M. and noon will always indicate that such signal belongs to the forecast of the previous day.

Weather signals without the red pennant will always indicate that the forecast belongs to the day upon which they are hoisted.

The red pennant, when hoisted alone, will indicate that the forecast for the day has not been received from Wellington.

Whenever the wind at any of the signal stations has changed in such manner that the forecast for the previous day will not apply, no symbol will be displayed until the forecast for the day has been received at the station.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNALS.

Moderate Weather.

This will be indicated by the International Code signal.

CAUTIONARY SIGNALS.

Northerly Gales.

The cone hoisted point upwards will denote that strong winds or gales are probable from the northward—that is, from about north-east, changing by the north towards west.

N.B.—This change of wind is usually followed by strong winds or gales from the southward.

Westerly Gales.

The cone hoisted point downwards will denote that strong winds or gales are probable from the westward—that is, from about west, changing by the south-west towards south.

N.B.—After these gales have moderated the wind generally backs to the north-west or to the north; but should the southerly gale continue for a longer time than usual, the wind may be expected to work round as far as south-east.

Easterly Gales.

The cone hoisted point upwards with the drum below will denote that strong winds or gales are probable from the eastward—that is, from about north, changing towards the east and south-east.

N.B.—This change of wind denotes a black north-easter and an approaching cyclone.

P. J. FALLE, *Comdr.*, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Secy., Marine Department.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th December 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Abstract Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Calcutta Port Fund for the year 1898-99.

PARTICULARS.	Actuals for 1898-99.	PARTICULARS.	Actuals for 1898-99.
Receipts.	Rs. A. P.	*Expenditure.*	Rs. A. P.
Receipts from mooring hire	2,98,637 10 0	Proportion of salaries, control	54,479 5 6
Ditto Harbour Master's earnings	2,05,367 8 9	Ditto dredger expenses	17,993 8 6
Ditto wreckage and anchors recovered ...	6,803 12 3	Ditto interest and sinking fund on loans ...	1,58,708 9 11
Ditto Moyapore Magazine	7,874 10 6	Ditto repairs to officers' quarters	1,551 11 11
Ditto sale of condemned stores	3,118 3 10	Ditto Repairs and municipal taxes of Dockyard	11,601 4 3
Ditto licenses of cargo and passenger boats ...	23,059 5 0	Ditto municipal taxes	1,758 0 0
Ditto Government subsidy for collecting pilotage dues	2,800 0 0	River Police establishment	40,630 12 10
Ditto Government contribution for River Police for 1897-98	1,944 4 0	Moordafarash establishment	2,045 4 0
Earnings of tug "*Rescue*"	19,873 12 0	Renewal of block	1,05,110 0 0
Ditto tug "*Hetty*"	655 3 0	Repairs to boats, vessels, &c.	1,83,718 3 10
Ditto steam-launch "*Behrend*"...	25 0 0	Working expenses	1,95,168 12 4
Ditto fire-engine "*Hooghly*"	608 6 3	Salaries and contingencies	4,71,261 13 3
Interest on Government securities for Reserve Fund	18,253 12 2	Pensions and compassionate allowances	24,695 8 11
Proportion of receipts from towing vessels by hopper barges	794 14 5	Hospital port dues paid over to Government ...	90,468 0 0
Port dues	4,80,137 2 0		
Miscellaneous receipts	435 11 10		
Hospital Port Dues	90,468 0 0		
Total ...	11,60,877 4 0	Total ...	13,68,190 15 3

Statement of Ways and Means.

	Rs. A P.
Receipts	11,60,877 4 0
Expenditure	13,68,190 15 3
Deficit on 31st March 1899	2,07,313 11 3

The above deficit has been met from contribution from Port Trust revenue realised under Act III (B.C.) of 1890.

Verified by

W. H. MICHAEL, Accts.-Genl., Bengal. K. L. DATTA, Exmr. of Local Accounts, Bengal. H. C. BLAKER, Accountant. J. H. APJOHN, Vice-Chairman.

Port Commrs.' Office, Calcutta, the 14th August 1899.

PUBLISHED under the provisions of sub-section (2), section 36, of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.

J. H. APJHON,
Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners.

CALCUTTA, *the 1st September 1899.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1899.

AUDITORS' REPORT ON HOWRAH BRIDGE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1899.

No. $\frac{\text{L. A.}}{347}$.

FROM

THE AUDITORS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE HOWRAH BRIDGE,

To

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE HOWRAH BRIDGE, CALCUTTA.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th September 1899.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have the honour to report that the Accounts of the Howrah Bridge for the year ending 31st March 1899, have been audited under our supervision, and by our direction, and to certify that they have been found correct.

We append statements of (1) Income and Expenditure during the year under audit, and (2) Assets and Liabilities on the 31st March 1899, as obtained from your books.

We have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient servants,

W. MICHAEL,
Accountant-General, Bengal.

W. I. BRYNING,
for Examiner of Local Accounts in Bengal.

PUBLISHED under the provisions of section 26, Act IX of 1871 and section 76 (2) of Act III (B.C.) of 1890.

By order of the Commissioners,

G. S. E. NICOLL,
Acting Secretary.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

Statement of Income and Expenditure of Howrah Bridge for the year ending 31st March 1899.

INCOME.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue—				*Revenue—*			
Receipts from Railway Traffic.	1,36,603 10 9			Proportion of salaries, &c., Control Establishment ...	.....	18,159 12 6	
Interest on Government Securities.	28,003 8 0	1,64,607 2 9		Proportion of interest and Sinking Fund on Trust Loans—			
				Sinking Fund	4,351 1 6		
				Interest	7,073 12 9		
Sales	.....	506 12 10				11,424 14 3	
				Proportion of repairs to Officers' quarters.	.....	620 11 2	
Miscellaneous Receipts	.....	1,357 8 0		Proportion of municipal taxes and repairs to Dockyard.	.....	7,734 2 10	
			1,66,471 7 7	Proportion of municipal taxes on Commissioners' property, Calcutta side	.....	502 0 6	
Balance on 1st April 1898.	.....	.....	42,957 0 3	Salaries	.....	32,355 1 10	
				Working expenses	.....	25,394 1 3	
				Repairs	.....	60,429 5 0	
				Establishment, &c., of *Buckland*.	.....	20,912 7 5	
				Municipal taxes of Chief Officer's quarters ...	.....	100 5 0	
				Compassionate Allowances	.....	383 9 2	
				Renewals	.....	667 7 3	
							1,79,374 11 8
				Cash balance on 31st March 1899.	.....	40,178 9 0	
				Less—			
				Uninvested balance of Reserve Fund.	5,084 5 2		
				Uninvested balance of Reserve section.	651 14 3		
				Uninvested balance of Pontoon Renewal Fund.	4,388 11 5		
						10,124 14 10	
							30,053 10 2
TOTAL ...	.....	.....	2,09,428 7 10	TOTAL ...	.....	.....	2,09,428 7 10

Examined and found correct.

H. C. BLAKER, *Accountant.*

K. L. DATTA, *Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal.*

J. H. APJOHN, *Vice-Chairman.*

The 25th July 1899.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Howrah Bridge on 31st March 1899.

ASSETS.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Block of Howrah Bridge				25,07,522	8	1
Investment of Bridge Reserve Fund.	3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1865	for Rs.	5,44,300			
	3½ ditto ditto	1854-55 for „	35,600	7,90,480	11	3
	3½ ditto ditto	1842-43 for „	2,20,200			
		„	8,00,100			
Reserve Section				1,08,761	1	9
Investment of Pontoon Renewal Fund.	3½ per cent. Government loan of 1842-43 for Rs.		50,000	61,738	8	0
	3½ ditto ditto	1854-55 for „	14,000			
		„	64,000			
Trust Account (Cash Balance)				40,178	9	0
		TOTAL	...	35,08,681	6	1

LIABILITIES.

Contribution from Revenue for repayment of loan	22,41,800	0	0
Ditto for new works	3,58,409	8	1
Ditto of Port for tug steamer *Hetty*	40,313	0	0
Reserve Fund	7,71,978	0	5
Pontoon Renewal Fund	66,127	3	5
Net Revenue	30,053	10	2
TOTAL ...	35,08,681	6	1

Examined and found correct.

H. C. BLAKER, *Accountant.*

K. L. DATTA, *Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal.*

J. H. APJOHN, *Vice-Chairman.*

The 25th July 1899.

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1899.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE PORT COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS FOR 1898-99.

No. $\frac{\text{L.A.}}{350}$.

FROM

THE AUDITORS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF CALCUTTA,

To

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Dated Calcutta, the 13th September 1899.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have the honour to report that the Cash and Store Accounts maintained in your office for the year ending 31st March 1899 have been audited under our supervision and by our direction, and, subject to the exceptions pointed out in the appended note, have been found correct.

2. We append statements (1) of Receipts and Expenditure during the year under audit, (2) of Assets and Liabilities on the 31st March 1899, and (3) a General Summary of Income and Expenditure from the 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899, comparing the original and supplementary estimates with the actual income and expenditure as obtained from your books.

3. The store accounts have been finally overhauled during the year under audit, and the deficit between the book balance and the result of actual count, amounting to Rs. 1,44,237, was charged off to the Dock Contingent Fund in accordance with the orders of Government conveyed in letter No. 128T—Marine, dated the 16th June 1899. This order does not, however, appear to have been communicated through the Financial Department.

We have the honour to be,
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient servants,

W. MICHAEL,
Accountant-General, Bengal.

W. I. BRYNING,
for *Examiner of Local Accounts in Bengal.*

PUBLISHED under the provisions of section 76 (2) of Act III of 1890.

By order of the Commissioners,

G. S. E. NICOLL,
Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

Statement of Receipts for the year 1898-99.

PARTICULARS.	Part I.	Part II.	Part III.	Part IV.	Part V.	Part VI.	Part VII.	Part VIII.	Special toll.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS DISTRIBUTED.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Receipts from Hooper Barges	1,199 5 7	794 14 5	.....	794 14 5	.....	.....	.....	1,199 5 7	.....	3,974 8 6
Interest on securities invested for reserve funds	8,250 0 0	.....	.....	11,873 0 0	.....	.....	6,381 13 2	.....	.....	26,503 13 2
RECEIPTS WHOLLY CREDITED TO THE SEVERAL PARTS.										
Jetty charges for loading and unloading vessels.	11,52,778 13 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,52,778 13 2
Receipts from petroleum wharf	3,77,519 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,77,519 14 3
Ditto tea warehouse	1,00,093 6 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,00,093 6 11
Sale of condemned stores	1,007 9 8	407 11 2	.....	1,065 6 8	.....	1,197 1 2	8,852 13 2	.....	.....	5,670 2 12
Percentage realised on repairs done to the Howrah Bridge.	5,691 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,691 1 3
Miscellaneous receipts	2,663 5 0	1,460 8 3	19,270 11 5	63 9 10	.....	1,471 7 10	13 4 0	.....	.....	24,949 6 8
Receipts from inland vessels' wharves	.....	2,80,541 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,86,641 12 6
Ditto Sibpur char land	.....	1,10,064 14 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,10,064 14 10
Ditto Strand Bank lands	.....	.....	1,73,246 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,73,246 2 0
Ditto Mooring hire	.....	.....	.....	2,98,657 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,98,657 10 0
Ditto Harbour Master's earnings ...	.....	.....	.....	2,05,387 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,05,387 8 9
Ditto Wreck and Anchor	.....	.....	.....	4,934 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,934 6 0
Ditto Moyapore magazine	.....	.....	.....	7,874 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,874 15 6
Ditto licensing of cargo and passenger boats.	.....	.....	.....	23,059 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,059 5 0
Receipts from Government subsidy for collecting pilotage.	.....	.....	.....	2,800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800 0 0
Receipts from contribution for River Police ...	.....	.....	.....	1,944 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,944 4 0
Ditto carriage of tugs *Hetty*, *Rescue*, &c.	.....	.....	.....	21,102 5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,102 5 3
4 per cent. 15 Lakh Debenture Loan of 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500 0 0
4½ per cent. 12½ Lakh Debenture Loan of 1899 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,50,000 0 0
Contribution from Revenue for repayment of Government consolidated loan.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,93,341 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,93,341 1 0
Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1881... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,597 8 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,597 8 4
Trustees of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1881.	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,902 0 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,902 0 7
Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1882 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,577 9 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,577 9 10
Trustees of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1882.	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,443 10 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,443 10 5
Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1885 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,906 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,906 0 6
Trustees of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1885.	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,012 7 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,012 7 7
Sinking Fund of 1st + Debenture Loan of 1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,330 7 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,330 7 8
Trustees of Sinking Fund ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,637 4 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,637 4 5
Sinking Fund of 2nd + Debenture Loan of 1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,267 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,267 11 3
Trustees of Sinking Fund ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,451 7 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,451 7 1
Sinking Fund of + Debenture Loan of 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,318 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,318 3 10
Trustees of Sinking Fund ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,476 1 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,476 1 8

Depreciation Fund of Port Approaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,618 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,618 3 10
Contribution from Revenue for new works ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,757 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,757 8 0
Premium of Debenture Loan of 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	162 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	162 8 0
Sale of land at Shalimar to B. N. Railway ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,50,000 0 0
Investment of Fire Insurance Fund	... ..	...	.....	.....	42 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 11 3
Block of Wharves and Jetties	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,035 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,035 2 6
Block of Port	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,110 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,110 0 0
Fire Insurance Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,317 0 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,317 0 11
Investment of Depreciation Fund of Port Approaches.	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,868 9 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,868 9 11
Premium on 12½ lakhs Debenture Loan of 1899 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,139 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,139 11 0
Suspense Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,992 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,992 13 6
Deposit Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,845 5 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,845 5 1
Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,78,203 7 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,78,203 7 7
Invoice of imported goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,415 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,415 12 0
Receipts from P. T. Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,27,092 7 6	.....	.....	.....	3,27,092 7 6
Receipts from Shalimar branch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,738 8 4	.....	.....	.....	48,738 8 4
Receipts from Port Dues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,80,137 2 0	.....	.....	4,80,137 2 0
Earnings of Anchor Vessels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,869 6 3	.....	.....	1,869 6 3
Sale of charts and tide tables	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352 14 0	.....	.....	352 14 0
Receipts from Graving Dock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,54,821 8 10	.....	1,54,821 8 10
Ditto Dock imports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,924 10 0	.....	50,924 10 0
Ditto Dock exports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,99,022 3 0	.....	12,99,022 3 0
Ditto rent and miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,374 10 5	.....	28,374 10 5
Transfers from special toll	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,00,500 0 0	.....	8,00,500 0 0
Receipts from special toll	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,08,544 15 3	9,08,544 15 3
	16,48,606 7 10	4,99,369 6 3	1,92,516 13 9	5,79,506 0 5	38,72,968 6 9	3,79,039 8 10	4,90,813 3 7	24,24,835 5 10	9,08,544 15 3	1,09,99,290 4 5
Balance on 1st April 1898 ...	18,52,202 11 2	3,30,308 10 10	2,80,622 11 9	.....	2,20,310 7 8	2,78,789 10 3	.....	.....	1,037 13 3	29,64,972 6 11
	35,01,809 3 0	8,29,678 1 0	4,73,139 9 6	5,79,506 0 5	40,93,278 14 5	6,57,829 3 1	4,90,813 3 7	24,24,835 5 10	9,09,582 12 6	1,39,60,562 5 4
Revenue loss on 31st March 1899 ...	.....	.....	.....	3,15,219 8 10	.....	.....	4,25,160 12 4	18,54,680 13 10	389 3 11	25,95,540 6 11
Total ...	35,01,809 3 0	8,29,678 1 0	4,73,139 9 6	8,94,806 9 3	40,93,278 14 5	6,57,829 3 1	9,16,973 16 11	43,79,516 3 8	9,09,971 0 5	1,65,56,102 12 3

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

Statement of Expenditure for the year 1898-99.

Particulars.	Part I.	Part II.	Part III.	Part IV.	Part V.	Part VI.	Part VII.	Part VIII.	Special toll.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CHARGES DISTRIBUTED.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Control establishment	36,319 9 0	18,159 12 6	9,079 14 3	36,319 9 0	.....	9,079 14 3	18,159 12 6	36,319 9 0	.....	1,67,428 0 6
Dredger expenses	26,990 4 8	17,993 8 6	.....	17,993 8 6	.....	.....	.....	26,990 4 8	.....	89,967 10 5
Interest and Sinking Fund on loans	3,83,703 13 6	2,45,967 0 4	18,279 15 10	1,66,363 10 6	.....	1,21,423 11 2	52,354 15 5	99,575 11 0	.....	10,17,938 13 9
Engineering establishment	15,227 15 0	7,613 15 6	7,613 15 6	.....	.....	7,613 15 6	.....	22,841 14 6	.....	60,971 12 0
Repairs to officers' quarters	1,551 12 0	620 11 2	.....	1,551 11 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,724 3 1
Municipal taxes, repairs, &c., to Dockyard	7,734 2 10	1,933 8 8	1,933 8 8	7,734 2 10	.....	1,933 8 8	3,867 1 5	5,800 10 2	.....	30,936 11 3
Establishment of Traffic Department	13,271 1 4	6,635 8 8	6,635 8 8	.....	.....	13,271 1 4	.....	13,271 1 5	.....	53,084 5 5
Municipal taxes	41,447 0 0	582 0 0	13,063 0 0	1,567 0 0	.....	4,628 0 0	251 0 0	502 0 0	.....	61,794 0 0
CHARGES WHOLLY DEBITED TO SEVERAL PARTS.										
Establishment	2,36,725 10 1	64,457 12 7	4,814 0 4	2,58,186 10 7	.....	90,693 6 8	2,13,075 2 8	2,98,921 5 8	19,471 0 5	11,16,175 0 7
Working expenses	3,83,569 0 0	6,771 3 4	.....	81,417 8 7	.....	1,29,582 9 4	1,13,751 3 9	11,88,851 7 1	.....	19,03,943 0 19
Repairs to jetties, wharves and buildings, &c.	75,859 9 6	63,068 2 2	11,773 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,564 0 16	.....	2,42,256 0 8
Do. tools and plant	41,519 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,519 4 10
Pensions and compassionate allowances	11,910 3 7	1,394 2 2	.....	24,607 12 11	.....	540 0 0	87 12 0	754 0 3	.....	39,803 14 11
Sibpur chur land	.....	8,251 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,251 13 6
Renewals and improvements	.....	335 8 9	18,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,802 8 9
Insurance	.....	.....	6,634 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,634 4 0
Rent of Strand Bank lands paid to Government	.....	.....	37,392 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,392 0 0
River Police establishment	.....	.....	.....	40,630 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,630 12 10
Moordaraash ditto	.....	.....	.....	2,045 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,045 4 0
Depreciation account	.....	.....	.....	55,110 0 0	.....	.....	56,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,66,110 0 0
Repairs to boats and vessels, &c.	.....	.....	.....	62,184 1 6	.....	.....	1,21,534 2 10	.....	.....	1,81,718 3 10
Repayment of Government consolidated loan	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,93,841 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,93,841 1 0
Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	339 13 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	339 13 7
Trustees of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,597 8 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,597 8 4
Investment of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,662 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,662 3 0
Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,144 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,144 7 3
Trustees of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,377 9 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,377 9 10
Investment of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,299 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,299 3 0
Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	821 1 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	821 1 9
Trustees of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,996 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,996 0 6
Investment of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,191 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,191 5 10
Sinking Fund of 1st Debenture Loan of 1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 11 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 11 10
Trustees of Sinking Fund of 1st Debenture Loan of 1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,559 7 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,559 7 8
Investment of Sinking Fund of 1st Debenture Loan of 189	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,620 8 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,620 8 7

Sinking Fund of 2nd Debenture Loan of 1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 11 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 11 1
Trustees of Sinking Fund of 2nd Debenture Loan of 1895.	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,267 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,267 11 3
Investment of Sinking Fund of 2nd Debenture Loan of 1895.	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,356 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,356 12 0
Sinking Fund of 2nd Debenture Loan of 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 5 0
Trustees of ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,316 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,316 3 10
Investment of ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,376 12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,376 12 8
Depreciation Fund of Port Approaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	267 14 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	267 14 2
Compounding stamp duty on 12½ lakhs Debenture Loan of 1899.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,250 0 0
Investment of Depreciation Fund of Port Approaches.	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,093 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,093 7 6
Investment of Fire Insurance Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,665 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,665 15 6
Investment of Depreciation Fund of Port ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,868 9 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,868 9 11
Fire Insurance Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,289 13 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,289 13 1
Suspense Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,54,446 9 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,54,446 9 8
Deposit Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,171 11 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,171 11 1
Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,27,723 0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,27,723 0 10
Invoice of imported goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,26,993 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,26,993 1 3
Works under construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,40,892 12 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,40,892 12 2
Block	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,338 5 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,338 5 8
Municipal taxes on Dock properties	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,44,679 9 0	.....	.....	1,44,679 9 0
Interest on Dock Loan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,50,822 10 2	.....	.....	11,50,822 10 2
Transfers to other Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,90,500 0 0	8,90,500 0 0
Dock Contingent Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,44,237 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,44,237 0 0
Revenue loss on 1st April 1898 ...	12,75,821 6 8	4,41,972 10 10	1,35,619 7 11	7,04,641 12 8	31,16,678 15 0	3,78,196 2 11	5,73,081 3 7	30,02,284 3 4	9,09,971 0 5	1,05,38,266 14 4
	.....	.....	.....	1,90,164 12 7	.....	.....	3,42,992 13 4	12,77,232 0 4	.....	18,10,389 10 3
	12,75,821 6 8	4,41,972 10 10	1,35,619 7 11	8,94,806 9 3	31,16,678 15 0	3,78,196 2 11	9,16,073 15 11	42,79,516 3 8	9,09,971 0 5	1,23,48,656 8 7
Balance on 31st March 1899 ...	22,25,987 12 4	3,87,705 6 2	3,37,520 1 7	.....	9,76,599 15 5	2,79,633 0 2	.....	.....	.....	42,07,446 3 8
TOTAL ...	35,01,809 3 0	8,29,678 1 0	4,73,139 9 6	8,94,806 9 3	40,93,278 14 5	6,57,829 3 1	9,16,073 15 11	42,79,516 3 8	9,09,971 0 5	1,65,56,102 12 3

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

Statement of Assets on 31st March 1899.

PARTICULARS.	Part I.	Part II.	Part III.	Part IV.	Part V.	Part VI.	Part VII.	Part VIII.	Special toll.	Marine Deposits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Contribution for Stock	20,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	60,000 0 0
Collector of Bills	23,939 5 2	20,389 7 3	19,905 13 3	2,844 9 0	.....	8,067 11 0	.....	13,683 4 4	.....	.....	347 4 0	89,337 6 0
Miscellaneous Advances	.....	.....	.....	260 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260 0 0
Block	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,14,05,648 15 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,14,05,648 15 10
Works under Construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,58,172 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,58,172 11 6
Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,58,922 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,58,922 3 9
Invoice of Imported Goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,27,556 15 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,27,556 15 7
Rs. A. P.												
Investment of Jetty Reserve Fund—												
3½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1886 for 1,00,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,244 8 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,244 8 2
Investment of Jetty Insurance Fund—												
3½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1886 for 50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,998 11 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,998 11 5
Investment of Fire Insurance Fund—												
3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1854-55 for 35,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,234 15 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,234 15 2
3½ per cent. Port Trust Debenture of 1886 for 4,000 0 0												
4 per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1895 for 1,500 0 0												
41,500 0 0												
Investment of Port Reserve Fund—												
3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1885 2,50,000 0 0												
3½ per cent. ditto of 1842-43 89,200 0 0												
3,39,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,53,746 12 5	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	3,53,746 12 5
Investment of Depreciation Fund of Port—												
3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1854-55 for 10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,868 9 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,868 9 11
Investment of Depreciation Fund of Port Approaches—												
3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1842-43 for 1,00,000 0 0												
3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1854-55 for 1,59,000 0 0												
2,59,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,59,520 12 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,59,520 12 7
Investment of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1881 ... ... 4,66,413 2 3												
Rs.												
3½ per cent Government Loan of 1842-43 for ... 1,500												
4½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1881 for... 1,75,500												
4½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1883 for 1,44,000												

5½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1886 for	63,500													
4 per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1895 for...	47,500													
	4,31,800													
Cash in hand of Trustees		347 11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,60,760 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,60,760 13 6
Investment of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1883		7,73,232 13 4												
	Rs.													
5½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1881 for	1,20,000													
4½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1883 for	3,40,000													
5½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1886 for	1,36,100													
4 per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1895 for	1,20,100													
3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1842-43 for ...	4,500													
	7,20,700													
Cash in hand of Trustees		21,149 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,93,382 9 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,93,382 9 1
Investment of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1886		8,62,375 5 10												
	Rs.													
4½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1881 for	1,50,500													
4½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1883 for	2,81,500													
5½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1886 for	1,63,800													
4 per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1895 for	1,51,000													
3½ per cent. Government loan of 1842-43 for ...	28,500													
	7,95,300													
Cash in hand of Trustees		940 7 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,63,315 13 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,63,315 13 5
Investment of Sinking Fund of 1st Debenture Loan of 1895		11,206 1 5												
	Rs.													
5½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1886 for	1,000													
4 per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1895 for	9,200													
	11,200													
Cash in hand of Trustees		275 9 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,481 11 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,481 11 4
Investment of Sinking Fund of 2nd Debenture Loan of 1895		1,04,727 1 9												
	Rs.													
5½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1886 for	15,700													
4 per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1895 for	78,800													
	94,500													
Cash in hand of Trustees		717 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,05,444 4 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,05,444 4 1
Carried over		.....	43,999 5 2	30,389 7 3	29,905 13 3	23,044 9 0	5,78,98,300 7 9	8,667 11 0	.....	13,683 4 4	.....	.....	347 4 0	5,80,48,337 13 9

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

Statement of Assets on 31st March 1899.

PARTICULARS.		Part I.	Part II.	Part III.	Part IV.	Part V.	Part VI.	Part VII.	Part VIII.	Special toll.	Marine Deposits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Contribution for Stock		20,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	..	60,000 0 0
Collector of Bills		23,989 5 2	20,389 7 2	19,905 13 3	2,844 9 0	.....	8,067 11 0	.....	13,683 4 4	.....	.....	347 4 0	89,837 6 9
Miscellaneous Advances		.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Block		.....	.....	.....	.....	5,14,05,648 15 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,14,05,648 15 10
Works under Construction		.....	.....	.....	.....	30,58,172 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,58,172 11 6
Stock		.....	.....	.....	.....	1,58,922 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,58,922 3 9
Invoice of Imported Goods		.....	.....	.....	.....	2,27,556 15 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,27,556 15 7
	Rs. A. P.												
Investment of Jetty Reserve Fund—													
3½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1886 for	1,00,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,244 8 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,244 8 2
Investment of Jetty Insurance Fund—													
3½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1886 for	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,998 11 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,998 11 5
Investment of Fire Insurance Fund—													
3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1854-55 for	35,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,234 15 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,234 15 2
3½ per cent. Port Trust Debenture of 1886 for	4,000 0 0												
6 per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1893 for	1,500 0 0												
	41,500 0 0												
Investment of Port Reserve Fund—													
3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1885	2,50,000 0 0												
3½ per cent. ditto of 1842-43	89,200 0 0												
	3,39,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,53,746 12 5	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	3,53,746 12 5
Investment of Depreciation Fund of Port—													
3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1854-55 for	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,868 9 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,868 9 11
Investment of Depreciation Fund of Port Approaches—													
3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1842-43 for	1,00,000 0 0												
3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1854-55 for	1,50,000 0 0												
	2,50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,59,520 12 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,59,520 12 7
Investment of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1881	4,00,413 2 3												
	Rs.												
3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1842-43 for ...	1,500												
4½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1886 for ...	1,75,500												
4½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1893 for ...	1,48,000												

5½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1886 for	63,300													
4 per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1895 for...	47,500													
	4,31,800													
Cash in hand of Trustees		347 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,60,760 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,60,760 13 6
Investment of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1883		7,73,252 13 4												
	Rs.													
4½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1881 for	1,20,000													
4½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1883 for	3,40,000													
5½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1886 for	1,36,100													
4 per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1895 for	1,20,100													
3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1842-43 for ...	4,500													
	7,20,700													
Cash in hand of Trustees		21,149 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,93,382 9 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,93,382 9 1
Investment of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1886		8,02,370 5 10												
	Rs.													
4½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1881 for	1,50,500													
4½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1883 for	2,81,500													
5½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1886 for	1,53,800													
4 per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1895 for	1,51,000													
3½ per cent. Government loan of 1842-43 for ...	28,500													
	7,95,300													
Cash in hand of Trustees		940 7 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,63,315 13 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,63,315 13 5
Investment of Sinking Fund of 1st Debenture Loan of 1895		11,206 1 5												
	Rs.													
5½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1886 for	1,000													
4 per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1895 for	9,200													
	10,200													
Cash in hand of Trustees		275 9 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,481 11 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,481 11 4
Investment of Sinking Fund of 2nd Debenture Loan of 1895		1,04,727 1 9												
	Rs.													
5½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1886 for	15,700													
4 per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1895 for	78,800													
	94,500													
Cash in hand of Trustees		717 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,05,444 4 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,05,444 4 1
Carried over		.....	43,090 5 2	30,389 7 3	29,905 13 3	23,044 9 0	5,78,98,300 7 9	8,667 11 0	.....	13,683 4 4	.....	.....	347 4 0	5,80,48,337 13 9

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

Statement of Assets on 31st March 1899—concluded.

PARTICULARS.	Part I.	Part II.	Part III.	Part IV.	Part V.	Part VI.	Part VII.	Part VIII.	Special toll.	Marine Deposits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Brought forward ...	Rs. A. P. 45,999 5 2	Rs. A. P. 30,389 7 3	Rs. A. P. 29,905 13 3	Rs. A. P. 13,044 9 0	Rs. A. P. 5,78,98,300 7 9	Rs. A. P. 8,667 11 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 13,683 4 4	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 347 4 0	Rs. A. P. 5,80,48,337 13 9
Investment of Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1897 ... ... Rs. A. P. 49,056 6 1												
2½ per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1886 for Rs. 500												
4 per cent. Port Trust Debentures of 1895 for 46,000												
46,500												
Cash in hand of Trustees 347 14 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,404 4 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,404 4 11
Suspense Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,42,019 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,930 6 7	2,55,950 5 7
Compounding stamp duty on 12½ lakh Debenture Loan of 1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,250 0 0
Discount on 5½ per cent. 30 lakh Debenture Loan of 1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,281 5 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,281 5 8
Investment in Government securities of Funds of Chuttoo Lall's Bathing Ghat—												
Rs.												
3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1865 for 15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,892 10 0	15,892 10 0
Investment in Government Securities of Funds of Chintamoney Dey's Bathing Ghat—												
3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1854-55 for 7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,389 15 10	7,389 15 10
Investment of Fine Fund—												
3½ per cent. Government Loan of 1865 for ... 4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,895 2 8	3,895 2 8
Government Savings Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
Government Promissory Notes of Depositors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,14,209 0 0	1,14,209 0 0
Revenue Loss	.....	.....	.....	3,15,210 8 10	.....	.....	4,25,260 12 4	18,54,889 13 10	388 3 11	.....	.....	25,95,748 6 11
Cash Balance on 31st March 1899	22,05,587 12 4	3,79,905 7 11	3,29,652 4 4	.....	9,76,599 15 5	2,79,633 0 2	.....	.....	16,389 11 10	41,734 6 0	13,148 11 0	42,63,001 5 0
TOTAL ...	22,49,987 1 6	4,10,244 15 2	3,59,558 1 7	3,38,255 1 10	5,98,64,856 0 9	2,88,300 11 2	4,25,260 12 4	18,68,564 2 2	16,777 15 9	41,734 6 0	1,77,774 2 1	6,54,41,113 6 4

Particulars.	Part I.	Part II.	Part III.	Part IV.	Part V.	Part VI.	Part VII.	Part VIII.	Special toll.	Marine Deposits.	Miscellaneous Account.	Total.
1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bills recoverable	23,909 5 2	20,589 7 3	19,965 13 3	2,844 9 8	.....	8,667 11 0	.....	13,883 4 4	.....	.....	347 4 6	89,837 6 6
Deposit Account	.....	2,150 1 9	2,132 2 9	.....	3,730 11 9	.....	.....	1,210 5 3	16,777 15 9	.....	.....	26,001 5 3
Loan from Government for Wharves and Jetties ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,05,458 7 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,05,458 7 2
Book debt for Port Block	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,65,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,65,000 0 0
Loan from Government for Docks	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,87,70,585 14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,87,70,585 14 8
Contribution from Revenue for repayment of Loan ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,19,661 8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,19,661 8 10
Ditto ditto for Renewal of Block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,824 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,824 14 3
Ditto ditto for stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000 0 0
Ditto from Government for road north of Aheeretollah Ghat.	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,584 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,584 0 0
Contribution from Revenue for New Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,72,574 0 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,72,574 0 2
4½ per cent. 10 lakh Debenture Loan of 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,00,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,00,000 0 0
4½ per cent. 20 do. ditto of 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,00,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,00,000 0 0
5½ per cent. 30 do. ditto of 1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,00,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,00,000 0 0
4 per cent. 1½ do. 1st ditto of 1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,50,000 0 0
4 per cent. 16 do. 2nd ditto of 1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,00,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,00,000 0 0
4 per cent. 15 do. ditto of 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,00,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,00,000 0 0
4½ per cent. 12½ do. ditto of 1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,50,000 0 0
Sinking Fund of Debenture Loan of 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,60,750 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,60,750 13 6
Ditto ditto of 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,93,382 9 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,93,382 9 1
Ditto ditto of 1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,63,315 13 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,63,315 13 5
Ditto 1st ditto of 1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,481 11 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,481 11 4
Ditto 2nd ditto of 1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,05,444 4 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,05,444 4 1
Ditto ditto of 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,404 4 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,404 4 11
Premium on Debenture Loan of 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,687 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,687 8 0
Ditto ditto of 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,387 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,387 8 0
Ditto 1st ditto of 1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,731 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,731 4 0
Ditto 2nd ditto of 1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,51,549 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,51,549 6 0
Ditto ditto of 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,391 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,391 12 0
Ditto 2nd ditto of 1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,159 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,159 11 0
Premium on sale of Securities invested for Port Depreciation Fund.	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,251 12 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,251 12 4
Jetty Reserve Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,300 0 0
Jetty Insurance Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,012 7 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,012 7 2
Port Reserve Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,53,746 12 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,53,746 12 5
Depreciation Fund of Port Approaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,61,131 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,61,131 2 6
Dock Contingent Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,55,763 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,55,763 0 0
Sale of Surplus Lands	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,42,893 11 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,42,893 11 2
Sale of right-of-way across the Railway Line at Baug Bazar.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,500 0 0
Landing stage at Prinsep's Ghat transferred by Government to the Commissioners.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 0 0
Sale of securities invested for Port Reserve Fund to meet a portion of the cost of a steam-launch for Deputy Conservator.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,503 3 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,503 3 7
Fire Insurance Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,044 13 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,044 13 5
Sale of a corrugated shed at Budge-Budge to Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,470 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,470 0 0
Sale of land at Shalimar to B. N. Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,50,000 0 0
Port Approaches Block transferred by Government to the Commissioners.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,21,163 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,21,163 0 0
Marine deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,734 6 0	.....	41,734 6 0
Bathing Ghat to memory of Chutto Lall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,434 9 2	20,434 9 2
Ditto ditto of Chintamony Dey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,882 15 6	6,882 15 6
Deposit in Government Savings Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
Deposit of Government Promissory Notes of Contractors and others.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,14,200 0 0	1,14,200 0 0
Deposit of Contractors and others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,278 7 6	20,278 7 6
Establishment for preparation of Bengal Office Statistical Returns.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	624 13 10	624 13 10
Interest on Government Promissory Notes of Contractors and others.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241 8 4	241 8 4
Fine Fund Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,705 5 8	5,705 5 8
Income-tax	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 2 7	59 2 7
Net Revenue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,79,633 0 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,30,846 4 3
Cash balance—Deficit on 31st March 1899	.....	.....	.....	3,35,410 8 10	.....	.....	4,25,260 12 4	18,53,470 8 7	.....	.....	.....	26,14,141 13 9
Total ...	22,40,987 1 6	4,10,244 15 2	3,59,538 1 7	3,38,255 1 10	5,92,64,856 0 9	2,88,300 11 2	4,25,260 12 4	18,68,364 2 3	16,777 15 9	41,734 6 0	1,77,774 2 1	6,54,41,113 0 4

APPENDIX I—*concluded.*

General Summary of Income and Expenditure from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.

Particulars.	INCOME.						EXPENDITURE.						Remarks.
	Estimate for 1898-99.			Actuals.			Estimate for 1898-99.			Actuals.			
	Original.	Supplementary.	Total.	As per Annual Account.	Rent and special toll deposits, &c.	Total.	Original.	Supplementary.	Total.	As per Annual Account.	Rent and special toll deposits, &c.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Part I.—Jetties	16,39,750	.....	16,39,750	16,48,606	.....	16,48,606	11,86,169	94,139	12,80,298	12,75,821	5	12,75,826	
„ II.—Inland Vessels Wharves ...	5,16,000	.....	5,16,000	4,99,369	349	4,99,718	4,41,941	.....	4,41,941	4,41,973	.....	4,41,973	
„ III.—Strand Bank Lands ...	1,66,994	.....	1,66,994	1,92,517	357	1,92,874	1,36,662	.....	1,36,662	1,35,619	.....	1,35,619	
„ IV.—Harbour Master's Department	5,13,700	.....	5,13,700	5,79,596	.....	5,79,596	7,06,528	.....	7,06,528	7,04,642	.....	7,04,642	
„ VI.—P. T. Railway	4,00,000	.....	4,00,000	3,79,040	.....	3,79,040	3,73,753	.....	3,73,753	3,78,196	.....	3,78,196	
„ VII.—Port Approaches	4,51,125	.....	4,51,125	4,90,813	.....	4,90,813	5,65,075	.....	5,65,075	5,73,081	.....	5,73,081	
„ VIII.—Dock Revenue Account ...	13,31,500	.....	13,31,500	15,34,335	424	15,34,759	26,62,378	2,44,299	29,06,677	30,02,284	.....	30,02,284	
Special Toll	10,00,000	.....	10,00,000	9,08,545	28,142	9,36,687	20,907	.....	20,907	19,471	35,313	54,784	
Total ...	60,19,069	.....	60,19,069	62,32,821	29,272	62,62,093	60,93,403	3,38,438	64,31,841	65,31,087	35,318	65,66,405	

N.B.—

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.
Original Estimate for 1898-99 sanctioned by Government letter No. 975Marine, dated the 3rd May 1898	60,93,403
Supplementary Estimate for 1898-99 sanctioned by Government of Bengal letter No. 11T.Marine, dated 15th May 1899	3,38,438
Total estimated expenditure as per above statement	64,31,841

Statement of Ways and Means.

	Rs.
Balance on 1st April 1898	9,01,688
Add—Receipts as above	62,62,093
Total	71,63,781
Deduct—Expenditure as above	65,66,405
Balance on 31st March 1899	5,97,376
Working Results for the 12 months	
Receipts	62,62,093
Expenditure	65,66,405
Loss of Income over Expenditure during the 12 months	3,04,312

H. C. Blaker,
Accountant.

J. H. Apjohn,
Vice-Chairman.

The 31st July 1899.

(735—1)



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1899.

SECOND QUARTER.

BENGAL LIBRARY CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

FOR THE

Second Quarter ending 30th June 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						UNI-LINGUAL.
						BENGALI
	BIOGRAPHY.					
5914	Haridási. A Name.	Bengali.	.....	Biography.	Printed and published at 211, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Dváraká Náth Sarkár, and published by Avinás Chandra Banerji.
5915	Sultánsáhádí Grám Nivási Mrita Jnán Chandra Dás Gupta Ukil Kartrik Virachita Tadiya Jivan Charit. Autobiography of the late Jnán Chandra Dás Gupta, Pleader of the village of Sultánsáhádi.	ditto ...	Jnán Chandra Dás Gupta.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Dacca.	Printed by Mathurá Náth De, and published by Káli Chandra Vidyábhúshan.
5916	Mahátmá Hajrat Emám Abuhánifá Sáheber Jivan Charit. The Life of the great respected Leader Abuhánifá.	ditto ...	Mr. Nawabuddin Ahmed.	ditto ...	Printed at 4, Gorasthán Road, Calcutta, and published at Bágerhat, Khulná.	Printed by Muhammad Reazuddin Ahmed, and published by the Author.
	The following work is designed for educational purposes.					
5917	Mahápurush Charit vá Mahátmá Glyádstoner Jivan Charit. The Life of a great man, or the Life of the great Gladstone.	ditto ...	Ráj Náráyan Dás.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Revati Mohan Dás, and published by the Author.
	DRAMA.					
5918	Rijiyá. (A Name.)	ditto ...	Manomohan Ráy.	Drama ...	Printed at 21, Balarám Ghosh's Street, and published at 14, Ahirtolá, Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Gopál Chandra Láhirí, and published by Kiran Chandra Datta.
5919	Vraja Lílá Gitábhinaya. Opera of the Sports at Vraja (the Cow-herd station in Vrindávan.)	ditto ...	Panchánan Ráy Chaudhurí.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 46, Ahirtolá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Fakir Chandra Lá, and published by Hari Dás Pál.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho-graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS.									
BOOKS.									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
...	105	16mo d. c.	1st...	500	Printed	0 5 0	.....	The life of a Brahmo lady who died at the early age of 23. She lived an exemplary life and was greatly liked by those who knew her.	5914
April 15th	29	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	5915
Mar. 27th	97	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	The Author, Khuln	Abuhánifá, the great Muhammadan law-giver and founder of the sect known as Swade Azam (the great sect) was a native of Kufá in Arabia. He wasiborn in 80, and poisoned in 150 Hijirá at the instance of the Emperor Mansur. His compilation of the Feká (Civil and Criminal law of Islam) is the most authoritative and his memory is still cherished by his co-religionists for his extraordinary learning and piety. The book is written in fairly good Bengali.	5916
April 6th	70	12mo dy	1st...	150	ditto ...	0 5 0	.....	An appreciative life of the late Right Honorable Mr. Gladstone. It is written in the slipshod Anglicised style of the day.	5917
Feb. 22nd	164	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	.....	The Author, Masjidbári Street, Calcutta.	Is an historical drama of which the plot is as follows:—The Queen Reziá who ascended the throne of Delhi in succession to her brother Raknuddin, had two generals, one a Hindu, named Vírendra Sinha, and another a Tartar, named Bakhtiyár. As the queen was unmarried, all her courtiers, including the two generals, had to lead a single life on pain of losing their heads. But Vírendra secretly married Indirá, daughter of the Chief of Saurástra, whom her father had intended for his general Samarendra Sinha. For fear of offending the queen, Vírendra keeps his bride secluded within the walls of the fortress of Kusumpur and pays her secret visits. He rose high in the queen's favour, and had also a place in her affections. But unlike his Tartar colleague, he never cherished the ambition of becoming her husband. At an entertainment given in honour of the generals on their return from a successful expedition, the queen gave unmistakeable proof of her sentiments towards Vírendra by presenting him with her own necklace and putting it round his neck with her own hands. But this made no difference in his attitude towards the queen. As regards Bakhtiyár, she rejected his advances with scorn and contempt. At this stage Vírendra's secret leaked out, and his bride was secretly removed from the fortress by the queen's order. The queen next proposed to Vírendra, and being rejected, ordered him to be put to death, and her order was carried into effect. The Tartar had longed for revenge, and now joined the queen's rebellious half-brother Bairám, who also enlisted the sympathy and co-operation of Samarendra, the disappointed lover of Indirá. In the war which followed, the queen was defeated and taken captive. She committed suicide in prison, preceded by Indirá and Samarendra. The plot is borrowed from Scott's Kenilworth, and Reziá, Vírendra and Indirá stand for the Queen Elizabeth, the Earl of Leicester and Lady Dudley, respectively. The characters of Reziá, Vírendra and of the unfortunate lady Indirá are very well-drawn. The author is a good poet, and the play abounds with passages of real beauty and imagery.	5918
Mar. 12th	164	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 4 0	Hari Dás Pál.	Often noticed. Like other books of this class, the present one is very indifferently written. The plot is taken from the Puránas.	5919

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BENGALI
	DRAMA—*concld.*					
5920	Sivarátri Upákhyán. Story of (the Observance of the Vow of) Sivarátri (Festival in Honour of the god Siva).	Bengali.	Chárn Chandra Bhanja.	Drama ...	Printed at 68, Balarám Dey's Street, Calcutta, and published at Hugli.	Printed by Naphar Chandra Sarkár, and published by the Author.
5921	Abhijnán Sakuntalá. Sakuntalá known by the Token.	ditto ...	Haripada Chaudhurí.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Hugli.	Printed and published by Kási Náth Bhattácháryya.
5922	Amár Jhakmárir Másul. Penalty for my Folly.	ditto ...	Panchánan Ráy Chaudhurí.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 86, Ahiritolá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Fhakir Chánd Dás, and published by Hari Dás Pál.
5923	Punarvasanta. Re-advent of Spring.	ditto ...	Jyotirindra Náth Tagore.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 55, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Devendra Náth Bhattácháryya.
	FICTION.					
5924	Dárogár Daptar. Nos. 80 and 81 (together). Rání Ná Khuni? A Daroga's Papers Nos. 80 and 81. A Queen or a Murderess?	ditto ...	Priya Náth Mukherji.	Fiction ...	Printed at 68, Nimtalá Street, and published at the Sikdár Bágán Vandhav Library, Calcutta.	Printed by Sasibhu- Chandra, and published by Vánf Náth Nandi.
5925	Apúrva Káhini. Wonderful Story.	ditto ...	Rádhá Náth Mitra.	ditto ...	Printed at 6, Bhim Ghosh's Lane, and published at 1, Becharám Chatterji's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by U. C. Basu, and published by the Author.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS—*contd.*									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
April 2nd	16	8vo dy	1st...	3,000	Printed.	0 1 0	The Author, Hugli.	Is a description of a journey to the shrine of Tárakesvar on the night of the fast of Sivarátri made by a fashionable lady and her husband. It is a series of realistic sketches put together without any regard for decency and decorum.	5920
„ 6th	130	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 8 0	Hari Charan Chaudhuri, Rájgrám, Katulpur.	A Bengali translation in prose and verse of Kalidás's well-known drama. It is a very modest performance and can not lay claim to any special merit.	5921
Mar. 6th	56	12mo dy	1st ...	3,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Haridás Pál.	Is a social drama of which the plot is as follows:—A man brings up an orphan girl and bestows some care on her education, in order that she may fetch him a large sum when married. She was allowed to remain unmarried till she was sixteen, when a proposal for her marriage was received from a professional match-maker. The bridegroom-elect agreeing to pay down Rs. 500 to the father, the date for the marriage is fixed. At this juncture, the girl leaves her father's house, and elopes with her lover, turning a deaf ear to the entreaties of her adoptive father. The latter accepts the situation with the reflection that his disappointment and discomfiture are a just penalty for his folly in entrusting the education of her daughter to the ladies of the Zenana Mission. The book is a somewhat coarse satire on female education and female emancipation movements. The Bráhmos, as is usual in such cases, also come in for their due share of ridicule and obloquy. It is very indifferently written and full of coarse and indelicate sentiments.	5922
„ 14th	30	12mo dy	1st ...	500	ditto ...	0 2 0	The Author, 6, Dváraká Náth Tagore's Lane, Calcutta.	Is a comedy of the type of A Midsummer Night's Dream, of which the plot is as follows:—The god Indra having given himself up to the pleasures of music and dancing to the neglect of his duties incurs the displeasure of the mischief-making sage Nárada. The sage forthwith gets up a quarrel between the ruler of heaven and his consort Sachí by hinting at his secret amour with the heavenly nymph Urvasí. Sachí indignantly leaves her husband's presence and scornfully repudiates all his advances towards a reconciliation. Cupid and Spring are ordered to leave the precincts of heaven, which for a time wears a dismal aspect. At this stage, Rati sets out in search of her husband Cupid, and induces both him and his friend and companion Spring to come back to heaven. The re-appearance of Spring is proclaimed by the notes of the cuckoo and other birds, and by the return to new life of plants and animals. But Sachí still remaining obdurate, Cupid lets one of his flower arrows fly at her, and this produces the desired effect. Her anger and indignation melt away, and she longs for her husband's company. Indra again makes his advances, which are accepted this time. Heaven now resounds with joy and merriment, and all memory of the temporary misunderstanding is wiped out.	5923
„ 28th	96	12mo dy	1st ...	2,750	ditto ...	0 6 0	The Author, 88-1, Keráni Bágán East Lane, Calcutta.	The story of the murder of a jeweller's assistant in Calcutta by a man and his mistress, who personated a Ráni. The murderers were traced and put on their trial, but the woman escaped, and the man was sentenced to death.	5924
„ 24th	274	12mo dy	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	.....	A Bengali version of the Urdu story, named 'Fatásalá Ajáeb.' It narrates the adventures which befell Prince Ján Alam of Khotan in his endeavour to obtain the hand of the princess Anjámán Arái. It is a typical Eastern story similar to those found in the Arabian Nights.	5925

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						BENGALI
	FICTION—*concld.*					
5926	Kálápáhár. A Name.	Bengali.	Srís Chandra Chatterji.	Fiction.	Printed at 107, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Umá Charan Chakravarti, and published by Vijay Krishna Mukherji.
5927	Galpa Gujab. Gup and Gossip.	ditto ...	Yogendra Náth Chatterji.	ditto ...	Printed at 107, Bowbázár Street, and published at 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Hanseswar Sarkár, and published by Gurudás Chatterji.
5928	Avaláválá. A Name.	ditto ...	Satya Charan Mitra.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 31, Gulu Ostágar's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Probodh Chandra Chakravarti.
	HISTORY (INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY.)					
	The following works are designed for educational purposes.					
5929	Vangades O Asámer Sankshipta Vivaran. A Brief Account of Assam and Bengal.	ditto ...	Dína Náth Sen.	History (including Geography).	Printed and published at the Genderiyá Press, Dacca.	Printed by Bhánu Chandra Dás, and published by Giris Chandra Sen.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publicatoin.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho-graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS—*contd.*									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Feb. 25th	164	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed.	1 0 0	Vijay Krishna Mukherji.	An historical novel describing the conquest of Orissa by Kálápáhár under Suleman Keráni, the Pathán ruler of Bengal.	5926

Kálápáhár was a Bráhman by birth and a pupil of Pandit Haradeva Nyáyaratna of Navadvípa. His original name was Niranjan, which was changed to Kálápáhár on his conversion to Islam. While studying with Haradeva, he went to Tándá, capital of Bengal, to complain to the king against the conduct of a certain Kázi. But his suit was unsuccessful, and he was thrown into prison. He regained his liberty through the favour of the king's niece, Naziran, and married her with the king's consent. Becoming thus a Muhammadan, apparently, through no fault of his own, he vowed eternal vengeance on the gods and goddesses, who had rewarded, as he thought, his life-long devotion to them with dishonour, degradation and loss of caste. Henceforward, he came to be known as the deadlist enemy of Hindu idolatry. At the time when the story opens, he was entrusted with an expedition against Orissa. Whilst preparations for the expedition were being made, his brother Prabhát went to Orissa with a vow to lay down his life in the cause of Hindu religion and independence. Thus the brothers went on working at cross-purposes. At Puri Prabhátá met with a Bengali girl, who, as it turned out afterwards, was no other than Haradev's daughter, whom the father was forced to leave behind, while attacked by dacoits at Bhuvaneswar. The young people had began to love each other when Prabhát was called to Jajpur and elected commander-in-chief of the Uriya army. In the war which followed, he faught bravely and performed prodigies of valour, but was defeated and taken captive in the end. He was brought before his victorious brother, recognised and set free with honour. Usha, as Haradev's lost daughter was named, had also been taken captive and shared the same prison cell with her lover. She also was recognised and made over to her father Haradeva, who had followed his ex-pupil to Orissa, in the hope of recovering his daughter some day. She was married to Prabhát, and the latter declared heir to the conqueror of Orissa. In the midst of these acts of amnesty, Kálápáhár died of the wound received in the late war, and was followed by his faithful Naziran. His death brings the story to a close. The plot is well conceived and well-conducted, and the delineation of the characters of Usha, Kálápáhár and Prabhát shows considerable art and skill. The book is written in good Bengali.

1898 Dec. 2nd	122	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 12 0	.....	Is a collection of five short stories, of which the longest and perhaps the most interesting is that headed Yogamáyá.	5927

It is the story of a lady with hypnotic powers, named Yogamáyá and a crack-brained scientist, named Páglábábá, whose sole aim in life was to revive the dead and to make the living immortal. Yogamáyá met Vasanta Kumár at Beneras and fell in love with him. But Vasanta had set his heart on Prabhávatí and did not care to return Yogamáyá's attention. He had however, lost all trace of Prabhávatí and sought the aid of Yogamáyá in finding her whereabouts. The latter, who also wanted Prabhávatí on her own account, found her out with the aid of Páglábábá and delivered her up to him hypnotised. Páglabábá had invented a new apparatus for the circulation of blood, and wanted human blood to work it. So Prabhávatí was freely bled, and when a sufficient supply for the apparatus had been collected, Yogamáyá tried her skill in reviving her, but failed. At this juncture Vasanta suddenly appears in the scene, and his cries bring a Mahátmá to the rescue of the dying girl. The girl promptly revived under the Mahatmá's treatment, and Vasanta departed with her. The Mahátma was the Guru of Páglábábá and Yogamáyá and they both asked his forgiveness for what they had done. They were told by him to devote themselves to acts of merit and meet him on the Himálayas after a year. There they met him in due time and were told to pass their days in repentance, as the only means by which they could get rid of their sin.

1899 Mar. 4th	360	12mo dy	New and revised	1,000	ditto ...	1 8 0	The Author, Varáhanagar.	The book originally appeared in 1887, and was noticed in this Library Catalogue for the 4th quarter of the year, as Bengali Book No. 6724. The present is a revised and enlarged edition but the plot is substantially the same. The revision cannot, however, be said to have removed the faults of style, which are many and serious, while the introduction of new matter cannot be said to have improved the plot in any way, which is as improbable, incoherent and as badly handled as ever.	5928
„ 26th	57	12mo d c	31st ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	.....	Intended for school use.	5929

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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						BENGALI
	HISTORY (INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY)—*concld.*					
5930	Asám Pradeser Viseshe Vivaran. Detailed Account of Assam.	Bengali	Sarat Chandra Datta, and Gangágati Dás.	History (including Geography).	Printed at 1/1, Sankar Ghosh's Lane, and published at 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Umes Chandra Nág, and published by Guru Dás Chatterji.
	LANGUAGE.					
	The following works are designed for educational purposes.					
5931	Mahápurush. A Great Man.	ditto ...	Pares Náth Mahalánavís.	Language.	Printed and published at Dacca.	Printed by Gopí Náth Basák, and published by Satis Chandra Mukherji.
5932	Upades-manjarír Saral Artha Pustak. An Easy Key to Upadesa-manjarí.	ditto ...	Sris Chandra De.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Gopí Náth Basák, and published by Káminí Kumár Kar and Sripati Kánta Ráy.
5933	Saral Rámáyan. Easy Rámáyana.	ditto ...	Rám Kamal Vidyábhúshan	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Revatí Mohan Dás, and published by the Author.
5934	Sisu Páth. Lessons for Children. Part I.	ditto ...	Prasanna Kumár Gupta.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5935	Prabandha Ratna Vikásini. A Key to Prabandha Ratna.	ditto ...	Vipin Vihárí Gánguli.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5936	Niti O Charitra. Morality and Character.	ditto ...	Rákhál Dás Chakravartí, M. A.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Jessore.	Printed by Kálíprasanna Chatterji, and published by the Author.
5937	Divya Bályabodh. The Heavenly Infant Instructor. Part I.	ditto ...	Hari-Hará-nanda Brahmachárí.	ditto ...	Printed at 61, Amherst Street, and published at 54/1, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Girís Chandra Chakravartí, and published by Basu Brothers.
5938	Sisuránjan Dípiká. A Key to Sisuranjan.	ditto ...	Srináth Chanda.	ditto ...	Printed at 26, Scott's Lane, Calcutta, and published at Mymensingh.	Printed by Sányál & Co., and published by Bhárat Chandra Sarkár.
5939	Prathambhág Prabandha Ratner Vishad-Vyákhyá. A Key to Prabandha-Ratna, Part I.	ditto ...	Narandra Náth Tarkálankár.	ditto ...	Printed at 63, Bechu Chatterji's Street, and published at 1, Gaur Mohan Mukherji's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by G. C. Basu & Co., and published by Rájendra Náth Banerji.
5940	Nava Sáhitya Prasanga. New Introduction to Literature.	ditto ...	Nava Krishna Bhádurí, M.A.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 1-1, Sankar Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Umes Chandra Nág.
5941	Bálak Bodh Vyákaran. Grammar for the Instruction of Children.	ditto ...	Matilál Chakravartí.	ditto ...	Printed at 44, Amherst Street, and published at 90, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Vihárí Lal Chatterji, and published by Isvar Chandra Chatterji.
5942	Arsha Upades. Instruction of Sages.	ditto ...	Bhuvan Mohan Bhattácháryya	ditto ...	Printed and published at 13, Wellington Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Devendra Náth Nandí, and published by the Authors.
5943	Sisu Vyákaran. A Grammar for Children.	ditto ...	Abdul Gani Khán.	ditto ...	Printed at 61, Ahiritolá Street, Calcutta, and published at Bhágyakul, Dacca.	Printed by Priya Náth Ghosh, and published by Rájendar Lál Chakravartí.
5944	Sádhu Charit. Lives of Good Men. Part I.	ditto ...	Bhuvan Mohan Bhattácháryyá	ditto ...	Printed at 17, Haladhar Barddhán's Lane, and published at 58, Wellington Street, Calcutta.	Printed by U. C. Nandí, and published by S. C. Adhya.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS—*contd.*									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
April 13th	96	12mo dy	2nd...	2,000	Printed.	0 4 0	Sarat Chandra Datta, Habigung, Sylhet.	Intended for school use.	5930
Mar. 25th	62	8vo dy	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	.....	Gives the story of Bhíshma as told in the Mahábhárata.	5931
„ 25th	39	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	.....	.....	5932
„ 13th	113	12mo dy	8th...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	.....	.....	5933
„ 5th	12	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	.....	.....	5934
„ 31st	328	12 mo dy	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 8 0	.....	.....	5935
„ 20th	104	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 3 0	.....	A well-written prose reader intended apparently for students preparing for the Middle Vernacular Examination.	5936
...	55	12mo dy	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	The Author, 54-1, College Street, Calcutta.	An alphabetical primer so called from its being illustrated with the figures of Hindu gods and goddesses.	5937
Feb. 24th	52	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	The Author, Mymensing.	.....	5938
Mar. 18th	56	8vo dy	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Rájendra Náth Banerji, 1, Gaur Mohan Mukherji's Street, Calcutta.	.....	5939
„ 5th	80	12mo dy	5th...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Author, Head Master, Náráyangunge H. E. School, Dacca.	.....	5940
„ 3rd	90	12mo dy	14th...	2,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Author, Dacca.	.....	5941
Feb. 1st	105	16mo d. c.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Bhuvan Mohan Bhattácháryya, Bowbázár, Calcutta.	.....	5942
„ 8th	32	16mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	The Publisher, Bhágyakul, Dacca.	.....	5943
„ 4th	73	8vo. d. cr....	1st...	1,500	ditto ...	0 4 0	S. C. Adhya, 15, Haladhar Bardhan's Lane, Calcutta.	A collection of lives from Hindu Mythology	5944

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BENGALI
	LANGUAGE—*concld.*					
5945	Sachitra Sisu Páth. Lessons for children with Illustration. Part I and II (together)	Bengali	Káli Kumár Sen Gupta.	Language.	Printed and published at 10, Padmapukur Road, Bhawanipur.	Printed by Manmatha Náth Mitra, and published by Pyári Mohan Sen Gupta.
5946	Sisusikshá. Infant Instructor. Part I.	ditto ...	Madan Mohan Tarkálankár.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Dacca.	Printed by Lachhman Basák, and published by Dváraká Náth Pál.
5947	Bálya Sikshá. Instruction for Boy-hood.	ditto ...	Rám Chandra Basák.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Lachhman Basák, and published by Modhusúdan Dás.
5948	Nútan Páth Sikshá. A Key to Nútan Páth.	ditto ...	Párvatí Náth Pál.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Lachhman Basák, and published by Hari Charan Sinha.
5949	Sikshá Sopán Prabodhiní. A Key to Sikshá Sopán.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5950	Nútan Páth Bodhiní. A Key to Nútan Páth.	ditto ...	Mati Lál Chakravartí.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Lachhman Basák, and published by Kshirod Chandra Mukherji.
5951	Ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	Rám Chandra Pál.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Munsi Oyáhedbaks, and published by R. C. Pál.
5952	Komal Kavitá Bodhiní. A Key to Komal Kavitá.	ditto ...	Gopí Mohan Datta.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Munsi Oyáhedbaks, and published by Dínabandhu Basák.
5953	Saral Sarírpálaner Artha O Prasnottar. A Key to and a Catechism of Saral Sarírpálan.	ditto ...	Yogendra Mohan Datta.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5954	Sat Prasanga. Moral Dissertations.	ditto ...	Ráy Mohan Ráy.	ditto ...	Printed at the Sárasvata Press, Dacca, and published at 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by K. Sinha, and published by Guru Dás Chatterji.
5955	Saralá Aarthát Kavitá Kusumer Vyákhyá. The Easy One or a Key to Kavitákusum.	ditto ...	Rajani Kánta Aulin.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Dacca.	Printed by K. Sinha, and published by the Author.
5956	Padyamálá Vikásiní. A Key to Padyamálá. Part I.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Lachhman Basák, and published by Gopí Mohan Datta.
5957	Nútan Páth Sikshá. A Key to Nútan Páth.	ditto ...	Sarvesvar De.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Lachhman Basák, and published by Dváraká Náth Pál.
5958	Nútan Páth Bodhiní. A Key to Nútan Páth	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5959	Trítíya Bhág Bodhiní Arthát Sisusikshá Trítíyabháger Artha O Prasnottar. A Key to and a Catechism of Sisusikshá, Part III.	ditto ...	Kunja Vihárí Náth.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Gopí Náth Basák, and published by Jánaki Náth Pál.
	LAW.					
5960	Panchait Bidhi. Rules relating to Panchayats.	ditto ...	Samin Uddin Ahammad.	Law ...	Printed and published at Midnapur.	Printed by Surendra Náth Panjá, and published by the Author.
5961	Subodh Panchayit Gaid Athavá Chaukidárí Ain. An Easy Panchayat Guide or the Chaukidárí Act. (T)	ditto ...	Rám Gopál Chakravartí.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 119, Old Baitakkhánábázár Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by J. N. Banerji & Son.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho-graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS—*contd.*									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
May 10th	40	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed.	0 1 3	The Author, Comilla.	.....	5945
Mar. 8th	32	12mo dy	15th...	8,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	.....	5946
April 7th	56	12mo dy	21st...	6,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	.....	.....	5947
Mar. 31st	77	12mo dy	4th...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	.....	5948
„ 31st	24	12mo dy	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	.....	.....	5949
„ 8th	105	12mo dy	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	.....	5950
„ 1st	50	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 5 0	.....	.....	5951
„ 18th	42	12mo dy	8th...	2,000	ditto ...	0 5 0	.....	.....	5952
April 4th	30	12mo dy	9th...	2,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	.....	5953
May 17th	104	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	.....	.....	5954
„ 2nd	376	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 8 0	.....	.....	5955
„ 19th	19	12mo dy	7th...	2,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	.....	5956
„ 8th	86	12mo dy	4th...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	.....	5957
„ 8th	86	12mo dy	4th...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	.....	5958
„ 15th	30	12mo dy	7th...	2,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	.....	5959
Mar. 16th	26	8vo f.c.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Author, Police Sub-Inspector, Sabang, Midnápur.	Containing short instructions laying down the duties of Panchâyats under Act VI, B. C. of 1870.	5960
April 5th	96	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	The Author.	A Bengali translation of the "Panchâyat Guide, being the Chaukidari Act VI, B.C of 1870, as amended by Acts I, B. C. of 1871, 1886 and 1892, with notes, rules, government orders, explanations, &c."	5961

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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						BENGALI
	LAW—*concld.*					
5962	Indiyán La Riport. Indian Law Reports. Nos. 9 & 10. (together).	Bengali	Hem Chandra Mitra.	Law.	Printed at 309, Upper Chitpur Road, and published at 29, Hujurimal's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Chaturbhuj Bhattácháryya, and published by Rám Chandra Sarkár.
5963	Ditto ditto. No. 11. T.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5964	Ditto ditto. No. 12. T.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5965	Ditto ditto. For January 1899. T.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
	MEDICINE.					
5966	Saral Bhaishajya Tattva. "Homœopathic Materia Medica made Easy." Part I.	ditto ...	Dr. A. K. Basu.	Medicine (E.)	Printed at 4, College Square, and published at 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Nanda Lál Bara, and published by Guru Dás Chatterji.
5967	Mushtiyoga O Chikitsá Praves. Mustiyoga Remedies and Introduction to the Practice of Medicine, Part II.	ditto ...	Yasodánandan Sarkár,	ditto ... (N)	Printed at 1, Gaur Mohan Mukherji's Street, and published at 199, Darmáhátá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Sasi Bhúshan Bhattácháryya, and published by the Author.
	MISCELLANEOUS.					
5968	Chhilábájer Siva. The Siva of Chhilábéj.	ditto ...	Manoranjan Bhattácháryya.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at Navábgunge, Rungpur.	Printed by Vraja Náth Basák, and published by the Author.
5969	Amarávatite Vasantotsav. Spring Festival at Amarávatí. (Capital of Indra's Heaven.)	ditto ...	Jnán Mohan Sen.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Mymensingh.	Printed and published by Rám Chandra Ananta.
5970	Mánava Mangal. Beneficial to Man.	ditto ...	Vimalá Prasád Datta.	ditto ...	Printed at 68, Baliarám Dey's Street, and published at 3, Basák's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Nophar Chandra Sarkár, and published by Rákhál Chandra Tá & Co.
5971	Reloye Charit O Reloye Vichár. Character of Railway Employés and Railway Justice. Part I.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	Printed at 38, Sivanárayan Dás's Lane, and published at 21, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Siddheswar Pán, and published by Gurudás Chatterji.
5972	Sri-Srí Lakshmí Náráyan Prasansá. Praise of the god Lakshmí-Náráyana.	ditto ...	Vipin Chandra De.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Mymensingh.	Printed by Rám Chandra Ananta, and published by the Author.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

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BOOKS—*contd.*									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Mar. 25th	40	8vo rl	1st...	2,000	Printed.	1 4 0	.....	A serial publication, translated from the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, Vol 25; Bombay Series, Vol. 22; Madras Series, Vol. 21; and Allahabad Series, Vol. 20.	5962
...	28	8vo rl	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	.....	ditto ditto ...	5963
...	20	8vo rl	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	.....	ditto ditto ...	5964
...	16	8vo rl	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	.....	Ditto Calcutta Series, Vol. XXVI; Bombay Series, Vol. XXIII; Madras Series, Vol. XXII; and Allahabad Series, Vol. XXI.	5965
Jan. 28th	126	12mo dy	1st...	.....	ditto ...	1 0 0	The Author, 105, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	.....	5966
Feb. 18th	270	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ..	1 4 0	The Author, 199, Darmáhátá Street, Calcutta.	Is a hand book of Hindu medicine in popular Bengali, treating of the diseases of the chest and the urinary system. Both in its arrangement and methods of exposition, the book is immeasurably superior to most of the treatises of its class. The writer is conversant with the principles of Western medicine and his description of the different organs of the body, and the diseases they are prone to contain frequent references to the writings of standard European authors. The introductory chapter on the principles of Hindu therapeutics known as the *Sutra-sthán* is an attempt, and a very successful attempt, at explaining the real significance of *Váyu*, *Pitta* and *Kapha*, ordinarily known as the three humours and the part they are supposed to play in the human economy. The book is written on altogether new and scientific principles and is likely to revolutionise the methods of studying Hindu medicine.	5967
April 8th	14	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	Harihar Bhattácháryya, Rungpur.	A short account of the shrine of Siva at Chhilábáj, also known as Chhalimábád, a village in the district of Mymensingh, as well as of the family of priests, Káyasthas by caste, who officiate at his worship. The shrine has a great reputation for curing diseases and is largely resorted to by people of both sexes during the concluding days of the Bengali year, when the presiding god is worshipped with great fervour.	5968
Mar. 27th	6	12mo dy	1st...	1,500	ditto ...	.....	.....	Is a description of a love scene between Krishna and Rádhiká in a spring night, at Vrindávan.	5969
„ 8th	12	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	Rákhál Chandra Tá & Co., 3, Basák's Lane, Calcutta.	Verses in praise of a certain patent medicine for fever named *Jay-mangal-sudhá*.	5970
March 2nd	8	12mo dy	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	Gurudás Chatterji, 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Gives, in the form of a connected narrative, a series of vivid realistic sketches depicting the character and conduct of the lower ranks of railway employes, from the jemadar to the native station master. Their ignorance, their dishonesty, their petty dodges to cheat the passengers, their insolence towards the general public, and sycophancy towards the European are mercilessly expressed. The hardship of their lot, the indifference of the authorities, as the writer thinks, in the matter of ameliorating it, are all taken note of. The incidents described are in the majority of cases funny in the extreme, and the interest in the narrative is well sustained. It is written in a good, popular style.	5971
„ 1st	10	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	Verses in praise of a Mymensingh Zemindar named Gonú Misra and of the god Lakshmi-Náráyan, of which he is the *Seváyat*	5972

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						BENGALI
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*					
5973	Kalir Panji Ultásan, 0613 Panjiká. Almanac of the Kali era with the (figures indicating the Bengali) year reversed. Almanac for 1306.	Bengali.	Káli Kumár Datta.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at Dacca.	Printed by Munsi Ekábbar and published by the Author.
5974	Abár Pleg Ain Halo Jári Sávadhán tháka Purusha Nári. Chhota Láter Abhaya Váni Sunbe Yadi Lao Ekakháni. Plague Law has again been passed, Take care ye men and women, Purchase a copy if you would want to hear the assuring words of His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor.	ditto ...	Sarat Chandra Deva.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 2, Tálá Bágán Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Visvesvar Gánguli, and published by Rájendra Lál Dás Gupta.
5975	Lálmohan Sáhá Sankhanidhir Satanáma. Hundred Names of Lál Mohan Sáhá Sankhanidhi.	ditto ...	Krishna Kumár Sutradhar.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Dacca.	Printed by Mahim Chandra De, and published by Nanda Lál Mitra.
5976	Bhárat Darpan. The Mirror of India. Part II.	ditto ...	Rádhiká Raman Chatterji.	ditto ...	Printed at 68, Cornwallis Street, and published at 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Haridás Datta, and published by Gurudás Chatterji.
5977	Ditto ditto. Part 12.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5978	Vivida Upadesa Samvalita, Prachin Pravád O Khanár Vachan. Old Proverbs and Khaná's Sayings with Moral Instruction on various subjects. Part I.	ditto ...	Mánik Uddin Ahmad.	ditto ...	Printed at 4, Gorasthan Road, Calcutta, and published at Bogra.	Printed by Muhammad Reyájuddin Ahmad, and published by the Author.
5979	San 1306 Sáler Vrihat Muhammadiya Panjiká. An enlarged Muhamadan Almanac for 1306 B. S.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5980	Jauvan Sahachar. Companion of Youth.	ditto ...	H. Chaudhuri.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Upen Press, Comilla.	Printed by Prabhát Chandra Datta, and published by the Author.
5981	Chandra Náth Máhátmya. The Greatness of the shrine of Chandra Nath. Part III.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	Printed and published at 17, Madan Mitra's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Satis Chandra Ghosh, and published by Hara Kumár Adhikári.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

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BOOKS—*contd.*									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
March 20th	8	12mo dy	2nd...	1,000	Printed.	0 0 6	.....	Silly effusions intended as a parody of certain introductory verses occurring in every native almanac.	5973
„ 20th	8	12mo dy	1st...	4,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	The Publisher, 2, Tálábágán Road, Calcutta.	Verses written on the occasion of the re-imposition of Plague Regulations in Calcutta in the current year.	5974
„ 15th	24	12mo dy	1st...	5,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	.....	Verses in praise of the Dacca patent medicine seller Lál Mohan Sáhá, surnamed Sankha-nidhi. He is well-known for his munificence and public spirit, and the pamphlet narrates his various good acts, and gives the one hundred names by which he is supposed to be known among his friends and admirers.	5975
Jan. 22nd	64	8vo. rl.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Rádhiká Raman Chatterji, 86, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Contains the same as in Nos. 9 and 10.	5976
„ 22nd	64	8vo. rl.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	5977
April 21st	20	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	Mánikuddin Ahmad, Dhup Chánchiyá Model School, Bogra.	The proverbs teach morality and worldly wisdom, while the sayings of Khaná, the well-known female astrologer of ancient India, relate to gardening and agriculture. These latter are remarkable for the large amount of truth and common sense they contain.	5978
„ 18th	204	12mo dy	1st...	5,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	ditto ...	With an appendix, called the Directory, containing an interesting, though inaccurate and utterly untrustworthy, account of the Sultan of Turkey and the Ottaman empire generally. The Sultan's regular army is said to number 13 lakhs of soldiers!	5979
June 14th	16	12mo dy	7th ...	20,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	Noticed before, see page 19 of this Library Catalogue for the 4th quarter of 1898.	5980
March 17th	64	16mo dcr.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Publisher, P. O. Sítákundu, Chittagong.	Gives an account of the shrines of Sítá-Kundu, Váravánal and Lavanáksha, which are situated on and about the hill of Chandranáth in Chittagong together with a list of the property at the disposal of each shrine and a history of its sevaits and mohants from the earliest times. The misappropriation and maladministration of the Temple-funds by the mohants, and the apathy and powerlessness of the members of the Endowment Committee appointed under Act XX of 1863, to remedy the evil are pointed out, and the attention of Government and Hindu public are particularly drawn to the matter.	5981

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						BENGALI
	MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*					
5982	Vidrúp O Munsiyánár Hadda. Arthát Dhákà Prakáśer Khosh Khabar. Perfection of Ridicule and Cleverness or the Dacca Prakáśh's Good News.	Bengali.	.....	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at Dacca.	Printed and published by Madan Mohan Basák.
5983	Phuler Sáji. Flower Basket.	ditto ...	Bhúdeb Kaviratna.	ditto ...	Printed at 38, Siva Náráyan Dás's Lane, and published at 29, Sikdár Bágán Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Siddheswar Pán, and published by the Author.
5984	Príti Gíti. Love Songs.	ditto ...	Avinás Chandra Ghosh.	ditto ...	Printed at 5, Akrúr Datta's Lane, and published at 8/3, Kási Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Navín Chandra Basu, and published by the Author.
	The following works are designed for educational purposes.					
5985	Práimeri Sahachar. Companion to the Primary Examination.	ditto ...	Rám Charn Pál.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Dacca.	Printed by Munsi Oyáhedbaksu, and published by the Author.
5986	Savjí Bág. Kitchen Garden.	ditto ...	Prabodh Chandra De.	ditto ...	Printed at 14, Rám Chándra Maitra's Lane, and published at 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Svámí Triguńátita, and published by Guru Dás Chatterji.
5987	Vividha Páth. Lessons on Miscellaneous Subjects. Parts I to III (together.)	ditto ...	Mohan Lál De.	ditto ...	Printed at 26, Scott's Lane, Calcutta, and published at Dacca.	Printed by Sányál & Co., and published by Kámini Kumár Som, B. A.
	PHILOSOPHY.					
5988	Svámí Vivekánanda Pranítа Rájayoga. Rájayog by Svámí Vivekánanda.	ditto ...	Translated by Brahmachárí Suddhánanda.	Philosophy	Printed and published at 14, Rám Chandra Maitra's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Svámí Triguńátita.
5989	Sríyukta Bábu Srígopál Basu Malliker Phelosiper Lekchár. Srígopál Mallik Fellowship Lectures.	ditto ...	Chandra Kánta Tarkálankár.	ditto ...	Printed at 62, Amherst Street, and published at 109, Muktárám Babu's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Upendra Nath Chakravarti, and published by the Author.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

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BOOKS—*contd.*									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
April 14th	32	16mo rl	2nd...	1,000	Printed.	0 0 6	.....	Silly writing on commonplace topics, which the author apparently regards as a very creditable performance. The mother-in-law, the National Congress, cheap litigation the history of India according to Western writers and the Babu are among the subjects which have been held up to ridicule in the pamphlet.	5982
Feb. 26th	100	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	The Author, 129, Sikdár Bágán Street, Calcutta	A collection of essays on a variety of topics written from the standpoint of enlightened conservatism. The writer is an admirer of Hindu institutions, but he has no objection to adopt them, without destroying their spirit, to the needs of western culture and civilisation. Many of the essays are thoughtfully written.	5983
Mar. 10th	945	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	2 0 0	The Author, 8/3, Kási Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.	A splendid collection of about 2,500 choice love songs, arranged under nearly 200 appropriate heads, with an interesting and well-written preface containing a dissertation on love and a short account of the writers of Bengali love poems given in the chronological order. The present collection is perhaps the only one of its kind in the language.	5984
,, 1st	114	12mo dy	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	.....	Mainly a catechism of the books and subjects of study forming the lower primary examination course.	5985
April 13th	152	12mo dy	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	The Author, 28, Darjipárá Street, Calcutta.	A new edition.	5986
Feb. 25th	274	16mo dc	6th...	6,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	The Publisher, Dacca.	Treats of the rudiments of arithmetic, mensuration and zamindari and máhajani accounts.	5987
Mar. 19th	237	8vo dy	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	1 10 0	Svámí Trigunátíta, 14, Rám Chandra Maitra's Lane, Calcutta.	A Bengali translation of Svámí Vivekánandás lectures on Rája Yoga, delivered in English. The contents of the volume may be summed up thus :—(1) Introductory observations on Yoga, and how it should be practised ; (2) a chapter on Yoga taken from the Kurma Puràna ; (3) aphorisms of Pátanjali and their explanation as given by the Svámí and (4) an appendix containing a collection of sástric texts bearing on Yoga. Having regard to the difficulty of accurately rendering the technicalities of Yoga in intelligent Bengali, the translator may be said to have done his work remarkably well. The book is extremely interesting reading and written in fairly good and correct Bengali.	5988
Feb. 13th	341	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto...	.....	Chandra Kánta Tarkálankár, 109, Muktárám Bábu's Street, Calcutta.	Containing a lucid and careful exposition of the fundamental principles of four among the six systems of Hindu philosophy, *viz.*, Vaiseshika, Nyáya, Sánkhya, and Pátanjala. Of these four, Vaiseshika and Sánkhya have been treated at a greater length than Nyáya, while of Pátanjal, which takes its principles from Sankhya, the out lines have only been given. The most interesting portions of the book are perhaps those where the old controvesy between *Gárgya* and *Sákatáyan* about the origin of names is discussed, and where Kanád's theory about the physical constitution of the Universe is sought to be justified on principles of modern science. The aim and scope of Hindu philosophy in general and of each school in particular form part of a separate lecture. The contents of the present volume are apparently meant as an introduction to the writer's exposition of Vedánta, which is to form the subject matter of the next volume. The learned author may be congratulated on the way in which he has tried to popularise the doctrines of Hindu philosophy among his countrymen.	5989

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						BENGALI
	POETRY.					
5990	Asru. Tears. ...	Bengali	Mohini Mohan Basu.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at Dacca.	Printed by Revati Mohan Dás, and published by Digindra Mohan Ghosh.
5991	Devaloke Avâhan. Call to the Region of Gods.	ditto ...	Visvesvar Bhattácháryya.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Saidabád, Berhampur.	Printed by Sasibhúshan Ghosh, and published by the Author.
5992	Vámá o-Bálá. (Two Names.)	ditto ...	Mano Mohan Chatterji.	ditto ...	Printed at 108, Váránasí Ghosh's Street, and published at 159, Mániktalá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by N. C. Pál, and published by Suval Chandra Mitra.
5993	Práchiná Strí Kavi. "Old Poetesses."	ditto ...	Edited by Ramaní Mohan Mallik.	ditto ...	Printed at 17, Nanda Kumár Chaudhurí's 2nd Lane, Calcutta, and published at Meherpur.	Printed by Sarat Chandra Chakravartí, and published by the Editor.
5994	Padmá. The Name (of a River.)	ditto ...	Pramatha Náth Ráy Chaudhuri.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 26, Scott's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Sányál & Co.
5995	Naraka Samhár Kávya. Poem on the Slaughter of the demon Naraka. (Parts I & II together.)	ditto ...	Harilál Gosvámi.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Tamoghna Press, Boalia.	Printed and published by Murárí Mohan Visvás.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

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BOOKS—*contd.*									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Mar. 3rd	40	12mo dy	2nd...	1,000	Printed	0 4 0	.....	Verses in memory of the author's mother.	5990
Sept. 22nd	14	12mo dy	1st...	.....	ditto ...	Nil.	.....	Verses describing the late Mahárání Svarnamayí's reception in heaven by Sachí and other goddesses.	5991
Mar. 25th	58	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Author, Burdwan.	The story of a poor beggar woman and her daughter told in Blank Verse. The woman Vámá used to support herself and her infant daughter Bálá by begging. She used to beg all day and to return home in the evening. One day, getting no alms anywhere, she went to a Rájá's house, where preparations were being made for a feast; but struck by a durwan, she fell under the wheels of a carriage and was killed on the spot. Her death brings the story abruptly to a close. The writer is very hard on rich people, who, he thinks, are devoid of even ordinary virtues of humanity. He has evidently taken Wordsworth for his model, and his language is at times very homely and colloquial.	5992
April 6th	24	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	The Editor, Meherpur.	A collection of Vaishnava songs, mostly on the subject of Krishna's amour with Rádhiká, by old Bengali poetesses, one of whom at least, *viz.*, the washerwoman Rámi was a contemporary of the oldest Bengali poet Chandidás.	5993
Mar. 3rd	156	12mo rl	1st...	500	ditto ...	1 8 0	The Author, Calcutta.	Is a book of lyrics beautifully got up and illustrated with numerous woodcuts. Many of the pieces in this book are of great beauty and originality, showing that the writer possesses poetic powers of no mean order. But the poem is not free from obscure passages and faults of grammar due, no doubt, to his neglect of the classical model. The book is styled *Padmá*, because there is, as the writer fancies, a parallel between the waves of that river and the 'mental-currents' which the sight of the former gives rise to in him.	5994
June 1st	237	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	Nil.	The Author, Sadikhándiár.	Is a poem in blank verse describing the defeat and death of the demon Naraka by Krishna. Through the favour of Siva, Naraka defeated the gods and forcibly took away the ear-rings from the person of their mother Aditi. Indra thereupon went to Bramhá (the Creator) to seek his help in defeating the demon, and was referred by him to Siva. The latter again referred him to Krishna as being the only person who could defeat and kill Naraka. Indra then sought Krishna's aid, and in the war which followed, Naraka with his followers was defeated and killed. The versification of the poem is harsh and prosaic, and there is absolutely nothing to recommend either in the conception or in the delineation of characters. This is the writer's first attempt at writing poetry, and the attempt has been a failure. The poem is a very weak imitation of Michael Madhusúdan's Meghanádabadh.	5995

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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						BENGALI
	POETRY—*concld.*					
5996	Vividha Kavitá. Miscellaneous Verses.	Bengali.	Krishna Mohan Dhar.	Poetry.	Printed and published at the Asutosh Press, Dacca.	Printed by Revatí Mohan Dás, and published by Rajaní Mohan Dhar.
	The following works are designed for educational purposes.					
5997	Parimala-páth. Fragrant Lessons.	ditto ...	Pares Náth Mahalánavis.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Dacca.	Printed by Gopí Náth Basák, and published by Satis Chandra Mukherji.
5998	Nití Kavitá. Moral Poems.	ditto ...	Rám Kamal Vidyá bhúshan.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Revatí Mohan Dás and published by Rám Kamal Vidyábhúshan.
5999	Sunítí Kaláp. A Collection of good Morals.	ditto ...	Krishna Mohan Dhar.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Revatí Mohan Dás, and published by Rajaní Mohan Dhar.
6000	Padya-Pushpa. Flowers of Poetry.	ditto ...	Sarat Chandra Goshthípati.	ditto ...	Printed at 2, Goábágán Street, Calcutta, and published at Dacca.	Printed by Kunja Vihárí Dás, and published by the Author.
6001	Kavitá-Manjarí. Blossoms of Poetry Part I.	ditto ...	Yogendra Náth Sen.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 17, Madan Baral's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Satis Chandra Ghosh.
6002	Ditto ditto Part II.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
6003	Ditto ditto Part III.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
6004	Padya Sikshásár. Essence of Instruction in Poetry.	ditto ...	Ananda Chandra Mitra.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 1/1 Sankar Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Umes Chandra Nág.
6005	Kavitá Prasanga. Poetic Discourse.	ditto ...	Yógindra Náth Basu.	ditto ...	Printed at 1/1 Sankar Ghosh's Lane, and published at 64, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Umes Chandra Nág, and published by the City Book Society.
	RELIGION.					
6006	Purána Sangraha. Collection of Puránas Vol. III No. 19 (T.)	ditto ...	Edited by Chandra Náth Basu.	Religion (H.)	Printed at 4, Gulu Ostágar's Lane, and published at 2, Abhay Charan Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Bhút Náth Mánná, and published by the Editor.
6007	Ditto ditto Vol. IV, No. 20. (T).	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
6008	Ditto ditto Vol. I, No. 1. (T).	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
6009	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 2 (T).	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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BOOKS—*contd.*									
1899	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
May 10th	156	8vo dy	1st...	500	Printed.	0 8 0	.....	Commonplace verses on commonplace topics. The writer is a great admirer of Babu Navín Chandra Sen's poems, which, as he says in the preface, have impelled him to write poetry.	5996
Mar. 26th	65	12mo dy	1st...	250	ditto ...	0 5 0	.....	Verses intended for boys preparing for the Upper Primary Examination.	5997
April 6th	72	12mo dy	1st...	525	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	Intended for boys reading in the Middle Vernacular, Middle English and Upper Primary Schools.	5998
„ 10th	166	8vo dy	1st...	600	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	Moral verses for boys.	5999
Mar. 20th	96	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Author Dacca.	ditto ditto ...	6000
„ 14th	52	16mo d cr.	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 2 0	The Author Vakil, High Court, Calcutta	A poetical selection intended for Middle English, Middle Vernacular and Upper Primary Schools.	6001
„ 14th	60	16mo d. cr.	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	6002
„ 14th	94	16mo d. cr.	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	6003
Feb. 14th	42	16mo d. cr.	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	The Author, 10, Rájábágán Junction Road, Calcutta.	Original verses intended for children.	6004
Mar. 24th	132	16mo d. fc.	3rd...	2,000	ditto ...	0 7 0	The Author, Head Master, Deoghar School	.....	6005
„ 6th	80	8vo rl.	6th...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	The Vana Parva of the Mahábhárata is completed in this number.	6006
„ 10th	80	8vo rl.	6th...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	The Virâta Parva is continued in this part.	6007
„ 15th	80	8vo rl.	3rd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	This and the following number deal with the Hari Vansa Parva.	6008
„ 15th	80	8vo rl.	3rd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	.....	6009

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						BENGALI
	RELIGION—*contd.*					
6010	Sáhitya Parishat Granthávalí. Series of Books published by the Sáhitya Parishad. Mahábhárata Part I.	Bengali.	Vijaya Pandit.	Religion (H.)	Printed at 21, Balarám Ghosh's Street, and published at 106/1, Grey Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Gopál Chandra Láhirí, and published by Nagendra Náth Basu.
6011	Upahár. Kálíkánanda Padávalí. A Present. Stanzas intended to be sung by Kálíkánanda.	ditto ...	Kálíkánanda Saraswatí.	ditto ...	Printed at 5, Tárá Chánd Datta's Street, and published at 18, Sikdárpárá Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Náráyan Chandra Bhattácháryya, and published by the Author.
6012	Arttatrán Stava O Dáridra Bhanjaní Stava. Hymns to the Protector of the Afflicted and to the Destroyer of Poverty.	ditto ...	Nandakisor Jyotish Churámani.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Cuttack.	Printed by S. Ráy, and published by the Author.
6013	Sádhan Samudra. Ocean of Religious Devotion.	ditto ...	Hridaya Náth Mahánta.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Jalpaiguri.	Printed by Mati Lál Datta, and published by Khagendra Náráyan Dás.
6014	Satya-Náráyaner Pánchálí. Recitations in honour of the god Satyanáráyana.	ditto ...	Sivaram Ráj...	ditto ...	Printed and published at Jessore.	Printed and published by Kshírod Chandra Sen Gupta.
6015	Srí Chandra Náth Tírtha Máhátmya. The Greatness of the Shrine of Chandra Náth.	ditto ...	Prán Kríshna Pándá.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Dacca.	Printed by Lachhman Basák, and published by Syámá Charan Chakravarti.
6016	Ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
6017	Kirúp Jívan Haile Prárthaná Kará Yáya? "The Life that can Pray."	ditto ...	Rev. Andrew Murray.	Religion. (C.)	Printed at 81, Chakraberia Road, Baligunge, and published at 140, Dharmatalá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by S. C. Mukherji, and published by the Woman's Union Mission of America.
6018	Srí Chandra Náth. The Name of a Shrine.	ditto ...	Rám Kánái Datta.	ditto ... (H).	Printed and published at Bráhmanberia.	Printed and published by Sádhu Chandra Chanda.
6019	Mádak Dravyer Vishaye Prasnottar. "Temperance Catechism."	ditto ...	Miss Caddy ...	ditto ...	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, and published at 136, Dharmatalá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by W. C. T. Union, Bengal Branch.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

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BOOKS—*contd.*									
1899	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Mar. 16th	278	8vo dy	1st...	5,000	Printed.	0 8 0	Vangíya Sáhitya Parishad, 106/1, Grey Street, Calcutta.	Is a Bengali version of the Mahábhárata by one Vijay Pandit similar to the one by the Kásidás. Vijay's date has not yet been fixed with accuracy, but the language of his poem, abounding as it does in archaic words and expressions, shows that he must have preceded Kásidás at least by a century. Vijay was a poet of no mean order, and his book possesses great philological value. The Vangíya-Sáhitya Parishad has, therefore, done a service to Bengali language and literature by rescuing the poet from oblivion. This part brings the story of the Mahábharata down to the end of the Udyoga Parva.	6010
Feb. 3rd	50	8vo dy	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	.....	Káliká nanda Saraswatí, 18, Sikdárpárá Lane, Jorásánko, Calcutta.	A collection of religious and devotional songs mostly in honour of the goddesses Durgá and Kálí.	6011
May 27th	6	32mo rl.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	Hymns to the god Náráyana and to the goddess Lakshmí, written in the Uriya character.	6012
April 4th	55	8vo dy	1st...	.....	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	Verses on Chaitanyaism.	6013
„ 24th	8	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 3	Siva Rám Ráj, Bebagdi, Nawapárá.	Often noticed.	6014
Mar. 2nd	33	12mo dy	3rd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	.....	Verses in praise of the various objects of worship known as the Shrine of Chandra Náth in Chittagong; together with directions for the worship of the gods Svayambhunáth, Sambhunáth and Chandranáth,—the three most sacred among the shrines.	6015
„ 31st	33	12mo dy	4th...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	.....	ditto ditto ...	6016
„ 12th	13	12mo d.f.c.	1st...	500	ditto ...	.....	The Woman's Union Mission, 140, Dharmatalá Street, Calcutta.	A Christian tract.	6017
May 11th	48	16mo rl.	1st...	250	ditto ...	0 3 0	.....	Verses in praise of the shrine of Chandra Náth in Chittagong.	6018
„ 18th	53	32mo s. rl.	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	Explaining the evil effects of alcohol and other intoxicants, on the nervous system and organs of the body. It is intended for children.	6019

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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						BENGALI
	RELIGION—*contd.*					
6020	Mádak Dravyer Vishaye Prasnottar. "Temperance Catechism."	Bengali.	Miss Caddy ...	Religion (C.)	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, and published at 136, Dharmatalá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by the Bengal Branch of the W. C. T. Union.
6021	Ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
6022	Prárthaná O Táhár Uttar Prayers and Responses thereto.	ditto ...	H. C. Rácá ...	ditto ...	Printed and published at 46, Dharmatalá Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by the Methodist Publishing House.
6023	Parikshávasthár Vyaktidiger Samkshipta Sár. An Abstract of the Rules relating to the Probationers. (T.)	ditto ...	Translated by Kusum Kumári Visvás.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
6024	Yísu Asitechhen. Jesus is coming.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
6025	Yohan Oyesli. John Wesley.	ditto ...	Joseph Kalsá	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
6026	Páp-Punyer Kathá. "Concerning Sin and Salvation." Part I (T.)	ditto ...	Translated by the C. T. Society.	ditto ...	Printed at 46, Dharmatalá Street, and published at 23, Chowringhi Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Joseph Culshaw, and published by the Calcutta C. T. and Book Society.
6027	Apúrva Ananda Káhiní. Wonderful Story of Bliss.	ditto ...	Rev. J. P. Meik.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 46, Dharmatalá Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by the Methodist Publishing House.
6028	Arogya Prápta Santán. "A Child of Healing." (T.)	ditto ...	Translated by Sarat Chandra Visvás.	ditto ...	Printed at 46, Dharmatalá Street, and published at 23, Chowringhi Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Joseph Culshaw, and published by the Christian Literature Society.
6029	Yádu Mantra o Anyánya Kusamskár. "Charms, Mantras and other Superstitions."	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
6030	Yoyel Bhávavádi Pranita Pustaker Vyákhyá. An Exposition of the Book by Prophet Joel.	ditto ...	Rev. R. Spurgeon.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rev J. W. Thomas.
6031	Sisu Sangit. "Children's Hymns."	ditto ...	Rev. J. Pengwern Jones.	ditto ...	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, and published at Sylhet.	Printed by Rev J. W. Thomas, and published by the Editor.
6032	Dui Naukáya Pá Dioná. "Don't Halt between Two Opinions."	ditto ...	Mrs. W. R. Jones.	ditto ...	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, and published at 23, Chowringhi Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev J. W. Thomas, and published by the C. T. and B. Society.
6033	Nara Pújá. "The Worship of Man."	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
6034	Kayekti Gurutara Kathá. "A Few Words of Great Importance."	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
6035	Amgáchhe Pargáchhá. "The Parasite on the Mangoe Tree."	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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BOOKS—*contd.*									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Mar. 18th	70	8vo fc.	1st...	2,000	Printed.	.....	.....	Intended for the general public and illustrated with plates showing the evil effects of alcohol and other intoxicants on the human body.	6020
„ 18th	130	8vo fc.	1st...	500	ditto ...	.....	.....	Also illustrated with plates, and containing notes for the teacher.	6021
„ 28th	12	12mo dy	1st...	5,000	ditto ...	0 0 1½	The Methodist Publishing House, 46, Dharmatalá Street, Calcutta.	A collection of stories showing how earnest prayers to God are always responded to.	6022
1898. Oct. 28th	29	8vo dy	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	ditto ...	Intended for the use of Methodist Episcopal Congregations in India and the Malay Archepelego. Explains the principles of Methodism.	6023
1899. April 15th	8	12mo dy	1st...	3,000	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	.....	6024
1898 Oct. 25th	16	12mo dy	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	ditto ...	Is an account of Wesleyism with a short life of its founder.	6025
1899 Jan. 5th	10	8vo dy	1st...	10,000	ditto ...	.....	The Christian Tract and Book Society, 23, Chowringhi Road, Calcutta.	.....	6026
Feb. 16th	120	12mo dy	2nd...	10,000	ditto ...	0 0 6	The Methodist Publishing House, Calcutta.	"The story of the Gospel." ...	6027
Feb. 25th	50	12mo dy	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	The Christian Literature Society, Calcutta.	The story of a native convert.	6028
March 23rd	19	16mo d. Cr.	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 0 1	ditto ...	.....	6029
„ 20th	20	8vo cr.	1st...	300	ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	6030
„ 11th	22	8vo cr.	1st...	5,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	A collection of Christian songs for children.	6031
„ 15th	4	8vo cr.	1st...	12,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	A Christian tract.	6032
„ 16th	4	8vo cr.	1st...	15,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	ditto ditto ...	6033
„ 15th	4	8vo cr.	1st...	15,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	ditto ditto ...	6034
„ 16th	4	8vo cr.	1st...	12,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	ditto. ditto ...	6035

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						BENGALI
	RELIGION—*concld.*					
6036	Sankat Mochan. Deliverance from Danger.	Bengali.	Siva Náráyan Svámí.	Religion H.	Printed and published at Bhawanipur.	Printed by Giris Chandra Ráy, and published by Phanindra Náth Chatterji.
6037	Sádhaná Sangít. Devotional Songs.	ditto ...	Káli Kamal Ghosh.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Sinha Press, Comilla.	Printed and published by Brajendra Kumár Barddhan.
6038	Jivan Suhrid. Life's Friend.	ditto ...	Devendra Náráyan Náth.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Syamantak Press, Dacca.	Printed by Munsi Akabbar, and published by the Author.
6039	Prasúnánjalí. A Floral Offering.	ditto ...	Tárá Prasanna Basu.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 100-1, Mechhuyábázár Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Thákurdás Chatterji.
	SCIENCE (MATHEMATICAL.)					
	The following works are designed for educational purposes.					
6040	Saral Dhárápát. Easy Arithmetical Tables.	ditto ...	Prasanna Náráyan Káli.	Science (Mathematical.)	Printed and published at Dacca.	Printed by Bhánu Chandra Dás, and published by the Author.
6041	Páthsálá Ganit Sikshá. Arthitumetical Instructor for School.	ditto ...	Tarini Charan Basu Chaudhurí.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
6042	Sisu Subhankarí. Subhankar's System of Arithmetic for Children.	ditto ...	Atul Chandra Chakravarti.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Bhánu Chandra Dás, and published by the Púrva Vángalá Pustakálaya.
6043	Nútan Dhárápát. New Arithmetical Tables.	ditto ...	Kunja Vihárí Náth.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Gopi Náth Basák, and published by Káli Prasanna Náth.
6044	Válikā Sikshá Pátiganit. Arithmetic for the Instruction of Girls.	ditto ...	Mati Lál Datta.	ditto ...	Printed at 44, Amherst Street, and published at 10-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Vihári Lál Banerji, and published by Krishna Mohan Kundu.
6045	Práthamik Parimiti. Elementary Mensuration.	ditto ...	Jagat Chandra Ghosh.	ditto ...	Printed at 1-1, Sankar Ghosh's Street, Calcutta, and published at Habiganj.	Printed by Umes Chandra Nág, and published by Sarat Chandra Datta.
6046	Sisuganit Dhárápát. Boys' Arithmetic Arithmetical Tables.	ditto ...	Tárini Charan Basu Chaudhurí.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Genderiyá Press, Dacca.	Printed by Bhánu Chandra Dás, and published by the Author.
6047	Saubhankarí Aryyá. Arithmetical Formulæ of Subhankar given in Verse.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

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BOOK—*Contd.*									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
May 20th	26	12mo dy	1st...	4,000	Printed.	.....	.....	The author of the pamphlet is a saintly person who ordinarily resides at Bhowanipur near Calcutta, and preaches a modified form of Monism among his disciples. The pamphlet gives the outlines of his doctrines and exhorts his readers to earnestly pray to God, morning and evening, to deliver them from the danger and distress, such as plague, famine, &c., with which they are troubled at the present moment.	6036
June 18th	126	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	A collection of religious and devotional songs.	6037
April 13th	64	12mo dy	1st...	550	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	Essays on the means of attaining religious life. These means consist, according to the writer, in the realisation by a man that he is a sinner, in his belief in the existence of God and in his resignation to Him in all matters. The book is thoughtfully written.	6038
March 25th	36	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	The Author, Kodália, Sonarpur, P. O.	A collection of religious and devotional songs.	6039
„ 28th	36	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	.....	.....	6040
„ 27th	231	12mo dy	2nd...	250	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	.....	6041
„ 29th	128	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	.....	.....	6042
„ 14th	72	12mo dy	4th...	2,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	.....	6043
Feb. 12th	101	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Mati Lál Datta, 29, Bénánasí Ghosh's Street, Calcutta.	.....	6044
March 6th	116	12mo dy	1st...	5,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	.....	6045
May 5th	67	12mo dy	6th...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	.....	6046
„ 4th	61	12mo dy	17th...	1,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	.....	.....	6047

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						ENGLISH
	HISTORY. (INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY.)					
4464	Ayeen Akbery. ...	English.	Translated by Francis Gladwin.	History (including Geography.)	Printed at 17, Madan Mitra's Lane, and published at 82, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	Printed by R. C. Ghosh, and published by the Indian Publication Society, Ld.
	The following works are designed for educational purposes.					
4465	Marshman's. Abridged History of Bengal.	ditto ...	Upendra Chandra Chatterji.	ditto ...	Printed at 61, Amherst Street, and published at 10, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Giris Chandra Chakravartí, and published by A. R. Kundu.
4466	Beginner's History of India.	ditto ...	Pandit Hara Prasád Sástrí and H. C. Chatterji.	ditto ...	Printed at 45, Beniyátolá Lane, and published at 54, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Sasí Bhúshan Chakravartí, and published by S. K. Láhirí & Co.
4467	A School History of India.	ditto ...	Pandit Hara Prasád Sástrí.	ditto ...	Printed at 46, Bechu Chatterji's Street, and published at 20, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by R. Datta, and published by Yadu Náth Mukherji.
4468	A Guide to History of England.	ditto ...	Rájmohan Sarkár.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Asutosh Press, Dacca.	Printed by Revati Mohan Dás, and published by the Author.
4469	An Analysis of Ransome's Short History of England.	ditto ...	R. L. Ghosh, M. A. and M. Ahmed, B. A.	ditto ...	Printed at 17, Madan Mitra's Lane, Calcutta, and published at Rajshye.	Printed and published by U. C. Sámanta.
4470	Selections from the History of India for Examinations by the Higher and Lower Standard in Urdu.	ditto ...	Maulvi Mahamed Yusuf Jafari.	ditto ...	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published at 5-6, Government Place, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by Thacker, Spink & Co.
	LANGUAGE.					
	The following works are designed for educational purposes.					
4471	The Royal Indian Readers Book I.	ditto ...	Púrna Chandra Gosvámí, M. A.	Language.	Printed and published at 26, Scott's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Sányál & Co.
4472	The New Indian Reader. Book V.	ditto ...	G. A. Lorimer, M. A.	ditto ...	Printed at 17, Haladhar Bardhan's Lane, and published at 58, Wellington Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Umes Chandra Nandí, and published by S. C. Adhya.
4473	Selections from Æsop's Fables.	ditto ...	Triguná Charan Sen, M. A.	ditto ...	Printed at 45-4, Beniyátolá Lane, and published at 46, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Devendra Náth Nandí, and published by the Author.
4474	Modern English Readers, No. III.	ditto ...	Suresa Chandra Datta.	ditto ...	Printed at 26, Scott's Lane, and published at 63, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Sányál & Co., and published by M. M. Majumdár.
4475	Beginner's Text-Book of English Grammar.	ditto ...	G. C. Basu, M. A.	ditto ...	Printed at 17, Haladhar Bardahan's Lane, and published at 58, Wellington Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Umes Chandra Nandí, and published by S. C. Adhya.
4476	Notes on Easy Readings.	ditto ...	Haridás Sarkár.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Central Press, Dinapore.	Printed and published by Chandi Charan Mukherji.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS.									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
April 8th	802	8vo dy	1st...	2,000	Printed.	4 0 0	The Indian Publication Society, L.D., 82, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	Francis Gladwin's translation of Ayeen Akbery, edited with occasional notes and an exhaustive index by Bábu Jagadís Mukherji.	4464
Mar. 2nd	127	16mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	The Author, 15/1, Báhir Mirzápur Road, Calcutta.	.....	4465
Feb. 5th	95	16mo d. cr.	1st...	3,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	The Authors, Calcutta and Serampore.	.....	4466
Mar. 18th	304	16mo d. cr.	Revised.	10,500	ditto ...	1 10 0	The Author, Naihátí.	A revised Edition. ...	4467
„ 27th	226	12mo dy	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	.....	.....	4468
1898. Mar. 9th	169	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	The Author, Rájsahí.	Designed for the Entrance Examination.	4469
1899. Mar. 3rd	164	16mo dy	2nd...	.....	ditto ...	.....	.....	Revised and enlarged. ...	4470
Feb. 20th	88	16mo d. fc.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 5 0	The Author, Calcutta.	.....	4471
„ 3rd	122	8vo d.cr.	2nd	2,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	S. C. Adhya.	.....	4472
„ 1st	52	16mo d. cr.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Author, Senháti, Khulna.	With a few additional moral lessons.	4473
„ 14th	144	16mo d. cr.	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	The Author, Calcutta.	.....	4474
„ 2nd	52	8vo d.fc.	1st...	2,500	ditto ...	0 2 6	S. C. Adhya, 15, Haladhar Barddhan's Lane, Calcutta.	.....	4475
„ 27th	78	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	4476

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						ENGLISH
	LANGUAGE—*concld.*					
4477	Model Questions with Model Answers to the Entrance Course in English for 1900.	English.	Vrindávan Dhar.	Language	Printed and published at the Asutosh Press, Dacca.	Printed by Revatí Mohan Dás, and published by the Author.
4478	Model Questions with Answers on Turner's Selections from Wordsworth.	ditto ...	H. C. Chatterji.	ditto ...	Printed at 45, Beniyátolá Lane, and published at 54, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Sasibhúshan Chakavratí, and published by S. K. Láhirí & Co.
4479	Questions with Answers on Hutton's Life of Scott.	ditto ...	Jyotish Chandra Banerji.	ditto ...	Printed at 26, Scott's Lane, and published at 54-1, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Sányál & Co., and published by Basu Brothers.
4480	A Key to the Entrance Course, 1900. Part II.	ditto ...	S. P. Ghosh, M. A.	ditto ...	Printed at 6, College Street Bye Lane, and published at 64 College Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Nanda Lál Chatterji.
4481	Model Questions on the English Entrance Course for 1900 with Answers.	ditto ...	N. L. Sil.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 78, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Mati Lál Sinha, and published by Bhút Náth Mitra.
4482	Questions with Answers on Burke's Thoughts on the Present Discontents.	ditto ...	Jyotish Chandra Banerji, M. A.	ditto ...	Printed at 36, Sukeá's Street, and published at 54-1, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Ráj Kumár Bhattácháryya, and published by Basu Brothers.
4483	Notes on Hale's Longer English Poems.	ditto ...	Upendra Náth Maitra, M. A	ditto ...	Printed at 108, Báránasí Ghosh's Street, and published at 54, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by N. C. Pál, and published by S. K. Lahirí & Co.
	LAW.					
4484	Digest of Privy Council Rulings in Indian Cases.	ditto ...	Girijá Sankar Majumdár.	Law ...	Printed at 45/4, Beniyátolá Lane, Calcutta, and published at 28, Cháulpati Lane, Bhawanipur.	Printed by Devendra Náth Nandí, and published by the Author.
4485	The Bengal Tenancy Act.	ditto ...	Hon'ble Justice R. F. Rampini, M. A.	ditto ...	Printed at 45, Beniátolá Lane, and published at 54, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Sasibhúshan Chakravarti and published by S. K. Lahirí & Co.
	MEDICINE.					
4486	Cholera.	ditto ...	.....	Medicine E.	Printed and published at the Central Press, Dinapur.	Printed by Chandí Charan Mukherji, and published by Láhirí & Co.
4487	A Popular Treatise on Diabetes.	ditto ...	Gangádín. B. Sc. M. D.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Chandí Charan Mukherji, and published by M. Dean & Co.
	MISCELLANEOUS.					
4488	Thacker's Directory of the Chief Industries of India, including Tea and other Estates in Ceylon.	ditto ...	Thacker, Spink & Co.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at 5/6, Government Place, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Thacker, Spink & Co.
4489	Thacker's Indian Directory for 1899.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho-graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS—*contd.*									
1899	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Mar. 15th	162	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed	0 12 0	.....	.....	4477
Feb. 18th	81	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	The Author, Serampur.	.....	4478
Mar. 2nd	54	16mo d.cr.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	The Author, Calcutta.	.....	4479
Feb. 22nd	152	8vo cr.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	The Author, 5, Jeliyátolá Street, Calcutta.	.....	4480
Mar. 20th	138	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	The Author, 78, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	.....	4481
,, 1st	44	12mo rl.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	Basu Brothers 54-1, College Street, Calcutta.	.....	4482
,, 28th	374	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	The Author, Chinsurá, Hugli.	.....	4483
Feb. 16th	502	8vo rl.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	10 0 0	The Author, Vakil, High Court, 28, Chaulpati Lane, Bhawanipur.	.....	4484
,, 22nd	600	8vo dy	1st...	1,290	ditto ...	8 0 0	The Author, Calcutta.	Being Act VIII of 1885 as amended up to date with notes, judicial rulings, the rules made under the Act by the Bengal Government, the High Court and the Registration Department, and the forms prescribed by the Board of Revenue for use in the preparation of records of rights.	4485
1898. Nov. 18th	64	8vo rl	1st...	250	ditto ...	.....	.....	A short treatise on the treatment of cholera according to Homœopathy.	4486
.....	93	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	.....	The Author, Dinapur.	Based on Homœopathy.	4487
1899. Mar. 10th	304	12mo dy	1st...	400	ditto ...	7 8 0	Thacker, Spink & Co.	.....	4488
,, 17th	1,964	12mo dy	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	24 0 0	ditto ...	.....	448

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						ENGLISH
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*					
4490	The Ruling Chiefs of Western India and the Rájkumár College.	English.	Nawabzádá Nasrulláh Khán.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at 5/6, Government Place, Calcutta, and published at Rámpert Row, Bombay.	Printed and published by Thacker, Spink & Co.
4491	The Docket or Short Précis: How to do it.	ditto ...	Charles R. Hardless.	ditto ...	Printed at 14, Gomes' Lane, and published at 94, Dharmatalá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by James A. Thomas, and published by C. Ravenshawe.
4492	Hints for the Prevention of Disease.	ditto ...	Dr. M. N. Ghosh.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Imperial Printing Office, Chinsura.	Printed by Púrna Chandra Ghosh, and published by the Author.
4493	A Pamphlet in token of admiration for the Charitable Acts of Babu Gujráj Sahây of Baghi, District Muzaffarpore.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	Printed at 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta, and published at Muzaffarpur.	Printed by Traill & Co.
4494	One Hundred Years. ...	ditto ...	Rev. W. H. Ball.	ditto ...	Printed at 46, Dharmatalá Street, and published at 10, Mission Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Joseph Culshaw, and published by the Church Missionary Society.
4495	The Temple of Truth.	ditto ...	Umes Chandra Sarkár.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack.	Printed by Rev. C. H. Harvey, and published by the Author.
4496	A Review of the Working of the Howrah Municipality and a few suggestions to improve its financial and sanitary condition.	ditto ...	Lál Mohan Mukherji.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 53, Kailás Basu's Lane, Howrah.	Printed and published by I. C. Basu.
4497	A Hand-Book to Darjeeling and its Railway.	ditto ...	G. S. Bomwetsch, B. A.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 19, Lál Bázár Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by S. W. Gear.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS—*contd.*									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Mar. 2nd	200	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed.	.....	The Author ...	Gives an account of the Rájkumár College and the good work it has done by imparting education and culture to the ruling chiefs of Western India, with observations on the reforms which the college as well as the Native States all over India stand in need of. The writer is himself a 'Fantaya' or a member of "the younger branch of a Chief's family, and his observations on whatever pertains to the moral, social and intellectual welfare of the princes and people in the Native States are well worth consideration The writer is an ex-pupil of the Rájkumár College, and the chapter on the 'Old Boys of Rajkumar College' in the book is extremely interesting eading. The book is profusely illustrated with wood-cuts and is written in an excellent spirit.	4490
April 4th	138	8vo dy	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	1 4 0	The Author, 14, Gomes' Lane, Calcutta.	Is a most useful publication, which aims at teaching in a practical manner the essential details of docketing, precis-writing and drafting.	4491
March 1st	29	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	The Author, Chinsura.	Gives a few elementary laws of health and hygiene.	4492
„ 23rd	45	8vo dy	1st...	50	ditto ...	.....	The Author, Muzaffarpur.	Narrates the various acts of charity and public utility with which Babu Gujráj's name is associated in the district of Muzaffarpur.	4493
Feb. 27th	54	8vo dy	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	.....	The Church Missionary Society.	Being a selection from the history of the Church Missionary Society, during the past hundred years that it has been in existence, showing the large amount of work of conversion and evangelization done by it during the period all over the world.	4494
May 6th	36	8vo cr	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	.....	The Author, Cuttack.	Is a pamphlet embodying the writer's petitions to the Commissioner and Superintendent of Tributary Mahals, the Board of Revenue and the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the grant to him of medical leave for one year in continuation of the one for the same period already granted to him by the Board. As Government has declined to interfere in the matter, the writer has appealed to the Viceroy, to whom the pamphlet is dedicated.	4495
April 11th	23	8vo dy	1st...	200	...	.....	.....	The contents are sufficiently indicated by the title.	4496
.....	52	...	...	...	ditto ...	.....	.....	Illustrated with numerous plates and containing much useful and interesting information regarding Darjiling and its surroundings, together with a description of the railway route to the place. The list of bungalows available for travellers in the Darjiling District and Sikkim, as well as the regulations for their use are given in an appendix specially intended for tourists and travellers	4497

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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						ENGLISH
	MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*					
4498	Test Examination Questions for 1899.	English	Suval Chandra Mitra.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at 159, Mániktalá Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Sarat Chandra Mitra.
4499	F. A. Examination Guide.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto . ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
	POETRY.					
	The following work is designed for educational purposes.					
4500	The Traveller with Introduction, Notes and Paraphrase.	ditto ...	W. A. Hardie.	Poetry.	Printed at 108, Báránasí Ghosh's Street, Calcutta, and published at Allahabad.	Printed by N. C. Pál, and published by B. P. Kapur.
	RELIGION.					
4501	The Mahábhárata. Part I. (T.)	ditto ...	Edited by S. C. Mukherji, M. A.	Religion. (H)	Printed at 4, Gulu Ostágar's Lane, and published at 20, Grey Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Bhuttnáth Mánná, and published by the Editor.
4502	Report of the Santal Mission of the Free Church of Scotland, Bengal, for 1898.	ditto ...	Edited by A. Campbell.	ditto ... (C.)	Printed and published at the Santal Mission Press, Pokhuria, Mánbhum.	Printed and published by A. Campbell.
4503	Report of the Bengal Mission of the Free Church of Scotland, for 1898.	ditto ...	J. Hecter ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4504	"Mr. Bulloram Mullick's Defence of Idolatry."	ditto ...	K. S. Macdonald.	ditto ...	Printed at 20, British Indian Street, and published at 23, Chauringhi Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Traill & Co., and published by the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society.
4505	The Wisdom of John; commonly called The First Epistle General of John.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4506	Mathew Arnold, Froude and Hume on Miracles.	ditto ...	R. H. Greaves.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4507	The Blessed Work of the Holy Spirit.	ditto ...	Elder W. A. Spicer.	ditto ...	Printed at 22, Old Baitakkhánd 2nd Lane, and published at 154, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	Printed by A. C. Mukherji, and published by the International Tract Society.
	SCIENCE (MATHEMATICAL).					
	The following works are designed for educational purposes.					
4508	Child's Arithmetic.	ditto ...	G. Dhar.	Science (Mathematical.)	Printed and published at the Asutosh Press, Dacca.	Printed by Revati Mohan Dás, and published by the Author.
4509	Algebra Part I.	ditto ...	Gauri Sankar De, M.A.	ditto ...	Printed at 17, Haladhar Barddhan's Lane, and published at 58, Wellington Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Umesh Chandra Nandi, and published by S. C. Adhya.
4510	Key to Arithmetic for the use of Schools and Colleges.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4511	The Elements of Algebra.	ditto ...	P. Ghosh.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 28, Convent Road, Entali, Calcutta.	Printed and published by S. P. Ghosh.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

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BOOKS—*concld.*									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Feb. 4th	130	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed.	0 4 0	The Author, 1/26, Fariápukur Street, Calcutta.	.....	4498
„ 4th	78	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	.....	4499
Mar. 15th	119	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	The Author, Sájehánpur.	.....	4500
„ 20th	34	8vo rl	1st...	1,200	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	Translated into English with esoteric notes by the editor. A faithful rendering of the original, with exhaustive notes on points which require explanation is promised in this edition.	4501
April 4th	40	8vo dy	1st...	250	ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	4502
„ 2nd	32	8vo dy	1st...	200	ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	4503
Feb. 18th	12	8vo dy	1st...	3,000	ditto ...	.....	The Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society.	Is an examination of Babu Balarám Mallik's defence of Idolatry, being a reprint from the "Indian Evangelical Review" for April 1899.	4504
May 13th	8	8vo rl	1st...	3,000	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	Reprinted from the "Indian Evangelical Review" for April 1899.	4505
Mar. 3rd	16	8vo rl	1st...	3,000	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	4506
Feb. 20th	4	8vo cr.	1st...	20,000	ditto ...	nil.	The International Tract Society, 154, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	A Christian Tract.	4507
Mar. 3rd	208	12mo dy	4th...	2,000	ditto ...	0 7 0	.....	.....	4508
Feb. 16th	654	8vo d cr.	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	1 12 0	S. C. Adhya, 15, Haladhar Bardáhan's Lane, Calcutta.	.....	4509
„ 7th	540	8vo d cr.	1st...	1,500	ditto ...	2 8 0	ditto ...	.....	4510
Mar. 20th	376	16mo dy	18th...	3,000	ditto ...	1 8 0	Mrs. P. Ghosh, 28, Convent Road, Entali, Calcutta.	.....	4511

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						HINDI
	DRAMA.					
1779	Prem Kusum. The Flower of Love.	Hindi.	Gayánanda.	Drama.	Printed and published at the Khargavilás Press, Bánkipur.	Printed and published by Sáheb Prasád Sinha.
	FICTION.					
1780	Apúrva Sanyásí. Wonderful Hermit.	ditto ...	Rudra Datta Sarmá.	Fiction.	Printed and published at Dinápur.	Printed and published by Thákur Prasád Sáha.
	MISCELLANEOUS.					
1781	Larkon ká Khel. Children's Play. Part I.	ditto ...	Bálkrishna Prasád Kshatrí.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at Sáran.	Printed and published by Rámdhárí Bhakta.
	The following work is designed for educational purposes.					
1782	Samkshipta Nayí Jamíndárí. A New Short Treatise on Zamindárí.	ditto ...	Rám Lál.	ditto ...	Printed at 46, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta, and published at Ránchí.	Printed by R. Datta, and published by the Author.
	POETRY.					
1783	Samasyápúrtti. Completion of Stanzas.	Hindi.	Lakshmí Náráyan Sinha.	Poetry.	Printed and published at the Albert Press, Bhagalpur.	Printed by Rám Chandra Misra, and published by the Author.
1784	Vinodmálá. Garland for Entertainment. Part I.	ditto ...	Lakshmí Náráyan Sinha.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Albert Press, Bhagalpur.	Printed by Rám Chandra Misra, and published by the Author.
	RELIGION.					
1785	Satya Deva Hriday. The Heart of Satya Deva.	ditto ...	Satyadeva Misra.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Gayá.	Printed and published by Y. N. Misra.
1786	Pátná Sástrártha. Discussion of Sástras at Patna.	ditto ...	Krishna Pál.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed and published by Thákur Prasád Sáha.
1787	Upahár. Presents.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ... B.	Printed and published at 119, Old Baitakkhána Bázár Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Yadu Náth Banerji and Son.
1788	Bhajan. Devotional Songs.	ditto ...	Lok Náth Saháy.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Bhagalpur.	Printed by Rám Chandra Misra, and published by the Author.
1789	Hanumán Pachásiká. Fifty Verses about Hanumán.	ditto ...	Thákur Dás.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS.									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Mar. 10th	69	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed.	0 5 0	Gayánanda, Sadisopur, Patna.	Is a story teaching the moral that a woman's happiness depends not on the happiness of her father but on that of her husband.	1779
1898. Dec. 9th	72	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	Thákur Prasád Sáhá, Dinápur.	Is the story of a Sanyási, who goes about curing cases of snake-bite, opium-poisoning and performing other extraordinary feats. He takes a family under his special protection, and arranges a marriage between a member of that family and a girl, both of whom are indebted to him for their lives.	1780
1899. May 3rd	12	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	Vál Krishna Kshatrí, Head Master, Middle School, Mánjhí, Sáran.	Contains instruction on the physical training of boys as well as a number of moral lessons.	1781
Mar. 8th	53	8vo dy	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 3 6	The Author, Ráuchi.	A short treatise on Zamindari buisness and accounts, complied for schools teaching up to the Lower Primary Standard.	1782
Mar. 1st	14	8vo dy	1st ..	1,000	ditto ...	.....	The Auther, Madhepurá, Bhagalpur.	Often noticed.	1783
Mar. 1st	27	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	.....	The Author, Madhepur, Bhagalpur.	A collection of verses on the subjects of morality, love and religion.	1784
April 11th	25	8vo fc.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Satya Deva Misra.	Verses in praise of the goddess Jagadamvíká (Durgá.)	1785
1899. Jan. 25th	50	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	An Aryya Samájist publication directed against orthodox Hinduism.	1786
Mar. 13th	33	8vo fc.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	A Brahmo publication containing the teachings of a holy man on his death bed.	1787
Mar. 1st	8	8vo dy	1st...	250	ditto ...	.....	Loknáth Sáhá. Bhagulpur.	Songs in praise of Ráma.	1788
„ 1st	12	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Thákur Dás, Ajodhyá.	Verses in praise of the monkey-chief Hanumán.	1789

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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						HINDI
	RELIGION—*concld.*					
1790	Srí Haris Chandra Kalà. Works by Haris Chandra. Vol. 6, No. 103.	Hindi.	Edited by Rámdin Sinha.	Religion H.	Printed and published at the Khargavilás Press, Bánkipur.	Printed and published by Sáheb Prasád Sínha.
1791	Ditto ditto Vol. VI, No. 104.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1792	Ditto ditto Vol. VI, No. 105.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1793	Ditto ditto Vol. VI, No. 106.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1794	Ditto ditto Vol. VI, No. 107.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1795	Ditto ditto Vol. VI, No. 108.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1796	Ditto ditto Vol. VI, No. 109.	ditto...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1797	Ditto ditto Vol. VI, No. 110.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1798	Ditto ditto Vol. VI, No. 111.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1799	Ditto ditto Vol. VI, No. 112.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1800	Ditto ditto Vol. VI, No. 113.	ditte ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1801	Ditto ditto Vol. VI, No. 114.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
	SCIENCE (MATHEMATICAL)					
	The following work is designed for educational purposes.					
1802	Sahaj Pátiganit. Easy Arithmetic.	ditto ...	P. Ghosh.	Science [Mathematical.]	Printed and published at 28, Convent Road, Entali.	Printed and published by S. P. Ghosh.
						MUSALMANI-BENGALI
	RELIGION.					
889	Gáhener Ketáb. A Book of Songs.	Musalmani Bengali.	Hárán Chandra Rákhá.	Religion C.	Printed at 81, Chakrabere Road, and published at 23, Chauringhi Road, Calcutta.	Printed by S C. Mukherji, and published by the Christian Literary Society, Calcutta.
890	Alámate-Akheri-Zamánár Nútan Puthi. A new Book on the Sign of the Destruction of the World.	ditto ...	Mahammed Sajimuddin.	ditto ... M.	Printed and published at Mymensingh.	Printed and published by Amiruddin.
						SANSKRIT
	DRAMA.					
1619	Mahánátaka. The Great Drama.	Sanskft.	Edited by Jívánanda Vidyáságara.	Drama.	Printed at 75, Cotton Street, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Rám Náráyan Pál, and published by the Editor.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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BOOKS—*concld.*									
1899	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Mar. 11th	24	4to d cr	1st...	200	Printed.	0 8 0	Rám Din Sinha, Khargavilás Press, Bánkipur.	The Bálakánda of the Rámáyana Parichariyá Parisishta Prakásah is continued in this part.	1790
„ 12th	20	4to d cr.	1st...	200	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	1791
„ 13th	20	4to d cr.	1st...	200	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	1792
„ 14th	20	4to d cr.	1st...	200	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	1793
„ 15th	20	4to d cr.	1st...	200	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	1794
„ 16th	20	4to d cr.	1st...	200	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	1795
„ 17th	20	4to d cr.	1st...	200	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	1796
„ 18th	20	4to d cr.	1st...	200	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	1797
„ 19th	20	4to d cr.	1st...	200	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	1798
„ 20th	20	4to d cr	1st...	200	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	1799
„ 21st	20	4to d cr.	1st...	200	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	1800
„ 22nd	20	4to d cr.	1st...	200	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	The Bálakánda is completed in this part.	1801
„ 22nd	278	16mo d. c r.	2nd...	200	ditto ...	0 12 0	Mrs. P. Ghosh Administratrix of the estate of P. Ghosh, 28, Convent Road, Entali.	....	1802
BOOKS.									
Mar. 29th	16	16mo	5th...	5,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	Christian Literary Society, 23, Chauringhi Road, Calcutta.	A collection of Christian songs.	889
April 12th	23	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Muhammed Sajimuddin, Máijbhág, Mymensingh.	Says that the earthquake of 1897 is a sign showing that the world is liable to destruction, and that the faithful should take their warning from it and try to avoid sin.	890
BOOKS.									
1890. Feb. 20th	450	12mo rl.	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	1 8 0	The Editor, 2, Rama Nath Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Madhusúdan Misra's well known Rámaic drama in nine acts, with a commentary by the editor.	1619

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						SANSKRIT
	DRAMA—*concld.*					
1620	Hásyárnava. Sea of Laughter.	Sanskrit.	Edited by Jívánanda Vidyáságara.	Drama.	Printed at 67, Nimtalá Ghát Street, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Mukherji & Co., and published by the Editor.
	LANGUAGE.					
1621	Sárasvat Vyákarana. The Name of a Grammar. Vol. II.	ditto ...	ditto ...	Language	Printed at 38, Siva Náráyan Dás's Lane, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Siddhesvar Pán, and published by the Editor.
1622	Paribháshendusekhara. Decorated with the Moon of Grammatical Maxims.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1623	Mugdhabodha Vyákaranam. Grammar for Easy Instruction.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed at 75, Cotton Street, and published at 2, Ramánáth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Rámnáráyan Pál, and published by the Editor.
1624	Harsha Charita. Life of King Harsha Varddhana.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
	The following work is designed for educational purposes.					
1625	Niti Gathá. A Collection of Morals.	ditto ...	Sarat Chandra Vidyáratna and Yatindra Náth Kávyatirtha.	ditto ...	Printed at 119, Old Baitakkhána Bázar Road, and published at 58, Wellington Street, Calcutta.	Printed by J. N. Banerji, & Son, and published by S. C. Adhya.
	LAW.					
1626	Dáyabhágah. The Hindu Law of Inheritance.	ditto	Edited by Jívánanda Vidyáságar.	Law ...	Printed at 38, Siva Náráyan Dás's Lane, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Siddhesvar Pán, and published by the Editor.
	MEDICINE.					
1627	Nárivijnán. Knowledge of the Pulse.	ditto ...	ditto ...	Medicine (N.)	Printed at 8, Bowbázár Street, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Mukherji & Co., and published by the Editor.
1628	Chakradattah. (A Name.)	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

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BOOKS—*contd.*									
1896	Page.					Rs. A. P.			
.....	98	12mo rl.	2nd...	1,000	Printed.	0 8 0	Mukherji & Co., 67, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	A well-known farce in two acts by Jagadíśvar Bhattácháryya edited with a running commentary by Pandit Śrinivás Vedántavagis.	1620
1893. Mar. 1st	388	12mo rl	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	2 0 0	The Editor, Superintendent, Free Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	A Sanskrit grammar by Anubhúti Svarúpácháryya. The present edition is accompanied by a commentary by Chandra Kánta	1621
1899. Mar. 13th	281	12mo rl	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto ...	A treatise on the grammatical maxims laid down in the *Bháshya* and the *Vártik* Commentary on Panini's Grammar. As these maxims are indispensable to a proper understanding of that grammar, the book is everywhere looked upon as a supplement to it. The book is written in terse philosophical style and is very hard to understand without the aid of a commentary. It is accompanied by the commentary of Vairava Misra.	1622
1891. Feb. 20th	866	12mo rl	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	1 8 0	ditto ...	A well-known grammar by Vopadeva with the commentaries of Durgádás Vidyávágis and Śrirám Tarkavágís.	1623
1892. Feb. 20th	744	12mo rl	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	2 8 0	ditto ...	Báná's life of King Harsha Vardhana of Kanauj (607-657 A. D.) with a full commentary and an epitome of the work by the editor. It is one of the few Sanskrit works in prose.	1624
Mar. 13th	89	8vo f.c.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	Sarat Chandra Vidyáratna, and Yatindra Nath Kávyatirtha.	A collection of moral verses taken from various sources.	1625
1893. March 1st	223	12mo rl	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	3 0 0	The Editor, 2, Ramánáth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Jimúta Váhana's well-known work on the Hindu Law of Inheritance with Śrí Krishna Tarkálankár's gloss.	1626
1897.	44	12mo dy	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Mukherji & Co., 8, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	An interesting short treatise, ascribed to the sage Kanáda, on the diognosis of diseases from the character of the pulse. It is accompanied by a commentary by the editor. There are 105 slokas in the book, which comes to a rather abrupt close. Apparently some verses are wanting at the end.	1627
.....	835	8vo rl.	3rd...	1,000	ditto ...	4 0 0	ditto ...	A well-written and extensively used compilation on Hindu medicine by Chakrapáni Datta, one of whose ancestors was in charge of the royal kitchen of Nayapál Deva, King of Gaur.	1628

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						SANSKRIT
	MEDICINE—*concld.*					
1629	Hárit Samhitá. The Collection by Hárit.	Sanskrit	Edited by Jívánanda Vidyáságar.	Medicine (N.)	Printed at 38, Siva Náráyan Dás's Lane, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Siddheswar Pán, and published by the Editor.
1630	Dravya Gunah. Properties of Things.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1631	Chikitsá Sár Samgraha. A Collection of the Essence of Treatment.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1632	Bháva Prakáśa. An Exposition (of the Science of Medicine) by Bháva.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1633	Rasendrasár Sangraha. An Excellent Compilation on Mercurial Preparations.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed at 75, Cotton Street, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Ram Náráyan Pál, and published by the Editor.
	MISCELLANEOUS.					
1634	Indrajálavidyá Sangraha. A Compilation on the Science of Magic.	ditto ...	ditto ...	Miscellaneous.	Printed at 38, Siva Náráyan Dás's Lane, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Siddheswar Pán, and published by the Editor.
1635	Jayapur Rajkíya Sanskrita Páthsálává Upádhi parikshá Niyamáh. The Rules of the Title Examinations of the Jeypur Mahárájáh's Sanskrit Pathsala.	ditto ...	Kálípada Banerji.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 24, Giris Vidyáratna's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Susíbhushan Bhattácháryya.
	PHILOSOPHY.					
1636	Pakshatá. Conditions Necessary for a Process of Inference.	ditto ...	ditto ...	Philosophy.	Printed at 8, Bowbázár Street, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Mukherji & Co., and published by the Editor.
1637	Aparokshánubhútih. Direct Cognition.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1638	Kevalánvayi Anumánam. A kind of Inference in which the negation of the major term is impossible.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed at 67, Nimtalá Ghát Street, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

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BOOKS—*contd.*									
1894.	Pages.					Rs. A. P			
March 1st	327	12mo rl	2nd...	1,000	Printed.	2 0 0	The Editor, Superintendent, Free Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	Is supposed to be one of the principal works on Hindu medicine. But it is clear from the evidence furnished by the language of the work that it is of decidedly later date, and has no claim to be considered as the original treatise by Hárita.	1629
1897.									
March 1st	162	12mo rl.	2nd...	.....	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto ...	A well known handbook of Hindu medicine treating of the properties of drugs used in the Hindu Pharmacopæa. It is accompanied by the gloss of Sivadása Sena.	1630
1893.									
March 1st	1,030	12mo rl.	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	5 0 0	ditto ...	A rare treatise on Hindu medicine by Vangasena. It was first published in Calcutta and noticed in this Library Catalogue for the second quarter 1889 as Sanskrit book No. 958. The present volume is probably a reprint of the same, made, it is to be hoped, with the permission of its editor.	1631
1397.									
March 1st	1,242	12mo rl	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	5 0 0	ditto ...	An extensive treatise on Hindu medicine, compiled chiefly from ancient writers by Bháva Misra.	1632
1890.									
Feb. 20th	296	12mo rl.	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	2 0 0	ditto ...	A treatise on the treatment of diseases with medicines prepared mainly from mercury and other minerals.	1633
1891.									
March 1st	385	12mo rl.	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	3 0 0	ditto ...	A collection of five Tántric works named: (1) Indrajála Sástram, (2) Kámaratnam, (3) Dattátreya Tantram. (4) Shat Karma Dípiká and (5) Siddha Nágárjuna-kakshaputam, treating of the various methods for the discomfiturecof an enemy, and also treating of medicinal and other preparations intended to perpetuate youth and prevent decay and old age	1634
1899.									
Feb. 20th	44	8vo dy	1st...	100	ditto ...	.....	The Author, Jaypur.	.....	1635
1897.									
.....	150	12mo rl.	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	Mukherji & Co., 8, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	It is a term of Hindu logic which has no equivalent in English. It has been defined as "the negation of certainty in regard to a conclusion, qualified by the negation of a desire for the inferential process." In other words, it means the existence, either of a desire for inference, no matter whether the thing to be inferred is already known or not, or of an uncertainty relating to the thing to be inferred, no matter whether the desire for the inference exists or not, or both. It gives the text of Gangesa, the notes on the same by Raghu Náth Siromani and Mathurá Náth Tarkavágis, and a commentary on Raghu Náth's notes by Jagadísa Tarkálankár. It is one of the text books on Hindu Nyáya and is extensively read by all students of Hindu Logic. It is a most difficult and abstruse work.	1636
.....	54	12mo rl.	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	A short treatise on Vedánta.	1637
.....	63	12mo rl.	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	Mukherji & Co., 67, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	A text book on Hindu Logic dealing with that particular form of inference. Gives the text of Gangesa and the commentaries on the same by Raghu Náth Siromani and Jagadisa Tarkálankára.	1638

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						SANSKRIT
	PHILOSOPHY—*concld*					
1639	Vyápti Panchakam. The Five Definitions of *Vyápti* (Invariable Concomitance.).	Sanskrit.	Edited by Jívánanda Vidyáságar.	Philosophy	Printed at 75, Cotton Street, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Rám Náráyan Pál, and published by the Editor.
1640	Yoga Darsanam. The Yoga Philosophy.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	Printed and published at Dináput.	Printed and published by Thákur Prasád Sáha.
1641	Vedánta Paribháshá. Technical Phraseology of Vedánta.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed at 38, Siva Náráyan Dás's Lane, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majúmdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Siddheswar Pán, and published by the Editor.
1642	Vedánta Siddhánta Muktávalí. A Collection of Pearls of Conclusions of Vedánta.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1643	Siddhánta Lakshana. The Final Definition.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed at 75, Cotton Street, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Rám Náráyan Pál, and published by the Editor.
1644	Siddhántalesa Sangrahah. A Collection of Bits of Conclusions.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1645	Bibliotheca Indica. New series, No. 935. Tattva Chintámani. The Jewel of Truth. Part IV. Vol. II. Fasc. 7. (R).	ditto ...	Edited by Kámákhyá Náth Tarkavágísa.	ditto ...	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published at 57, Park Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
	POETRY.					
1646	Sarasvatí Kanthábharanam. The Necklace of the Goddess Sarasvatí.	ditto ...	ditto ...	Poetry.	Printed at 75, Cotton Street, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Rasik Lal Pán, and published by the Editor.
	RELIGION.					
1647	Práyaschitta Vivekah. A Discussion on Expiatory Rites.	ditto ...	ditto ...	Religion. (R.)	Printed at 38, Siva Náráyan Dás's Lane, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Siddheswar Pán, and published by the Editor.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

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BOOKS—*contd.*									
1896.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Dec. 30th	32	8vo rl.	2nd...	1,000	Printed.	0 6 0	The Editor, 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Text with the commentaries on the same by Raghu Náth Siromani, Mathurá Náth Tarkavágísa, Jagadisa Tarkálankár and Gadádhar Bhattácháryya.	1639
Oct. 31st	23	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	Gives only Patanjali's aphorisms on yoga.	1640
March 1st	212	2mo rl.	2nd...	.....	ditto ...	1 8 0	The Editor, Superintendent, Sanskrit College, Calcutta. 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	A well-known text-book on Vedánta explaining the technical terms used in that system of Philosophy.	1641
1897.									
March 1st	342	12mo rl.	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	2 0 0	ditto ...	A treatise on the Vedánta philosophy by Prakásánanda, a contemporary of Chaitanya. The book is mainly directed against the Naiyáyikas and the arguments used are strictly in accordance with the principles of modern Nyáya. There is a scholarly English translation of the work by Mr. Venis, the present Principal of Benares College.	1642
1896.									
Feb. 20th	96	12mo rl.	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	A disquisition on the final definition of *Vyápti*, with the commentaries of Raghu Náth Siromani and Mathurá Náth Tarkavágís, and with the gloss of Jagadísa Bhattácháryya on Siromani's Commentary.	1643
1897									
Feb. 20th	744	12mo rl.	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	4 0 0	ditto ...	An elementary treatise on Vedánta by Apyayadíkshita.	1644
1899.									
Feb. 18th	96	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	.....	.....	The chapter entitled *Játisaktivádá*, or the doctrine of genus as the import of terms is continued in this number.	1645
1894									
Dec. 30th	824	12mo rl.	2nd..	1,000	ditto ...	3 0 0	ditto ...	An elaborate and well-written work on Sanskrit rhetoric composed by the celebrated King Bhoja of Dhárá, who flourished in the tenth century of the Christian era. He was a patron of learning, and his court was a resort of the learned men of his time. He composed works on various subjects, every one of which bears the impress of his learning and scholarship. The book abounds with quotations from earlier writers, which are of great importance in settling the chronology of those writers. The first three chapters of the work are accompanied by the commentary of Ratnesvar, while the fourth and the fifth by that composed by the editor.	1646
1893.									
Mar. 1st	544	12mo rl.	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	3 0 0	ditto ...	The well known standard work on the expiatory rites by Sulapáni, who flourished about the end of the twelve century and for some time graced the Court of Lakshmana Sen the last Hindu King of Bengal.	1647

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						SANSKRIT
	RELIGION—*concld.*					
1648	Smriti Tattva. Truths of Smriti. Vol. I.	Sanskrit.	Edited by Jivánanda Vidyáságar.	Religion H.	Printed at 75, Cotton Street, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Rám Náráyan Pál, and published by the Editor.
1649	Ditto ditto Vol. II.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed at 38, Siva Náráyan Dás's Lane, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majumdar's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Siddhesvar Pán, and published by the Editor.
1650	Sáma Veda Samhitá. A Compilation of the Hymns of the Sáma Veda Part I.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1651	Tuládánádi Paddhatih. Ritual for the Distribution of Gifts, etc., at the Weighing Ceremoney.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed at 8, Bowbázár Street, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majumdar's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Mukherji & Co., and published by the Editor.
1652	Tripurásár Samuchchayah. A Collection of Essential Secrets relating to the Goddess Tripurá.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed at 67, Nimtalá Ghát Street, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	ditto ditto ...
1653	Yoginí Tantram. The Name of a Tantra.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed and published at 8, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	ditto ditto ...
1654	Syámá Rahasyam. Mysteries about the Goddes Syámá. (A name of Durgá).	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed at 67, Nimtalá Ghát Street, and published at 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Stréet, Calcutta.	ditto ditto ...
1655	Tárá Rahasyam. Mysteries about the Goddes Tárá. (A name of Durgá).	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1656	Buddhist Texts of the Northern and Southern Schools. Karuná Pundarikam. Lotus of Kindness. Fasc. II. (R)	ditto ...	Edited by Ráy Sarat Chandra Dás Báhádur, C. I. E., and Sarat Chandra Sástri.	ditto ...	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, and published at 86-2, Jánbázár Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by the Buddhist Text Society.
1657	Srímad Bhagavad Gítá. The Divine Lay. (R). Part III.	ditto ...	Edited by Gaur Govinda Ráy.	ditto ...	Printed at 24, Giris Vidyáratna's Lane, and published at 3, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Sasi Bhushan Bhattácháryya, and published by Kánti Chandra Mitra.
1658	Vámana-Champu. Champu (a piece of composition in prose and verse) relating to the Dwarf (one of the incarnations of Visbnu.)	ditto ...	Purushottam Rath Sarmá.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Ráy Press, Cuttack.	Printed by S. Ráy, and published by the Author.
1659	Durgá-Tándava, Durgáshtaka-O-Stotra. Verses suited to Dancing in honor of the Goddess Durgá. Eight verses in honor of the Goddess Durgá, and a Hymn in honour of the Goddess Durgá.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack.	Printed by B. P. Dás, and published by Ananda Achárjyya.
1660	Srádhha Vyavasthá O Prayoga. Injunctions relating to and the ritual of *Srádh*.	ditto ...	Rudranáráyan Sarangi.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Utkal Press, Balasore.	Printed by K. P. Dás, and published by the Author.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho-graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS—*contd.*									
1895.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Feb. 20th	958	12mo rl.	2nd...	1,000	Printed.	3 0 0	The Editor, 2, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	This part gives the seven among the twenty-eight chapters of Raghunandan's well-known standard Smriti compilation.	1643
Mar. 1st	681	12mo rl.	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	2 0 0	ditto ...	The remaining twenty-one chapters of the work are given in this part.	1649
1892. Mar. 1st	630	12mo rl.	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	4 0 0	ditto ...	With the commmentary of *Sáyanáchárjya*.	1650
1896.	332	12mo rl.	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	4 0 0	Mukherji & Co., 8, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	Describes the elaborate vedic-ritual for the performance of the weighing ceremony known as the *Tuládána*.	1651
1897 ...	88	12mo rl	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	Mukherji & Co., 67, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	A Tántric compilation written in good sanskrit accompanied by a commentary.	1652
...	236	12mo rl	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	3 0 0	Mukherji & Co., 8, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	A Tántric compilation.	1653
1896 ...	208	12mo rl	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	2 0 0	Mukherji & Co., 67, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	ditto ditto ...	1654
...	82	12mo rl	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	1655
1899. Feb. 9th	72	8vo rl	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	...	.....	See the remarks on the 1st part in this Library Catalogue for the 1st quarter 1899, page 48.	1656
,, 8th	66	8vo rl	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 8 0	The Editor, 3, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Text with a critical commentary named the Bhásbya by the editor.	1657
Mar. 10th	25	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	.....	The story of Vámana, based on the eighth chapter of the Srimadbhágavat. It is written in the Uriya character.	1658
May 8th	10	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	The Publisher, Cuttack.	The title sufficiently indicates the contents.	1659
,, 8th	66	...	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 5 0	The Author, Balsore.	States the different kinds of *Srádh*, the occasions on which they are performed and the ritual for their performance.	1660

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						SANSKRIT
	SCIENCE (MATHEMATICAL.)					
1661	Bhâva Kutûhalam. Curiosity about the Bhâvas.	Sanskrit.	Edited by Jivánanda Vidyásagar.	(Science Mathematical.)	Printed at 67, Nimtalá Ghát Street, and published at 2, Rámá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Mukherji & Co., and published by the Editor.
						SANTALI
	RELIGION.					
57	Katekisam. Metá'me, Oka Katha Bishop then Dirhooc'o Lagit' Auriko Hiju're Joto Hor Cecet, Hoyo'takoa. Catechism on the subjects in which all must be instructed before they come to the Bishop for confirmation.	Santali.	Rev. F. T. Cole.	Religion (C.)	Printed and published at the Santal Mission Press, Mánbhum.	Printed and published by A. Campbell.
						URDU
	DRAMA.					
439	Yáron Ki Málábbat barbád. Love's Labour's Lost.	Urdu.	Translated by Muhammad Solemán.	Drama.	Lithographed and published at the Zahur Press, Patna City.	Lithographed and published by Sheikh Rahim Baksh.
	LANGUAGE.					
	The following work is designed for educational purposes.					
440	Urdu Ki Ebtedá. The First Book of Urdu.	ditto ...	M. Syed Muhammad Wájihulla Alqáderí.	Language.	Printed, at 4, Gorasthán Road, and published at Dr. Karím Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Muhammad Reázuddin, and published by the Author.
	POETRY.					
443	Gulzár e-Nazm. The Garden of Hymns.	ditto ...	Edited by Hosein Baks.	Poetry.	Lithographed and published at Gaya.	Lithographed and published by Hosein Baks.
						URIYA
	DARAMA.					
1673	Abhijnán Sákuntal Nátak. Drama of Sakuntalá recognized by a Token (T.)	Uriya.	Translated by Yuvarâj Virmitroday Sinha Deva.	Drama.	Printed and published at Cuttack.	Printed by the Cuttack Printing Co., and published by the Translator.
1674	Kelá Keluní O Rághavá Suánga. Drama Describing the Story of Kelá Keluní and Rághavá.	ditto ...	Bhikhárí Náyak.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack.	Printed by B. P. Dás, and published by the Janárdan Suái.
	HISTORY (INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY.)					
	The following work is designed for educational purposes.					
1675	Saral Bhugol Páth. An Easy Geographical Reader.	ditto ...	Sítá Náth Ráy.	History (including Geography.)	Printed and published at the Ráy Press, Cuttack.	Printed and published by S. Ráy.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS—*concld.*									
1897.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
.....	66	12mo dy	2nd ..	1,000	Printed	0 8 0	Mukherji & Co., 67, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	A well-known astrological work by Jiva Nath of Mithilá. Bhávа means the twelve subjects of information relating to a native, such as his body, friends, children, &c., and hence the name of the book.	1661
BOOK.									
1899.									
April 17th	8	12mo dy	1st ...	500	ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	57
BOOKS.									
Mar. 24th	404	8vo rl	1st ...	1,000	Litho-graphed.	1 0 0	Muhammad Soleman, Bar-at-law, Bankipur.	Is a translation of Shakespear's Love's Labour's Lost.	439
April 4th	21	12mo dy	1st ...	1,000	Printed.	0 2 0	Maulvi Syed Muhammad Wajihullá, Alqáderí, Dr. Karim Hosein's Lane, Kareyá Road, Calcutta.	.....	440
May 3rd	44	8vo rl	1st ...	100	Litho-graphed.	0 4 0	Hosein Baks, Gaya.	A collection of short love poems.	441
BOOKS.									
April 12th	130	16mo der.	1st ...	2,000	Printed.	.....	Yuvarájj Vírmitroday Sinha Deva.	Is a literal Uriyá translation of Kalidása's well-known drama.	1673
June 3rd	14	8vo fc.	2nd ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	Janárdan Suái, Cuttack.	Often noticed.	1674
Mar. 21st	56	16mo rl.	8th ...	1,250	ditto ...	0 3 0	.....	.....	169

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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						URIYA
	LANGUAGE. *The following works are designed for educational purposes.*					
1676	Prathama Páth. Reader No. I.	Uriya.	Sitá Náth Ráy.	Language.	Printed and published at the Ráy Press, Cuttack.	Printed and published by S. Ráy.
1677	Dvittiya Páth. Reader No. II.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1678	Trittiya Páth. Reader No. III.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1679	Bodhodaya Vyákhyá. A Key to Bodhoday.	ditto ...	Jagaddeva Misra.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Cuttack.	Printed by S. Ráy, and published by Jagaddeva Misra and Mágunf Náyak.
1680	Chhándamálá-Vyákhyá. A Key to Chhándamálá.	ditto ...	Michhu Nanda	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by B. P. Dán, and published by the Author.
1681	Prabandhamálár Subodhinf Tíká. A Key to Prabandhamalá.	ditto ...	Rám Krishna Ráo.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack.	Printed by B. P. Dán, and published by Rám Krishna Ráo.
1682	Vyákaran Praves. Introduction to Grammar.	ditto ...	Ráy Rádhá Náth Ráy Báhádur.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Cuttack.	Printed by the Cuttack Printing Co., and published by Sasi Bhúshána Ráy.
	LAW.					
1683	Satik Faujdári Mokaddamár Káryya Pranálf Vishayak, 1898 Sálara 5 Ain. The Code of Criminal Procedure, being Act V of 1898 with Notes, &c. (T.)	ditto ...	Gopál Vallabha Dás, M. A.	Law.	Printed and published at the Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack.	Printed and published by Rev. C. H. Harvey.
1684	Vangíya Prajásvatva Ain The Bengal Tenancy Act. (T.)	ditto ...	Sri Krishna Mahápátra.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Cuttack.	Printed by the Cuttack Printing Co., and published by the Author.
	MISCELLANEOUS.					
1685	Nandí Kála Rudra Gananá. Methods of Calculation, taught to Nandí by Kála Rudra (Síva.)	ditto ...	Kapilesvara Vidyábhúshana.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack.	Printed by B. P. Dán, and published by Abhinna Chandra Dán.
1686	Rahasya Llámrita. The Nector of the Play of Riddles.	ditto ...	Kírttivás Nanda.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack.	Printed by Madan Mohan Náyak, and published by the Author.
1687	Sangít Kusum. Flowers of Music. Part II.	ditto ...	Rám Krishna and others.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack.	Printed and published by B. P. Dán.
	POETRY.					
1688	Antarlipi O Vahirlipi Vishama Samasyá. Acrostics and Hard Riddles.	ditto ...	Chintámani Praharáj.	Poetry.	Printed and published at Cuttack.	Printed by B. P. Dán, and published by Chintámani Praharáj.
1689	Báramási O Chitá Kutá, Viraha Varnaná. O Avakás. Description of Twelve Months and Marking the body with coloured earth, &c. Description of the pangs suffered by a lover in the absence of the object of his attention and Leisure hour.	ditto ...	Chintámani Pariári.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Darpan Ráj Press, Cuttack.	Printed and published by Náráyan Datta.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS—*contd.*									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
May 26th	52	12mo dy	17th	2,000	Printed.	0 1 0		.....	1676
„ 15th	64	12mo dy	10th	2,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	.....	1677
Mar. 22nd	108	16mo d. f. c.	11th	2,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	.....	.....	1678
„ 6th	24	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	.....	.....	1679
Apl. 27th	27	12mo dy	5th...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 3	The Author, Sutíhát, Cuttack.	.....	1680
June 19th	83	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	Rám Krishna Ráo, Ganes Mandir, Cuttack.	.....	1681
May 6th	173	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	The Author, Cuttack.	.....	1682
Apl. 8th	451	8vo rl	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	3 0 0	Gopál Vallabha Dás, M.A.	Act V of 1898, with Rulings of all the Hight Courts on important sections the Rules and Circular Orders of the Calcutta High Court and the Bengal Government and the Rules of the Bengal Police Manual and Act XXI. of 1879, and extracts from Act VI of 1870 as Appendices.	1683
May 20th	139	16mo. d c r.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	The Author.	"Act VIII of 1885 (I. C.), as amended up to 1898, in Uriya."	1684
1899. Apl. 4th	14	12mo dy	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	The Publisher, Dewán Bazar, Cuttack.	Rules for predicting a man's character and fortune by a reference to the star which was in the ascendant at the time of his birth.	1685
„ 25th	47	16mo dy	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	The Author Bhuvanesvar, Zilla Dandimal, Killa Khordá.	Often noticed.	1686
June 3rd	34	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Bhágavat Prasád Dán, Dewán Bazar, Cuttack.	A collection of songs on a variety of topics.	1687
Apl. 27th	13	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	Chintámani Praharáj, College Lane, Cuttack.	A collection of acrostics and riddles.	1688
Apl. 13th	14	16mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	Náráyan Datta, Syám Kunja Lane, Puri.	The contents of the book are sufficiently indicated by the title.	1689

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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52						URIYA
	POETRY—*concld.*					
1690	Dhumpá Gíta O Háladhar Chautisá O Rasikánuchintá. Love-Songs and Thirty-four verses by Haladhar and Thoughts after a Lady-love.	Uriya...	Govinda Rath	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the Darpan Ráj Press, Cuttack.	Printed by Kapilesvar Misra, and published by the Author.
1691	Videśánuchintá Chautisá. Thirty-four verses expressing Thoughts over a Sojourner.	ditto ...	Vrajaban dhu Pattanáyak.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Cuttack.	Printed by S. Ráy, and published by the Author.
1692	Sásu Bahu Kali. Quarrels between Mother-in-law and Daughter-in-law.	ditto ...	Dámodar Datta	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Darpan Ráj Press Cuttack.	Printed and published by Kapilesvar Misra.
1693	Gopíbháshá. Sayings of the Milk Maids.	ditto ...	Danái Dás ...	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack.	Printed and published by B. P. Dán.
1694	Návakeli. The Boat Sports.	ditto ...	Dína Krishna Dás.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Ráy Press, Cuttack.	Printed and published by S. Ráy.
1695	Vilápa Chautisá. Lamentation in Thirty-four Verses.	ditto ...	Gopi Náth Misra.	ditto ...	Printed at the Darpan Ráj Press, Cuttack, and published at Purí.	Printed by Kapilesvar Misra, and published by Yogíndra Misra Sarma.
1696	Utkal Bhramanam. Travels in Orissa.	ditto ...	Phakir Mohan Senápatí.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Cuttack.	Printed by B. P. Dán, and published by the Author.
1697	Rukminí Vilás. The Sports of Rukmini.	ditto ...	Yadumani ...	ditto ...	Printed at the Darpan Ráj Press, and published at Balubázár, Cuttack.	Printed by Kapilesvar Misra, and published by Govinda Rath.
	The following work is designed for educational purposes.					
1698	Kavitávalí. A Collection of Poems. Part I.	ditto ...	Madhu Súdana Ráy and Rádhá Náth Ráy.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Dás, Utkal Press, 2, Manikkham Street, Balasore.	Printed by K. P. Dás, and published by Rája Vaikuntha Náth Dév Báhádur.
	RELIGION.					
1699	Baulá Adhyáy. The Chapter on Baulá (The Name of a Cow).	ditto ...	Valarám Dás	Religion (H)	Printed at the Darpan Ráj Press, Cuttack, and published at Syám Kunja Lane, Purí.	Printed by Kapilesvar Misra, and published by Arata Dé.
1700	Janána Máliká. The Garland of Prayers.	ditto ...	Mahárájá Yadu Náth Dev Sinha Bábádur.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Cuttack.	Printed by S. Ráy, and published by the Author.
1701	Nava Gunjar. The New Gunjar Bird.	ditto ...	Kavi Súryya Ráygura Yadumani Mahápátra and others.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack.	Printed and published by Nárayan Datta.
1702	Vilanká Rámáyana. The Rámáyana according to Vilanká, the name of a certain Uriya Purána.	ditto ...	Kavi Váránidhi.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Cuttack.	Printed and published by Madan Mohan Náyak.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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BOOKS—*contd.*									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
April 26th	19	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed	0 1 0	The Author, Bálubázár, Cuttack.	A collection of songs expressing a lover's thoughts over his absent lady-love.	1690
Mar. 20th	10	32mo rl.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 6	.....	Often noticed.	1691
May 13th	12	32mo rl.	8th...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 9	Mohan Náyak Banka Bázár, Cuttack.	ditto ditto ...	1692
„ 8th	9	12mo dy	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 9	Bhágavat Prasád Dán, Dewán Bázár, Cuttack.	ditto ditto ...	1693
„ 25th	14	12mo dy	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 6	.....	Contains a description of Krisna's sports with the milk-maids of Vrindávan on board a boat.	1694
June 7th	11	16mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	Pandit Yogíndra Misra Sarmá, Puri.	Verses in which the mother of the Rájá of Kambu-Katak, who was sentenced to transportation, bewails the lot of his son.	1695
April 4th	49	8vo f. c.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	Phakir Mohan Senápati, Bakhrabad.	Contains poems describing the past glories of Orissa, and the present deplorable condition of its people.	1696
June 7th	41	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Govinda Rath, Balubázár, Cuttack.	Describes the toilet of Rukmini, wife of Krishna.	1697
Mar. 21st	28	12mo dy	6th...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Rájá Vaikuntha Náth Dév Báhádur, Balasore.	.....	1698
June 1st	9	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	Arata Dé, Syám Kunja Lane, Puri.	Noticed in page 61 of this Library Catalogue for Second Quarter, 1895.	1699
Mar. 4th	9	12mo dy	st ...	1,000	ditto ...	.....	.....	Contains prayers in honour of the gods Kárttik, Ganesa and Mahádeva and the goddesses Durgá, and Sarasvatí.	1700
May 8th	20	12mo dy	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	Náráyan Datta, Puri.	Noticed in page 63 of this Library Catalogue for Third Quarter, 1896.	1701
April 6th	140	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 4 0	Bhágírathi Sethiyá, Alamchand Bázár, Cuttack.	Gives the story of the defeat and death of the thousand-headed monster, Rávana, by the hand of Sítá, Ráma's wife.	1702

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						URIYA
	RELIGION—*concld.*					
1703	Srí Gangá Máhátmya. The Sacredness of Gangá (the river Ganges.)	Uriya.	Sambhu Mahápátra.	Religion (H.)	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack.	Printed by B. C. Dán, and published by Madhu Súdana Datta.
1704	Subhadrá Haran. The Abduction of Subhadrá.	ditto ...	Balabhadra Vasya.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by B. P. Dán, and published by Náráyan Datta.
1705	Srimadbhágavat. Dasam Skandha. Book of the Lord. Tenth Chapter. (T).	ditto ...	Jagan Náth Dás[1]	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed and published by B. P. Dán.
1706	Srí Bhágavat. Dvádas Skandha Tíká-Bhajan. An abstract of the twelve books of Srímadbhágavat—Songs.	ditto ...	Sambhu Náth Mahápátra.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Darpan Ráj Press, Cuttack.	Printed and published by Mahatáp Sinha.
1707	Trayodas Skandha. The Thirteenth Chapter.	ditto ...	Dváraká Jagannáth Dás.	ditto ...	Printed at the Darpán Ráj Press, and published at Bálubázár, Cuttack.	Printed by Kapileswar Misra, and published by Govinda Ráth.
1708	Mahábhárata. Vana Parva. The Mahábhárata. Vana Parva.	ditto ...	Sudra Muni Sáralá Dás.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Cuttack.	Printed by the Cuttack Printing Company, and published by the Purán Prakásak Company.
1709	Ditto ditto Virát Parva.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1710	Ditto ditto Udyoga Parva.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1711	Adhyátma Rámáyan. Rámáyana intended to convey spiritual instruction. (T).	ditto ...	Suryyamani Chyáu Pattanáyak.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Arunoday Press, Cuttack.	Printed by B. P. Dán and published by Darpa Náráyan Dás.
1712	Guru Dakshiná O Yama Danda. A Teacher's fee for Instruction and Punishment (of sinners) by Yama, the god of death.	ditto ...	Jagaddeva Misra.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Cuttack.	Printed by S. Ráy, and published by Jágaddeva Misra and Jatíl Misra.
	SCIENCE (MATHEMATICAL)					
	The following works are designed for eductional purposes.					
1713	Lilávatí O Parimiti Sútra. Lilávatí and Rules of Mensuration.	ditto ...	Madan Mohan Náyak.	Science (Mathematical.)	Printed and published at Cuttack.	Printed by S. Ráy, and published by the Author.
1714	Utkal Parimiti. Mensuration in Uriya.	ditto ...	Umes Chandra Basu.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Cuttack.	Printed by B. P. Dán, and published by the Author.
1715	Ankamálá. The Garland of Arithmetical Tables.	ditto ...	Vinod Víharí Dé.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Vinod Press, Balasore.	Printed and published by Vinod Víharí Dé.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho-graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS—*concld.*									
1899	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
June 3rd	32	16mo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed	0 1 0	Madhu Súdana Datta, Cuttack.	Verses in honour of the river Ganges.	1703
May 8th	20	12mo dy	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	Náráyan Datta, Puri.	Often noticed.	1704
April 24th	347	12mo dy	2nd...	1,000	ditto ...	1 4 0	Bhágavat Prasád Dán, Dewán Bázár, Cuttack.	The Tenth Chapter of Srímad-bhágavat is completed in this part.	1705
May 10th	15	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 3	Mahátáp Sinha, Kazi Bázár, Cuttack.	Verses set to music and purporting to be an abstract of the twelve books of the work.	1706
April 6th	49	12mo dy	3rd...	2,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Govinda Rath, Bálubázár, Cuttack.	A metrical abstract of the Thirteenth Chapter of the Srimadbhágavat.	1707
May 20th	371	8vo dy	1st...	1,040	ditto ...	2 4 0	Purán Prakásak Company, Cuttack.	An Uriyá version of the Mahábhárat. The Vana Parva is completed in this part.	1708
Mar. 31st	228	8vo dy	1st...	1,040	ditto ...	1 4 0	ditto ...	The Virát Parva is completed in this part.	1709
April 13th	151	8vo dy	1st...	1,040	ditto ...	1 4 0	ditto ...	The Udyoga Parva is completed in this number.	1710
July 1st	305	8vo rl	1st...	3,000	ditto ...	2 0 0	Darpa Náráyan Dás, Rámgar, Cuttack.	An Uriyá version of the Adhyátma Rámáyana.	1711
Mar 7th	12	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 3	.....	The story of Krishna slaying the demon Sankha at the request of his preceptor Sándipaní, and of his paying a visit to the infernal regions and liberating the sinners, who were undergoing torture there. The demon had killed Sándipaní's son and the sage demanded his death as *dakshiná* (fee for instruction) due to him by his pupil Krishna.	1712
May 10th	28	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	.....	Rules of mensuration in verse.	1713
April 20th	135	8vo f. c.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Umesh Chandra Basu, College Lane, Cuttack.	.....	1714
Mar. 24th	16	12mo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 0 9	.....	.....	1715

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BI-LINGNAL
	LANGUAGE.					I.—BENGALI AND
	The following works are designed for educational purposes.					
1141	The Boy's Word Book.	Bengali and English.	Taraní Kánta Sen and Rájendra Chandra Sen.	Language.	Printed and published at 1-1, Sankar Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Umes Chandra Nág.
1142	Guardian and Ward. Part I.	ditto ...	Kunja Vihárí Basu, M. A., B. L.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 1, Gaur Mohan Mukherji's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Sasí Bhúshan Bhattácháryya, and published by Messrs. Mukherji and Chatterji.
1143	Ditto ditto. Part II.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1144	The Boy's Spelling Book.	ditto ...	Nanda Gopal Ghatak.	ditto ...	Printed at 45, Beníátolá Lane, and published at 54, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Sasí Bhúshan Chakravartí, and published by S. K. Lahiri & Co.
1145	An Introductory English Grammar.	ditto ...	F. J. Rowe and W. T. Webb.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1146	A Key to the English Entrance Course, 1900.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
1147	A Comprehensive Key to the Royal Indian Readers. Book III.	ditto ...	S. Ráy.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 26, Scott's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Sányál & Co.
1148	A Complete Key to New Royal Readers. No. II.	ditto ...	Rám Náráyan Pál.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 75, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Rasik Lál Pán, and published by the Author.
1149	A Key to the Royal Indian Readers. Book II.	ditto ...	Prasád Chandra De.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Gopí Náth Press, Dacca.	Printed by Gopí Náth Basák, and published by Dína Bandhu De.
1150	A Key to P. C Sarkár's First Book of Reading.	ditto ...	Rájendra Kumár Ráy.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Asutosh Press, Dacca.	Printed by Revati Mohan Dás, and published by the Authors.
1151	A Complete Key to Easy Readings. Part II.	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by Revati Mohan Dás, and published by P. C. Gupta & Co.
1152	The Student's Companion.	ditto ...	Subal Chandra Mitra.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 159, Máníktalá Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rádhá Raman Dás.
	MISCELLANEOUS.					
1153	Samarthakosha. A Bengali-English Dictionary with Puránic Biographical Dictionary. Part 128.	ditto ...	Anupa Krishna Mitra, and Lalit Krishna Basu.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at 2/1, Rájá Nava Krishna's Street, and published at the Sobhábázár Rajbátí, Calcutta.	Printed by Basu, Mitra & Co., and published by the Authors.
1154	Ditto ditto Part 129	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
	SCIENCE (MATHAMETICAL).					
	The following work is designed for educational purposes.					
1155	Easy Steps to Arithmetic.	ditto ...	K. P. Chattoráj, M. A.	Science (Mathamatical.)	Printed at 211, Cornwallis Street, and published at 64, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Dváraká Náth Sarkár, and published by the City Book Society.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
BOOKS.									
ENGLISH	BOOKS.								
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Mar. 5th	60	16mo d. c. r.	1st...	2,000	Printed.	0 4 0	The Author, Barisal.	Compiled on a new plan. The chapter on spelling will prove useful to the boys.	1141
Feb. 5th	65	16mo d. c. r.	1st...	3,000	ditto ...	0 5 0	The Author, Barasat.	Is intended for boys of the middle classes of High Schools.	1142
„ 19th	123	16mo d. c. r.	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	ditto ...	This part is intended for boys of the first three classes of High Schools.	1143
Jan. 9th	106	8vo d. c. r.	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Author, Tangail, Mymensing.	.....	1144
Feb. 12th	89	8vo d. f. c.	1st...	6,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	The Authors, England.	.....	1145
Jan. 20th	317	16mo d. c. r.	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	2 0 0	ditto ...	.....	1146
Mar. 2nd	194	16mo d. c. r.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	S. Ráy, Calcutta.	.....	1147
Jan. 25th	257	12mo dy	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	The Author, 75, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	.....	1148
May 15th	132	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	.....	.....	1149
„ 23rd	40	12mo dy	5th...	1,000	ditto ...	0 5 0	.....	.....	1150
„ 17th	246	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	.....	.....	1151
Jan. 30th	524	16mo cr.	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	2 0 0	The Author, 1/26, Fariapukur Street, Calcutta.	A comprehensive collection of English phrases, idioms and proverbs with their corresponding Bengali equivalents, wherever possible.	1152
Mar. 27th	32	4 to dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Author, Sobhábázár Rajbáti, Calcutta.	Bengali from *Rájataru* to *Rodhakará*, English from *Lighter* to *Loneliness* and Puránic Biography from *Chandra* to *Chánu*.	1153
April 13th	32	4to dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	Bengali from *Rodhakarttá* to *Lalata*, English from *Long* to *Lythe* and Puránic Biography from *Chánur* to *Chitra*.	1154
.....	174	16mo d. c. r.	1st...	2,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	.....	1155

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						II.—BENGALI AND
	LANGUAGE.					
	The following work is designed for educational purposes.					
1	Mukherji's First French Lessons.	Bengali and French.	Rāj Nārāyan Mukherji.	Language.	Printed and published at 6, Bhim Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by U. C. Basu & Co., and published by the Author.
						III.—BENGALI AND
	BIOGRAPHY.					
2586	Jatindra Jívan Charitam. A Biography of the Prince of Ascetics.	Bengali and Sanskrit.	Siva Kumár Sarmá.	Biography.	Printed at 62, Amherst Street, Calcutta, and published at Agarpárá, 24-Parganás.	Printed by Upendra Náth Chakravartí, and published by Amviká Charan Banerji.
	LANGUAGE.					
	The following works are designed for educational purposes.					
2587	Mugdha-bodha O Mugdha-bodher Saralártha. Mugdhbodha and its Easy Interpretations. Part 6.	ditto ...	Syámá Charan Chatterji.	Language.	Printed and published at 2, Goábágán Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kunja Vihárí Dás.
2588	Samskrita Pravesa Vyákaran. An Introduction to Sanskrit Grammar. Parts I & II (together.)	ditto ...	Káli Chandra Vidyávinod.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Barrisal.	Printed and published by Nivāran Chandra Chatterji.
2589	A Complete Key to Pandit Syámá Charan Kaviratna's Nítipátha. Part I.	ditto ...	Syámá Charan Kaviratna.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 2, Goábágán Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kunjavihárí Dás.
	MISCELLANEOUS.					
2590	Nítikalpalatá The Creeper of Morals that fulfils all desires.	ditto ...	Kamalá Kánta Sarmá.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at the British India Printing Works, Howrah.	Printed by Surendra Náth Bhattácháryya, and published by Pramatha Náth Datta.
	POETRY.					
2591	Alankár Kaustubhah. The Kaustubha Jewel of Rhetoric Part I. (T.)	ditto ...	Kavi Karnapur Gosvámí.	Poetry.	Printed and published at Berhampur.	Printed by Rádhaballabh Nandí, and published by Rám Nārāyan Vidyáratna.
2592	Ditto ditto. Part II. (T.)	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
	RELIGION.					
2593	Vásistha Mahárámáyana. The Great Rámáyana containing the Lectures of the sage Vasistha. Part 52 (T).	ditto ...	Edited by Kálivara Vedántavágís.	Religion. (H.)	Printed and published at 214, Bowbázár Street Calcutta.	Printed by Asutosh Gur, and published by Nanda Lál Pál.
2594	Dátavya Srí Srí Chaitanya Charitámrita. The Nectar of the Life of Chaitanya for Gratis Distribution. Parts XXVIII to XXX (together.) (R).	ditto ...	Etited by Panchánan Chakravartí.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Dacca.	Printed by Mahim Chandra De, and published by the Editor.
2595	Padma Puránam. The Name of a Purána. No. 6 (T.)	ditto ...	Edited by Rám Nārāyan Vidyáratna.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Berhampur.	Printed by Rádhaballabh Nandí, and published by the Editor.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publicatoin.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho-graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
FRENCH BOOK.									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
April 4th	223	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	Printed.	1 0 0	.....	Intended for Bengali boys and girls, with vocabulary, grammar and rules, for pronunciation.	1
SANSKRIT BOOKS.									
Jan.. 29th	100	8vo dy	3rd...	2,000	ditto ...	Nil.	The Publisher, Agarpárá, 24-Purganas.	A short account of Bháskará-nanda Svámí, the well-known Benares ascetic.	2586
Feb. 15th	114	8vo dy	1st..	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	The Author, 12, Jeliátolá Street, Calcutta.	Text with easy explanations in Bengali. This part brings the subject of the conjugation of roots to an end.	2587
April 10th	405	12mo dy	2nd...	4,000	ditto ...	1 10 0	.....	.....	2588
Feb. 20th	136	12mo dy	2nd...	2,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	The Author, Sibpur, Howrah.	.....	2589
May 23rd	37	12mo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Bábu Satyabandhu Mukherji of Bankipur.	A collection of moral verses with their Bengali translations in verse.	2590
„ 15th	48	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	Rám Náráyan Vidyáratna.	Kavi Karnapurá's well-known work on rhetoric with a commentary in Sanskrit and a Bengali translation.	2591
„ 15th	48	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	ditto ...	.....	2592
Mar. 6th	48	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	Nanda Lál Pál, 214, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	With the commentary of Anandabodhendrabhikshu and a Bengali translation.	2593
.....	46	4to dy	1st...	1,100	ditto ...	1 8 0	.....	The well-known work on the life of Chaitanya with a commentary.	2594
May 15th	40	4to dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	.....	The Editor.	Text with a Bengali translation.	2595

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						III.—BENGALI AND
	RELIGION—*concld.*					
2596	Srímadbhagavadgítá. The Divine Lay. Part III. (T.)	Bengali and Sanskrit.	Edited by Gaur Govinda Ray.	Religion H.	Printed and published at 3, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by K. P. Náth.
2597	Srimadbhágavatam. Book of the Lord. Parts 18 and 19 (together) (T.)	ditto ...	Khagendra Náth Sástrí.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the New Town Press Bhowanipur.	Printed by Manmatha Náth Mitra, and published by the Author.
2598	Mahábhárata. No. 163. (T.)	ditto ...	Srídhar Churámani.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Serampur.	Printed by Mádhav Chandra Ghosh, and published by Umes Chandra Bhattácháryya.
2599	Ditto ditto. No. 164.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
	LANGUAGE.					IV.—ENGLISH AND
	The following work is designed for educational purposes.					
1	A First French Course.	English and French.	ditto ...	Language	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, and published at 9, Bentinck Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by W. D'Silva.
	LANGUAGE.					V.—ENGLISH AND
	The following work is designed for educational purposes.					
88	A Junior Text-Book of Translation from Hindi into English.	English and Hindi	Veni Mádhava Gánguli, M.A., and Visvesvar Chakravarti, B. A.	ditto ...	Printed at the Newton Press, Bhawanipur, and published at 58, Wellington Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Kedár Náth Mitra, and published by S. C. Adhya.
	LANGUAGE.					VI—ENGLISH AND
2	A Santali-English Dictionary. Part I.	English and Santali.	A. Campbell.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Santal Mission Press, Manbhum.	Printed and published by the Author.
	LANGUAGE.					VII.—ENGLISH AND
	The following work is designed for educational purposes.					
55	A Complete Key to P. C. Sarkár's First Book of Reading.	English and Uriya.	Rámi Prasanna Mukherji.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Ráy Press, Cuttack.	Printed by S. Ray, and published by the Author.
	RELIGION.					VIII.—HINDI AND
111	Purán Siddhánta. Conclusions about the Puránas.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	Magni Rám Sarmá.	Religion H.	Printed and published at Dináipur.	Printed and published by P. G. Náth & Co.
	MISCELLANEOUS.					IX.—SANSKRIT AND
131	Niti Sáram. Essence of Morals.	Sanskrit and Uriya.	Rám Chandra Nanda.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at the Cuttack Printinting Company's Press, Cuttack.	Printed and published by the Cuttack Printing Company.
132	Sloka Kaumudi. The Moonlight of Verses.	ditto ...	Bánchhánidhi Pándá.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Orissa Darpan Ráj Press, Cuttack.	Printed by Kapileswar Misra, and published by Bánchhánidhi Das.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number
SANSKRIT BOOKS—*concld.*									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Feb. 24th	64	8vo rl	1st...	500	Printed.	0 6 0	Bráhma Mission Office, 3, Ramá-Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	With a Bengali translation of the editor's Sanskrit commentary entitled the *Samanvaya Bhâshya*.	2596
ay 25th	80	8vo rl	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 5 0	The Author, 37 Balarám Basu's Ghát Road, Bhawanipur.	Texts with the commentaries of Sridhar Svámí and Visva Náth Chakravarti and a Bengali translation. The First Chapter is completed in this number.	2597
April 1st	80	8vo rl	1st...	100	ditto ...	0 8 0	Suresa Chandra De, Serampur.	The publication of the Sántiparva is continued in this and the following number.	2598
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URIYA BOOKS.									
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Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						IX.—SANSKRIT AND
	MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*					
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234	Sámudrikam. The Art of Reading Character and Fortune by means of Marks on the body. (T.)	ditto ...	Kapiesvar Vidyábhúshana.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	Printed by B. P. Dán, and published by Bhágírathi Sethiá.
135	Adi Sástra. The Sástra which is the root of all others.	ditto ...	Daitári Prasád Dás.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the De's Utkal Press, Balasore.	Printed by K. P. Dás, and published by the Author.
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						II.—BENGALI, SANS
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Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

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						IV.—ENGLISH, SANS
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	ART.					
4995	Alápiní Lute. A fortnightly paper. Vol. I. No. 4.	Bengali.	Edited by Manmatha Dhan Dé.	Art ...	Printed at 45, Beniátolá Lane, and published at 54, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Sasi Bhúshan Chakravarti, and published by S. K. Láhirí & Co.
4996	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 5.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4997	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 6.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
4998	Víná Vádiní. The Lady playing on the Lute. A monthly paper. Vol. II. No. 6.	ditto ...	Edited by Jyotirindra Náth Tagore.	ditto ...	Printed at 26, Scott's Lane, and published at 267, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Sányál & Co., and published by Dwárkin and Son.
	MEDICINE.					
4999	Medikyál-Jarnyál. Medical Journal. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 1.	ditto ...	Edited by Kenáram Mukherji.	Medicine N.	Printed at 30, Kálighát Road, and published at 177/1, Russá Road, South Bhawanipur, Calcutta.	Printed by Vinod Vihári Banerji, and published by Kenáram Mukherji.
5000	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 2.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

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Mar. 11th	252	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	Lithographed.	1 0 0	Benársi Lál, Pleader, Mukhtárpur, Arrah.	"A manual of Persian Grammar for the use of schools and colleges."	4
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Dec. 15th	4	4 to dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 1 6	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	4996
„ 29th	4	4 to dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 1 6	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	4997
1899.									
Mar. 10th	16	16mo d. cr.	1st...	250	ditto ...	0 3 0	Jyotirindra Náth Tagore, Calcutta.	ditto ditto ...	4998
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						I.—BENGALI
	MISCELLANEOUS.					
5001	Anjali. The Folded Palm. A monthly paper, 1st year. No. 9.	Bengali.	Edited by Rájesvar Gupta.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at Chittagong.	Printed by Rám Kánta De, and published by Yogendra Mohan Gupta.
5002	Ditto ditto 1st year. No. 10.	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5003	Abodh Bodhiní Patriká. A Journal for the Instruction of the Ignorant. A monthly paper. Vol. II. No. 1.	ditto ...	Edited by Sarat Chandra Deva.	ditto ...	Printed at 21, Balarám Ghosh's Street, and published at 99, Syámbázár Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Gopál Chandra Láhirí, and published by the Editor.
5004	Alochaná. Investigation. A monthly paper. Vol. II. Part 8.	ditto ...	Yogindra Náth Chatterji.	ditto ...	Printed at 336, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta, and published at Howrah.	Printed by Nílamani Dhar, and published by K. D. Banerji.
5005	Ditto ditto Vol. II. No. 9.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5006	Aitihásik Chitra. Historical Pictures. A Quarterly Journal. Vol. I. No. 2.	ditto ...	Akshay Kumár Maitreya.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Váni Press, Rájsáhi, and Bhárat Mihir Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by A. Chakravarti, and Sányál & Co.
5007	Bhárati. The Goddess of Speech. A monthly paper. Vol. XXII. Nos. 9 and 10 (together.)	ditto ...	Edited by Ravindra Náth Tagore.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 55, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Devendra Náth Bhattácháryya.
5008	Hitaishí. The Well-wisher. An Illustrated monthly paper. 5th year. No. 1.	ditto ...	Edited by Kálí Charan Mitra.	ditto ...	Printed at 6, Bhim Ghosh's Lane, and published at 2-7, Rájá Nava Krishna's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by U. C. Basu & Co., and published by the Hitaishí Office.
5009	Kamalá. The Goddess Lakshmi. A monthly paper Vol. I. No. 1.	ditto ...	Edited by Manmatha Náth Mitra.	ditto ...	Printed at 6, Bhim Ghosh's Lane, and published at 16, Tálá Bágán, Calcutta.	Printed by U. C. Basu & Co., and published by the Vándhav Samiti.
5010	Ditto ditto Vol. I No. 2.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed at 21, Balarám Ghosh's Street, and published at 16, Tálá Bágán, Calcutta.	Printed by Gopal Chandra Láhirí, and published by the Vándhav Samiti.
5011	Mahilá. The Lady. A monthly paper. Vol. IV. No. 7.	ditto ...	Edited by Rev. Giris Chandra Sen.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 3, Ramánáth Mujumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by K. G. Náth.
5012	Ditto ditto Vol. IV. No. 8.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5013	Mukul. Blossoms. A monthly paper. Vol. IV. No. 10.	ditto ...	Edited by Yogendra Náth Sarkár.	ditto ...	Printed at 36, Mechhuá Bázár Road, and published at 20, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Jyotish Chandra Bhadra, and published by Upendra Náth Dás Gupta.
5014	Ditto ditto. Vol. IV. No. 11.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5015	Navya Bhárat. New India. A monthly paper. Vol. XVI. No. 11.	ditto ...	Edited by Devi Prasanna Ráy Chaudhuri.	ditto ...	Printed at 1-1, Sankar Ghosh's Lane, and published at 220, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Umes Chandra Nág, and published by the Editor.
5016	Parichárikā. The Maid Servant. A monthly paper. Vol. V. Nos. 10 & 11 (together.)	ditto ...	Edited by the Aryya Nárí Samáj.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 78, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rám Sarvasva Bhattácháryya.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
PERIODICALS—*contd.*									
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,, 10th	24	8vo rl.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Editor, Howrah.	Contains light-reading matter.	5004
April 7th	24	8vo rl.	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 1 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	5005
May 31st	144	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	1 4 0	Akshay Kumár Maitra, E.L., Rájsáhi.	Among the articles in this number those headed Riyázus-Sálátin, the copper plate inscription of Dharmapála, the newly discovered copper plate inscription and Jagat Seth are perhaps the most interesting. The article headed the copper plate inscription of Dharmapála contains an examination of the late Babu Umes Chandra Vatavyál's translation of that inscription.	5006
Feb. 4th	160	8vo cr.	1st...	850	ditto ...	3 6 0 yearly.	Ravíndra Náth Tagore, 6, Dváraká Náth Tagore's Lane, Calcutta.	Contains an interesting and thoughtful article, giving a comparative critical estimate of the two foremost Bengali poets, Bhárat Chandra and Kavikankan. Among other articles, the critique on Mr. Beames's Bengali Grammar deserve some notice as showing the numerous shortcomings of that work.	5007
March 7th	52	12mo rl.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	Contains a number of articles of general interest.	5008
,, 10th	32	16mo d. cr.	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	A new monthly magazine dealing with the subjects of literature, science, agriculture.	5009
April 29th	32	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ..	0 1 0	.....	ditto ditto ...	5010
Feb 11th	24	8vo rl.	1st...	500	ditto ...	2 0 0 yearly.	Bráhma Mission Office, 3, Ramá Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	Contains articles of general interest.	5011
Mar. 11th	24	8vo rl.	1st...	350	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	5012
Feb. 11th	16	8vo d.cr.	1st...	3,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	.....	An illustrated monthly for children.	5013
,, 25th	16	8vo d.cr.	1st...	3,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	ditto ditto ...	5014
Mar. 28th	80	8vo rl.	1st...	1,750	ditto ...	0 10 0	The Editor, 210/4, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Pandit Mahendra Vidyánidhi's well-written article on the Táj Mahal and Babu Achyuta Charan Chaudhúri's notice of an old Bengali poem by Ananda Dás deserve special notice. Other articles are of philosophical and general interest.	5015
,, 28th	40	8vo rl.	1st...	200	ditto ...	0 3 0	The Editor, 78, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.	Contains a number of articles on a variety of topics.	5016

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Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						1.—BENGALI
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*					
5017	Pradipa. The Lamp. A monthly paper. Vol. II. No. 3.	Bengali.	Edited by Rámánanda Chatterji.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at 26, Scott's Lane, and published at 21-1, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Sányál & Co., and published by Vaikuntha Náth Dás.
5018	Prayás. Attempt. A monthly paper. 1st year. No. 2.	ditto ...	Edited by S. N. Sarkár.	ditto ...	Printed at 29, and published at 32-7, Beadon Street, Calcutta.	Printed by S. K. Sáh, and published by Sahitya Sevak Samiti.
5019	Ditto ditto 1st year. No. 3.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
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5023	Rishi. The Sage. A monthly paper Vol. I No. 9.	ditto ...	Edited by Kaviráj Rám Chandra Vidyávinod.	ditto ...	Printed at 17, Nanda Kumár Chaudhurí's Lane, and published at, 202, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Sarat Chandra Chakravarti, and published by the Arryya Ayurveda College, Calcutta.
5024	Ditto ditto. Vol. I. No. 10.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5025	Sakhá O Sáthí. Friend and Companion. A monthly paper. 15th year. For Kárttik and Agrahayan 1305 B.S.	ditto ...	Bhuvan Mohan Ráy.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 45-4, Beniatolá Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Devendra Náth Nandi.
5026	Satsanga. Good Company. Vol. V. Nos. 8 and 9 (together).	ditto ...	Edited by Sátkarí Banerji.	ditto ...	Printed at 1-1, Sankar, Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta, and published at Kirnáhár, Birbhum.	Printed by Umes Chandra Nág, and published by the Editor.
5027	Sávitrí. (A name). A monthly paper Vol. III. No. 1.	ditto ...	Edited by Rám Yadav Bágchí.	ditto ...	Printed at 221, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, and published at Murárpur Gayá.	Printed by Atul Krishna Chakravartí, and published by Prán Gour Gosvámí.
5028	Udvodhan. Awakening. A fortnightly paper. 1st year. No. 4.	ditto ...	Edited by Svámí Trigunátita.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 14, Rám Chandra Mitra's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by the Editor.
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5031	Ditto ditto 1st year. No. 7.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5032	Utsáha. Energy. For Asvin 1305. B. S.	ditto ...	Edited by Suresh Chandra Sáhá.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Tamoghna Press, Rájsáhi.	Printed and published by Murári Mohan Visvás.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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PERIODICALS—*contd.*									
1899	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Mar. 1st	34	8vo d.cr.	1st...	2,000	Printed.	0 4 0	Rámánanda Chatterji, Allahabád.	Contains a number of well-written and interesting articles on a variety of topics.	5017
„ 1st	64	8vo cr.	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 3 0	.....	Contains an appreciative review of Bankim Chandra's novel Krishn Kánter Uil. The poem entitled Lays of Life is apparently written on a European model.	5018
„ 30th	64	8vo cr.	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 3 0	.....	Among the articles in this number that on the Black Lines in the Solar Spectrum deserves special notice Other articles are of general interest.	5019
„ 28th	32	8vo dy.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	Ránf Achal Válá Dási and Hiran Mayí Dási, Bánsberiyá, Hugli.	Contains articles of general interest.	5020
May 8th	40	8vo dy.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	5021
June 13th	40	8vo dy.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	5022
Mar. 22nd	24	8vo dy.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	The Author, 202, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Notices of plants used in Hindu medicine is a special feature of this journal.	5023
April 2nd	25	8vo dy.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	5024
Feb. 1st	40	8vo dcr.	1st...	2,500	ditto ...	0 3 0	Bhuvan Mohan Ráy, 45-4, Beniátola Lane, Calcutta.	Contains articles on a variety of subjects for the instruction and amusement of boys and children.	5025
Mar. 4th	48	8vo dy.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0 yearly.	The Editor, Kirnáhár, Birbhum.	Contains articles of general and religious interest.	5026
„ 13th	24	12mo rl.	1st...	300	ditto ...	0 2 0	Prán Gaur Gosvámí, Murárpur, Gayá.	Containing articles interesting to female readers.	5027
Feb. 26th	32	8vo dy.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	The Editor 14, Rám Chandra Mitrá's Lane, Calcutta.	Contains, as usual, a number of well-written and thoughtful articles on a variety of subjects. Among those the one entitled Travels in Tibet, which is continued in this and the following numbers, will be read with interest.	5028
Mar. 14th	32	8vo dy.	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	ditto ...	Contains articles of religious and philosophical interest.	5029
„ 27th	32	8vo dy.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	5030
April 13th	32	8vo dy.	1st ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	5031
„ 22nd	40	8 vo dy	1st...	400	ditto ...	1 8 0	The Editor, Rájsahi.	Contains articles of general, historical and scientific interest.	5032

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						I.—BENGALI
	MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*					
5033	Vanga-Griha. The Bengali Home. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 2.	Bengali.	Edited by Avinás Chandra Basu.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at 211, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, and published at Bánkipur.	Printed by Dvárakā Náth Sarkár, and published by the Editor.
5034	Vámábobhini Patriká. A Journal for the Instruction of Women. A monthly paper. No. 407.	ditto ...	Edited by Umes Chandra Datta.	ditto ...	Printed at the Indian Press, 6, College Street Bye-Lane, and published at 9, Antani Bágán Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Nanda Lal Chatterji, and published by Asutosh Ghosh.
5035	Ditto ditto Nos. 408 and 409, (together).	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5036	Vinápáni. The Goddess with the Lute in hand. Vol. V, No. 7.	ditto ...	Edited by Rámgopál Sen Gupta.	ditto ...	Printed at 21, Balarám Ghosh's Street, and published at 23, Hara Dhol's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Gopál Chandra Lahiri, and published by the Vinápáni Sáhitya Samáj.
5037	Visva sakhá. The Friend of the Universe. Vol. I. No. I.	ditto ...	Edited by Professor Basu, Ray & Co.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Jewel Press, 30, Kálíghat Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Binod Vihári Banerji and published by Chandra Bhúshan Kavi-ráj.
	RELIGION.					
5038	Amáder Patriká. Our Journal. A monthly paper. Vol. XI. No. 3.	ditto ...	Edited by Rev. T. K. Chatterji.	Religion. (C).	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published at 17, Elgin Road, Bhawánipur, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by the Scripture Union Bengali Branch.
5039	Ditto ditto Vol. XI. No. 4.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5040	Khrishtíya Bándhav. The Christian Friend. A monthly paper. Vol. XXI. No. 3.	ditto ...	Edited by M. N. Náth.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rev. J. W. Thomas.
5041	Ditto ditto Vol. XXI. No. 4.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5042	Nava Vidhán. The New Dispensation. A monthly paper. Vol. VI. No. 2.	ditto ...	Edited by Chiranjíva Sarmá.	ditto ... (B).	Printed and published at 2, Goábágán Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kunja Vihári Dás.
5043	Snehamayí. Full of Affection. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 3.	ditto ...	Edited by Rev. W. Carey.	ditto ... (C).	Printed and published at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by J. W. Thomas.
5044	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 4.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5045	Sarva Dharma. Religion in its Entirety. Vol. I. No. 1.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ... (H).	Printed and published at 6, Bhim Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by U. C. Basu & Co., and published by Dina Náth Sarkár.
5046	Tattvabodhini Patriká. Journal devoted to the exposition of Truth. A monthly paper. No. 667.	ditto ...	Edited by Dvijendra Náth Tagore.	Religion (B).	Printed and published at 55, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Devendra Náth Bhattacháryya.
5047	Ditto ditto No. 668.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5048	Vángálá Misanári Glinár. The Bengal Missionary Gleaner. Vol. IX. No. 3.	ditto ...	Edited by Rev. H. Kilby.	ditto ... (C).	Printed at 115, and published at 33, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Nivárun Chandra Ghosh, and published by the Editor.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
PERIODICALS—*contd.*									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
. ...	24	8vo dy	1st...	200	Printed.	0 2 0	The Editor, Nayátolá, Bánkipur.	Contains articles of general interest.	5033
Feb. 23rd	40	8vo rl.	1st...	1,400	ditto ...	0 4 0	The Editor, 9, Antani Bágán Lane, Calcutta.	Gives a number of articles on a variety of topics.	5034
Mar. 15th	64	8vo rl.	1st...	1,400	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	5035
„ 23rd	36	12mo rl	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 1 6	The Editor, 23, Hara Dhol's Lane, Calcutta.	Contains light reading matter.	5036
April 1st	8	4to dy	1st...	5,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	The Editor, 49, Táligunge Road, Kálighát, Calcutta.	A new monthly started in the course of the current year, with the object of "creating a national spirit in the country by drawing the different sections of the people towards each other."	5037
Mar. 1st	16	4to f.c.	1st...	700	ditto ...	.....	.....	A Christian journal.	5038
„ 30th	16	4to f.c.	1st...	700	ditto ...	.....	.....	ditto ditto ...	5039
Feb. 25th	24	8vo rl.	1st...	600	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	ditto ditto ...	5040
Mar. 28th	24	8vo rl.	1st...	600	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	ditto ditto ...	5041
Aug. 10th	13	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	Nil.	The Editor, Nárikeldángá.	An organ of the Nava Vidhán Church.	5042
March 3rd	8	8vo rl.	1st...	1,150	ditto ...	0 0 6	.....	An illustrated Christian monthly.	5043
April 4th	8	8vo rl.	1st...	1,150	ditto ...	0 0 6	.....	ditto ditto ...	5044
Mar. 29th	16	8vo dy	1st ..	500	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	A new journal.	5045
Feb. 12th	26	4 to double f. c.	1st...	300	ditto ...	0 6 0	The Editor, 6, Dváraká Náth Tágore's Lane, Calcutta.	The organ of Adí Bráhma Samáj.	5046
March 4th	12	4 to double f. c.	1st...	400	ditto ...	0 6 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	5047
„ 3rd	24	8vo dy	1st...	300	ditto ...	0 1 0	The Editor, 33, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	.....	5048

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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						I.—BENGALI
	RELIGION—*concld.*					
5049	Brahma Tattva. Truths about Brahma (God.) A Quarterly Paper. Vol. III. No. 3.	Bengali	Edited by Śrīś Nāth Tattva-bhūshan.	Religion. H.	Printed at 2, Goábágán Street, and published at 73/1, Beniátolá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Kunja Vihárí Dás, and published by Yasodá Lál Chaudhurí.
5050	Srí Srí Vishnu Priyá Patriká. The Journal beloved of Vishnu. A monthly paper. 8th year. No. 12.	ditto ...	Edited by Rádhiká Náth Gosvámí and Syám Lál Gosvámí.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 2, Ananda Chatterji's Lane, Bágbázár, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kesava Lál Ráy.
5051	Ditto ditto 9th year. No. 1.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
5052	Ditto ditto 9th year. No. 2.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
	SCIENCE (NATURAL AND OTHER.)					
5053	Svásthya. Health. A monthly paper. Vol. II. No. 10.	ditto ...	Edited by Durgá Dás Gupta.	Science (Natural and other.)	Printed at 2, Goábágán Street, and published at 23, Madan Mitra's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Kunja Vihárí Dás, and published by the Editor.
5054	Ditto ditto Vol. II. No. 11.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
						II.—ENGLISH
	ART.					
2477	Journal of the Photographic Society of India. Vol. XII. No. 2.	English.	Edited by P. Donaldson.	Art ...	Printed at 12, Bentinck Street, and published at 9, Bhawanipur Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Alfred V. S. Smith, and published by the Editor.
2478	Ditto ditto Vol. XII. No. 3.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
	MEDICINE.					
2479	The Calcutta Journal of Medicine. A monthly paper. Vol. XVI. Nos. 7 & 8 (together.)	ditto ...	Edited by Mahendra Lál Sarkár.	Medicine. E.	Printed and published at 51, Sánkáritolá, Calcutta.	Printed and published by P. Sarkar.
2480	Ditto ditto Vol. XVIII. No. 2.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2481	Ditto ditto Vol. XVIII. No. 3.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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PERIODICALS—*concld.*									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
April 5th	40	8vo dy	1st...	500	Printed.	0 4 0	Yasodá Lál Chaudhuri, 73/1, Beniátolá Street, Calcutta.	The publication of a Bengali translation of Rámánuja's commentary on the Bhagavadgitá is continued in this number.	5049
Feb. 10th	48	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	2 0 0 yearly.	Sisir Kumár Ghosh, 2, Ananda Chatterji's Lane, Calcutta.	An organ of the Chaitanyaite sect of Vaishnavas in Calcutta.	5050
March 9th	48	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	....	5051
April 5th	48	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	.....	ditto ...	.....	5052
Mar. 8th	24	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0 yearly.	The Editor, 23, Madan Mitra's Lane, Calcutta.	Deals with questions of hygiene and sanitation.	5053
,, 31st	24	8vo dy	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0 yearly.	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	5054
PERIODICALS.									
Feb. 1st	20	4 to rl.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	The Editor, 9, Bhawanipur Road, Calcutta.	This and the following number contain an extremely interesting article headed "Six Weeks in the Sikhim, Himalayás." It is profusely illustrated with wood-cuts.	2477
March 1st	20	4 to rl.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto ...	.....	2478
Feb. 13th	80	8vo dy	1st...	250	ditto ...	1 0 0	The Editor, 51, Sánkáritolá Lane, Calcutta.	The article headed Hahnemann's mode of administering medicine is continued in this and the following numbers.	2479
March 6th	44	8vo dy	1st...	250	ditto ...	1 8 0	ditto ...	.....	2480
April 13th	44	8vo dy	1st...	250	ditto ...	1 8 0	ditto ...	Contains among others, an interesting article entitled Plague in Calcutta; and the Drainage of the City.	2481

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						II.—ENGLISH
	MEDICINE—*concld.*					
2482	The Indian Lancet. A fortnightly paper. Vol. XIII. No. 4.	English.	Edited by Lawrence Fernandez.	Medicine E.	Printed and published at 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by the Editor.
2483	Ditto ditto Vol. XIII. No. 5.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2484	Ditto ditto Vol. XIII. No. 6.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2485	Ditto ditto Vol. XIII. No. 7.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2486	The Journal of Health. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 2.	ditto ...	Edited by S. C. Mukherji.	ditto ...	Printed at 4, Gulu Ostágar's Lane, and published at 20, Grey Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Bhut Náth Mánná, and published by S. C. Mukherji.
	MISCELLANEOUS.					
2487	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Vol. LXVII. Part I. No. 4, 1898.	ditto ...	Edited by the Philological Secretary.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, and published at 57, Park Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
2488	Proceedings and Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. Vol. XI. for October to December 1898.	ditto ...	Edited by P. Lancaster.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 26, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Printed by H. Bird, and published by H. P. Kent & Co.
2489	Round the Indian World. A monthly paper for January 1899.	ditto ...	Edited by L. Fernandez.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by L. Fernandez.
2490	Ditto ditto for February 1899.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2491	"Stamps." A monthly paper. Vol. II., No. 7.	ditto ...	Edited by B. Gordon Jones.	ditto ...	Printed at 11/1, British Indian Street, and published at 62-1, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Atal Vihárí Dás, and published by the Calcutta Philatelic & Co.
2492	Ditto ditto Vol. II. No. 8.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2493	The Calcutta Monthly. A monthly paper. Vol. IV. No. 1.	ditto ...	Edited by Abdul Ghani.	ditto ...	Printed at 21, Balarám Ghosh's Street, and published at 6, Munsi Wali Ullá's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Gopál Chandra Lahirí, and published by the Editor.
2494	Ditto ditto Vol. IV. No. 2.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2495	The Calcutta University Magazine. A monthly paper. For March, 1899.	ditto ...	Edited by the Secretaries of the Calcutta University Institute.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 249, Bowbázár Steet, Calcutta.	Printed and published by I. C. Basu & Co.
2496	Ditto ditto For April 1899.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2497	The Illustrated Indian News. A monthly paper Vol. I. No. 6.	ditto ...	Edited by B. Basu & Co.	ditto ...	Printed at 46, Bechu Chatterji's Street, and published at 79, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	Printed by B. Datta, and published by B. Basu & Co.

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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PERIODICALS—*contd.*									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Feb. 16th	44	4 to dy	1st...	700	Printed.	0 8 0	The Editor, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.	The article entitled the History of Medicine and of the Medical Profession, is continued in this and following two numbers.	2482
March 1st	44	4 to dy	1st...	700	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	.....	2483
„ 16th	44	4 to dy	1st...	700	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	.....	2484
April 1st	44	4 to dy	1st...	700	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	.....	2485
Mar. 10th	8	8vo d.cr.	1st...	400	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	"Is a Popular monthly magazine of Modern and Ancient medical science."	2486
Feb. 20th	120	8vo rl.	1st...	650	ditto ...	.....	.....	The contents of this part dealing with history and antiquities are exceptionally interesting. The following among its articles will, perhaps, be found most interesting by the general readers: *viz.*—The Memoirs of *Báyazid* by H. Beveridge, the *Chitesvara Inscription of Ananga-Bhima* of Orissa by Babu Nagendra Nath Basu, and *Notes on the Language Literature of Orissa, Parts III* and *IV*, by Babu M. M. Chakrávartí, Deputy Magistrate, Gayá. The Chatesvara Inscription, which is written in very difficult Sanskrit, does not seem to have been correctly and accurately rendered in all places	2487
February	53	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	.....	H. Bird ...	.....	2488
Jan. 20th	20	4 to dy	1st...	50	ditto ...	0 8 0	The Editor, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.	Contains articles of general interest.	2489
February	20	4 to dy	1st...	50	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	2490
Jan. 24th	8	8 vo rl.	1st...	450	ditto ...	0 2 0	The Editor, 62/1, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	A monthly Philatelic Journal.	2491
Feb. 20th	8	8 vo rl.	1st...	400	ditto ...	0 2 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	2492
„ 28th	12	4 to dy	1st...	200	ditto ...	0 3 0	Abdul Ghani Munsi Wáli Ullé's Lane, Calcutta.	Deals with subjects of general interst.	2493
„ 28th	12	4 to dy	1st...	200	ditto ...	0 3 0	ditto ...	.....	2494
Mar. 4th	10	4 to dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 3 0	The Calcutta University Institute.	Treats of literary and educational topics.	2495
April 15th	10	4 to dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 3 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	2496
Mar. 7th	24	8vo s.rl	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	Nil.	B. Basu & Co. 79, Harrison Road, Calcutta	An illustrated monthly containing light reading matter. Among the articles that entitled Diamond Mining in India deserves mention.	2497

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						II.—ENGLISH
	MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*					
2498	The Indian Sportsman. A monthly paper. Vol. 1. No. 8.	English.	Edited by Greg. Malchus.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at 12, Bentinck Street, and published at 9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Alfred V. S. Smith, and published by Greg. Malchus.
2499	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 9.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2500	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 10.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2501	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 11.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2502	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 12.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2503	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 13.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2504	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 14.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2505	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 15.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2506	The Light of the East. A monthly paper Vol. VII. No. 4.	ditto ...	Edited by S. C. Mukherji.	ditto ...	Printed at 4, Gulu Ostagar's Lane, and published at 20, Grey Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Bhut Náth Mánná, and published by the Editor.
2507	The National Magazine. A monthly paper Vol. XIII. No. 2.	ditto ...	Edited by Kálíprasanna De.	ditto ...	Printed at 7, Syed Salley's Lane, and published at 32, Kálidás Sinha's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Mahammad Hossin, and published by the Editor.
2508	The New Age. A monthly paper Vol. II. No. 10.	ditto ...	Edited by S. C. Mukherji.	ditto ...	Printed at 4, Gulu Ostágar's Lane, and published at 20, Grey Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Bhut Náth Mánná, and published by S. C. Mukherji.
2509	Ditto ditto Vol. II. No. 11.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2510	The Scholar. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 1.	ditto ...	Amvika Charan Dás.	ditto ...	Printed at 21, Balarám Ghosh's Street, and published at 87, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Gopál Chandra Láhirí and published by the Editor.
	RELIGION.					
2511	Monthly Record of News and Notes. A monthly paper for February 1899.	ditto ...	Edited by Rev. H. Ryland Brown.	Religion.	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, and published at Darjeeling.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by the Editor.
2512	Ditto ditto for March 1899.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2513	Ditto ditto for April 1899.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2514	North India Church Missionary Gleaner. A monthly paper for January 1899.	ditto ...	Edited by the Church Missionery Society	ditto ...	Printed at 12, Bentinck Street, and published at 22, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Alfred V. S. Smith, and published by the Church Missionary Society.
2515	Ditto ditto for February 1899.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho-graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
PERIODICALS—*contd.*									
1899	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Jan. 21st	38	dy. ...	1st...	600	Printed.	0 8 0	Greg. Malchus, 9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	Is an interesting journal for sportsmen.	2498
„ 28th	38	dy. ...	1st...	600	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	.....	2499
Feb. 4th	38	dy. ...	1st...	600	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	.....	2500
„ 11th	38	dy. ...	1st...	600	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	.....	2501
„ 18th	38	dy. ...	1st...	700	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	.....	2502
„ 25th	38	dy. ...	1st...	700	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	.....	2503
Mar. 4th	38	dy. ...	1st...	700	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	.....	2504
„ 11th	38	dy. ...	1st...	700	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ...	.....	2505
„ 20th	30	8vo rl	1st...	700	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	Contains articles of philosophical and religious interest.	2506
„ 22nd	44	8vo rl	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	The Editor.	Contains a number of articles of historical and general interest. The article entitled, "Causes relating to the Sepoy War" is continued in this number.	2507
„ 6th	32	8vo d. c. r.	1st...	1,600	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	Contains, as usual, a number of interesting articles on a variety of topics.	2508
„ 30th	32	8vo d. c. r.	1st...	1,600	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	.....	2509
„ 2nd	60	8vo rl	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	The Editor, 87, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	A new monthly journal specially intended for students.	2510
Feb. 8th	4	8vo rl.	1st...	200	ditto ...	Nil.	.....	A Christian paper.	2511
Mar. 4th	4	8vo rl.	1st...	200	ditto ...	Nil.	.....	.....	2512
„ 30th	4	8vo rl.	1st...	200	ditto ...	Nil.	.....	.....	2513
Jan. 25th	6	4 to dy	1st...	400	ditto ...	0 2 0	The Church Missionary Society, Calcutta.	An organ of the C. M. Society.	2514
Feb. 20th	6	4 to dy	1st...	400	ditto ...	0 2 0	ditto ...	.....	2515

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						II.—ENGLISH
	RELIGION—*concld.*					
2516	Our Bond. A monthly paper. For February 1899.	English.	Rev. J. Takle.	Religion C.	Printed at 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, and published at Bráhmanberiyá, Comilla.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by the Editor.
2517	Ditto ditto. For March 1899.	ditto ...	Edited by Mrs. Barry.	ditto ...	ditto ditto	ditto ditto ...
2518	Parish Magazine. A monthly paper. For January 1899.	ditto ...	Edited by the Old Church, Calcutta.	ditto ...	Printed at 12, Bentinck Street, and published at 10, Mission Row, Calcutta.	Printed by Alfred V. S. Smith, and published by the Old Church, Calcutta.
2519	Ditto ditto. For February 1899.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2520	Tattva Jnán. Knowledge of Truth. A monthly journal Vol. I. No. 2.	ditto ...	Edited by Tárak Náth Mukherji.	ditto H. ...	Printed and published at 4, Málipárá, Baráhanagar, 24-Parganás.	Printed by Satya Pálan Nandi, and published by Tárak Náth Mukherji.
2521	The Indian Evangelical Review. A quarterly journal. For April, 1899.	ditto ...	Edited by Rev. K. S. Macdonald.	ditto C. ...	Printed and published at 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Traill & Co.
2522	The India Sunday School Journal. A monthly journal. Vol. IX. No. 3.	ditto ...	Edited by Rev. R. Burges.	ditto ...	Printed and published at 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by the Indian Sunday School Union.
2523	Ditto ditto Vol. IX. No. 4.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2524	Ditto ditto Vol. IX. No. 5.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
2525	The Interpreter and the Youngman. A monthly paper Vol. XI. No. 7.	ditto ...	Edited by Rev. P. C. Majumdár.	ditto ...	Printed at 2, Goábágán Street, and published at 17, Hogolkuriyá Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Kunja Vihárí Dás, and published by Rám Lál Bhar.
						III.—GARO
	RELIGION.					
65	Achikani Ripeng. A monthly paper. For February 1899.	Garo.	Edited by M. C. Mason.	ditto ...	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published at Turá, Assam.	Printed by Rev J. W. Thomas, and published by the Garo Mission, American Baptist Missionary Union.
66	Ditto ditto. For March 1899	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
						IV.—HINDI
	RELIGION.					
324	Chhotá Nágpur Dútpatriká. The Chota Nag-pur Messenger. A monthly paper. For March, 1899.	Hindi.	Edited by Pundit Bholá Náth.	ditto ...	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, and published at Ránchi.	Printed by Rev. J. W. Thomas, and published by the S. P. G. Mission.
325	Ditto ditto. For April, 1899.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
						V.—SANSKRIT
	MISCELLANEOUS.					
199	Vidyodaya. The Dawn of Learning. A monthly paper. Vol. XVIII. No. 1	Sanskrit.	Edited by Hrishikes Sástri.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at 100-1, Mechhuá Bázár Street, Calcutta, and published at Bhátpárá, 24-Parganás.	Printed by Visva Náth Nandi, and published by Hrishikesa Sástri.
200	Ditto ditto Vol. XXVIII. No. 2.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho-graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
PERIODICALS—*concld.*									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Feb. 17th	4	4 to dy	1st...	270	Printed.	.....	.....	A Christian monthly.	2516
Mar. 18th	4	4 to dy	1st...	275	ditto ...	.....	.....	ditto ditto ...	2517
Jan. 20th	8	4 to cr.	1st...	460	ditto ...	0 2 0	The Old Church, Calcutta.	ditto ditto ...	2518
Feb. 25th	12	4 to cr.	1st...	460	ditto ...	0 2 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	2519
May 14th	32	8vo rl.	1st...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Tárak Náth Mukherji, Baráhanagar, 24-Parganás.	Treats of Theosophy, Vedántism, and such like topics.	2520
Mar. 30th	132	8vo dy	1st...	160	ditto ...	1 4 0	The Editor, 32-6, Beadon Street, Calcutta.	The contents of this volume are very interesting, and among the articles those headed B. Mallik's defence of idolatry, Arnald Froude and Hume on Miracles, the Aryya Samáj and India's publications in 1897 will be found specially deserving of notice.	2521
Feb. 17th	40	8vo dy	1st...	1,250	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	.....	2522
Mar. 18th	40	8vo dy	1st...	1,200	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	.....	2523
April 15th	40	8vo dy	1st...	1,200	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	.....	2524
Feb. 28th	18	8vo rl.	1st...	270	ditto ...	3 0 0 yearly.	The Editor, Nári kelánugá, Calcutta.	Contains articles of general and religious interest.	2525
PERIODICALS.									
Mar. 13th	16	12mo rl.	1st...	700	ditto ...	.....	.....	A Christian monthly.	65
April 8th	16	12mo rl.	1st...	650	ditto ...	.....	.....	ditto ditto ...	66
PERIODICALS.									
Mar. 2nd	4	4 to dy.	1st...	400	ditto ...	0 0 6	.....	ditto ditto ...	324
April 5th	4	4 to dy.	1st...	400	ditto ...	0 0 6	.....	ditto ditto ...	325
PERIODICALS.									
Feb. 27th	32	8vo dy.	1st...	300	ditto ...	0 4 0	Hrishikesa Sástri, Bhátpárá, 24-Parganas.	.....	199
Mar. 24th	32	8vo dy.	1st...	300	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	.....	200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						VI.—URDU
	RELIGION.					
22	Mukh-an-e-Tahkik. Collection of Enquiries. For the month of Zelkad 1315 H. (March and April 1899.)	Urdu...	Abdul Wáhed and Golám Siddik-ul Fardausi-Ul-Hanafi.	Religion. M.	Lithographed and pubilshed at the Hanafiyá Press, Lodhi Kátrá, Patna city.	Lithographed and published by Abdul Wahed-ul-Hanafi-ul Fardausi.
23	Ditto, ditto for Zelhajja 1315 H. (April and May 1899.)	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
24	Ditto, ditto for Maharam 1315 H. (May and June 1899.)	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
						BI-LINGUAL
						I.—BENGALI AND ENG
	MISCELLANEOUS.					
144	Tattva Manjarí. The Blossoms of Truth. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 9.	Bengali and English.	Edited by the Disciples of Rám Krishna Paramhanes.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at 6, Bhim Ghosh's Lane, and published at 15, Kánkurgáchhi 3rd Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by U. C. Basu, and published by the Editor.
145	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 10.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
146	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 11.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
147	Ditto ditto Vol. I. No. 12.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
	RELIGION.					
148	Brahma Tattva Vol. II. No. 4.	ditto ...	Edited by Sítá Náth Tattvabhúshan.	Religion. H.	Printed at 2, Goábagán Street, and published at 73-1, Benitólá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Kunja Vehari Dás, and published by Yasoda Lál Chaudhari.
149	Ditto ditto Vol. III. No. 1.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
150	Ditto ditto Vol. III. No. 2.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
						II.—BENGALI AND
	RELIGION.					
302	Hindu Patriká. The Hindu Magazine. A monthly paper. 5th year, No. 11.	Bengali and Sanskrit.	Edited by Yadu Náth Majumdár.	Religion. H.	Printed and published at Jessore.	Printed and published by Kálíprasanna Chatterji.
303	Ditto ditto 5th year, No. 12.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
304	Ditto ditto 6th year, No. 1.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...
305	Ditto ditto 6th year, No. 2.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	ditto ditto ...

Quarter ending 30th June 1899—concluded.

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Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion of it.	REMARKS.	Number.
PERIODICALS.									
1899.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.			
Mar. 10th	44	8vo rl.	1st...	500	Lithographed.	2 0 0	The Editor.	Treats of religious questions.	22
April 10th	44	8vo rl.	1st...	500	ditto ...	2 0 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	23
May 10th	44	8vo rl.	1st...	500	ditto ...	2 0 0	ditto ...	ditto ditto ...	24
PERIODICALS.									
LISH PERIODICALS.									
Jan. 9th	32	8vo dy	1st...	500	Printed.	0 2 0	.....	Devoted mainly to the elucidation of the doctrines preached by the late Rám Krishna Paramhansa.	144
Feb. 29th	32	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	.....	145
Mar. 30th	32	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	.....	146
April 29th	32	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	....	147
,, 5th	48	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	Yasodá Lál Chaudhuri, 73/1, Beniátolá Street, Calcutta.	Among the articles in this number those on the philosophy of Fichte and the Rájá Ráma Mohán Ráy's Treatise on Vedánta deserve perhaps special notice.	148
,, 5th	48	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	The articles on Hegel's philosophy, a reconciliation between salvation and infinite progress and the reasoning of Vedánta will be found interesting and instructive.	149
,, 5th	48	8vo dy	1st...	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	ditto ...	.....	150
SANSKRIT PERIODICALS.									
Mar. 1st	28	8vo rl.	1st...	3,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	.....	The publication of the Svetá-svatara Upanishad with an easy commentary in Sanskrit and a Bengali Translation is continued. The article entitled "Golake Devadarsan," which is continued in this and all the following numbers is extremely interesting and very thoughtfully written. It is an attempt to prove that the Puránic stories relating to Krishna and Rádhiká are but a symbolical way of expressing well-known astronomical phenomena.	302
April 1st	32	8vo rl.	1st...	3,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	.....	.....	303
May 10th	32	8vo rl.	1st...	3,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	.....	.....	304
June 11th	64	8vo rl.	1st...	3,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	.....	....	305

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	The title of the book, and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title or contents when the same are not in the English language.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the printer, and the name or firm of the publisher.	The date of issue from the press, or of publication.	The name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright, or of any portion of such copyright.	The date on which the entry was registered.
				1899.		1899.
1896	Adibul-Kawáed-e-Fársi. Hint on Persian Grammar.	Lithographed and published at Arrah.	Lithographed by Zahural Huq, and published by Benárasi Lál.	11th March ...	Benárasi Lál, Pleader Akhtárpur, Arrah.	30th March.
1897	Yaran ki Mahabbat Barbád. Love's Labour's Lost.	Lithographed and published at the Zahur Press, Patna City.	Lithographed and published by Seikh Rahim Baksa.	24th ,, ...	M. Salemán, Barat-law, Bankipur.	29th ,,
				1898.		
1898	Apúrva Sanyási. The Wonderful Hermit.	Printed and published at the T. P. Sáha & Co.'s Press, Dinapur.	Printed and published by Thákur Prasád Sáhá.	9th Dec. ...	Thákur Prasád Sáhá.	.....
1899	Purán Siddhánta. Conclusions about the Puránas.	Printed and published at Dinápur.	Printed by P. G. Náth & Co.	26th ,, ...	Pandit Magni Rám Sarmá, Dinapur.	1899. 9th Jan.
				1899.		
1900	A Popular Treatise on Diabetes.	Printed and published at the Central Press, Dinapur.	Printed by Chandi Charan Mukherji, and published by M. Dean & Co.	23rd March ...	Dr. Gangádin, B. Sc M.D., Dinapur, at present Hyderabad, Deccan.	.....
1901	Prema Kusum. The Flower of Love.	Printed and published at the Khargavilás Press, Bankipur.	Printed and published by Sáheb Prasád Sinha.	10th ,, ...	Gayánanda, Sadisopur, Pátná.	1899. 13th April
1902	A Santali English Dictionary. Part I.	Printed and published at the Santal Misson Press, Purulia, Manbhum.	Printed and published by A Campbell.	8th April ...	A. Campbell, Purulia, Manbhum.	.....
				1897.		1899.
1903	Vividha Páth. Lessons on Miscellaneous subjects Parts I. II and III (together.)	Printed and published at 26, Scott's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Sányál & Co.; and published by Kámini Kumár Som.	20th Feb. ...	Mohan Lál De, Beniánagar, Decca.	5th Jan.
				1898.		
1904	University Questions with Answers on Persian Grammar.	Printed at 14, Metcalfe Street, and published at the Calcutta Madrasa, Calcutta.	Printed by Kedár Náth Ráy, and published by Syed Husain Ali, B. A.	15th Dec. ,,	Syed Husain Ali, B. A., 26, Kalinga Bázár Street, Calcutta.	9th ,,
1905	Sachitra Komal Páth. Soft Lessons with Illustration.	Printed at 221, Cornwallis Street, and published at 64, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Dvárakā Náth Sarkár and published by the City Book Society.	31st March ...	Upendra Náth Sarkár, 61, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	13th ,,
1906	Aryya Sampradáy Pradarsak Gayatri Bhashya ká Hindi Anuvád. Hindi Translation of the Gáyatri formula for the guidance of Members of the Aryya Samaj.	Printed at 75, Cotton Street, Calcutta, and published at Palhepur, Cawnpur.	Printed by Rasik Lál Pán, and published by Jagannáth Misra.	31st Dec. ...	Jagannáth Misra, Palhepur, Cawnpur, Hál Samastipur.	14th ,,
1907	Aryya Sampradáy Pradarsak Gáyatri Bháshyam. The Gáyatri formula for the guidance of Members of the Aryya Samáj.	ditto ...	ditto ...	31st ,, ...	ditto ...	14th ,,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	The title of the book, and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title or contents when the same are not in the English language.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the printer, and the name or firm of the publisher.	The date of issue from the press, or of publication.	The name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright, or of any portion of such copyright.	The date on which the entry was registered.
1908	Tantra Kalpadrumah. The Tree of Trantra that fulfils.	Printed at 36, Sukea's Street, and published at 6/3, Rámdhan Mitra's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Rájkumár Bhattácháryya, and published by Kálí Krishna Banerji & Co.	1899. 6th Feb. ...	Nil Kamal Banerji, 6-3, Rámdhan Mitrá's Lane, Calcutta.	1899. 7th Feb.
1909	Rejiyá Begam. (A Name.))	Printed at 280, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta, and published at 258, Sonái Road, Kidderpur.	Printed by Krishna Chandra Das, and published by Brajendra Náth Sarkár.	2nd ,, ...	Brajendra Náth Sarkár, 258, Sonái Road, Kidderpur.	16th ,,
1910	Varna Jnán. Knowledge of the Alphabet. Part II.	Printed and published at 62, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Upendra Náth Chakravarti.	1898. 10th April ...	Sambhu Chandra Vidyáratna, 62, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	10th March.
1911	Rájayoga. A Kind of Yoga.	Printed and published at 14, Rám Chandra Maitra's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Svámí Trigunátita.	1899. 19th March ...	Svámí Trigunátita, 14, Rám Chandra Maitra's Lane, Calcutta.	22nd ,,
1912	The Bengal Tenancy Act.	Printed at 45, Beniatolá Lane, and published at 54, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Sasibhúshan Chakravarti and published by S. K. Láhiri & Co.	22nd Feb. ...	Hon'ble Justice R. F. Rampini, 2-1, Russell Street, Calcutta.	22nd ,,
1913	Tasvibul Bayán-Fe Sharhid Diwán. Approved commentary on Diwán.	Printed and published at Calcutta.	Printed and published by Muhammad Israil.	1894. March ...	Maulvi Abdul Munim Superintendent, Chittagong Madrasa, Chittagong.	.....

The Catalogue of Books received in the Bengal Library during the Second Quarter ending 30th June 1899 contains the following:—

No.	Language.	Books.		Total.
		Non-educational.	Educational.	
	Uni-linguals.			
1	Bengali	82	52	134
2	English	24	24	48
3	Hindi	22	2	24
4	Musalmáni-Bengali	2	.....	2
5	Sanskrit	42	1	43
6	Santali	1	.....	1
7	Urdu	2	1	3
8	Uriyá	31	12	43
	Total Uni-linguals ...	206	92	298
	Bi-linguals.			
1	Bengali and English	2	13	15
2	Bengali and French	.....	1	1
3	Bengali and Sanskrit	11	3	14
4	English and French	.....	1	1
5	English and Hindi	.....	1	1
6	English and Uriya	.....	1	1
7	Hindi and Sanskrit	1	.....	1
8	Sanskrit and Uriyá	10	.....	10
	Total Bi-linguals ...	24	20	44
	Tri-linguals.			
1	Bengali, English and Sanskrit	.....	1	1
2	Bengali, Sanskrit and Uriya...	1	.....	1
3	English, Hindi and Urdu	.....	2	2
4	English, Persian and Urdu	.....	1	1
5	English, Sanskrit and Uriya...	1	.....	1
	Total Tri-linguals ...	2	4	6
	Uni-lingual Periodicals.			
1	Bengali Periodicals	60	.....	60
2	English Periodicals	49	.....	49
3	Garo Periodicals	2	.....	2
4	Hindi Periodicals	2	.....	2
5	Sanskrit Periodicals	2	.....	2
6	Urdu Periodicals	3	.....	3
	Total Uni-lingual Periodicals ...	118	.....	118
	Bi-lingual Periodicals.			
1	Bengali and English Periodicals	7	.....	7
2	Bengali and Sanskrit Periodicals	4	.....	4
	Total Bi-lingual Periodicals ...	11	.....	11
	Grand Total of Books, &c., &c. ...	361	116	477

RÁJENDRA CHANDRA ŚASTRÍ,
Librarian of the Bengal Library and Keeper of the Catalogue of Books under Section XVIII of Act XXV of 1867.

Calcutta,
The 25th August 1899.

Printed at the Caledonian Steam Printing Works, Calcutta.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1899.

Schedules of Estates under Charge of the Administrator-General of Bengal.

PREPARED FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1898, UNDER SECTION 44 OF ACT II OF 1874.

INDEX.

A.—SCHEDULE of all Administrations whereof the FINAL BALANCES have been PAID TO THE PERSONS ENTITLED to the same, specifying the amount of such BALANCES and the persons to whom paid, prepared from 1st July to 31st December 1898, under Section 44 of Act II of 1874.

B.—SCHEDULE of all sums of Moneys, Bonds, and other Securities RECEIVED by the Administrator-General on account of ESTATES, NOT being HINDU or MUHAMMADAN, remaining under his charge, together with the PAYMENTS made thereout, and the BALANCES, prepared up to the 31st December 1898, under Section 44 of Act II of 1874.

C.—SCHEDULE of all sums of Moneys, Bonds, and other Securities RECEIVED by the Administrator-General on account of HINDU or MUHAMMADAN ESTATES remaining under his charge, together with the PAYMENTS made thereout, and the BALANCES, prepared up to the 31st December 1898, under Section 32 of Act II of 1874.

D.—SCHEDULE of BALANCES in the hands of the Administrator-General on the 31st December 1898, set apart to meet the ADMITTED CLAIMS of CREDITORS against the Estates therein mentioned.

SCHEDULE A of all Administrations whereof the Final Balances have been paid to the Persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such Balances and the Persons to whom paid, prepared from 1st July to 31st December 1898, under section 44 of Act II of 1874.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Date of Payment.	Payments.				Parties to whom paid.
			Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
			In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.		Rs. A. P.	
Augustin, C. F.	15th May 1879	7th Dec. 1898 ...	0	5,100	.....	186 3 4	Delivered and paid to Mrs. E. S. Jewell, E. F. Augustin, A. H. Augustin, M. F. Augustin, E. M. Augustin, A. O. Augustin, E. L. Rodrigues and F. P. Augustin through Mr. A. H. Augustin, being the balance of this estate as per account closed 1st December 1898, delivered and paid to them as the surviving children and legatees under the will of the deceased as per separate release executed by them.
Atkins, Condr. Thos.	1st Feb. 1898 ...	2nd Aug. 1898 ...	0	2,100	.....	105 12 9	Transmitted and remitted by post office order, postage stamp and post-card to Mrs. Elizabeth Atkins, Mr. Ernest Quale Atkins and Miss May Ellen Atkins, Allahabad, being their respective one-third share of the balance of this estate as per account closed 16th July 1898, delivered and paid to them respectively as widow and children of the deceased as per separate release executed by them jointly.
Chrestien, E.—legacy account of the children of F. Chrestien.	13th Aug. 1886	18th Nov. 1898	0	4,800	.....	160 6 9	Delivered and paid to Mr. Evenor Chrestien, Mrs. Mabel Robertson and Mrs. Ethel Spichuame, being their respective one-third share of the balance of this account closed 14th October 1898, delivered and paid to them respectively as the surviving children of F. Chrestien and legatees under the will of the deceased as per separate release executed by them jointly.
Courjon, F. A.	17th Dec. 1885	4th Nov. 1898 ...	0	3,100	.....	76 8 5	Delivered and paid to Miss Isoline Courjon through the Bank of Bengal, being the balance of this estate as per account closed 2nd August 1898, delivered and paid to her as daughter and residuary legatee under the will of the deceased as per separate release executed by her.

Coddington, Col. F.	25th June 1889	30th Aug. 1898 & 1st Sept. 1898.	0	...	.....	178 9 11	Transferred from this estate to the estate of Colonel F. Coddington, share account of Eustace Coddington, son of the deceased, the amount of his one-fourth share of the balance of the further assets of this estate and remitted to the India Office, London, for payment to Herbert Adolph Coddington, Henry Barry Orton Coddington, and Constance Beatrice Coddington, being their respective one-fourth shares of the balance of this estate, as per account closed 29th August 1898, payable to them as children of the deceased.
Collier, H. F.	21st Jan. 1880	30th July 1898	0	200	.....	8 8 9	Transmitted and remitted by post office order, postage stamp and post-card to Mr. F. R. Stanley Collier, Bankipore, being the balance of his one-third share of the balance of this estate as per account closed 16th March 1881 and 25th July 1898, delivered and paid to him as one of the brothers and next-of-kin of the deceased.
Collaco, J. St. A.—share account of Maria Piedade (Theresa Collaco).	.....	22nd Dec. 1898	0	1,000	.....	1 6 9	Transmitted and remitted by proportion of post office order to Miss Theresa Collaco, Convent St. Joseph, Kamptee, being the balance of this account closed 17th November 1898, delivered and paid to her as one of the children of the deceased as per separate release executed by her.
Collaco, Mr. C.—share account of Piedade (Theresa Collaco).	18th July 1892	22nd Dec. 1898	0	1,200	.....	2 0 3	Ditto ditto ditto.
Coddington, Col. F.—share account of Eustace Coddington, son of the deceased.	25th June 1889	1st Sept. 1898	0	7,500	.....	150 6 11	Transmitted and remitted to the India Office, London, for delivery and payment to Mr. Eustace Coddington, one of the sons and next-of-kin of the deceased, being the balance of this account closed 30th August 1898, as per separate release executed by him.
Dodsworth, Miss Mary	8th Feb. 1873	15th July 1898	0	.....	.....	4 14 4	Paid to the Comptroller-General, being the further asset of this estate payable to Government, as unclaimed under section 62 of Act II of 1874.
DeSilva, Clement—legacy account of Lewis James Ballantine.	16th Dec. 1895	14th Oct. 1898	0	...	.....	236 14 8	Paid to Mrs. R. G. Ballantine, being the balance of this account closed 5th October 1898, payable to her as widow and administratrix to the estate of Lewis James Ballantine, one of the reversionary legatees under the will of the deceased, under certificate granted to her by the Administrator-General of Bengal, under section 36 of Act II of 1874, in the estate of Lewis James Ballantine.

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ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Date of Payment.	PAYMENTS.				PARTIES TO WHOM PAID.
			Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
			In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.		Rs. A. P.	
DeSouza, Countess Marie Louise ...	23rd Nov. 1897	16th Aug. 1898	0	1,64,400	.....	8,021 9 4	Transferred from this estate to the estate of Sir Walter E. DeSouza, two-third share thereof, being the balance of this estate as per account closed 15th August 1898, being payable to the late Sir Walter E. DeSouza as bequest to him under the will of Countess M. L. DeSouza, and one-third share, being the bequest to Mrs. Emily Raphael, under the will of Countess M. L. DeSouza, which has been purchased by the said Sir Walter E. DeSouza.
Ellis, Lieut.-Col. A.	6th Sept. 1871	22nd Dec. 1898	0	700	.....	55 14 8	Transmitted and remitted to the India Office, London, for delivery and payment to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council, being the balance of the further assets of this estate to be held at his Lordship's disposal in accordance with section of the regulations under the Regimental Debts Act of 1893.
Finney, Robert—legacy account of Miss A. J. C. S. Janson, grand-daughter of the deceased.	6th April 1886	9th Sept. 1898	0	5,600	.....	284 10 2	Delivered and paid to Miss A. J. C. S. Janson, being the balance of this account closed 22nd August 1898, as one of the grand children and legatees under the will of the deceased.
Gaisford, Dr. M.—life interest account of Major Gilbert Gaisford.	17th June 1889	1st & 20th Sept. 1898.	0	19,500	.....	210 5 9	Transmitted and remitted to the India Office, London, for delivery and payment to Miss Marian Eleanor Gaisford, the amount of her one-half share, and by post office order and copper to Mrs. M. D. Spence, the balance of this account closed 13th August 1898, delivered and paid to them as sisters and reversionary legatees under the will of the deceased, as per separate release executed by them this day.

George, J. M. T.	.....	8th Dec. 1898	0	4,400	.....	83 6 2	Transmitted and remitted to the India Office, London, for delivery and payment to Mrs. Drusilla Morgan George and Revd. John Reginald George, the mother and brother of the deceased, their respective one-half share of the balance of this estate as per account closed 6th December 1898, as per separate release executed by them this day.
Hartigan, H.—legacy account of Mary Kathleen Angela Josephine O'Connor, daughter of E. P. O'Connor.	5th June 1888	19th July 1898	0	2,000	1 share ...	96 5 10	Delivered and paid to Kathleen O'Connor, being the balance of this account closed 12th July 1898, delivered and paid to her as one of the residuary legatees under the will of the deceased.
Holmberg, N. P.	4th Jan. 1890	9th July 1898	0	.....	.....	1,346 8 3	Paid to Mrs. H. A. Holmberg, S. H. Galmanson, H. V. H. Galmanson and F. Vonsydow by their Attorney S. E. Voight, Consul-General for Norway and Sweden, being the balance of this estate as per account closed 4th July 1898, payable to them as widow and children of the deceased.
Johnson, J. N.—share account of Charlotte Ellen Johnson.	17th May 1878	13th July 1898	0	500	.....	1 4 11	Transmitted and remitted to Miss Charlotte Ellen Johnson, being the balance of this account as per account closed 23rd June 1898, delivered and paid to her, as one of the children of the deceased, as per separate release executed by her this day.
Kane, Lieut. J. F. H.	.....	20th Sept. 1898	0	900	.....	64 8 8	Transmitted and remitted to the India Office, London, for delivery and payment to the Secretary of State for India in Council for his Lordship's disposal in accordance with section 84 of the Regulation of the Regimental Debt Act of 1893, being the balance of this estate as per account closed 21st September 1898.
Love, R.	18th Mar. 1898	1st Sept. 1898	0	5,800	.....	260 5 11	Transmitted and remitted to the India Office, London, for delivery and payment to Messrs. H. C. Love and Samuel Ross, being the balance of this account closed 29th August 1898, delivered and paid to them as Trustees and Executors under the will of the deceased in Ireland as per separate release executed by them.
Macalpine, R. M.—share account of Miss A. M. Macalpine.	24th Jan. 1881	27th July 1898	0	6,500	.....	75 6 6	Transmitted and remitted by post office order and postage stamp to Miss Alice Maud Macalpine, being the balance of this account closed 21st June 1898, delivered and paid to her as one of the children of the deceased as per separate release executed by her this day.
Minoss, M. A.—account of the sale-proceeds of the house No. 28, Gungadhur Babu's Lane. Legacy account of M. A. Arratoon.	28th Feb. 1865	21st Dec. 1898	0	600	.....	68 14 6	Delivered and paid to Mary Agnes Arratoon, being the balance of this account closed 10th December 1898, delivered and paid to her as one of the grandchildren and legatees under the will of the deceased as per separate release executed by her this day.

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ESTATES.	Date of Administration	Date of Payment.	Payments.				Parties to whom paid.
			Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
			In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.		Rs. A. P.	
Martin, W. R.	14th April 1896	8th & 12th Dec. 1898.	0	91,000	.....	2,256 2 3	Delivered and paid to Mrs. Jane Kaney and H. F. C. Mandelli by his constituted Attorney H. Mandelli through Messrs. Dignam & Co., being the administratrix and administrator of the late Mrs. Eliza Martin, the widow of the deceased, her one-half share of the balance of this estate and to Mrs. C. L. Gummer, Annie Ellen Martin, Emily Grace Martin, Isabel Maude Martin, Ida Mary Martin, Edith Prosina Martin, Claude Bunt Martin, Betram Segmour Martin, Gertrude Ethel Martin, and Maude Rose Martin through the Bank of Bengal, being their respective one-tenth shares of this estate as per account closed 3rd September 1898, delivered and paid to them as half-brothers, half-sisters and next-of-kin of the deceased as per separate release executed by them jointly with the other next-of-kin of the deceased.
Reid, Dr. John Stephen	9th Aug. 1886	29th Nov. 1898	0	.....	.....	1,038 14 2	Transferred to the share account of Mrs Sarah Jane Wright and Miss Mary Reid, the two sisters of the deceased, their respective one-third shares and to the share account of the four children of Mr. R. H. Reid, brother of the deceased, his one-third share of the balance of the further assets of this estate as per account closed 29th November 1898.
Reid Captain H. A.—legacy account of Conrade H. A. Reid, on account.	27th June 1850	26th July 1898	0	1,600	.....	37 10 11	Delivered and paid to Mr. Robert James Reid, being the balance of this account closed 11th July 1898, as the brother and administrator to the estate of the late Conrade H. A. Reid as per separate release executed by him this day.
Roberts, M. St. Geo. B.	14th Dec. 1896	29th July, 5th & 7th Oct. 1898.	0	.....	.....	4,487 7 2	Paid to Mr. Arnold C. B. Roberts through Miss Daisy B. Roberts and to Mr. Dudley W. B. Roberts, and transferred to the share account of Harry R. B. Roberts, the balance of their one-fourth share of the residue of this estate as per account closed 18th June 1898, paid to them and transferred as brothers and next-of-kin of the deceased as per separate release executed by them this day.

Reid, Dr. J. S.—share account of the four children of late Mr. R. H. Reid, brother of the deceased.	9th Aug. 1886	1st and 8th Dec. 1898.	0	5,500	.....	561 4 0	Transmitted and remitted to the India Office, London, for delivery and payment to Miss Eva Oliver Reid, as per separate release executed by her and transferred to the share account of Thomas Jackson Reid, Maud Martha Elizabeth Reid and Margaret Hamilton Reid, their respective one-fourth shares of the balance of this account closed 29th November 1898, paid and transferred as sons and daughters of the late Mr. R. H. Reid, brother of the deceased.
Roy, Alex. William—share account of Miss Catherine Alexandra Roy, daughter of the deceased.	29th Jan. 1891	24th Nov. 1898	0	3,500	.....	303 12 6	Transmitted and remitted to the India Office, London, for delivery and payment to Miss. C. A. Roy, being the balance of this account closed 19th November 1898, delivered and paid to her as daughter of the deceased as per separate release executed by her.
Sardeson, H. W.	.....	22nd Sept. 1898	0	800	.....	87 14 6	Transmitted and remitted to the India Office, London, for delivery and payment to Mrs. Mary Ann Sardeson, mother of the deceased and administratrix of his estate in England, being the balance of this estate as per account closed 21st September 1898, and as per separate release executed by her.
Strachan, William	.....	21st July 1898	0	4,500	.....	27 9 5	Transmitted and remitted to the India Office, London, for delivery and payment to Messrs. Lawford Waterhouse and Lawford, being the balance of this estate as per account closed 16th July 1898, for rateable distribution amongst the creditors of the deceased, through the Official Receiver in the insolvency proceedings.
Wild, Johannes	18th Dec. 1897	1st Sept. 1898	0	.....	.....	460 15 7	Paid to the Bank of Bengal for remittance through the India Office, London, to Mr. Johann Conrad Arthur, being the balance of this estate as per account closed 24th August 1898, payable to him in terms of the certificate of 4th August 1897, from the common council of Trogen.
Singhee Churn Dutt—account of the marriage expenses of three sons of the deceased.	16th Jan. 1886	30th Dec. 1898	0	4,500	.....	354 7 8	Amount representing the accumulations of interest of the Government Promissory Notes set aside for payment thereout on the occasion of the marriage of each of the three sons of the deceased, Rs. 10,000, and after payment of such expenses of marriages of the three sons the surplus now be transferred from this account to the account of the estate of Singhee Churn Dutt, account of the sons and residuary legatees of the deceased, being the balance of this account closed 29th December 1898.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

SCHEDULE **B** of all sums of Moneys, Bonds and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of Estates not being HINDU or MUHAMMADAN remaining under his charge, together with the Payments made thereout, and the Balances prepared up to 31st December 1898, under Section 44 of Act II of 1874.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
A																							
Abraham, Joseph Ter ...	27 Sept. 94	0	0	...	1122 4 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 4 10	0	0	...	1132 9 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1132 9 7	0 0 0
———, life interest account of the three brothers and sister of the deceased...	Ditto ...	0	5500	...	372 6 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	93 8 0	0	5500	...	465 14 10	0	0	...	5 3 10	0	5500	...	460 11 0	0 0 0
———, account for grandson or grandsons of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	5500	...	372 7 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	93 8 0	0	5500	...	465 15 2	0	0	...	5 3 9	0	5500	...	460 11 5	0 0 0
———, account of legacies for religious and charitable purposes ...	Ditto ...	0	1400	...	130 13 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 6 8	0	1400	...	156 4 3	0	0	...	0 10 1	0	1400	...	155 10 2	0 0 0
Adams, General Sir J. W.	Under the power of attorney.	0	400	...	56 10 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 4 4	0	400	...	63 15 2	0	0	...	0 8 6	0	400	...	63 6 8	0 0 0
———, Miss Grace W. ...	18 Feb. 91	0	0	...	23 14 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	23 14 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	23 14 11	0 0 0
———, life interest account of James Benjamine Kuller Bouchez ...	Ditto ...	0	8000	...	497 10 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	147 4 8	0	8000	...	644 15 2	0	0	...	7 13 6	0	8000	...	637 1 8	0 0 0
Agabeg, Mrs. Harriet ...	Taken charge 25 Mar. 80	0	0	...	78 14 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	78 14 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	78 14 3	0 0 0
Aganoor, Mrs. Nana John, *alias* Nancy,—legacy account of Miss M. Joseph, sister of the deceased ...	11 Dec. 76	0	0	...	68 8 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	68 8 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	68 8 10	0 0 0
Ahern, Mrs. Hanorine Mary, —share account of (Ellen or Aileen) Mary O'Conor, grand-daughter of the deceased ...	15 Feb. 88	0	0	...	3 3 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 3 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 3 7	0 0 0
———, share account of (Catherine or Kathleen) Mary O'Conor, grand-daughter of the deceased	Ditto ...	0	0	...	5 12 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 12 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 12 10	0 0 0

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B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A																							
Arrakil, Mrs. Begoom Cachick,—share account of house No. 8, Armenian Street ..	.....	0	1000	...	337 13 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 6 8	0	1000	...	356 3 11	0	0	...	1 5 4	0	1000	...	354 14 7	0 0 0
———, share account of house No. 9, Armenian Street ..	.....	0	0	...	72 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	72 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	72 0 0	0 0 0
———, share account of house No. 42, Garden Reach ...	.....	0	0	...	70 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	70 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	70 8 0	0 0 0
———, share account of house No. 1, Lucas' Lane	.....	0	0	...	28 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 8 0	0 0 0
Arratoon, L. ..	15 May 99	0	70	...	324 6 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 4 0	0	700	...	336 10 0	0	0	...	0 8 1	0	700	...	336 1 11	0 0 0
Ashworth, Edward Thomas	11 Dec. 85	0	0	...	7 13 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 13 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 13 10	0 0 0
Athanass, Mrs. Elizabeth,—account of legacy to widow and orphan ...	15 Dec. 48	0	2500	...	0 0 0	498 6 3	0	0	...	48 4 10	0	2500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 3 8	0	2500	...	0 0 0	450 5 1
———, John ...	24 Sept. 35	0	3500	...	0 0 0	2 1 2	0	0	...	63 15 10	0	3500	...	61 14 8	0	0	...	4 5 6	0	3500	...	57 9 2	0 0 0
———, Mawel,—legacy account of the mother of the deceased ...	31 Jan. 49	0	24800	...	358 0 5	0 0 0	0	600	...	442 9 0	0	25400	...	800 9 5	0	0	...	600 11 5	0	25400	...	199 14 0	0 0 0
Atkins, Conductor Thomas ...	1 Feb. 98	0	2300	...	113 3 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	200 2 6	0	2300	...	313 5 8	0	2300	...	313 5 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Atkinson, Mrs. Mary Ellen	16 July 90	0	0	...	69 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	69 4 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	69 4 0	0 0 0
———, share account of A. E. J. Atkinson, son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	700	...	87 10 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 14 2	0	700	...	100 8 2	0	0	...	48 6 4	0	700	...	52 1 10	0 0 0
Augustin, Charles Francis ...	15 May 79	0	6000	...	133 2 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	1169 0 3	0	6000	...	1301 2 8	0	6000	...	1154 8 4	0	0	...	146 10 4	0 0 0
———, account of legacy for Masses ...	Ditto ...	0	1000	...	1 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 6 6	0	1000	...	19 8 9	0	0	...	18 10 3	0	1000	...	0 14 6	0 0 0
Austin, Eleanor Charlotte ...	.....	0	300	...	13 15 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 4 0	0	300	...	19 3 1	0	0	...	0 3 5	0	300	...	18 15 8	0 0 0

B																																
Babajohn, Massey, *alias* Martyrus,—account of the rent of house No. 109 and godowns Nos. 110 and 119, Old China Bazar Street ...	.....	0	200	...	83	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	1142	1	10	0	200	...	1225	10	6	0	0	...	478	5	10	0	200	...	747	4	8	0	0	0
———, account of legacy to the institutions at New Nankchewan ...	.....	0	12400	...	157	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	306	10	8	0	12400	...	464	6	7	0	6200	...	317	13	11	0	6200	...	146	8	8	0	0	0
———, account of legacy to the poor Armenians ...	.....	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	437	15	6	0	0	...	437	15	6	0	0	...	437	15	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, account of legacy to the prisoner of the Court of Requests and the poor Armenians ...	.....	0	95200	...	1410	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1950	9	2	0	95200	...	3361	0	2	0	0	...	1777	0	6	0	95200	...	1583	15	8	0	0	0
———, account of legacy to the prisoners of the Court of Requests ...	.....	0	10100	...	175	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	1509	0	10	0	10100	...	1684	1	9	0	0	...	1490	10	5	0	10100	...	193	7	4	0	0	0
Babonau, Edward Augustus	14 Dec. 83	0	0	...	239	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	239	6	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	239	6	3	0	0	0
———, share account of Matilda Sophia Harwood	Ditto ...	0	0	...	3	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	8	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	8	10	0	0	0
———, life-interest account of Mrs. Mary Ann Johnson ...	13 Dec. 83	0	13100	...	411	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	241	3	0	0	13100	...	652	11	2	0	0	...	229	4	0	0	13100	...	423	7	2	0	0	0
———, share account of Bridgetina Burnell ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	3	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	8	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	8	10	0	0	0
Bacon, Mrs. Harriett ...	12 Nov. 91	0	0	...	253	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	253	2	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	253	2	11	0	0	0
Baddiley, James ...	6 Jan. 43	0	21500	...	7	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	384	1	4	0	21500	...	391	12	6	0	0	...	381	0	2	0	21500	...	10	12	4	0	0	0
Bagram, Donald John ...	17 Dec. 96	0	27200	...	0	0	0	1230	6	7	0	0	...	476	0	0	0	27200	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	171	15	9	0	27200	...	0	0	0	926	6	4
Baird, Captn. J. McDonald	22 Feb. 96	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	13	2	0	0	...	2	13	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	13	2	0	0	0
Baker, Mrs. M. ...	1 Dec. 91	0	0	...	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	2	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	2	4	0	0	0
———, Miss C., a lunatic ...	.....	0	67300	...	0	0	0	48	6	6	0	0	...	1177	12	0	0	67300	...	1129	5	6	0	0	...	1133	6	9	0	67300	...	0	0	0	4	1	3
———, James ...	13 Feb. 95	0	0	...	0	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	0	0	0	0	...	7	14	7	0	0	...	0	1	8	0	0	...	7	12	11	0	0	0
Ballin, Mrs. Anna Maria, account of house No. 86, Emambagh Lane ...	3 Aug. 63	0	0	...	329	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	510	0	0	0	0	...	839	2	10	0	0	...	510	0	0	0	0	...	329	2	10	0	0	0
———, account of house No. 34, Theatre Road ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	127	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	127	8	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	127	8	6	0	0	0
Bamber, John ...	6 Jan. 97	0	3500	...	0	0	0	372	13	2	0	0	...	61	4	0	0	3500	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	8	9	0	3500	...	0	0	0	314	1	11
Band, Alexander Charles ...	14 Dec. 92	0	0	...	11	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	12	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	12	4	0	0	0
Banerjea, Revd. Dr. Krishna Mohan,—account of house No. 5, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah ...	5 June 85	0	0	...	11	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	13	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	13	4	0	0	0
———, account of house No. 6, now No. 9, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah ..	Ditto ...	0	0	...	13	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	2	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	2	7	0	0	0
———, account of house No. 7, now No. 10, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	196	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	950	0	0	0	0	...	1146	5	6	0	0	...	1198	14	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	52	8	7

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ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
B																							
Banerjea, Revd. Dr. Krishna Mohan,—account of house No. 7, Chowringhee Lane	5 June 85	0	0	...	0 0 0	105 3 0	0	0	...	1410 0 0	0	0	...	1304 13 0	0	0	...	1436 8 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	131 11 3
———, Revd. Tara Churn	5 June 97	0	0	...	161 8 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	161 8 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	161 8 1	0 0 0
Barjon, Francis Adolphe,—account of legacy for the poor people of Dacca	23 June 74	0	7000	...	124 11 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	135 4 2	0	7000	...	259 15 6	0	0	...	257 1 2	0	7000	...	2 14 4	0 0 0
———, Louisa,—share account of Mrs. G. Miller, wife of George Miller	.....	0	0	...	8 7 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 4 10	0	0	...	15 12 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 12 3	0 0 0
Barlow, Francis Jasper,—account of house No. 3, Taltollah Lane	5 April 76	0	0	...	1076 2 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 10 4	0	0	...	1077 13 3	0	0	...	11 2 6	0	0	...	1066 10 9	0 0 0
———, account of house No. 9, Gooreamah's Lane	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	16 13 3	0	0	...	16 13 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, life-interest account of Mrs. A. Rozario	Ditto ...	0	10300	...	446 9 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	189 10 2	0	10300	...	635 3 11	0	0	...	271 13 2	0	10300	...	363 6 9	0 0 0
Barnes, Charles Harrington	7 Aug. 72	0	2900	...	157 1 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	52 15 0	0	2900	...	210 0 5	0	0	...	2 1 9	0	2900	...	207 14 8	0 0 0
———, Major Edward Robert Bigsby	Taken charge 25 July 88	0	0	...	9 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 0 0	0 0 4
Barretto, Bartholomew	31 May 78	0	1800	...	410 8 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 2 2	0	1800	...	443 10 8	0	0	...	1 4 9	0	1800	...	442 5 11	0 0 0
———, Joseph	.....	0	10100	...	448 1 2	0 0 0	0	500	...	185 8 0	0	10600	...	633 9 2	0	0	...	486 13 0	0	10600	...	146 12 2	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Rozalia	.....	0	400	...	245 3 9	0 0 0	0	200	...	7 5 10	0	600	...	252 9 7	0	0	...	191 11 0	0	600	...	60 14 7	0 0 0
Barrow, Francis	17 Mar. 87	0	27100	...	0 0 0	100 5 8	0	0	...	484 0 4	0	27100	...	383 10 8	0	0	...	17 14 6	0	27100	...	365 12 2	0 0 0
Barsick, Arathoon,—share account of the children of the deceased	15 Dec. 66	0	300	...	20 3 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 6 10	0	300	...	25 10 8	0	0	...	0 4 8	0	300	...	25 6 0	0 0 0
Baxter, Mrs. Eliza, *alias* Burnett	12 April 81	0	0	...	1973 5 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	709 7 0	0	0	...	2682 12 11	0	0	...	540 1 8	0	0	...	2142 11 3	0 0 0
———, Robert,—life-interest account of Mrs. Henrietta Virginna Baxter, widow of the deceased	22 April 82	0	0	...	32 13 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 11 8	0	0	...	34 8 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 8 10	0 0 0

——, Mrs. Eliza, *alias* Burnett,—account of sale proceeds of Howrah property	2 April 81	0	3100	...	28	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	57	1	2	0	3100	...	85	15	6	0	0	...	57	10	11	0	3100	...	28	4	7	0	0	0
Beauland, David Henry ..	14 May 68	0	6200	...	162	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	113	11	0	0	6200	...	276	2	2	0	0	...	4	8	2	0	6200	...	271	10	0	0	0	0
Becher, Major Robert ...	Power from executor.	0	1300	...	0	0	0	5	13	6	0	0	...	23	7	8	0	1300	...	17	10	2	0	0	...	1	6	6	0	1300	...	16	3	8	0	0	0
——, Major Robert, Oct. 20, 1874 ...	27 July 81	0	6500	...	312	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	119	3	6	0	6500	...	432	1	2	0	0	...	4	10	8	0	6500	...	427	6	6	0	0	0
——, William ...	21 May 74	0	0	...	0	0	0	262	4	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	262	4	2
Beadel, C, J. ..	.....	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	1*	1111	6	6	0	800	1*	1111	6	6	0	0	...	793	9	6	1*	800	...	317	13	0	0	0	0
Beck, Henry,—account of life-interest for Mrs. A. C. Beck, widow of the deceased ...	13 April 89	0	1400	...	34	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	12	4	0	1400	...	60	0	7	0	0	...	1	5	11	0	1400	...	58	10	8	0	0	0
Beeby, George Osmond ...	21 Feb. 90	0	59400	...	758	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	1869	4	10	0	59400	...	2628	2	2	0	0	...	722	1	6	0	59400	...	1906	0	8	0	0	0
Begbie, Mrs. Eleanor Mary,—share account of five minor children of the deceased...	26 Aug. 89	0	4000	...	207	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	73	10	4	0	4000	...	281	3	0	0	0	...	74	8	11	0	4000	...	206	10	1	0	0	0
Bell, William—share account of Ellen Bell, one of the children of the deceased...	.....	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	7	4	0	0	...	0	7	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	7	4	0	0	0
Beneditti, Mrs. Mary ...	3 Aug. 82	0	1400	...	117	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	12	6	0	1400	...	143	3	3	0	0	...	1	0	1	0	1400	...	142	3	2	0	0	0
Benjamine, Mrs. Jane,—legacy account of sicca Rs. 5,700 to St. G. Benjamine	.....	0	1400	...	88	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	5	0	0	1400	...	113	14	5	0	0	...	1	13	9	0	1400	...	112	0	8	0	0	0
Bentabole, Paul ...	13 Sept. 98	0	1000	...	0	0	0	20	9	4	0	0	...	18	6	8	0	1000	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	11	8	0	1000	...	0	0	0	2	14	4
Bentley, Mrs. Anne,—life-interest account of Miss E. C. Emmer, new account ...	15 July 50	0	0	...	6	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	14	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	14	0	0	0	0
——, John ...	31 Mar. 34	0	300	...	242	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	8	4	0	300	...	247	11	9	0	0	...	0	6	5	0	300	...	247	5	4	0	0	0
——, Robert Alexander, —legacy to the Apprenticing Society (new account)	18 Feb. 53	0	0	...	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	4	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	4	2	0	0	0
Best, John Rycroft—share account of O. H. Best, one of the children of the deceased	22 Nov. 65	0	0	...	29	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	29	13	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	29	13	8	0	0	0
Bestic, W. B. ...	18 Jan. 93	0	0	...	10	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	1	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	1	8	0	0	0
Biddle, John,—share account of C. W. Biddle, one of the children of the deceased...	7 Mar. 84	0	2300	...	24	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	42	5	6	0	2300	...	66	15	5	0	0	...	42	13	11	0	2300	...	24	1	6	0	0	0
——, share account of L. A. Biddle, one of the children of deceased ...	Ditto ..	0	0	...	2	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	1	6	0	0	...	4	11	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	11	5	0	0	0
——, share account of F. J. Biddle, one of the children of deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	4	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	12	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	12	8	0	0	0
Biggs, Major-General A. G. Yeatman ...	13 Dec. 98	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15700	...	15602	9	9	0	15700	...	15602	9	9	0	0	...	14923	13	0	0	15700	...	678	12	9	0	0	0
Birch, Mrs. Frances Jane,—legacy account of the late Mrs. A. M. E. Hatch, daughter of the deceased...	28 Mar. 68	0	100	...	92	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	13	6	0	100	...	94	6	6	0	0	...	0	1	7	0	100	...	94	4	11	0	0	0

Jalpaiguri Club Company, Limited, share,

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.						Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.			
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.			Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																	To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
B																								
Birch, F. W. ...	8 July 97	0	0	...	329 3 3	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	329 3 3	0	0	...	329 3 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bird, Shearman,—legacy account of Agnes Daisy Bird, one of the daughters of the deceased ...	3 Dec. 91	0	3300	...	29 1 9	0 0 0		0	0	...	57 12 0	0	3300	...	86 13 9	0	0	...	57 12 0	0	3300	...	29 1 9	0 0 0
——, Shearman ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	3 1 7	0 0 0		0	0	...	12 12 2	0	0	...	15 13 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 13 9	0 0 0
Black, James,—life-interest account of Miss H. Black	30 Jan. 91	0	0	...	7 9 8	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 9 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 9 8	0 0 0
——, James,—share account of the two minor children of the late William Phipps Black, one of the children of the deceased ...	20 Jan. 91	0	400	...	32 2 8	0 0 0		0	0	...	7 7 4	0	400	...	39 10 0	0	0	...	0 6 3	0	400	...	39 3 9	0 0 0
——, Miss Harriett ...	23 Nov. 93	0	0	...	4 12 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 12 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 12 0	0 0 0
——, Miss H.,—share account of two minor children of the late William Phipps Black, one of the brothers of the deceased ...	23 Nov. 93	0	300	...	40 1 10	0 0 0		0	0	...	5 9 10	0	300	...	45 11 8	0	0	...	0 4 9	0	300	...	45 6 11	0 0 0
Blacker, Revd. B. H. ...	22 Feb. 97	0	0	...	24 2 9	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 2 9	0	0	...	24 2 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Blackwell, Mrs. Henrietta Bridget ...	7 Feb. 87	0	0	...	6 4 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 4 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 4 0	0 0 0
Blazey, Mrs. Louisa Susan,—share account of A. M. S. Blazey, daughter of the deceased ...	5 July 84	0	0	...	3 5 10	0 0 0		0	0	...	2 11 8	0	0	...	6 1 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 1 6	0 0 0
Bloom, William ...	19 Nov. 96	0	0	...	55 10 5	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	55 10 5	0	0	...	55 10 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Boezalt, Frances,—legacy account of Miss L. E. Boezalt, daughter of the deceased ...	.....	0	2000	...	19 4 11	0 0 0		0	0	...	36 13 2	0	2000	...	56 2 1	0	0	...	37 4 3	0	2000	...	18 13 10	0 0 0

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B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
B																							
Browne, Captain the Hon'ble Edward M. David,—share account of the children of the late Hon'ble E. Browne, sister of the deceased ...	27 June 79	0	0	...	1 1 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 7 4	0	0	...	1 8 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 8 10	0 0 0
———, Second Lieutenant C. E. ...	24 Nov. 94	0	0	...	1 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 2 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 2 3	0 0 0
———, John Frederick ...	21 May 86	0	0	...	16 5 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 5 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 5 3	0 0 0
Browne-Clayton, Lieut. W. C. ...	27 July 98	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1400	...	1821 9 10	0	1400	...	1821 9 10	0	0	...	1482 15 5	0	1400	...	338 10 5	0 0 0
Bryant, Barnes Robert ...	22 July 91	0	3000	...	444 4 5	0 0 0	0	500	...	55 3 10	0	3500	...	499 8 3	0	0	...	479 12 10	0	3500	...	19 11 5	0 0 0
Buchan, John ...	2 Sept. 92	0	0	...	0 15 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 15 0	0 0 0
Buller, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. ..	16 Aug. 98	0	0	...	357 5 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	245 14 0	0	0	...	603 3 7	0	0	...	405 4 0	0	0	...	197 15 7	0 0 0
Bunckholdt, Revd. T. B. ...	21 Mar. 98	0	5000	...	212 3 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	87 8 0	0	5000	...	299 11 4	0	0	...	8 6 10	0	5000	...	291 4 6	0 0 0
Burgess, Thomas Chloff ...	18 April 71	0	0	...	0 15 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 15 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 15 4	0 0 0
———, William Thomas ...	13 April 83	0	0	6*	1 12 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	6*	1 12 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	6*	1 12 2	0 0 0
Burnell, George John,—life-interest account of Mrs. M. E. Burnell *alias* M. E. Cornish *alias* M. E. Babonau	20 Feb. 93	0	0	...	7 8 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 8 10	0	0	...	12 1 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 1 3	0 0 0
Burness, Sergeant-Major Frederick ...	22 Nov. 94	0	0	...	2 3 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 3 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 3 10	0 0 0
Bush, Lieutenant George Harrington ...	5 Dec. 91	0	0	...	0 15 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 15 0	0 0 0
Buswell, Mrs. Anne ..	19 Nov. 88	0	0	...	4 7 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 7 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 7 8	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Anne,—share account of May Frederica Buswell, daughter of the deceased ..	Ditto ..	0	1400	...	275 15 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 12 4	0	1400	...	301 11 5	0	0	...	1 5 11	0	1400	...	300 5 6	0 0 0
———, share account of Edwin Charles Buswell, son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1400	...	271 15 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 12 4	0	1400	...	297 12 3	0	0	...	1 6 0	0	1400	...	296 6 3	0 0 0
———, Sergeant Frederick	4 Jan. 89	0	0	...	1 10 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 10 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 10 8	0 0 0

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B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
C																							
Caird, T. D.,—account of the executors ...	.....	0	0	24*	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	1920 0 0	0	0	24*	1920 0 0	0	0	...	1920 0 0	0	0	24*	0 0 0	0 0 0
Calder, D. A. ...	21 Nov. 95	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 13 6	0	0	...	5 13 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 13 6	0 0 0
——, share account of H. A. Cooper, one of the children of E. M. Cooper, predeceased sister of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1000	...	99 6 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 8 0	0	1000	...	116 14 8	0	0	...	0 15 7	0	1000	...	115 15 1	0 0 0
——, share account of V. Cooper, one of the children of E. M. Cooper, predeceased sister of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1000	...	99 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 8 0	0	1000	...	116 14 9	0	0	...	0 15 7	0	1000	...	115 15 2	0 0 0
——, share account of Violet Cooper, one of the children of E. M. Cooper, predeceased sister of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1000	...	99 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 8 0	0	1000	...	116 14 9	0	0	...	0 15 8	0	1000	...	115 15 1	0 0 0
——, share account of G. E. Cooper, one of the children of E. M. Cooper, predeceased sister of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1000	...	99 6 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 8 0	0	1000	...	116 14 9	0	0	...	0 15 8	0	1000	...	115 15 1	0 0 0
——, G. L. ...	26 Nov. 98	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	407†	0 0 0	0	0	407†	0 0 0	0	0	...	1188 5 11	0	0	407†	0 0 0	0 0 0
Calderwood, D. L. K. ...	27 April 95	0	0	...	195 7 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	195 7 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	195 7 9	0 0 0
Camell, Miss Repsima,—share account of the children of the late Mrs. Catherine Galstaun, sister of the deceased ...	16 Mar. 88	0	1300	...	462 7 2	0 0 0	0	500	...	23 14 10	0	1800	...	486 6 0	0	...	...	201 1 5	0	10800	...	73 8 1	0 0 0
Campbell, Major-General William Charles,—account of life-interest for Narlee Begum ...	7 July 66	0	10800	....	75 12 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	198 13 6	0	108[illegible]											

———, Colonel Wellesley, —account of Colin John Campbell, executor of the deceased	...	28 Nov. 86	0	0	...	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	3	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	3	0	0	0	0
———, William Francis	...	13 Mar. 75	0	0	...	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	3	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	3	4	0	0	0
———, Driver Joseph Archibald	...	31 Oct. 94	0	1400	...	138	11	11	0	0	0	0	...	26	5	2	0	1400	...	165	1	1	0	0	...	1	0	3	0	1400	...	164	0	10	0	0	0
———, Alexander Scott	...	29 Sept. 93	0	0	...	7	11	3	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	11	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	11	3	0	0	0
Cape, Henry	...	Taken charge 6 Feb. 71	0	0	...	53	15	6	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	53	15	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	53	15	6	0	0	0
Cargill, John Charles,—share account of the late Mrs. A. Cargill, mother of the deceased	...	18 June 67	0	0	...	0	13	9	0	0	0	0	...	0	5	10	0	0	...	1	3	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	3	7	0	0	0
———, share account of H. E. Cargill, brother of the deceased	...	Ditto ..	0	0	...	0	13	4	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	13	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	13	4	0	0	0
Carnegie, R. G.	...	13 Dec. 87	0	0	...	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	7	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	7	0	0	0	0
Carrapiet, Mrs. Anna Johannes Joseph Ter,—share account of house No. 37, Ezra Street, in the Will No. 40, Doomtullah Street		4 May 42	0	0	...	113	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	299	15	0	0	0	...	413	9	0	0	0	...	160	10	3	0	0	...	252	14	9	0	0	0
———, share account of house No. 38, Ezra Street, in the Will No. 42, Doomtullah Street	...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	216	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	810	0	0	0	0	...	1026	11	0	0	0	...	704	6	6	0	0	...	322	4	6	0	0	0
———, share account of house No. 39, Ezra Street, in the Will No. 42, Doomtullah Street	...	Ditto ..	0	0	...	238	9	7	0	0	0	0	...	455	0	0	0	0	...	693	9	7	0	0	...	452	1	0	0	0	...	241	8	7	0	0	0
———, share account of house No. 53, Ezra Street, in the Will No. 60, Doomtullah Street	...	Ditto ..	0	22000	...	50	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	392	8	2	0	22000	...	443	2	2	0	0	...	29	2	5	0	22000	...	413	15	9	0	0	0
Carson, Henry	...	24 Nov. 92	0	0	...	193	1	9	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	193	1	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	193	1	9	0	0	0
Carswell, E. E. A.	...	4 Sept. 95	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	8	10	0	0	...	11	8	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	8	10	0	0	0
———, separate account of Golam Hyder Khan and his widow	...	24 Nov. 92	0	4700	...	0	0	0	91	2	2	0	...	86	8	4	0	4700	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	64	9	9	0	4700	...	0	0	0	69	3	7
Carter, Thomas Emerson	...	1 Oct. 72	0	0	...	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	6	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	6	8	0	0	0
Cartner, Thomas,—legacy account of Mrs. E. Dyer, daughter of the deceased		19 Nov. 61	0	10700	...	272	2	7	0	0	0	0	...	197	0	0	0	10700	...	469	2	7	0	0	...	199	8	7	0	10700	...	269	12	0	0	0	0
———, legacy account of Mrs. Fanny Worcester, daughter of the deceased	...	Ditto ...	0	10700	...	202	15	6	0	0	0	0	...	197	0	2	0	10700	...	399	15	6	0	0	...	199	5	7	0	10700	...	200	9	11	0	0	0
———, legacy account of Miss Alice Cartner, now Mrs. Boyd, daughter of the deceased	...	Ditto ...	0	10700	...	187	5	4	0	0	0	0	...	197	0	2	0	10700	...	384	5	6	0	0	...	187	3	11	0	10700	...	197	1	7	0	0	0

* Bengal Coal Company Limited. † Sundry shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash. To Credit.	Cash. To Debit.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash. To Credit.	Cash. To Debit.
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
C																							
Cartner, Thomas,—legacy account of Miss. E. Cartner, now Mrs. Wise, daughter of the deceased ...	19 Nov. 61	0	10800	...	194 2 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	198 13 4	0	10800	...	392 15 11	0	0	...	201 3 1	0	10800	...	191 12 10	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Miss F. Cartner, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	11700	...	294 4 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	215 6 6	0	11700	...	449 11 2	0	0	...	217 15 2	0	11700	...	231 12 0	0 0 0
Carton, Mrs. J. ...	12 July 93	0	0	...	2 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 1 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 1 4	0 0 0
Catchick, Catchick Arratoon ...	18 Dec. 74	0	0	...	218 12 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 13 6	0	0	...	227 10 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	227 10 2	0 0 0
———, C. A., life interest account of Mrs. H. Masson, daughter of Mrs. M. Paul ..	Ditto ..	0	3200	...	182 7 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	56 0 0	0	3200	...	238 7 6	0	0	...	3 2 3	0	3200	...	235 5 3	0 0 0
Cather, G. F. H. ...	5 Sept. 98	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	119 7 7	0	0	...	119 7 7	0	0	...	267 13 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	148 5 2
Cator, A. C. ...	12 July 93	0	1000	...	99 13 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 8 0	0	1000	...	117 5 1	0	0	...	0 10 7	0	1000	...	116 10 6	0 0 0
Cave, Mrs. Winifred ...	14 June 34	0	8400	...	362 8 3	0 0 0	0	500	...	154 3 2	0	8900	...	506 11 5	0	0	...	483 11 10	0	8900	...	22 15 7	0 0 0
Cawley, Catherine (a lunatic) ...	.....	0	0	...	5 3 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 5 8	0	0	...	9 8 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 8 9	0 0 0
Cereley, J. D.,—share account of R. Cereley, one of the children of the deceased ...	6 Sept. 88	0	0	...	0 3 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 3 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 3 4	0 0 0
Chadwick, Captain J. M. ...	12 Nov. 97	0	0	...	104 5 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	104 5 7	0	0	...	104 5 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Chalmer, William Andrew ...	9 May 79	0	0	...	8 11 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 11 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 11 2	0 0 0
———, Lieutenant Robert Allan ...	18 Aug. 88	0	0	...	3 5 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 5 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 5 8	0 0 0
Chapman, John ...	9 July 92	0	0	...	4 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 0 0	0 0 0
Chill, George Constable,—life-interest account of Mussamut Bhagbarri ..	20 Dec. 70	0	0	...	6 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 12 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 12 4	0 0 0
Chinneaux, Jean Prere,—new account ..	12 June 51	0	0	...	2 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 1 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 1 4	0 0 0

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B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
C																							
Collaco, Mrs. Cornelia ...	18 July 92	0	0	...	7 4 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 4 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 4 8	0 0 0
——, share account of Anna Maria A. Collaco ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	1 5 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 5 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 5 10	0 0 0
——, share account Luis Philip F. Xavier Collaco, daughter of the deceased	Ditto ...	0	0	...	1 5 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 1 6	0	0	...	2 7 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 7 4	0 0 0
——, share account of Francis Xavier Collaco, daughter of the deceased	Ditto ...	0	0	...	1 5 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 1 6	0	0	...	2 7 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 7 4	0 0 0
——, share account of M. P. (Theresa) Collaco daughter of the deceased	Ditto ...	0	1200	...	19 15 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 1 6	0	1200	...	42 0 7	0	1200	...	40 15 1	0	0	...	1 1 6	0 0 0
Collaco, share account of Ignatius L. Collaco ...	Ditto ...	0	1200	...	19 15 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	22 1 6	0	1200	...	42 0 7	0	0	...	22 5 10	0	1200	...	19 10 9	0 0 0
——, Jonquin St. Anne,—share account of A. M. A. Collaco ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	1 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 2 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 2 3	0 0 0
——, share account of L. P. F. Xavier Collaco ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	1 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 14 6	0	0	...	2 0 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 9	0 0 0
——, share account of Francis Xavier Collaco ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	1 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 14 8	0	0	...	2 0 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 0 11	0 0 0
——, share account of M. P. (Theresa) Collaco ...	Ditto ...	0	1000	...	12 14 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 6 6	0	1000	...	31 4 11	0	1000	...	30 6 5	0	0	...	0 14 6	0 0 0
——, share account of Ignatina L. Collaco ...	Ditto ...	0	1000	...	12 14 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 6 8	0	1000	...	31 5 2	0	0	...	18 10 3	0	1000	...	12 10 11	0 0 0
Colledge, Mrs. Nina Ida ...	10 April 88	0	0	...	8 0 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 0 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 0 9	0 0 0
——, share account of Lancelot W. Wilkinson Colledge, son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1900	...	62 1 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 15 8	0	1900	...	97 1 3	0	0	...	64 10 2	0	1900	...	32 7 1	0 0 0
Collier, Herman Felix ...	21 Jan. 80	0	200	...	11 3 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 1 6	0	200	...	11 4 10	0	200	...	11 3 4	0	0	...	0 1 6	0 0 0

——, share account of Edwin Collier, half-brother of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	600	...	52	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	13	10	0	600	...	63	2	4	0	0	...	0	9	4	0	600	...	62	9	0	0	0	0
Collins, Mrs. Ritta,—life-interest account of Thomas Collins ...	Ditto ...	0	9400	...	92	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	173	1	0	0	9400	...	266	0	3	0	0	...	193	2	6	0	9400	...	72	13	9	0	0	0
Colyear, W. A. H. ...	.....	0	300	...	75	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	4	0	0	300	...	80	11	3	0	0	...	0	3	7	0	300	...	80	7	8	0	0	0
Comley, Herbert,—share account of Bertie and Fanny Comley, children of the deceased ...	5 July 92	0	1700	...	70	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	31	4	10	0	1700	...	101	11	7	0	0	...	1	10	8	0	1700	...	100	0	11	0	0	0
Comrie, J. ...	9 Jan. 99	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	780	0	0	0	0	...	780	0	0	0	0	...	11	15	0	0	0	...	768	1	0	0	0	0
Condon, Harry Burgoyne,—share account of four nephews and nieces of the deceased ...	13 Aug. 80	0	0	...	0	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	11	8	0	0	...	1	9	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	9	10	0	0	0
Connolly, James ...	26 Nov. 98	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	21	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	21	0	0
Conran, Captain E. W. ...	8 Sept. 96	0	6700	...	0	0	0	335	13	1	0	0	...	117	4	0	0	6700	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	14	2	0	6700	...	0	0	0	223	7	3
Conti, G. A. ...	15 April 86	0	0	...	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	4	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	4	0	0	0	0
Cook, William ...	Taken charge																																				
	23 Aug. 77	0	0	...	1	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	8	0	0	0	...	1	13	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	13	7	0	0	0
Cookson, Hugh Cecil ...	8 April 92	0	0	...	13	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	15	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	15	4	0	0	0
Cooke, George Caisar,—account of G. V. F. M. and E. Cooke, three of the children of the deceased ...	15 Dec. 75	0	0	...	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	1	6	0	0	...	0	4	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	4	11	0	0	0
Cooper, John ...	12 Dec. 37	0	0	...	3	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	3	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	3	7	0	0	0
——, T. T. ...	5 Aug. 80	0	0	...	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	9	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	9	4	0	0	0
Corcoran, Captain Isaac James,—legacy account of Miss T. Moran ...	24 Sept. 78	0	0	...	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	7	4	0	0	...	1	8	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	8	9	0	0	0
Cornelius, Charles, Junior,—legacy account of Patrick Joseph Lackersteen, grandson of the deceased ...	17 July 63	0	200	...	11	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	9	6	0	200	...	15	4	10	0	0	...	0	3	2	0	200	...	15	1	8	0	0	0
——, George Edward ...	3 April 86	0	600	...	40	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	8	8	0	600	...	41	3	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	600	...	41	3	11	0	0	0
Cosby, Lieutenant S. G. C. ...	23 Oct. 91	0	0	...	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	8	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	8	4	0	0	0
Cossins, William Henry ..	27 July 91	0	0	...	5	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	3	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	3	4	0	0	0
Cotton, Richard,—share account of T. R. Cotton, one of the children of the deceased ..	21 Nov. 76	0	0	...	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	4	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	4	2	0	0	0
Courjon, Farge Archille ...	17 Dec. 85	0	3100	...	156	14	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	108	8	0	0	3100	...	265	6	9	0	0	3100	265	6	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Court, W. J. ...	9 Dec. 97	0	1500	...	86	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	30	7	0	0	1500	...	117	2	1	0	0	...	1	2	1	0	1500	...	15	15	2	0	0	0
Courtenay, Francis Foljambe,—account of Miss L. B. Courtenay, the executrix and universal legatee under the will of the deceased ...	23 Sept. 73	0	0	119*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6800	...	6880	0	0	0	6800	119*	6880	0	0	0	6800	...	6880	0	0	0	...	119*	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Sundry shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
C																							
Coventry, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles—life-interest account of Mrs. L. C. Santasilia, daughter of the deceased ...	20 Dec. 79	0	12900	...	8 1 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	237 8 0	0	12900	...	245 9 6	0	0	...	225 12 0	0	12900	...	19 13 6	0 0 0
Cowan, Mrs. Sarah Maria—legacy account of George Franklin Walton ...	14 Nov. 91	0	900	...	233 10 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 9 2	0	900	...	250 4 0	0	0	...	0 14 2	0	900	...	249 5 10	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Harold Lancelot Frankleen ...	Ditto ...	0	900	...	233 11 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 9 0	0	900	...	250 4 0	0	0	...	0 14 2	0	900	...	249 5 10	0 0 0
——, legacy account of William Chester Dix ...	Ditto ...	0	900	...	233 10 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 9 2	0	900	...	250 4 0	0	0	...	0 14 1	0	900	...	249 5 11	0 0 0
——, share account of George Franklin Walton	Ditto ...	0	100	...	26 10 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 13 6	0	100	...	28 7 6	0	0	...	0 1 7	0	100	...	28 5 11	0 0 0
Cowie, T. H. ...	27 May 98	0	0	...	635 2 10	0 0 0	0	3900	27*	3275 11 0	0	3900	27*	3910 13 10	0	0	37*	4088 3 8	0	3900	...	0 0 0	177 5 10
Cox, James ...	16 Jan. 93	0	0	...	75 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	75 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	75 0 0	0 0 0
Craddock, James ...	21 Sept. 94	0	1100	...	0 0 0	1129 3 8	0	0	...	20 4 0	0	1100	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 12 9	0	1100	...	0 0 0	1102 12 5
Crahley, Robert Godhib,—account of house No. 10, Chitpore Road ...	25 April 56	0	0	...	54 14 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	54 14 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	54 14 11	0 0 0
Crisp, Ralph ...	Takes charge 30 Jan. 80	0	100	...	56 5 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 13 6	0	100	...	58 3 1	0	0	...	0 1 2	0	100	...	58 1 11	0 0 0
Crookshank, Col. Arthur Chichester William ...	6 July 89	0	200	6†	32 15 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 8 0	0	200	6†	36 7 1	0	0	...	0 1 11	0	200	6†	36 5 2	0 0 0
Crow, John Antonius ...	Taken charge 18 Mar. 88	0	500	...	117 6 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 3 4	0	200	...	126 9 11	0	0	...	0 5 9	0	500	...	126 4 2	0 0 0
——, M. ...	.....	0	0	...	0 3 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 1 4	0	0	...	0 4 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 4 9	0 0 0
Crowe, W. Henry ...	30 June 75	0	0	...	13 5 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 5 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 5 7	0 0 0
Cruickshank, Lieutenant H. A. ...	23 May 98	0	1000	...	0 0 0	5 14 9	0	0	...	17 8 0	0	1000	...	11 9 3	0	0	...	31 1 1	0	1000	...	0 0 0	19 7 10

Criuise, F. J. ..	.....	0	0	...	1	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	0	0	0	0	...	2	3	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	3	8	0	0	0
Crump, Joseph ..	27 May 71	0	18600	...	336	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	332	4	6	0	18600	...	668	5	1	0	0	...	360	7	4	0	18600	...	307	13	9	0	0	0
———, Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth,—legacy account of H. D. R. Sherman ..	24 Nov. 83	0	100	...	82	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	13	6	0	100	...	84	8	3	0	0	...	0	1	7	0	100	...	84	6	8	0	0	0
Cullinan, Captain J. E. ..	12 June 94	0	0	...	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	10	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	10	11	0	0	0
Cumming, Alexander ..	16 Jan. 88	0	0	...	1	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	10	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	10	8	0	0	0
Cunningham, Miss Amelia, account of the next-of-kin	12 Mar. 91	0	700	...	152	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	14	2	0	700	...	164	14	11	0	0	...	0	11	0	0	700	...	164	3	11	0	0	0
Currie, Thomas ..	15 May. 82	0	900	...	297	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	16	9	2	0	900	...	314	0	4	0	0	...	0	10	4	0	900	...	313	6	0	0	0	0
Curtis, James Falconer,—share account of G. M. Curtis, daughter of the deceased ..	5 Aug. 82	0	6200	...	40	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	114	2	4	0	6200	...	154	10	0	0	0	...	115	7	8	0	6200	...	39	2	4	0	0	0
———, share account of S. M. Curtis, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto ..	0	6200	...	40	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	114	2	4	0	6200	...	154	9	11	0	0	...	115	7	7	0	6200	...	39	2	4	0	0	0
Crosbie, Lieutenant C. ...	3 Sept. 98	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3600	...	3875	3	0	0	3600	...	3875	3	0	0	0	...	3683	7	6	0	3600	...	191	11	6	0	0	0
D																																					
D'Almeida, Manuel Domingues	7 May 97	0	0	...	0	0	0	43	1	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	43	1	6
———, Miss Maria Domingues, ...	Ditto ..	0	0	...	0	0	0	43	1	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	43	1	6
D'Cruz, Jerome ..	1 Feb. 87	0	1800	...	0	0	0	7	14	11	0	0	...	31	8	0	0	1800	...	23	9	1	0	0	...	1	5	0	0	1800	...	22	4	1	0	0	0
DaCosta, John Simon ...	7 Jan. 89	0	0	...	215	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	215	1	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	215	1	5	0	0	0
———, share account of Miss S. L. F. DaCosta ...	Ditto ..	0	0	...	549	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	480	0	0	0	0	...	1029	3	1	0	0	...	113	13	5	0	0	...	915	5	8	0	0	0
———, account of life-interest of Miss S. L. F DaCosta ..	Ditto ..	0	73000	...	0	0	0	1086	2	1	0	0	...	1277	8	0	0	73000	...	191	5	11	0	0	...	1297	2	4	0	7300	...	0	0	0	1105	12	5
———, account of life-interest of Mrs. S. V. DaCosta, now Mrs. Laforgue ...	Ditto ...	0	900	...	182	1	7	0	0	0	0	100	...	346	12	0	0	1000	...	528	13	7	0	0	...	64	10	3	0	1000	...	464	3	4	0	0	0
———, Mrs. Eliza Anne,—legacy account of Leonard Montogomery DaCosta ...	20 Mar. 94	0	0	...	0	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	10	2	0	0	...	1	6	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	6	7	0	0	0
———, legacy account of Ethel Cashman ...	Ditto ...	0	200	...	6	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	8	0	0	200	...	10	4	7	0	0	...	0	2	8	0	200	...	10	1	11	0	0	0
DaBrew, Louis ...	10 Jan. 76	0	0	...	5	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	3	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	3	4	0	0	0
———, share account of Mrs. L. A. DePenning ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	2	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	4	6	0	0	...	5	0	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	0	9	0	0	0
DeAbrew, Joas (new account) ...	.....	0	600	...	393	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	0	8	0	600	...	404	15	11	0	0	...	0	4	7	0	600	...	404	11	4	0	0	0
DeCosta, Mrs. Mary Anne	Taken charge 23 July 74	0	0	...	0	13	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	5	10	0	0	...	1	3	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	3	7	0	0	0
DeCruz, Charles,—life interest account of James Ellison, Junior ...	9 April 88	0	15200	...	76	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	271	8	8	0	15200	...	348	3	4	0	0	...	271	8	8	0	15200	...	76	10	8	0	0	0

* New Birtshum Coal Company shares. † Sundry shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.						Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.					
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.			Government Securities		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																	To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		S.R.	Co.Rs		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
D																								
DeCruz, Charles,—legacy account of Miss M. Ellison ...	9 April 88	0	0	...	2 9 8	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 9 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 9 8	0 0 0
Delan, Peter ...	.....	0	0	...	81 13 4	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	81 13 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	81 13 4	0 0 0
D'Silva, John Crispin ...	8 Jan. 79	0	0	...	28 13 10	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 13 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 13 10	0 0 0
———, James Nicholas ...	1896	0	0	...	0 0 0	36 8 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	36 8 0
———, Clement,—legacy account of L. J. Ballantine	16 Dec. 95	0	0	...	261 2 8	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	261 2 8	0	0	...	261 2 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, legacy account of C. R. Ballantine ...	Ditto	0	0	...	244 10 7	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	244 10 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	244 10 7	0 0 0
DaSilva, Claudia Ignacio ...	31 May 78	0	0	...	0 3 5	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 3 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 3 5	0 0 0
D'Silva, Domingo ...	.....	0	0	...	12 15 3	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 15 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 15 3	0 0 0
———, Manuel ...	24 June 45	0	0	...	1 7 5	0 0 0		0	0	...	1 3 0	0	0	...	2 10 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 10 5	0 0 0
DeSilva, Domingo Manuel Anthony ...	10 Nov. 57	0	500	...	82 13 8	0 0 0		0	0	...	8 12 0	0	0	...	91 9 8	0	0	...	0 14 8	0	500	...	90 11 0	0 0 0
———, John Emmanuel...	2 Dec. 66	0	500	...	94 10 2	0 0 0		0	0	...	8 12 0	0	500	...	103 6 2	0	0	...	0 10 3	0	500	...	102 11 11	0 0 0
———, Mary,—share account of Thos. Paul DeSilva ...	Ditto ..	0	500	...	112 4 10	0 0 0		0	0	...	8 12 0	0	500	...	121 0 10	0	0	...	0 10 2	0	500	...	120 6 8	0 0 0
DeSouza, Sir Walter E. ...	6 Sept. 97	0	363200	1139*	1877 0 2	0 0 0		0	310200	...	181595 9 4	0	673400	1139*	183472 9 6	0	0	276*	179795 4 1	0	673400	863*	3677 5 5	0 0 0
———, Countess Mary Louise ...	23 Nov. 97	0	61400	...	0 0 0	1482 5 3		0	1030	...	18211 3 10	0	164400	...	16728 14 7	0	164400	...	16728 14 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
DeWet, Mrs. Pauline Harrietta ...	10 Jan. 80	0	0	...	6 4 10	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 4 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 4 10	0 0 0
Dalgleish, Andrew ...	19 Dec. 88	0	0	...	7 13 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 13 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 13 0	0 0 0
Dalton, Lieut.-Colonel Denis Harman,—account of the trustees of the marriage settlement of Mary Charlotte Thunder ...	11 Nov. 39	0	0	...	9 11 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 11 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 11 0	0 0 0
Daly, Mrs. Bridget,—share account of Mrs. Mary Anne Smith ...	31 May 75	0	3000	...	464 10 5	0 0 0		0	500	...	55 3 8	0	3500	...	519 14 1	0	0	...	480 2 9	0	3500	...	39 11 4	0 0 0

——, James Brien,—share account of Miss M. J. Christian Daly, daughter of the deceased ...	5 Jan. 81	0	0	...	3	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	14	0	0	0	...	9	7	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	7	2	0	0	0
——, Mrs. Bridget,—share account of Mrs. C. J. Donovan ...	31 May 75	0	900	...	213	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	16	9	2	0	900	...	230	1	4	0	0	...	0	14	2	0	900	...	229	3	2	0	0	0
——, Sergeant John Daly,—share account of the children ...	8 Mar. 65	0	0	...	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	10	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	10	0	0	0	0
Daniels, A. J. ...	30 June 96	0	3300	...	0	0	0	160	2	1	0	28000	...	27759	3	8	0	31300	...	27599	1	7	0	0	...	28049	0	3	0	31300	...	0	0	0	449	14	8
Danniell, Lieutenant Charles Astell ...	23 April 56	0	0	...	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	6	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	6	8	0	0	0
Darwin, Dr. Roger Thompson	23 Jan. 96	0	500	...	253	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	3	4	0	500	...	262	7	10	0	0	...	0	5	10	0	500	...	262	2	0	0	0	0
Davey, N. Thomas ..	29 May 73	0	0	...	0	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	6	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	6	10	0	0	0
David, M. ...	5 Mar. 94	0	26200	500*	0	0	0	1960	0	9	0	0	...	2556	12	11	0	26200	500*	596	12	2	0	2200	...	630	11	6	0	24000	500*	0	0	0	33	15	4
Davidson, Ensign John Tierney ...	31 Aug. 68	0	0	...	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	6	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	6	8	0	0	0
———, J. E.,—share account of L. Davidson, only child of the deceased ...	Taken charge 6 April 76	0	0	...	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	4	4	0	0	...	0	14	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	14	8	0	0	0
Davies, Charles Edward—share account of William Hollway, one of the two surviving children of Mrs. Hannah Hollway, predeceased sister of the deceased ...	11 Mar. 92	0	500	...	136	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	12	0	0	500	...	145	11	10	0	0	...	0	7	11	0	500	...	145	3	11	0	0	0
Davis, Miss Mary—new account ...	27 Sep. 53	0	0	...	4	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	13	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	13	7	0	0	0
Davison, George,—share account of George William Davison, one of the children of the deceased ...	12 Jan. 83	0	400	...	31	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	5	10	0	400	...	39	1	7	0	0	...	0	6	3	0	400	...	38	11	4	0	0	0
———, Isabella,—share account of George William Davison, brother of the deceased ...	3 Mar. 94	0	100	...	34	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	13	6	0	100	...	36	3	10	0	0	...	0	1	7	0	100	...	36	2	3	0	0	0
DeDomball, Michael Durup	13 Dec. 78	0	200	...	22	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	10	10	0	200	...	26	0	3	0	0	...	0	2	3	0	200	...	25	14	0	0	0	0
Deakin, Surgeon-Major Charles Washington Shorley ...	22 April 90	0	0	...	4	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	14	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	14	4	0	0	0
Dear, Herschel ...	14 Nov. 87	0	219400	29*	203	9	8	0	0	0	0	1000	...	3746	4	0	0	220400	29*	3949	13	8	0	0	...	3153	15	7	0	223400	29*	795	14	1	0	0	0
Delamain, Captain John William ...	23 July 73	0	100	...	86	15	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	13	6	0	100	...	88	13	2	0	0	...	0	1	2	0	100	...	88	12	0	0	0	0
DeLatrieta, Don Caledonia...	10 Feb. 88	0	0	...	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	6	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	6	0	0	0	0
DeMello, Gabriel ..	31 May 78	0	0	...	127	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	127	3	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	127	3	3	0	0	0
Demetrides, Mrs. Ellen ...	.....	0	0	...	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	4	4	0	0	...	0	9	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	9	8	0	0	0
Dennis, Lieutenant Adolphus Lambert ...	23 Feb. 77	0	500	...	92	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	12	0	0	500	...	101	0	0	0	0	...	0	5	9	0	500	...	100	10	3	0	0	0

* Sundry shares.

B.

ESTATES	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.			
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
D																							
Denton, Miss Mary Hollier, —life-interest account of Bibee Penah ...	26 May 84	0	7200	...	183 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	132 1 8	0	7200	...	315 3 0	0	0	...	9 12 9	0	7200	...	305 6 3	0 0 0
Deverell, Henry George ...	27 Nov. 84	0	0	...	7 4 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 4 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 4 8	0 0 0
Dickens, Mrs. Sarah Emmaline ...	Taken charge 19 Nov. 84	0	0	...	11 8 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 8 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 8 3	0 0 0
Dickie, James ...	20 Aug. 87	0	0	...	167 10 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	167 10 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	167 10 4	0 0 0
Dixon, J. H.,—share account of the late Mary Dixon, sister of the deceased ...	.....	0	0	...	2 9 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 9 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 9 10	0 0 0
Dodsworth, Henry Thomas	30 Mar. 63	0	0	...	1 4 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 4 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 4 5	0 0 0
——, Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. ...	4 Oct. 90	0	0	...	5 7 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 7 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 7 8	0 0 0
——, Miss Mary ...	18 Feb. 73	0	0	...	4 14 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 14 4	0	0	...	4 14 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Doucett, Mrs. Louisa Georgiana ...	10 Jan. 96	0	5300	...	288 15 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	92 12 0	0	5300	...	381 11 10	0	0	...	3 13 9	0	5300	...	377 14 1	0 0 0
Dougherty, P. O. ...	8 July 97	0	0	...	451 1 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	451 1 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	451 1 5	0 0 0
Douglas, J. Christie ...	8 Aug. 88	0	0	...	18 11 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 11 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 11 6	0 0 0
——, Mrs. Amelia Macdonald ...	8 Feb. 89	0	500	...	142 15 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 3 4	0	0	...	152 2 10	0	0	...	0 5 9	0	500	...	151 13 1	0 0 0
——, Miss Florie Macdonald ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	5 6 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 6 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 6 8	0 0 0
Drew, Thomas ...	24 Aug. 81	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 12 8	0	0	...	5 12 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 12 8	0 0 0
Driver, Sergeant George ...	27 Feb. 63	0	0	...	1 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 12 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 12 4	0 0 0
Drysdale W. ...	.....	0	0	...	3 6 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 6 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 6 11	0 0 0
Duke, Charles John Assheton ...	2 Aug. 92	0	0	...	3 11 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 11 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 11 0	0 0 0
Dunbar, Mrs. C. A. ...	.....	0	0	...	5 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 2 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 2 3	0 0 0
Duncan, David ...	28 April 96	0	1100	...	208 9 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 4 0	0	1100	...	227 13 1	0	0	...	0 12 7	0	1100	...	227 0 6	0 0 0
Dunne, Richard ...	19 Sept. 78	0	3000	...	475 0 11	0 0 0	0	500	...	55 3 8	0	3500	...	530 4 7	0	0	...	481 13 10	0	3500	...	48 6 9	0 0 0
——, Mrs. Susan ...	28 Nov. 91	0	0	...	50 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 0 0	0 0 0

——, share account of G. R. Miller, one of the grandchildren of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	3	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	3	6	0	0	0
——, share account of Alexander Bruce Miller, one of the grandchildren of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	0	2	0	0	...	2	3	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	3	8	0	0	0
——, share account of Theresa Agnes Miller, one of the grandchildren of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1100	...	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	4	2	0	1100	...	21	7	4	0	0	...	19	1	3	0	1100	...	2	6	1	0	0	0
——, share account of Robert Dunne, one of the grandchildren of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	0	2	0	0	...	2	3	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	3	8	0	0	0
——, Simon,—share account of the two children of Mrs. E. M. Miller ..	22 May 84	0	200	...	56	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	13	10	0	200	...	60	9	9	0	0	...	0	3	1	0	200	...	60	6	8	0	0	9
——, M. P.,—account of zamindari at Shamshabad	18 Feb. 80	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	999	14	0	0	0	...	999	14	0	0	0	...	15	1	10	0	0	...	984	12	2	0	0	0
Dunsford, Mrs. M. B. ..	21 Feb 98	0	0	...	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	32	0	0
Duplessis, Mrs. Jeanne Adile	21 Nov. 95	0	314000	25*	0	0	0	544	12	10	0	0	...	2800	4	4	0	31400	25*	2255	7	6	0	2400	...	2051	12	1	0	29000	25*	203	11	5	0	0	0
Durant, Major-General James ...	.....	0	0	...	11	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	1	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	1	4	0	0	0
E																																					
Eckford, Ensign R. of 10th Native Infantry ...	30 Sept. 58	0	0	...	0	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	2	10	0	0	...	0	9	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	9	9	0	0	0
——, Major John,—share account of A. B. Eckford, son of the deceased ...	17 Jan. 82	0	32300	...	11	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	577	0	4	0	32300	...	588	12	2	0	0	...	582	14	4	0	32300	...	5	13	10	0	0	0
Eden, Hon'ble Sir Ashley, K.C.S.I. ...	9 Feb. 88	0	200	48†	85	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	8	0	0	200	48†	88	8	8	0	0	...	0	2	3	0	2	0	48†	88	6	5	0	0	0
Edmond, Revd James ...	8 June 76	0	0	...	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	8	8	0	0	...	1	3	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	3	7	0	0	0
——, James Morrison ..	22 Mar. 84	0	0	...	11	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	12	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	12	4	0	0	0
Edwards, Mrs. Sarah Franklin ...	25 Mar. 98	0	9700	...	924	5	3	0	0	0	0	500	...	1271	6	3	0	10200	...	2195	11	6	0	0	...	2131	0	9	0	10200	...	14	10	9	0	0	0
Egerton, William Henry ...	23 Nov. 89	0	0	...	75	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	75	12	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	75	12	1	0	0	0
Ellerker, Mrs. Dorothy ...	1 July 92	0	0	...	11	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	2	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	2	9	0	0	0
——, share account of E. M. A. Kennedy, one of the grandchildren of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	500	...	70	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	3	4	0	500	...	79	12	11	0	0	...	6	7	10	0	500	...	79	5	1	0	0	0
Ellis, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur ...	6 Sept. 71	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	...	745	9	1	0	700	...	745	9	1	0	700	...	745	9	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
——, Edward Smith ..	13 Sept. 84	0	24000	...	366	3	1	0	0	0	0	700	...	423	3	0	0	24700	...	794	6	1	0	0	...	685	10	0	0	24700	...	108	12	1	0	0	0
——, Robert ...	13 Sept. 88	0	0	...	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	6	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	6	0	0	0	0

* Municipal Debentures. † Seluri Tea Company, Limited.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
E																							
Elizabeth, Mrs. Grace ...	27 Mar. 37	0	42100	...	120 0 8	0 9 0	0	0	...	809 10 0	0	42100	...	929 10 8	0	0	...	11 15 0	0	42100	...	917 11 8	0 0 0
Ephraim, Arton Joseph ...	21 Jan. 78	0	0	...	19 14 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 14 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	19 14 8	0 0 0
———, account of life-interest of Shaik Khodabux and his wife ...	Ditto ...	0	1300	...	23 14 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 12 2	0	1300	...	48 10 11	0	0	...	1 4 5	0	1300	...	47 6 6	0 0 0
———, account of the poor and needy members of Armenian Church of Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	0	1000	...	78 5 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 9 6	0	1000	...	98 14 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	1000	...	98 14 11	0 0 0
Ernst, D. ...	1896	0	0	...	64 7 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	64 7 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	64 7 0	0 0 0
Esteve, Mrs. Charlotte Ann ...	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 14 6	0	0	...	0 14 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 14 6	0 0 0
Etty, Elizabeth Leal ...	2 April 90	0	160	...	168 2 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	28 14 6	0	1600	...	197 1 3	0	0	...	1 2 4	0	1600	...	195 14 11	0 0 0
Euart, Lieutenant, C. G. E.	12 Jan. 99	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	1927 8 5	0	0	...	1927 8 5	0	0	...	28 14 7	0	0	...	1898 9 10	0 0 0
Ezekiel, Sally Solomon ..	.....	0	0	...	0 7 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 5 10	0	0	...	0 12 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 12 11	0 0 0
———, Judah ...	18 April 84	0	17600	...	10560 12 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	7186 15 0	0	17600	...	17747 11 0	0	0	...	5799 5 2	0	17600	...	11948 5 10	0 0 0
F																							
Fagan, C. W.,—share account of Miss Margaret A. Fagan ..	8 Jan. 57	0	0	...	31 4 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	31 4 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	31 4 8	0 0 0
———, Christopher Weston, —share account of Mrs. H. E. Fagan ...	Ditto ...	0	73000	...	83 13 5	0 0 0	0	1200	...	1277 8 0	0	74200	...	1361 5 5	0	1200	...	1277 8 0	0	73000	...	83 13 5	0 0 0
———, share account of Miss Elleanor Fagan ...	Ditto ...	0	49700	...	0 0 0	412 9 5	0	800	...	887 14 0	0	50500	...	475 4 7	0	800	...	887 14 0	0	49700	...	0 0 0	412 9 5
———, share account of Christopher Weston Fagan ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	21 11 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 11 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 11 2	0 0 0
Fairweather, Jethro,—account of life-interest for Mrs. Eliza Jane Fairweather ...	9 May 68	0	0	...	8 8 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 8 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 8 8	0 0 0

| | | |

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.						Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.					
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.			Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																	To Credit.	To Debit.	
		S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
F																									
Forsyth, W. E. H.,—account of Mrs. E. C. Forsyth, the widow and universal legatee under the will of the deceased ...	10 Mar. 81	0	0	...	4 5 4	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 5 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 5 4	0 0 0	
Francis, Antonio Louis ...	18 Nov. 78	0	0	...	10 9 4	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 9 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 9 4	0 0 0	
———, Harry ...	1 July 87	0	1600	...	43 3 4	0 0 0		0	0	...	29 0 0	0	1600	...	72 3 4	0	0	...	1 1 9	0	1600	...	71 1 7	0 0 0	
———, A. L.,—share account of G. R. Meranda or Currira, one of the nieces of the deceased ...	18 Nov. 78	0	2300	...	250 11 8	0 0 0		0	0	...	42 5 6	0	2300	...	293 1 2	0	0	...	2 4 1	0	2300	...	290 13 1	0 0 0	
———, share account of M. D. DeAlmeida, one of the nephews of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	2300	...	251 11 11	0 0 0		0	0	...	42 5 6	0	2300	...	294 1 5	0	0	...	2 4 1	0	2300	...	291 13 4	0 0 0	
———, share account of M. D. DeAlmeida, one of the nieces of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	2300	...	251 11 9	0 0 0		0	0	...	42 5 6	0	2300	...	294 1 3	0	0	...	2 4 1	0	2300	...	291 13 2	0 0 0	
———, Henry Herbert Linton ...	31 May 97	0	0	...	3 14 4	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 14 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 14 4	0 0 0	
Franklin, John Edward William ...	14 July 78	0	0	...	4 9 6	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 9 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 9 6	0 0 0	
Fraser, Simon John Ross,—share account of James Sherris Fraser ...	11 Dec. 75	0	0	...	7 0 3	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 0 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 0 3	0 0 0	
———, share account of Simon John Coulter Fraser ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	4 9 4	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 9 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 9 4	0 0 0	
———, John ...	25 Mar. 93	0	0	...	107 1 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	107 1 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	107 1 0	0 0 0	

——, share account of John Fraser, Sr., father and one of the next-of-kin of the deceased	Ditto	...	0	1900	...	302	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	34	15	8	0	1900	...	337	13	4	0	0	...	1	13	10	0	1900	...	335	15	6	0	0	0
——, John Gordon	11 Feb. 93	...	0	2500	...	77	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	44	3	4	0	2500	...	121	14	1	0	0	...	1	13	0	0	2500	...	120	1	1	0	0	0
——, Mrs. Elizabeth,—share account of Lizie Fraser	9 Sept. 80	...	0	0	...	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	3	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	3	0	0	0	0
Fulton, Mrs. Lydia,—account for the repairs of the monument	9 Nov. 43	...	0	7200	...	233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	132	1	6	0	7200	...	365	1	6	0	0	...	9	9	4	0	7200	...	355	8	2	0	0	0
G																																							
Gabriel, Ezra Gabriel	12 Feb. 76	...	0	0	...	16	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	16	0	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	16	0	5	0	0	0
——, Mrs. R. S. *	6 April 93	...	0	3400	...	206	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	114	1	6	0	3400	...	320	12	0	0	0	...	3	4	1	0	3400	...	317	7	11	0	0	0
Gaisford, Dr. M.—life-interest account of Major Gilbert Gaisford	17 June 89	...	0	20000	...	32	0	6	0	0	0	0	500	...	1316	14	2	0	20500	...	1348	14	8	0	20500	...	905	11	9	0	0	...	443	2	11	0	0	0
Galstaun, Mrs. Ketty	5 June 88	...	0	0	...	21	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	21	12	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	21	12	4	0	0	0
——, Mrs. Catherine	.....	...	0	1300	...	431	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	23	15	0	0	1300	...	455	8	9	0	0	...	0	15	3	0	1300	...	454	9	6	0	0	0
——, Mrs. Ketty.—share account of John Galstaun	5 July 68	...	0	1200	...	274	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	22	1	6	0	1200	...	296	10	3	0	0	...	1	2	10	0	1200	...	295	7	5	0	0	0
——, share account of Regina Galstaun	Ditto	...	0	1200	...	274	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	22	1	6	0	1200	...	296	10	3	0	0	...	1	2	10	0	1200	...	295	7	5	0	0	0
——, share account of Anna Galstaun	Ditto	...	0	1200	...	274	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	22	1	6	0	1200	...	296	10	3	0	0	...	1	2	10	0	1200	...	295	7	5	0	0	0
——, share account of Elizabeth Galstaun	Ditto	..	0	1200	...	167	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	22	1	6	0	1200	...	189	14	3	0	0	...	117	6	10	0	1200	...	72	7	5	0	0	0
——, Mackertich Johannes,—share account of John Galstaun	30 June 86	...	0	700	...	117	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	14	2	0	700	...	129	14	5	0	0	...	0	11	1	0	700	...	129	3	4	0	0	0
——, share account of Regina Galstaun	Ditto	...	0	700	...	117	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	14	2	0	700	...	129	14	5	0	0	...	0	11	1	0	700	...	129	3	4	0	0	0
——, share account of Anna Galstaun	Ditto	...	0	700	...	117	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	14	4	0	700	...	129	14	7	0	0	...	0	11	0	0	700	...	129	3	7	0	0	0
——, share account of Elizabeth Galstaun	Ditto	..	0	700	...	117	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	14	4	0	700	...	129	14	9	0	0	...	0	11	0	0	700	...	129	3	9	0	0	0
Gardner, Seth,—share account of Jessie Gardner, daughter of the deceased	10 May 82	...	0	100	...	14	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	13	6	0	100	...	16	9	7	0	0	...	0	1	7	0	100	...	16	8	0	0	0	0
——, share account of Charles Henry Francis Gardner, son of the deceased	Ditto	...	0	200	...	29	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	10	10	0	200	...	33	3	7	0	0	...	0	3	1	0	200	...	33	0	6	0	0	0
——, share account of Esther Mary Graham, or daughter of the deceased	Ditto	...	0	0	...	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	3	0	0	0	...	0	6	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	6	6	0	0	0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.			Total.			Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.			Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Cash.	Government Securities.		Cash.	Government Securities.		Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.													To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
G																				
Gardner, Captain Thomas Shungsby,—share account of Mrs. Mary Jane Gardner, widow and sole legatee under the will of the deceased ...	1 June 91	0	0	...	0 1 0	0 0 0	0	0	... 0 0 0	0	0	... 0 1 0	0	0	... 0 0 0	0	0	...	0 1 0	0 0 0
Garrett, Robert Birch,—share account of Mrs. H. E. Garrett ...	24 Aug. 67	0	37700	...	141 7 6	0 0 6	0	600	... 673 7 10	0	38300	... 814 15 4	0	600	... 667 13 10	0	37700	...	147 1 6	0 0 0
Gasper, Malcolm Peter ...	20 Jan. 91	0	48500	100*	675 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	.. 861 6 6	0	48500	100* 1536 7 10	0	0	... 949 8 2	0	48500	100*	586 15 8	0 0 0
Gatinais, Claude Bernard de la ...	21 Aug. 96	0	0	...	1 9 3	0 0 0	0	0	... 0 0 0	0	0	... 1 9 3	0	0	... 0 0 0	0	0	...	1 9 3	0 0 0
Geale, G. R.,—account of the next-of-kin	13 Jan. 96	0	500	...	71 4 9	0 0 0	0	0	... 9 7 8	0	500	... 80 12 5	0	0	... 0 6 6	0	500	...	80 5 11	0 0 0
Geary, Lieutenant G. H. F.	21 Mar. 95	0	1000	...	326 6 7	0 0 0	0	0	... 17 8 0	0	1000	... 343 14 7	0	0	... 6 1 6	0	1000	...	337 13 1	0 0 0
Gelhard, Ludwig ...	24 Aug 85	0	3400	...	44 5 7	0 0 0	0	0	... 62 2 4	0	3400	... 106 7 11	0	0	... 2 6 5	0	3400	...	104 1 6	0 0 0
George, James Strills Henry ...	3 Sep. 87	0	7200	...	83 14 6	0 0 0	0	0	... 132 8 10	0	7200	... 216 7 4	0	0	... 134 4 0	0	7200	...	82 3 4	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Rose Elizabeth	6 Feb. 83	0	0	...	8 3 8	0 0 0	0	0	... 0 0 0	0	0	... 8 3 8	0	0	... 0 0 0	0	0	...	8 3 8	0 0 0
———, J. M. T. ...	18 June 96	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	4600	... 4611 11 2	0	4600	... 4611 11 2	0	4600	... 4506 11 5	0	0	...	104 15 9	0 0 0
Gibb, Colonel J. Shaw ...	17 Nov. 77	0	0	...	11 0 8	0 0 0	0	0	... 0 0 0	0	0	... 11 0 8	0	0	... 0 0 0	0	0	...	11 0 8	0 0 0
Gibbon, Mrs. Mary ...	28 April 85	0	0	...	236 13 5	0 0 0	0	0	... 0 0 0	0	0	... 236 13 5	0	0	... 0 0 0	0	0	...	236 13 5	0 0 0
Gibbons, John Alexander ...	10 June 90	0	0	...	142 11 0	0 0 0	0	0	... 0 0 0	0	0	... 142 11 0	0	0	... 0 0 0	0	0	...	142 11 0	0 0 0
———, life-interest account of Miss Mary Gibbons, sister of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 1 0	0 0 0	0	0	... 0 0 0	0	0	... 0 1 0	0	0	... 0 0 0	0	0	...	0 1 0	0 0 0
Gibson, Sub-Conductor James—,share account of the four children ...	24 Feb. 69	0	2800	...	249 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	... 51 8 8	0	2800	... 301 8 3	0	0	... 2 11 11	0	2800	...	298 12 4	0 0 0

———, Sub-Conductor S. ...	24 Feb. 68	0	0	...	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	1	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	1	3	0	0	0
Gilbanks, Jonathan Cremtor ...	11 Sep. 88	0	0	...	9	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	9	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	9	4	0	0	0
Gilchrist, Mrs. Caroline Rose Harriet,—share account of Miss A. M. Gilchrist ...	13 Jan. 85	0	0	...	5	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	7	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	7	5	0	0	0
Gilham, George H. ...	Taken charge																																		
	14 April 90	0	0	...	17	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	17	15	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	17	15	11	0	0	0
Gillman, John,—life-interest account of Miss Violet Henrietta Hurtnell ...	17 Nov. 92	0	43600	...	14	2	9	0	0	0	0	600	...	777	12	8	0	44200	...	791	15	5	0	0	...	614	8	4	0	44200	...	177	7	1	0	0	0
———, life-interest account of Mrs. Anna Wherry ...	Ditto ...	0	59800	5†	131	9	11	0	0	0	0	1000	...	1046	8	0	0	60800	5†	1178	1	11	0	1000	...	1047	8	0	0	59800	5†	130	9	11	0	0	0
Gilroy, J. N. ...	4 Mar. 95	0	1300	...	169	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	23	15	0	0	1300	...	193	6	5	0	0	...	0	15	0	0	1300	...	192	7	5	0	0	0
Goebbels, Carl Joseph ...	6 April 80	0	0	...	4	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	13	2	0	0	...	6	2	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	2	7	0	0	0
———, Charles Swanameer ...	12 May 96	0	2000	...	389	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	35	0	0	0	2000	...	424	11	1	0	0	...	1	7	1	0	2000	...	423	4	0	0	0	0
Goode, Mrs. Henrietta,—legacy account of Alice Maitland ...	30 Mar. 68	0	4200	...	86	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	77	5	2	0	4200	...	163	11	2	0	0	...	4	1	9	0	4200	...	159	9	5	0	0	0
———, Charles Bowelsworth	24 Feb. 68	0	0	...	11	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	0	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	0	8	0	0	0
Goodridge, Lieutenant E. S. T. ...	26 Nov. 97	0	0	...	474	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	474	10	5	0	0	...	474	10	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gordon, Edward ...	15 May 74	0	0	...	4	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	14	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	14	4	0	0	0
———, John ...	28 Jan. 75	0	0	...	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	0	0	0	0	0
———,share account of William Spencer, Charles William Webster, B. Mary Barbara, Martha Helen and Eva Florence Gordon, children of the deceased and predeceased brother William Gordon ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	27	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	27	10	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	27	10	6	0	0	0
———, Captain W. D. ...	.....	0	900	...	313	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	893	7	10	0	900	...	1206	15	8	0	900	...	1206	15	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gorman, Miss Emily ...	27 June 88	0	800	...	271	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	14	11	8	0	800	...	286	9	6	0	0	...	0	9	3	0	800	...	286	0	3	0	0	0
———, Miss Lucy ...	Ditto ...	0	800	...	269	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	14	11	8	0	800	...	284	6	0	0	0	...	0	9	3	0	800	...	283	12	9	0	0	0
Gosling, Robert,—share account of Walter John Gosling, son of the deceased ...	15 Sep. 77	0	0	...	3	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	3	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	3	8	0	0	0
Gould, Charles ...	13 May 91	0	0	...	103	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	103	0	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	103	0	1	0	0	0
Goutiere, Antonio Fortune ...	6 Mar. 75	0	1100	...	327	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	4	0	0	1100	...	347	4	4	0	0	...	0	12	9	0	1100	...	346	7	7	0	0	0
Grace, George,—legacy account of Maggie Grace, daughter of the deceased ...	17 Jan. 78	0	0	...	5	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	4	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	4	6	0	0	0
Graham, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles ...	22 Dec. 84	0	12000	...	74	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	219	13	4	0	12000	...	294	11	8	0	0	...	8	11	3	0	12000	...	286	0	5	0	0	0
Grant, Charles ...	10 Sep. 80	0	0	...	92	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	92	2	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	92	2	1	0	0	0

* Amicable Insurance Company, Limited. | † New Oriental Bank shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
G																							
Gray, Dr. H. A. C. ...	23 Aug. 80	0	0	...	2 8 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 8 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 8 5	0 0 0
——, George ...	15 May 94	0	0	...	4 2 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 2 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 2 8	0 0 0
Gregg, J. A. ...	2 April 89	0	0	...	13 8 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 8 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 8 3	0 0 0
Gregory, J. A, legacy account of Percy Edward Humphries ...	3 Dec. 95	0	16100	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	304 4 0	0	16100	...	304 4 0	0	0	...	17 0 9	0	16100	...	287 3 3	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Florie May Humphries ...	Ditto ...	0	16100	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	304 4 0	0	16100	...	304 4 0	0	0	...	17 0 10	0	16100	...	287 3 2	0 0 0
——, J. A. ...	Ditto ...	0	1200	100*	0 0 0	477 14 2	0	0	...	1088 15 0	0	1200	100*	611 0 10	0	0	...	235 3 7	0	1200	100*	375 13 3	0 0 0
——, J. A.—legacy account of William Gregory Humphries ...	Ditto ...	0	16100	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	304 4 0	0	16100	...	304 4 0	0	0	...	17 0 9	0	16100	...	287 3 3	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Miss Lilian Maud Lane ...	Ditto ...	0	1500	...	0 0 0	6 9 2	0	0	...	26 4 0	0	1500	...	19 10 10	0	0	...	26 4 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	6 9 2
Green, Mrs. Anna Maria ...	24 Feb. 77	0	0	...	12 4 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 4 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 4 8	0 0 0
——, Captain J. C. ...	10 May 83	0	0	...	7 0 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 0 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 0 6	0 0 0
Greenberg, Mrs. Hannah ...	26 June 90	0	8400	...	145 1 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	153 11 10	0	8400	...	293 12 11	0	0	...	5 4 0	0	8400	...	293 8 11	0 0 0
Greenaway, Captain S. G. Cumberland,—share account of L. M. and M. C. Greenaway ...	19 Jan. 83	0	7300	...	171 8 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	134 6 6	0	7300	...	305 15 1	0	0	...	136 0 4	0	7300	...	169 14 9	0 0 0
Greenway, Mrs. Ann Eliza (new account) ...	16 Sept. 51	0	1400	...	69 13 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 5 2	0	1400	...	95 3 0	0	0	...	0 10 7	0	1400	...	94 8 5	0 0 0
——, F. E—, share account of A. A. A. Greenway, son of the deceased ...	1 Nov. 59	0	300	...	15 5 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 4 0	0	300	...	20 9 1	0	0	...	0 4 6	0	300	...	20 4 7	0 0 0
——, William Farquharson,—share account of Mrs. H. M. Taylor, sister of the deceased ...	29 July 62	0	0	...	0 10 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 10 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 10 0	0 0 0

———, Samuel Richard ...	6 July 61	0	0	...	3	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	12	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	12	2	0	0	0
———, share account of Mrs. H. M. Taylor, sister of the deceased ..	Ditto ..	0	0	...	2	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	11	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	11	4	0	0	0
———, share account of George Foley Greenway, brother of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	2	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	11	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	11	4	0	0	0
Grose, Mrs. E.,—legacy account of Colen Lekin ...	25 Mar. 92	0	0	...	2	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	11	0	0	0
Gubboy, D. M. ...	3 Sept. 94	0	700	...	117	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	4	0	0	700	...	129	8	1	0	0	...	0	8	1	0	700	...	129	0	0	0	0	0
Guy, A. B. ...	16 Mar. 88	0	0	...	0	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	11	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	11	8	0	0	0
Guyan, Frances Louis Julien ...	25 Nov. 93	0	0	...	5	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	2	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	2	7	0	0	0
H																																					
Hall, Godfrey ...	4 Dec. 82	0	0	...	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	59	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	59	0	0	0	0	0
Halden, Henry ...	7 Jan. 80	0	0	...	14	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	14	9	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	14	9	4	0	0	0
Halliday, Dr. Alexander,—trust for Miss Jane Smith (new account) ..	13 Jan. 53	0	0	...	9	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	12	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	12	4	0	0	0
———, trust for Miss Mary Smith, now Mrs. Dixon ..	Ditto ...	0	0	...	33	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	33	2	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	33	2	0	0	0	0
Hambrough, Arthur Henry Kerr ..	26 June 95	0	0	...	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	5	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	5	5	0	0	0
Hamilton, Hon'ble Mrs. Marcellina Antonia,—legacy account of Mrs. M. H. Cleave and children ...	8 Dec. 58	0	7100	...	148	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	130	11	6	0	7100	...	279	7	6	0	0	...	132	4	0	0	7100	...	147	3	6	0	0	0
———, legacy account of Roman Catholic Church of Calcutta ..	Ditto ...	0	2000	...	100	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	38	10	4	0	2000	...	139	3	2	0	0	...	36	13	2	0	2000	...	102	6	0	0	0	0
Hammond, Henry,—share account of Harry Hammond, son of the deceased	14 Sept. 67	0	0	...	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	1	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	1	0	0	0	0
———, Lieutenant H. D.	29 Aug. 98	0	0	...	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	2500	...	2779	9	3	0	2500	...	2779	9	3	0	0	...	2678	10	1	0	2500	...	100	15	2	0	0	0
Hanson, G.,—share account of Miss J. L. Hanson ..	10 May 89	0	8500	...	26	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	156	7	10	0	8500	...	182	15	5	0	0	...	158	5	8	0	8500	...	24	9	9	0	0	0
Haram, Mrs. Elizabeth,—share account of Robert Haram ...	7 Oct. 71	0	3000	...	323	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	55	3	8	0	3000	...	378	11	2	0	0	...	2	15	0	0	3000	...	375	12	2	0	0	0
Hardcastle, Captain E. J. ...	29 July 59	0	0	...	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	3	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	3	4	0	0	0
Hardinge, Alfred George,—share account of the four children of the deceased...	10 Feb. 74	0	0	...	3	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	14	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	14	6	0	0	0
Hardy, Mrs. Maria Frances	26 May 88	0	0	...	2	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	15	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	15	1	0	0	0
Hare, William Earnest Kent	31 Aug. 98	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	...	835	3	0	0	600	...	835	3	0	0	0	...	733	1	11	0	600	...	102	1	1	0	0	0
Harrington, Lieutenant H. A. ...	10 May 98	0	700	...	235	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	192	3	0	0	700	...	428	0	3	0	0	...	33	3	3	0	700	...	394	13	0	0	0	0

* Sundry shares.

B.

ESTATES	Date of administration	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
H																							
Harlow, Andrew ...	8 April 80	0	0	...	156 0 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	156 0 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	156 1 10	0 0 0
——, William ...	28 Sept. 77	0	0	...	1 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 14 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 14 0	0 0 0
Harmston, John Thomas ...	26 Nov. 70	0	0	...	241 2 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	241 2 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	241 2 0	0 0 0
——, life-interest account of Mr. Edward Harmston ...	Ditto	0	14000	...	796 1 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	55 7 4	0	14000	...	851 9 2	0	14000	...	848 9 0	0	0	...	3 0 2	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Edmond Harmston Money ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	6 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 14 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 14 0	0 0 0
——, legacy account of William Money ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	3 7 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 7 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 7 0	0 0 0
Harris, Alfred Patrick,—share account of M. E. R. Harris, son of the deceased ...	30 April 85	0	3900	...	79 8 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	71 13 2	0	3900	...	151 5 4	0	0	...	70 13 2	0	3900	...	80 8 2	0 0 0
——, H. A.,—share account of Helen Harris, daughter of the deceased	2 April 78	0	0	...	2 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 8 0	0 0 0
Harrison, Joseph ...	1 Feb. 78	0	5200	...	193 7 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	95 4 6	0	5200	...	288 11 6	0	0	...	3 12 9	0	5200	...	284 14 9	0 0 0
Hart, Alexander,—share account of George Hart (new account) ...	22 April 50	0	200	...	70 14 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 11 0	0	200	...	74 9 6	0	0	...	0 1 5	0	200	...	74 8 1	0 0 0
——, John ...	20 July 88	0	2200	...	357 10 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 8 0	0	2200	...	398 2 3	0	0	...	306 3 8	0	2200	...	91 14 7	0 0 0
——, Mrs. Anna Maria ...	26 Sep. 90	0	0	...	11 10 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 10 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 10 8	0 0 0
Hartigan, H.,—share account of Roman Catholic Bishop of Western Bengal ...	15 June 88	0	2000	1*	72 3 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	71 4 0	0	2000	1*	143 7 9	0	0	...	3 3 0	0	2000	1*	140 4 9	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Mary K. A. J. O'Connor, daughter of E. R O'Connor ...	Ditto ...	0	2000	1*	72 3 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 0 0	0	2000	1*	97 3 10	0	2000	1*	97 3 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0

———, legacy account of F. L. O'Connor, son of E. R. O'Connor	...	Ditto	...	0	2000	1*	72	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	71	4	0	0	2000	1*	143	7	10	0	0	...	113	3	10	0	2000	1*	30	4	0	0	0	0
———, John	...	5 Jan. 71		0	0	.	20	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	14	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	14	0	0	0	0
———, Henry	...	15 June 88		0	900	1*	0	0	0	552	11	6	0	0	...	2173	8	7	0	900	1*	1620	13	1	0	900	1*	61	7	2	0	0	...	1559	5	11	0	0	0
Harvey, James Robert	...	4 July 84		0	0	...	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	2	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	2	0	0	0	0
———, account of H. M. Harvey, William S. G. Harvey, children of the late J. F. W. Harvey	...	Ditto	...	0	0	...	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	13	2	0	0	...	4	1	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	1	8	0	0	0
———, account of W. S. G. Harvey, children of the late J. F. W. Harvey	...	Ditto	..	0	1000	...	39	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	17	8	0	0	1000	...	56	12	6	0	0	...	34	0	4	0	1000	...	22	12	2	0	0	0
Hawks, Lieutenant J. S.	...	.....		0	0	...	11	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	11	10	0	0	...	21	2	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	21	2	0	0	0	0
Hay, William	...	Taken charge 6 July 76		0	0	...	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	10	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	10	0	0	0	0
Hayton, John Lazenby	...	28 Oct. 53		0	13900	...	0	0	0	8	11	9	0	0	...	255	14	8	0	13900	...	247	2	11	0	0	...	223	0	5	0	13900	...	24	4	6	0	0	0
———, R.—life-interest account of Mrs. J. Hayton, widow of the deceased	...	30 April 88		0	39900	...	20	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	705	8	2	0	39900	...	725	14	1	0	0	...	687	2	2	0	39900	...	38	11	11	0	0	0
Haywood, Conductor W.	...	27 Aug. 78		0	600	...	361	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	0	8	0	600	...	372	2	7	0	0	...	0	9	4	0	600	...	371	9	3	0	0	0
Heely, Wilford Lucas,—legacy account of Miss Sybel Heely, daughter of the deceased	...	22 Jan. 79		0	0	...	9	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	14	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	14	10			
Heilsch, Mrs. Esther	...	28 April 96		0	4000	...	375	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	70	0	0	0	4000	...	445	0	8	0	0	...	2	14	8	0	4000	...	442	2	0	0	0	0
Hein, Driver P.	..	24 Nov. 93		0	600	...	97	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	0	8	0	600	...	108	9	5	0	0	...	0	6	9	0	600	...	108	2	8	0	0	0
Henderson, Veterinary Surgeon Charles	...	27 June 60		0	0	...	3	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	12	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	12	1	0	0	0
Hennessy, Mrs. Isabella,—account for repairs of monument	...	1 July 82		0	0	...	2	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	11	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	11	4	0	0	0
———, P.	...	6 Aug. 88		0	0	...	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	0	8	0	0	0
Herd, Miss Mary Ann Elizabeth,—share account of 5 children of Mrs. E. T. Swinhoe	...	15 Feb. 79		0	1200	...	13	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	21	10	1	0	1200	...	35	3	3	0	0	...	1	1	0	0	1200	...	34	2	3	0	0	0
Hesselmeyer, Revd Charles Henry	...	6 Mar. 78		0	34000	...	456	9	1	0	0	0	0	500	...	601	3	0	0	34500	...	1057	12	1	0	500	...	602	9	2	0	34000	...	455	2	11	0	0	0
Heysham, Henry	..	2 May 85		0	0	...	8	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	14	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	14	8	0	0	0
———, legacy account of Isabella Annie Heysham, daughter of the deceased	...	Ditto	...	0	7000	...	39	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	128	14	2	0	7000	...	168	11	7	0	0	...	130	4	11	0	7000	...	38	6	8	0	0	0
Higgins, Joseph	...	2 Feb. 63		0	0	...	27	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	27	10	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	27	10	0	0	0	0
———, Mrs. Emelia,—share account of John James Higgins	...	19 Jan. 61		0	100	...	96	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	13	6	0	100	...	98	3	7	0	0	...	0	1	7	0	100	...	98	2	0	0	0	0
———, share account of George Arthur Higgins	..	Ditto	..	0	100	...	98	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	13	6	0	100	... *	98	5	3	0	0	...	0	1	7	0	100	...	98	3	8	0	0	0

* Bank of Bengal shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
H																							
Higgins, Robert,—share account of George Robert Bolton Higgins ..	5 June 79	0	0	...	2 5 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 14 8	0	0	...	4 3 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 3 10	0 0 0
——, George,—share account of Miss Letitia Higgins ..	12 June 55	0	36900	...	300 15 5	0 0 0	0	600	...	652 7 6	0	37500	...	953 6 11	0	600	...	653 15 4	0	36900	...	299 7 7	0 0 0
Hildyard, R. C. T. ...	17 Nov. 92	0	0	...	1 0 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 0 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 0 8	0 0 0
Hill, Lieutenant-General Percy ...	27 Jan. 81	0	0	...	79 6 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	79 6 6	0	0	...	79 6 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Mrs. A. M. H. ...	..... "	0	0	...	3 14 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 5 2	0	0	...	7 3 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 3 10	0 0 0
Hills, A. ..	28 April 96	0	24100	1582*	233 5 8	0 0 0	0	500	...	426 0 5	0	24600	1582*	659 6 2	0	0	...	1004 11 1	0	24600	1582*	0 0 0	345 5 9
Hindhaugh, Driver W. ...	10 April 93	0	0	...	478 11 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	478 11 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	478 11 8	0 0 0
Hindmarsh, Thomas ...	19 Nov. 89	0	0	...	8 15 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 15 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 15 4	0 0 0
Hirons, Mrs. Sarah ..	19 April 92	0	0	...	40 2 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 2 8	0	0	...	40 2 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, share account of Mrs. Mary Moore ..	Ditto ..	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 11 10	0	0	...	30 11 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 11 10	0 0 0
Headley, William	Taken charge 19 May 74	0	0	...	0 5 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 5 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 5 1	0 0 0
Hodgkinson, William,—share account of A. Hodgkinson, son of the deceased	26 Aug. 89	0	600	...	13 13 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 0 8	0	600	...	24 14 0	0	0	...	21 1 3	0	600	...	3 12 9	0 0 0
Holmberg, Nels Pettar ...	4 Jan. 86	0	1000	...	421 3 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	972 4 4	0	1000	...	1393 7 10	0	1000	...	1392 9 4	0	0	...	0 14 6	0 0 0
Hollingbery, Miss Helen Mary ..	5 Mar. 94	0	1000	...	95 8 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 6 6	0	1000	...	113 15 0	0	0	...	0 11 6	0	1000	...	113 3 6	0 0 0
Holmes, John ...	16 June 63	0	0	...	1 5 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 4 6	0	0	...	4 9 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 9 10	0 0 0
Holyoake, E. H. ..	2 Feb. 87	0	0	...	2 4 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 4 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 4 8	0 0 0
Homfray, Francis Sutherland ..	29 Aug. 89	0	600	...	0 0 0	111 0 1	0	0	...	11 0 8	0	600	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 6 10	0	600	...	0 0 0	100 6 3
Hood, Major-General Charles ...	30 April 84	0	5000	...	61 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	91 9 8	0	5000	...	154 6 0	0	0	...	3 7 4	0	5000	...	150 14 8	0 6 0
Hookey, Thomas ...	16 Aug. 76	0	0	...	2 15 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 15 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 15 9	0 0 0
——, Mrs. Elizabeth ...	2 Nov. 95	0	0	...	246 6 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	246 6 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	246 6 8	0 0 0

Holl, H. M. ..	26 Nov. 98	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	87	15	0	0	0	...	87	15	0	0	0	...	89	4	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	1	5	1
Hottinger, Apothecary Frederick,—account of sundry legatees ...	30 June 60	0	0	...	25	2	5	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	2	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	2	5	0	0	0
Houghton, Mrs. Annie Hannah ..	29 May 98	0	47200	36†	0	0	0	82	4	2	0	0	...	1458	13	4	0	47200	36†	1376	9	2	0	0	...	869	12	4	0	47200	36†	506	12	10	0	0	0
Howard, C. O. S. ..	17 Sept. 91	0	0	...	20	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	6	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	20	6	8	0	0	0
———, Charles ..	20 May 98	0	0	...	0	0	0	15	13	4	0	2100	...	2387	7	9	0	2100	...	2371	10	5	0	0	...	2173	8	11	0	2100	...	198	1	6	0	0	0
Hubbard, Captain C.,—account for the next-of-kin...	.....	0	0	...	8	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	12	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	12	11	0	0	0
———, legacy account of Mrs. Sarah Sumervelle ..	.....	0	0	...	0	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	15	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	15	11	0	0	0
———, share account of the widow and five children of James Hubbard, brother of the deceased ...	.....	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	7	4	0	0	...	1	7	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	7	4	0	0	0
———, share account of the widow and five children of Edmund Hubbard, predeceased brother of the deceased ...	.....	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	7	4	0	0	...	1	7	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	7	4	0	0	0
———, share account of the two children of William Hubbard, predeceased brother of the deceased	.....	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	7	4	0	0	...	1	7	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	7	4	0	0	0
Hudson, Charles ...	.....	0	0	...	77	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	77	10	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	77	10	10	0	0	0
Hughes, William Henry ...	27 July 91	0	0	...	6	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	7	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	7	1	0	0	0
———, Lieutenant V. ...	14 July 98	0	2000	...	429	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	191	0	8	0	200	...	620	6	3	0	0	...	151	12	2	0	200	...	468	10	1	0	0	0
Hume, Colonel William Wheeler ...	22 July 95	0	0	...	60	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	60	15	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	60	15	0	0	0	0
Hunt, Sergeant-Major James,—legacy account of the children ...	4 May 58	0	0	...	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	1	4	0	0	...	2	6	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	6	10	0	0	0
———, legacy account of Mrs. Louisa Warren, one of the daughters of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	600	...	93	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	8	0	0	600	...	103	15	1	0	0	...	0	9	4	0	600	...	103	5	9	0	0	0
Hunter, Charles Marley,—legacy account of Miss A. M. Hunter ...	6 Jan. 59	0	6600	...	0	0	0	6	3	10	0	0	...	121	8	2	0	6600	...	115	4	4	0	0	...	122	13	3	0	6600	...	0	0	0	7	8	11
———, Lieutenant-Colonel John,—legacy account of widow and six children ...	9 Sept. 65	0	2400	...	461	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	44	3	0	0	2400	...	505	4	11	0	0	...	2	5	8	0	2400	...	502	15	3	0	0	0
———, Captain A. B. ...	7 Feb. 80	0	15000	...	409	13	3	0	0	0	0	500	...	275	2	10	0	15500	...	676	0	1	0	0	...	488	15	11	0	15500	...	187	0	2	0	0	0
Hurt, F. John ...	22 Mar. 90	0	0	...	31	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	31	9	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	31	9	0	0	0	0
I																																					
Im Thurn, Dr. Albert ...	7 April 84	0	0	...	135	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	135	8	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	135	8	2	0	0	0
Ingels, Henry Vaughan,—share account of E. E. V. Ingels and M. A. V. Ingels	31 Jan. 83	0	0	...	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	8	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	8	4	0	0	0

* Patkabari Indigo Planting Estates Company, Limited. † Sundry shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I																							
Inglis, John,—life-interest account for widow and children ...	1 Dec. 68	0	112400	...	38 6 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	1967 0 0	0	112400	...	2005 6 1	0	0	...	2032 12 10	0	112400	...	0 0 0	27 6 9
——, Miss Mary Anne,—life-interest account of Miss Jane Inglis ...	16 July 75	0	2000	...	43 11 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 13 2	0	2000	...	80 8 6	0	0	...	37 3 5	0	2000	...	43 5 1	0 0 0
Innes, Lieutenant-General Peter ...	7 Sept. 71	0	0	...	121 3 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	121 3 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	121 3 11	0 0 0
J																							
Jackson, William Henry,—share account of the next-of-kin of the deceased ...	2 Dec. 80	0	1500	...	243 0 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	27 9 1	0	1500	...	270 10 2	0	0	...	1 7 6	0	1500	...	269 2 8	0 0 0
——, Lieutenant Philip Hayes,—share account of Erice Sutherland Jackson	18 May 58	0	0	...	6 2 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 2 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 2 4	0 0 0
——, George (2nd) ...	.....	0	900	...	82 2 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 12 0	0	900	...	97 14 11	0	0	...	0 10 5	0	900	...	97 4 6	0 0 0
James, Henry,—share account of Charles Henry James ...	.....	0	0	...	1 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 0 0	0	0	...	2 4 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 4 0	0 0 0
Jamison, Mrs. M. N. ...	5 Feb. 96	0	1600	...	280 10 7	0 0 0	0	5000	...	5029 11 1	0	6600	...	5310 5 8	0	0	...	5337 5 0	0	6600	...	0 0 0	26 15 4
Jebens, Carl Augustus ...	20 June 87	0	0	...	6 0 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 0 8	0 0 0
——, share account of Makim ...	Ditto ...	0	500	...	61 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 3 4	0	500	...	70 5 7	0	0	...	0 7 10	0	500	...	69 13 9	0 0 0
——, share account of Matoka ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 8 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 8 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 8 10	0 0 0
Jeffcott, Sir William ...	28 Aug. 79	0	48000	79*	588 12 6	0 0 0	0	2800	...	2832 7 10	0	50800	79*	3421 4 4	0	2800	...	2824 10 3	0	48000	79*	596 10 1	0 0 0
Jemmett, E., Junior ...	16 Sept. 96	0	1900	...	81 7 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 4 0	0	1900	...	114 11 5	0	0	...	1 6 6	0	1900	...	113 4 11	0 0 0
Jenkins, Miss Marian ...	22 Dec. 80	0	1100	...	437 9 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 4 0	0	1100	...	457 13 11	0	0	...	0 12 7	0	1100	...	457 1 4	0 0 0
Jenkyns, William ...	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	3400	...	1486 14 0	0	3400	...	1486 14 0	0	0	...	1385 14 0	0	3400	...	101 0 0	0 0 0
Johannes, Francis, Senior ...	20 July 85	0	0	...	39 1 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	39 1 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	39 1 7	0 0 0

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B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.			
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
J																							
Jones, William Henry ...	29 Nov. 80	0	158400	...	0 0 0	2072 0 2	0	0	...	4522 0 0	0	158400	...	2449 15 10	0	0	...	4782 8 6	0	158400	...	0 0 0	2332 8 8
——, Alfred Robert ...	4 Mar. 84	0	57400	...	217 14 0	0 0 0	0	800	...	2804 2 0	0	58200	...	3022 0 0	0	0	...	3360 6 3	0	58200	...	0 0 0	338 6 3
——, Mrs. Alice,—share account of Alice Jones ...	22 Mar. 89	0	0	...	6 1 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 1 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 1 11	0 0 0
——, Charles Butler,—separate account of Miss Violet Jones, only child of the deceased ...	30 Jan. 90	0	0	...	3 3 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 3 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 3 0	0 0 0
——, William,—share account of Bhuttoo ...	28 Mar. 65	0	0	...	5 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 0 0	0 0 0
——, share account of Begum ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	5 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 0 0	0 0 0
K																							
Kain, Michael ...	29 June 76	0	0	...	1 10 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 10 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 10 8	0 0 0
Kaloos, Arratoon,—account of the sundry legatees under the will of the deceased ...	20 Dec. 61	0	10000	...	454 0 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	193 3 8	0	10000	...	647 4 1	0	0	...	184 1 10	0	10000	...	463 2 3	0 0 0
——, share account of the children of the late H. Jacob ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	24 3 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 3 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 3 5	0 0 0
——, share account of the Wardens of the Armenian Church of St. Nazareth in Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	0	1040	...	0 0 0	24 15 9	0	0	...	200 15 4	0	10400	...	175 15 7	0	0	...	191 7 8	0	10400	...	0 0 0	15 8 1
Kane, Lieutenant J. F. H. ...	.....	0	900	...	50 9 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	179 15 0	0	900	...	230 8 9	0	900	...	218 0 9	0	0	...	12 8 0	0 0 0
Kay, John Reed,—share account of Alexander Kay ...	17 Mar. 88	0	200	...	69 0 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 8 0	0	200	...	72 8 4	0	0	...	0 3 1	0	200	...	72 5 3	0 0 0
Kellie, Andrew Wauchope ...	15 Feb. 92	0	0	...	0 13 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 13 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 13 4	0 0 0
Kelly, Lieutenant-Colonel John ...	6 Sept. 77	0	0	...	4 9 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 9 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 9 4	0 0 0

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B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.						Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.					
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.			Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																	To Credit.	To Debit.
		S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
L																									
Landeshut, Wolff,—share account of M. H. Landeshut and C. E. Landeshut, children of the deceased...	18 Aug. 76	0	0	...	0 15 4	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 15 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 15 4	0 0 0	
Lattey, Surgeon-Captain A. J. ...	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0		0	800	...	1223 8 7	0	800	...	1223 8 7	0	0	...	781 14 6	0	800	...	441 10 1	0 0 0	
Laval, G. A. C. ...	31 Oct. 94	0	0	...	11 1 2	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 1 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 1 2	0 0 0	
——, legacy account of Miss Margaret Manley ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	1 3 0	0	0	...	1 3 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 3 0	0 0 0	
——, legacy account of Dorothy Manley ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	1 3 0	0	0	...	1 3 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 3 0	0 0 0	
——, legacy account of Mr. H. V. J. Thompson ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	2 7 4	0	0	...	2 7 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 7 4	0 0 0	
——, legacy account of E. C. Madeira ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	1 3 0	0	0	...	1 3 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 3 0	0 0 0	
Lawler, Oswald B. S. ...	9 Feb. 88	0	0	...	25 6 4	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 6 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	25 6 4	0 0 0	
Lawson, T. R. ...	18 Feb. 98	0	1600	...	2 5 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	28 0 0	0	1600	...	30 5 0	0	0	...	364 11 9	0	160	...	0 0 0	334 6 9	
Laycock, Francis ...	18 Dec. 88	0	0	65*	126 3 7	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	65*	126 3 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	65*	126 3 7	0 0 0	
L'Estrange, Thomas Fitz Stephen,—share account of Samuel William L'Estrange ...	16 Dec. 89	0	1700	...	179 14 4	0 0 0		0	0	...	1636 10 9	0	1700	...	1816 9 1	0	1700	...	23 7 4	0	0	...	1793 1 9	0 0 0	
——, share account of Wilton Oldham L'Estrange ...	Ditto ...	0	1700	...	179 14 3	0 0 0		0	0	...	31 4 10	0	1700	...	211 3 1	0	0	...	31 10 11	0	1700	...	179 8 2	0 0 0	
——, share account of Theodosia L'Estrange ...	Ditto ...	0	1700	...	179 14 4	0 0 0		0	0	...	31 4 10	0	1700	...	211 3 2	0	0	...	31 10 11	0	1700	...	179 8 3	0 0 0	
——, share account of Anna L'Estrange ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	3 8 8	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 8 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 8 8	0 0 0	
Leader, Mrs. M. ...	5 Jan. 98	0	2400	...	0 0 0	87 12 9		0	0	...	84 0 0	0	2400	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 8 0	0	2400	...	0 0 0	7 4 9	
Leckie, Thomas ...	8 Dec. 97	0	0	2035*	5338 3 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	2035*	5338 3 0	0	0	...	0 1 8	0	0	2035*	5338 1 4	0 0 0	
Lecolier, Mortimer ...	5 Feb. 79	0	0	...	1 7 4	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 7 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 7 4	0 0 0	
Leggatt, Edward ...	28 Sept. 69	0	0	...	99 4 3	0 0 0		0	0	...	234 15 0	0	0	...	334 3 3	0	0	...	237 4 4	0	0	...	96 14 11	0 0 0	

——, share account of the children of the late John Leggatt ...	Ditto ...	0	1700	...	360	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	31	4	10	0	1700	...	382	3	6	0	0	...	1	10	8	0	1700	...	380	8	10	0	0	0
Leigh, H. ...	22 Nov. 94	0	0	...	9	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	14	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	14	2	0	0	0
——, Herbert, legacy account of M. Leigh, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	2600	...	13	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	47	14	0	0	2600	...	61	7	8	0	0	...	45	8	0	0	2600	...	15	15	8	0	0	0
——, legacy account of H. Leigh, son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	2600	...	13	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	47	14	2	0	2600	...	61	8	7	0	0	...	45	8	0	0	2600	...	16	0	7	0	0	0
Leondy, Mrs. Angelica George ...	17 Mar. 42	0	3100	...	119	14	10	0	0	0	0	300	...	681	11	10	0	3400	...	801	10	8	0	0	...	817	3	0	0	3400	...	0	0	0	15	8	4
Leslie, account for the next-of-kin of the deceased ...	27 June 96	0	0	...	32	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	32	3	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	32	3	5	0	0	0
Levi, Mrs. Shinnee David Solomon,—account of the residue ..	18 Mar. 71	0	3900	...	390	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	551	13	0	0	3900	...	942	8	1	0	0	...	62	13	8	0	3900	...	879	10	5	0	0	0
——, legacy account of Michael Rohamin Enee ..	Ditto ...	0	0	...	26	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	26	10	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	26	10	4	0	0	0
——, legacy account of Ezekiel Rohamin Enee ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	26	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	26	10	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	26	10	4	0	0	0
Lewis, George Anthony ...	4 April 82	0	500	...	246	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	3	4	0	0	...	255	9	11	0	0	...	0	5	9	0	500	...	255	4	2	0	0	0
——, Charles William ..	.....	0	0	...	12	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	13	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	13	6	0	0	0
——, Captain John Thomas, —share account of Gertrude Zoe Boog, daughter of Felisie Boog, of Moulmein ..	12 Sept. 93	0	1200	...	0	0	0	115	8	2	0	0	...	22	10	2	0	1200	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	2	10	0	1200	...	0	0	0	24	0	10
Lewarne, Captain N. A. ..	3 Feb. 99	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1100	...	1218	15	3	0	1100	...	1218	15	3	0	0	...	1045	0	8	0	1100	...	173	14	7	0	0	0
Lidiard, Richard,—account of life-interest for Lucinda May Lidiard ...	5 Feb. 62	0	0	...	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	4	10	0	0	...	15	5	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	15	5	2	0	0	0
——, account of life-interest for Ann Sarson ..	Ditto ...	0	0	...	3	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	15	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	15	4	0	0	0
——, account of legacy for T. W. Lidiard, Junior ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	5	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	5	0	0	0	0
——, share account of T. W. Lidiard ...	Ditto ..	0	0	...	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	5	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	5	0	0	0	0
Limrick, Mrs. Margaret,—share account of Joseph Rondon Henderson and his daughter ..	10 Aug. 41	0	200	...	73	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	10	10	0	200	...	76	12	2	0	0	...	0	4	4	0	200	...	76	7	10	0	0	0
——, share account of Pauline O'Brien ...	Ditto ...	0	200	...	73	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	10	10	0	200	...	76	12	2	0	0	...	0	4	3	0	200	...	76	7	11	0	0	0
——, share account of the representative of Matilda Mackenzie ...	Ditto ...	0	100	...	57	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	13	6	0	100	...	59	1	2	0	0	...	0	2	2	0	100	...	58	15	0	0	0	0
——, share account of the representative of Kenneth Mackenzie ..	Ditto ...	0	100	...	57	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	13	6	0	100	...	59	1	2	0	0	...	0	2	0	0	100	...	58	15	0	0	0	0

* Sundry shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
L																							
Limrick, Revd. Paul,—share account of Joseph Rowdon Henderson and his daughter	.....	0	1100	...	122 13 6	0 9 0	0	0	...	19 15 8	0	1100	...	142 13 2	0	0	...	1 7 5	0	1100	...	141 5 9	0 0 0
——, share account of Pauline O'Brien	.....	0	1000	...	164 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 2 2	0	1000	...	182 14 6	0	0	...	1 5 4	0	1000	...	181 9 2	0 0 0
——, share account of the representative of Matilda Mackenzie	.....	0	2700	...	94 5 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	49 4 6	0	2700	...	143 10 3	0	0	...	3 9 5	0	2700	...	140 0 10	0 0 0
——, share account of the representative of Kenneth Mackenzie	.....	0	2700	...	94 13 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	49 4 6	0	2700	...	144 1 9	0	0	...	3 9 5	0	2700	...	140 8 4	0 0 0
Lindstedt, Edward	15 April 85	0	0	...	8 0 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 0 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 0 4	0 0 0
Linton, John	26 Feb. 92	0	2000	...	272 4 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	36 13 2	0	2000	...	308 1 9	0	0	...	1 7 2	0	2000	...	307 10 7	0 0 0
——, Charles Delwar	25 Mar. 90	0	0	..	3 7 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 7 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 7 10	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Master H. H. L. Frances	Ditto	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 3 0	0	0	...	3 3 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 3 0	0 0 0
——, share account of Kenneth Macdonald Linton, Jessie Irene Linton, and Maud Elizabeth Linton, minor children of the deceased	26 Feb. 92	0	0	...	319 14 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	319 14 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	319 14 9	0 0 0
Littlefield, John.—share account of John Robert Bowden	30 Aug. 61	0	0	...	2 6 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 14 8	0	0	...	4 4 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 4 9	0 0 0
Llewellyn, Dr. Charles	.....	0	0	...	40 3 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 3 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 3 3	0 0 0
Logan, Lieutenant B.	22 Aug. 98	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	771 1 7	0	0	...	771 1 7	0	0	...	41 13 2	0	0	...	729 4 5	0 0 0
Logman, Mrs. Mary,—legacy account of the charities under the will of the deceased	3 Mar. 68	0	11200	...	487 11 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	215 15 6	0	11200	...	703 11 4	0	0	...	163 11 9	0	11200	...	539 15 7	0 0 6

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B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
M																							
Mace, Frederick,—account of the trustees of the marriage settlement of Mrs. C. Blick, new account ...	28 Sept. 52	0	15200	...	29 14 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	271 8 8	0	15200	...	301 7 4	0	0	...	268 2 7	0	15200	...	33 4 9	0 0 0
Macdonald, Samuel Pendleton ...	19 Dec. 88	0	0	...	85 1 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	85 1 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	85 1 3	0 0 0
Macgregor, John ...	25 Aug 77	0	0	...	4 15 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 15 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 15 10	0 0 0
Macintire, 2nd Lieutenant A. H. ...	24 Nov. 98	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	800	...	1203 13 5	0	800	...	1203 13 5	0	0	...	855 6 3	0	800	...	348 7 2	0 0 0
Mack, R. A. ...	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 8 0
Mackay, David ...	8 Sept. 83	0	300	...	24 2 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 4 0	0	0	...	29 6 10	0	0	...	0 3 5	0	300	...	29 3 5	0 0 0
———, Kenneth ...	3 Feb. 82	0	1000	...	45 8 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	18 2 2	0	1000	...	63 10 3	0	0	...	0 11 5	0	1000	...	62 14 10	0 0 0
Mackenzie, Francis William	28 Jan. 86	0	0	...	142 1 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	142 1 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	142 1 5	0 0 0
Mackertich, John Nierses ...	24 Mar. 81	0	0	...	4 10 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 10 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 10 1	0 0 0
Mackintosh, W. G. ...	.....	0	0	...	0 14 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 14 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 14 7	0 0 0
MacLeod, Alexander Donald,—share account of Charles Bryan and Isabella Hodgson, now Mrs. Isabella Gann, children of the late Christiana Hodgson	12 May 65	0	3800	...	217 0 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	97 2 0	0	5300	...	314 2 2	0	0	...	5 3 2	0	5300	...	308 15 0	0 0 0
Macnaghten, Sir W. H. ...	.....	0	0	...	2 5 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 5 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 5 0	0 0 0
Macnamara, William John	17 Nov. 86	0	7300	...	239 10 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	133 15 4	0	7300	...	373 9 7	0	0	...	5 4 5	0	7300	...	368 5 2	0 0 0
Macpherson, Miss Margaret Fraser,—account pension for Miss Mary Mallet ...	30 June 84	0	7800	...	0 0 0	51 12 0	0	0	...	143 9 8	0	7800	...	91 13 8	0	0	...	136 7 10	0	7800	...	0 0 0	44 10 2
Macrae, Mrs. Mary,—legacy account of Mrs. Anne Cummins ...	18 Sept. 79	0	0	...	270 10 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	270 10 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	270 10 8	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Helen Riddock ...	Ditto ...	0	16500	...	140 3 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	298 12 6	0	16500	...	438 15 10	0	0	...	299 14 2	0	16500	...	139 1 8	0 0 0

Madden, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Dodgson ...	.....	0	0	...	8	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	7	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	8	7	5	0	0	0
Magill, Revd. Father James Aloysius ...	28 Nov. 72	0	0	...	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	2	10	0	0	...	0	6	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	6	4	0	0	0
Mahony, David,—life-interest account of Mrs. R. O'Donnell ...	23 Jan. 82	0	0	...	71	14	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	7	4	0	0	...	73	6	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	73	6	1	0	0	0
Maitland, Captain William George,—legacy account of Mr. James Maitland ...	26 July 78	0	0	...	6	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	9	0	0	0	...	12	5	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	5	6	0	0	0
Malchus, Nicholas Isaac ...	1 April 81	0	12500	...	271	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1544	3	6	0	12500	...	1815	7	6	0	0	...	1324	2	2	0	12500	...	491	5	4	0	0	0
Malino, Conductor George Joseph ...	6 Jan. 79	0	1400	...	97	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	12	4	0	1400	...	123	10	8	0	0	...	1	0	0	0	1400	...	122	10	8	0	0	0
——, Mrs. P. ..	5 Jan. 97	0	0	...	123	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	123	9	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	123	9	0	0	0	0
Manuk, Gavork,—legacy to the Armenian School at Calcutta ..	.....	0	32400	...	523	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	626	1	0	0	32400	...	1149	3	9	0	0	...	560	0	0	0	32400	...	589	3	9	0	0	0
——, legacy to the Convent Amina Perjetsch at Ispahan ..	.....	0	11200	...	265	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	216	6	8	0	11200	...	481	14	10	0	0	...	206	3	4	0	11200	...	275	11	6	0	0	0
——, legacy to the Convent Arsch Meatsowat Arrart ...	.....	0	27600	...	44	3	1	0	0	0	0	500	...	546	4	0	0	28100	...	590	7	1	0	0	...	478	11	2	0	28100	...	111	11	11	0	0	0
——, legacy to the Convent for females at Ispahan ...	.....	0	5300	...	183	15	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	102	6	6	0	5300	...	286	6	3	0	0	...	97	9	2	0	5300	...	188	13	1	0	0	0
——, legacy to the Convent at Jelusigam ...	.....	0	12500	...	142	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	240	2	8	0	12500	...	382	11	5	0	0	...	0	15	4	0	12500	...	381	12	1	0	0	0
Marcos, Mrs. Mary ...	5 Feb. 86	0	6900	...	0	0	0	80	10	6	0	0	...	133	5	4	0	6900	...	52	10	10	0	0	...	128	6	2	0	6900	...	0	0	0	75	11	4
Mariner, George,—share account of Ethel Elizabeth Diana Mariner ..	18 Aug. 84	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	5	10	0	0	...	0	5	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	5	10	0	0	0
Marshall, Patrick ...	8 Mar. 76	0	0	...	3	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	13	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	13	3	0	0	0
——, Mrs. Harriet Ann, —account of the house No. 3, Williams' Lane ..	3 Sept. 83	0	0	...	39	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	39	7	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	39	7	10	0	0	0
——, life-interest account of Mrs. C. E DeRozario ...	Ditto ...	0	2100	...	87	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	38	3	4	0	2100	...	125	13	4	0	0	...	231	7	8	0	2100	...	0	0	0	75	10	4
——, legacy account of Ida Lewis, daughter of Jack Lewis ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	10	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	10	2	0	0	0
——, legacy account of Tewary Luckusur of Serampore ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	97	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	97	0	0	0	0	0
——, account of George Archibald DeRozario, only child of the late Mr. C. E. DeRozario, one of the grandchildren and legatees under the will of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	2600	...	0	0	0	175	5	9	0	0	...	47	13	10	0	2600	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	178	11	6	0	2600	...	0	0	0	306	3	5

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
M																							
Marshall, Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah ..	27 Aug. 89	0	8500	...	437 2 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	156 0 6	0	8500	...	593 2 11	0	0	...	6 2 2	0	8500	...	587 0 9	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Caroline, formerly Daly,—legacy account of William Francis Pudintian Murray, father and mother of the deceased ...	28 Jan. 61	0	0	...	2 14 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 14 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 14 4	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Harriet Ann, —legacy account of Mrs. J. Mathew, daughter of Cornelius Smith ...	3 Sep. 83	0	0	...	0 6 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 6 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 6 8	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Caroline,—legacy account of William Murray, brother of the deceased ...	28 Jan. 61	0	0	...	3 10 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 10 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 10 4	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Pudintian Murray, sister of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	3 10 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 10 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 10 4	0 0 0
Marooth, Mrs. Louisa Arratoon,—share account of John Arratoon Marooth ...	2 April 90	0	2400	...	0 0 0	188 8 10	0	0	...	44 0 0	0	2400	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	127 5 8	0	2400	...	0 0 0	271 14 6
———, share account of Joseph Arratoon Marooth	Ditto ...	0	2400	...	0 0 0	188 9 11	0	0	...	44 0 0	0	2400	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	127 5 9	0	2400	...	0 0 0	271 15 8
Martin, Charles Ray ..	.....	0	0	...	0 1 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 1 6	0	0	...	0 3 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 3 3	0 0 0
———, William Robert ..	14 April 96	0	95400	...	261 5 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	5751 7 9	0	95400	...	6012 12 9	0	95400	...	6012 12 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Martyn, Mrs. Mary ..	27 Feb. 9[illegible]	0	19000	...	136 14 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	339 0 10	0	19000	...	475 15 3	0	0	...	13 12 3	0	190 0	...	462 3 0	0 0 0
Mather, John ...	21 Mar. 98	0	800	10*	26 9 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	383 0 0	0	800	10*	409 9 3	0	0	...	7 15 3	0	8 0	10*	401 10 0	0 0 0
Mathews, Mrs. M. E. ...	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 1 0	0	0	...	0 1 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 1 0
———, H. ...	7 May 87	0	0	...	0 9 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 9 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 9 2	0 0 0
———, share account of the three minor children of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 7 4	0	0	...	0 7 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 7 4	0 0 0

——, share account of Miss A. J. Mathews ...	Ditto ...	0	100	...	92	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	12	0	0	100	...	94	2	8	0	0	...	0	1	7	0	100	...	94	1	1	0	0	0
Maxwell, Captain J. M. ...	23 Jan. 99	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2600	...	2789	12	10	0	2600	...	2789	12	10	0	0	...	2506	4	10	0	2600	...	283	8	0	0	0	0
May, Henry,—share account of William May ...	10 July 86	0	500	...	0	0	0	238	13	11	0	0	...	9	10	6	0	500	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	60	7	10	0	500	...	0	0	0	289	11	3
——, share account of Henry May ...	Ditto ..	0	500	...	0	0	0	238	14	0	0	0	...	9	10	8	0	500	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	60	7	10	0	500	...	0	0	0	289	11	2
——, share account of Miss Emma May ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	2	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	14	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	14	8	0	0	0
Mead, Charles Clement,—share account of the two minor brothers and sisters of the deceased ...	12 July 88	0	0	...	0	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	13	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	13	4	0	0	0
——, share account of Dorothea Mead ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	5	10	0	0	...	0	5	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	5	10	0	0	0
Medworth, Mrs. Oliver Georgiana,—share account of Mrs. L. A. E. Williams, formerly Medly ...	28 April 96	0	400	...	62	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	0	0	0	400	...	69	13	5	0	0	...	0	6	3	0	400	...	69	7	2	0	0	0
Mees, Charles ...	29 Nov. 87	0	0	...	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	14	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	14	0	0	0	0
——, share account of George Mees ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	7	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	1	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	1	5	0	0	0
——, share account of Cecil Mees ...	Ditto ...	0	2200	...	24	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	40	8	6	0	2200	...	65	8	1	0	0	...	38	8	0	0	2200	...	27	0	1	0	0	0
——, share account of Charles Mees ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	4	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	12	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	12	8	0	0	0
Meins, Mark,—share account of Mark Coleman Meins, son of the deceased ...	20 June 79	0	400	...	92	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	0	0	0	400	...	99	11	5	0	0	...	8	8	9	0	400	...	91	2	8	0	0	0
Meins, M.,—share account of the two children ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	13	2	0	0	...	0	13	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	13	2	0	0	0
Mell, Alfred Newton,—legacy account of the two children of the deceased ...	9 July 89	0	0	...	10	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	1	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	1	8	0	0	0
Melosch, Christian Luidwig	8 Sep. 94	0	0	...	597	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	597	3	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	597	3	0	0	0	0
Melville, William ...	21 Feb. 50	0	2100	...	32	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	38	3	8	0	2100	...	71	0	2	0	0	...	2	3	3	0	2100	...	68	12	11	0	0	0
——, on account of Asiatic Annuity Company ...	Ditto ...	0	19900	...	454	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	355	2	0	0	19900	...	809	15	6	0	0	...	26	7	9	0	19900	...	783	7	9	0	0	0
——, on account of annuity for Sarah Waterman ...	Ditto ...	0	1000	...	22	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	17	15	4	0	1000	...	40	11	6	0	0	...	1	2	11	0	1000	...	39	8	7	0	0	0
——, on account of annuity for Captain E. D. Watson ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	59	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	533	3	4	0	0	...	592	3	7	0	0	...	533	3	4	0	0	...	59	0	3	0	0	0
Menzies, Sergeant Samuel ...	13 May 74	0	0	...	13	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	8	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	8	8	0	0	0
Mercer, G. G.,—account of sale proceeds of the houses called Caffry Hall and Bunnee Hall ...	13 May 71	0	0	...	50	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	11	8	0	0	...	53	1	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	53	1	0	0	0	0

* Sundry shares.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
M																							
Merrett, H. A.,—share account of G. A. Merrett ...	12 Feb. 88	0	0	...	1 7 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 7 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 7 4	0 0 0
———, share account of C. S. Merrett ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 11 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 11 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 11 8	0 0 0
Meyer, Miss Barbara ...	1883	0	0	...	84 0 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	84 0 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	84 0 8	0 0 0
Michael, George ...	6 Sept. 82	0	0	...	50 12 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 12 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 12 2	0 0 0
———, John Hick ...	13 June 95	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 11 8	0	0	...	0 11 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 11 8	0 0 0
Middleton, Joseph Richard ...	1 June 65	0	23600	...	471 6 8	0 0 0	0	800	...	421 3 8	0	24400	...	892 9 11	0	0	...	779 3 2	0	24400	...	113 9 9	0 0 0
———, annuity account of Miss Middleton ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	121 11 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	121 11 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	121 11 1	0 0 0
Millard, William Stallard ...	13 Oct. 71	0	900	...	452 6 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 9 2	0	900	...	468 15 2	0	0	...	0 10 5	0	900	...	468 4 9	0 0 0
———, life-interest account of Mrs. C. Millard, widow of the deceased ...	.....	0	0	...	3 6 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 13 2	0	0	...	6 4 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 4 0	0 0 0
———, life-interest account of Miss Julia Millard, sister of the deceased ...	21 Oct. 71	0	18500	...	0 0 0	758 1 6	0	0	...	330 8 0	0	18500	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	411 2 1	0	18500	...	0 0 0	1838 11 7
Miller, Lieutenant Allan Stewart ...	2 Jan. 96	0	0	...	0 0 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 4 6	0	0	...	1 4 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 4 7	0 0 0
Miller, Mrs. Emily Agnes ...	31 Aug. 93	0	0	...	0 9 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 9 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 9 2	0 0 0
———, share account of Tresa Agnes Miller, one of the children of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	100	...	30 11 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 12 0	0	100	...	32 7 10	0	0	...	0 1 7	0	100	...	32 6 3	0 0 0
Milles, Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. F. W. ...	18 Feb. 96	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 13 10	0	0	...	2 13 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 13 10	0 0 0
Milne, William,—legacy account of Joymutty Assamese ...	20 Jan. 88	0	500	...	145 13 7	6 0 0	0	0	...	9 3 4	0	500	...	155 0 11	0	0	...	0 7 10	0	500	...	154 9 1	0 0 0
———, share account of Bill Milne ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	6 8 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 8 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 8 6	0 0 0
———, share account of Jamie Milne ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	7 3 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 13 0	0	0	...	13 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	13 0 0	0 0 0

——, share account of Charlie Milne ...	Ditto ...	0	6400	...	0	0	0	96	13	11	0	0	...	117	7	6	0	6400	...	20	9	7	0	0	...	218	4	4	0	6400	...	0	0	0	197	10	9
——, Lieutenant Alfred Henry Robert ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	151	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	151	7	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	151	7	0	0	0	0
Milner, Mrs. J. D. ...	14 April 97	0	0	...	0	0	0	3	12	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	3	12	5
Minos, Manuel Arratoon,—account of sale-proceeds of house No. 28, Gungadhur Baboo's Lane,—legacy account of M. E. Arratoon ...	20 Feb. 85	0	0	...	1	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	9	0	0	0	...	2	7	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	7	7	0	0	0
——, account of sale-proceeds of house No. 28, Gungadhur Baboo's Lane, —legacy account of M. A. Arratoon ...	Ditto ...	0	600	...	83	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	1	0	0	600	...	94	8	11	0	600	...	93	15	11	0	0	...	0	9	0	0	0	0
Mitchell, Miss Isabella,—share account of Georgiana Mitchell ...	10 Dec. 62	0	4000	...	433	10	8	0	0	0	0	500	...	73	10	2	0	4500	...	507	4	10	0	0	...	481	11	3	0	4500	...	25	9	7	0	0	0
Mitchoo, Manuel Elias ...	12 April 80	0	13500	...	372	12	13	0	0	0	0	0	...	248	8	10	0	13500	...	621	5	1	0	0	...	253	7	10	0	13500	...	367	13	3	0	0	0
Molyneaux, R. H. ...	13 Jan. 98	0	1200	...	109	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	21	0	0	0	1200	...	130	11	8	0	0	...	0	10	11	0	1200	...	130	0	9	0	0	0
Money, Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. ..	21 Nov. 95	0	0	...	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	0	2	0	0	...	5	0	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	0	2	0	0	0
Morgan, Seddon ...	8 May 95	0	0	...	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	8	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	8	0	0	0	0
——, James ..	Ditto ...	0	0	...	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	8	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	8	0	0	0	0
Morewood, Revd. J. B. ...	21 Dec. 76	0	0	...	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	4	4	0	0	...	0	9	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	9	8	0	0	0
Moore, Mrs. Catherine Ann, —account of legacy for Mary Nora Best ...	4 Nov. 58	0	0	...	33	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	33	3	5	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	33	3	5	0	0	0
Morris, Thomas,—share account of the widow and children of John Morris ...	3 Oct. 60	0	100	...	69	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	13	6	0	100	...	71	3	6	0	0	...	0	1	7	0	100	...	71	1	11	0	0	0
——, Reverend David Bayne ...	17 Feb. 86	0	600	...	242	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	0	8	0	600	...	253	2	0	0	0	...	0	6	10	0	600	...	252	11	2	0	0	0
Morton, Dr. James,—account of life-interest for Matheiul ...	1 Aug. 70	0	0	...	16	15	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	16	15	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	16	15	8	0	0	0
Moseley, Litchfield ...	8 Feb. 92	0	0	...	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	9	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	9	0	0	0	0
Moses, David,—share account of the two widows and four children of the deceased ...	27 Feb. 73	0	0	...	50	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	50	2	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	50	2	2	0	0	0
Mountjoy, Dr. John William	8 Dec. 81	0	300	...	42	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	4	0	0	300	...	47	5	2	0	0	...	0	3	5	0	300	...	47	1	9	0	0	0
Muller, John ...	17 July 75	0	800	...	461	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	14	11	8	0	800	...	476	10	6	0	0	...	0	9	2	0	800	...	476	1	4	0	0	0
Munro, Captain R. ...	.....	0	0	...	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	6	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	6	8	0	0	0
Murray, Sally ...	13 Sept. 73	0	2300	...	0	0	0	217	12	1	0	0	...	316	7	0	0	2300	...	98	10	11	0	0	...	157	11	10	0	2300	...	0	0	0	59	0	11
——, Alexander H. G. ...	15 Dec. 86	0	200	...	57	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	8	0	0	200	...	60	10	1	0	0	...	0	2	3	0	200	...	60	7	10	0	0	0
——, Major General Charles ...	20 Nov. 93	0	0	...	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	1	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	1	8	0	0	0
Myers, Mrs. Eliza Amelia Sophia ...	15 July 92	0	0	...	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	0	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	0	2	0	0	0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
M																							
Myers, —share account of Miss Emmeline Maude Amelia Myers ...	15 July 92	0	2400	...	347 6 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	44 3 0	0	2400	...	391 9 11	0	0	...	2 5 8	0	2400	...	389 4 3	0 0 0
——, Robert,—share account of Alice Geraldine Dorothy Devereux ...	1 July 92	0	3700	...	0 0 0	272 5 10	0	0	...	737 14 10	0	3700	...	465 9 0	0	700	...	303 14 7	0	3000	...	161 10 5	0 0 0
——, share account of Ida Florence Emily Bennett ...	Ditto ...	0	3700	...	0 0 0	272 5 10	0	0	...	737 14 10	0	3700	...	465 9 0	0	700	...	303 14 7	0	3000	...	161 10 5	0 0 0
——, share account of Eva Bertha Esther Currer, now Lodrick ...	Ditto ...	0	3700	...	0 0 0	272 5 10	0	0	...	737 15 0	0	3700	...	565 9 2	0	700	...	403 14 7	0	3000	...	161 10 7	0 0 0
——, share account of Rosaline Edith Mary Martin ...	Ditto ...	0	3700	...	0 0 0	78 14 5	0	0	...	737 14 10	0	3700	...	659 0 5	0	700	...	503 14 7	0	3000	...	155 1 10	0 0 0
——, share account of Emmeline Maude Amelia Myers, now Kennedy ..	Ditto ...	0	3700	...	0 0 0	272 5 11	0	0	...	737 14 10	0	3700	...	465 8 11	0	700	...	303 14 7	0	3000	...	161 10 4	0 0 0
——, share account of Isabella Florence Myers, wife of Herbert Edgar Benjamin Myers, one of the children of the deceased ...	Ditto ..	0	3800	...	0 0 0	267 9 1	0	0	...	548 13 7	0	3800	...	281 4 6	0	500	...	303 14 11	0	3300	...	0 0 0	22 10 5
—— Herbert Edgar Benjamin Myers ...	25 July 96	0	4600	...	398 14 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	80 8 0	0	4600	...	479 6 5	0	0	...	3 5 8	0	4600	...	476 0 9	0 0 0
——, Robert ...	1 July 92	0	0	...	73 8 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	73 8 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	73 8 4	0 0 0
——, Mrs. E. A. S.,—share account of H. E. B. Myers ...	15 July 92	0	0	...	3 13 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 13 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 13 2	0 0 0

N																																
Nagle, James,—share account of Winifred and Maud Nagle, children of the deceased ...	2 Sept. 91	0	700	...	187	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	14	2	0	700	...	200	9	6	0	0	...	0	11	0	0	700	...	199	14	6	0	0	0
Nairne, Mrs. Sarah Susannah	19 Aug. 75	0	0	...	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	7	4	0	0	...	1	0	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	0	6	0	0	0
Nauzais, Theodore ...	11 Sept. 79	0	8700	...	164	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	160	2	10	0	8700	...	324	15	5	0	0	...	100	12	4	0	8700	...	224	2	1	0	0	0
Neal, Mrs. Margaret,—share account of Mrs. Ellen J. Mason, daughter of Mrs. A. Stiles, pre-deceased sister of the deceased ...	3 June 82	0	200	...	16	15	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	8	0	0	200	...	20	7	8	0	0	...	0	3	1	0	200	...	20	4	7	0	0	0
Negri, John ...	4 Jan. 85	0	0	...	390	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	390	6	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	390	6	0	0	0	0
Neighour, E ...	1 Aug. 93	0	0	...	7	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	8	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	8	10	0	0	0
Nelson, H. ...	9 July 94	0	0	...	143	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	143	7	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	143	7	10	0	0	0
Nesbitt, Harry Kerr ...	Taken charge 18 Feb. 79	0	0	...	34	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	34	13	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	34	13	0	0	0	0
Newitt, Samuel Joseph,—share account of Joseph Clifford Newitt, son of the deceased ...	10 Feb. 87	0	0	...	1	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	8	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	8	9	0	0	0
——, share account of Catherine Frances Newitt, daughter of the deceased	Ditto ...	0	1400	...	98	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	12	4	0	1400	...	123	14	8	0	0	...	26	1	6	0	1400	...	97	13	2	0	0	0
——, Francis Howard,—share account of Joseph Clifford Newit, brother of the deceased ...	17 July 93	0	0	...	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	5	10	0	0	...	0	13	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	13	2	0	0	0
——, share account of Catherine Frances Newitt, sister of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	400	...	37	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	0	0	0	400	...	44	2	1	0	0	...	7	7	3	0	400	...	36	10	10	0	0	0
——, Frederick Arthur,—share account of Catherine Frances Newitt, sister of the deceased ...	2 May 94	0	800	...	72	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	14	11	8	0	800	...	86	13	7	0	0	...	14	0	0	0	800	...	72	13	7	0	0	0
Niblett, F. H. ...	.....	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3500	...	3595	7	9	0	3500	...	3595	7	9	0	0	...	3599	9	10	0	3500	...	0	6	0	4	2	1
Nicholl, Peter ...	3 April 83	0	0	...	71	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	71	2	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	71	2	9	0	0	0
Nicol, James, new account...	13 Jan. 51	0	2500	...	114	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	45	9	2	0	2500	...	159	13	4	0	0	...	1	2	3	0	2500	...	158	11	1	0	0	0
North, Sub-Conductor S. W. ...	21 Dec. 95	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	10	2	0	0	...	0	10	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	10	2	0	0	0
Nyx, Mrs. Catherine ...	19 July 92	0	0	...	0	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	10	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	10	8	0	0	0
O																																
Oakes, 2nd Lieutenant P. H.	23 Aug. 94	0	0	...	0	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	10	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	10	7	0	0	0
——, Mrs. Mary Anne,—share account of Miss Cecilia Ethel and Alfred John Oakes, children of the deceased ...	7 May 85	0	0	...	38	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	38	8	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	38	8	10	0	0	0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
O																							
O'Connor, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth,—life-interest account of Mrs. Emily Dalrad LeMarchand, formerly Nixon	28 Feb. 89	0	6000	...	531 7 2	0 0 0	0	600	...	110 7 6	0	6600	...	641 14 8	0	0	...	573 11 10	0	6600	...	68 2 10	0 0 0
Odenwald, Bandmaster, Ferdinand	4 Jan. 89	0	6500	...	165 4 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	119 3 6	0	6500	...	284 7 10	0	0	...	4 11 2	0	6500	...	279 12 8	0 0 0
O'Donnell, John Walter	13 Dec. 73	0	0	...	16 1 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 1 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 1 9	0 0 0
———, share account of Miss Ellen Dove O'Donnell, daughter of the deceased	Ditto	0	0	...	12 14 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 14 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 14 3	0 0 0
Ogilvie, James Loch,—share account of Nora Madeline Ogilvie, sister of the deceased	26 July 87	0	2400	...	131 3 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	44 3 0	0	2400	...	175 6 3	0	0	...	84 6 1	0	2400	...	91 0 2	0 0 0
O'Halloran, Surgeon-General, William	26 Feb. 94	0	0	...	180 13 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	180 13 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	180 13 6	0 0 0
Osborne, Mrs. Maria,—legacy account of John George Johnstone	4 July 84	0	5700	...	521 7 5	0 0 0	0	600	...	104 15 2	0	6300	...	626 6 7	0	0	...	576 7 1	0	6300	...	49 15 6	0 0 0
Overburry, Ernest William	20 Mar. 79	0	5 0	...	369 15 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 3 4	0	500	...	379 2 4	0	0	...	0 5 9	0	500	..	378 12 7	0 0 0
Owen, Miss Catchkatoon	23 Jan. 86	0	0	...	123 2 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	123 2 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	123 2 8	0 0 0
———, Mrs. C. A.	8 Jan. 96	0	0	...	0 12 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 12 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 12 0	0 0 0
———, Captain E. V.	18 Jan. 96	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 10 4	0	0	...	0 10 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 10 4	0 0 0
———, Major E. R.	3 Sept. 98	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1200	...	1491 4 2	0	1200	...	1491 4 2	0	0	...	1406 7 0	0	1200	...	84 13 2	0 0 0
P																							
Paliologus, Nicholas	8 Aug. 87	0	800	...	0 0 0	16 5 11	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	800	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 10 6	0	800	...	0 0 0	3 0 5
———, life interest account of Mrs. A. E. Paliologus, widow of the deceased	Ditto	0	141500	...	0 0 0	184 7 0	0	0	...	2476 4 0	0	141500	...	2291 13 0	0	0	...	2476 3 9	0	141500	...	0 0 0	184 6 9

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B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S. R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
P																							
Pedder, D. P. ...	18 Feb. 98	0	5000	202*	0 0 0	3350 11 3	0	500	...	4013 6 3	0	5500	202*	662 11 0	0	4000	...	588 3 3	0	1500	202*	74 7 9	0 0 0
Pell, Mrs. Mary Ann ...	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	10 12 11	0	0	...	11 6 1	0	0	...	0 9 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 9 2	0 0 0
Peppe, Mrs. Delia Patience Bond ...	19 Nov. 92	0	0	...	48 14 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	48 14 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	48 14 9	0 0 0
Pereira, Diago,—new account ...	.....	0	0	...	0 10 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 8 8	0	0	...	1 3 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 3 5	0 0 0
Perry, Frederick George,—share account of James Frederick Perry, brother of the deceased ...	5 April 71	0	0	...	2 14 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 5 1	0	0	...	5 4 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 4 5	0 0 0
Peters, Mrs. Catherine ...	16 Mar. 71	0	0	...	2 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 1 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 1 4	0 0 0
——, Mrs. A. M. ...	.....	0	0	...	0 7 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 5 10	0	0	...	0 12 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 12 11	0 0 0
——, Captain Caitano Eugenio, new account ...	14 June 53	0	0	...	246 2 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	246 2 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	246 2 2	0 0 0
——, share account of Miss Mary S. Peters, one of the grandchildren of the deceased ...	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 4 6	0	0	...	2 4 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 4 6	0 0 0
——, Herbert ...	3 Dec. 80	0	0	...	45 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	45 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	45 0 0	0 0 0
——, Louis Caitano Eugenio ...	.....	0	200	...	107 13 11	0 0 0	0	100	...	3 8 0	0	300	...	111 5 11	0	0	...	95 4 2	0	300	...	16 1 9	0 0 0
Peterson, Henry John ...	16 May 88	0	0	...	262 9 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	262 9 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	262 9 3	0 0 0
Pfieffer, Emil ...	18 July 85	0	0	...	327 13 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	327 13 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	327 13 6	0 0 0
Phillips, Maurice Griffith ...	9 Aug. 84	0	0	...	73 15 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	73 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	73 15 0	0 0 0
Pinkney, Mrs. E. G. ...	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	79 15 0	0	0	...	79 15 0	0	0	...	76 15 4	0	0	...	2 15 8	0 0 0
Pinto, Francis,—legacy account of the Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic of Western Bengal in Calcutta ...	29 June 81	0	4300	...	46 3 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	83 1 2	0	4300	...	129 4 3	0	0	...	79 2 10	0	4300	...	50 1 5	0 0 0
Pittar, Charles F. ...	26 Jan. 94	0	0	...	750 9 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	838 12 8	0	0	...	1589 6 6	0	0	...	186 12 1	0	0	...	1402 10 5	0 0 0

Platts, William,—share account of William Harry John Platts, son of the deceased	...	16 Dec. 85	0	0	...	11	14	1	0	0	0	0	...	9	9	2	0	0	...	21	7	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	21	7	3	0	0	0
———, share account of David John Platts, son of the deceased	...	Ditto ...	0	17000	...	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	...	303	11	2	0	17000	...	303	11	4	0	0	...	300	9	6	0	17000	...	3	1	10	0	0	0
———, share account of Harry Platts, son of the deceased	...	Ditto ...	0	17000	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	303	11	2	0	17000	...	303	11	2	0	0	...	300	9	8	0	17000	...	3	1	6	0	0	0
Popham, Major-General George Munro	...	4 Sept. 38	0	0	...	230	12	0	0	0	0	0	...	230	12	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	230	12	0	0	0	0
———, legacy account of Stephen Popham	...	Ditto ...	0	4700	...	234	2	6	0	0	0	0	...	86	1	2	0	4700	...	320	3	8	0	0	...	6	4	1	0	4700	...	313	15	7	0	0	0
Poulson, John,—life-interest account of Mrs. E. A. Poulson, widow and legatee under the will of the deceased	...	18 Nov. 67	0	0	...	3	5	4	0	0	0	0	...	2	11	8	0	0	...	6	1	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	1	0	0	0	0
———, life-interest account of Mrs. E. A. Poulson, widow and legatee under the will of the deceased, account for the next-of-kin of the deceased	...	Ditto ...	0	1500	...	314	4	11	0	0	0	0	...	26	4	0	0	150	...	340	8	11	0	0	...	1	7	6	0	1500	...	339	1	5	0	0	0
Powell, C. St. Aubyn	...	16 April 91	0	0	...	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	9	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	9	0	0	0	0
Powys, Lieutenant John	...	15 Dec. 58	0	0	£600†	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	£600†	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	£600†	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prance, Hugh Courtenay	...	8 April 92	0	0	...	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	0	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	0	8	0	0	0
Pratt, Major Charles Stewart,—share account of H N. P. Dugmore, nephew of the deceased	...	16 Dec. 80	0	0	...	23	1	9	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	23	1	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	23	1	9	0	0	0
Prentis, Dr. Charles,—share account of Charles Edward Combe Prentis, son of the deceased	...	21 May 87	0	0	...	3	13	7	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	13	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	13	7	0	0	0
Priest, H. H.	...	23 Aug. 97	0	9000	...	0	0	0	294	7	5	0	...	3939	8	0	0	9000	...	3645	0	7	0	3800	...	3593	9	4	0	5200	...	51	7	3	0	0	0
Purcell, James	...	8 June 93	0	0	...	6	1	6	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	1	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	1	6	0	0	0
Q																																					
Quiros, Mrs. M. L.	...	30 Jan. 96	0	7000	...	400	12	2	0	0	0	0	500	...	124	12	6	0	7500	...	525	8	8	0	0	...	482	14	3	0	7500	...	42	10	5	0	0	0
R																																					
Rabouteau, Peter John (*alias* Rabouts)	...	11 Aug. 93	0	1000	...	287	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	18	6	6	0	1000	...	305	7	0	0	0	...	0	11	6	0	1000	...	304	11	6	0	0	0
Raeburne, Assistant Surgeon C. J.	...	17 Oct. 98	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	231	6	7	0	0	...	231	6	7	0	0	...	101	11	9	0	0	...	129	10	10	0	0	0

* S. P. Gold Mining Company, Limited, shares. | † Three per cent. annuity.

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.					
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
R																							
Raikes, George Daby,—share account of Revd. Francis W. H. Campbell, E. Finch and L. G. Raikes ...	11 Jan. 58	0	25500	...	39 5 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	455 8 6	0	25500	...	494 13 8	0	0	...	451 14 2	0	25500	...	42 15 6	0 0 0
———, Major F. S. W. ...	20 July 98	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2700	...	2860 9 10	0	2700	...	2860 9 10	0	0	...	2800 1 1	0	2700	...	60 8 9	0 0 0
Raitt, A. G. L. ...	6 Dec. 76	0	0	...	1 0 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 0 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 0 8	0 0 0
Randle, Edward Samuel,—share account of Mr. J. Randle, brother of the deceased ...	15 Jan. 9	0	0	...	1 14 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 14 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 14 11	0 0 0
Randolph, Henry,—new account ...	5 Jan. 58	0	2500	...	437 3 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 0 8	0	2500	...	483 3 9	0	0	...	1 2 3	0	2500	...	482 1 6	0 0 0
———, account of legatees ...	Ditto ...	0	1000	...	497 2 4	0 0 0	0	500	...	27 2 6	0	1500	...	524 4 10	0	0	...	494 5 6	0	1500	...	29 15 4	0 0 0
———, Mrs. C. ...	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 4 8	0	0	...	7 4 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 4 8	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Clara, legacy account of the four children of the late Mrs. Constance Rosamond Yackjee, daughter of the deceased...	18 July 95	0	9000	...	72 0 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	157 8 0	0	9000	...	229 8 11	0	0	...	8 10 8	0	9000	...	220 14 3	0 0 0
Read, Captain James,—share account of James Read, son of the deceased ...	9 June 70	0	500	...	466 11 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 3 4	0	500	...	475 14 7	0	0	...	0 7 10	0	500	...	475 6 9	0 0 0
———, share account of Thomas Read, son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	500	...	466 11 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 3 4	0	500	...	475 14 7	0	0	...	0 7 10	0	500	...	475 6 9	0 0 0
———, Edward ...	4 Dec. 95	0	110	1042*	492 13 4	0 0 0	0	21200	...	20124 15 2	0	22300	1042*	20617 11 6	0	13000	...	20615 6 11	0	9300	1042*	2 4 7	0 0 0
Reading, B. ...	28 April 98	0	3000	...	0 0 0	58 2 9	0	1300	...	1320 12 3	0	4300	...	1262 9 6	0	0	...	1267 1 6	0	4300	...	0 0 0	4 8 0
Rebeiro, George Thomas ...	10 July 97	0	6800	...	0 0 0	8927 9 2	0	0	...	16904 15 6	0	6800	...	7977 6 4	0	0	...	7998 0 10	0	6800	...	0 0 0	20 10 6
Reid, Captain Hugh Atkins,—new account ...	27 June 50	0	100	...	195 14 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	95 6 11	0	100	...	291 5 9	0	0	...	0 2 1	0	100	...	291 3 8	0 0 0

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B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
R																							
Roach, Mary Anne ...	27 May 71	0	0	...	0 1 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 1 6	0	0	...	0 3 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 3 3	0 0 0
Roberts, Mrs. Mary Frances ...	10 Dec. 87	0	0	...	5204 10 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 8 8	0	0	...	5205 2 11	0	0	...	5203 15 4	0	0	...	1 3 7	0 0 0
——, Miss Lilian Byrne...	17 Aug. 96	0	0	...	4234 7 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4234 7 4	0	0	...	3155 14 11	0	0	...	1108 8 5	0 0 0
——, share account of H. R. B. Roberts ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1000	...	1027 12 1	0	1000	...	1027 12 1	0	0	...	954 9 0	0	1000	...	73 3 1	0 0 0
——, George William,—share account of Catherine Alice Roberts, daughter of the deceased ...	14 Mar. 90	0	0	...	3 13 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 13 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 13 10	0 0 0
——, share account of George Patrick Roberts, son of the deceased ..	Ditto	0	0	...	1 10 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 10 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 10 8	0 0 0
——, Morgan St. George Byrne ..	14 Dec. 96	0	0	...	6144 2 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6144 2 3	0	0	...	4551 7 2	0	0	...	1592 11 1	0 0 0
——, St. George B.— share account of H. R. Byrne Roberts ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	1500	...	1491 5 10	0	1500	...	1491 5 10	0	0	...	1431 5 5	0	1500	...	60 0 5	0 0 0
Robinson, Revd. Alexander, share account of the children of the deceased ...	1 Mar. 81	0	0	...	4 1 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 1 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 1 7	0 0 0
——, share account of Miss Lillian Grace Robinson, daughter of the deceased ...	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 13 2	0	0	...	0 13 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 13 2	0 0 0
——, Captain J. S. ..	.....	0	0	...	33 13 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 13 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	33 13 7	0 0 0
——, Revd. John,—share account of J. A. G. and A. A. Robinson, children of the deceased ...	11 Jan. 79	0	0	...	0 3 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	..	0 3 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 3 4	0 0 0
Robson, Hugh ..	27 July 78	0	2200	...	181 0 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	40 8 4	0	2200	...	221 8 5	0	0	...	1 5 7	0	2200	...	220 2 10	0 0 0
Rochfort, John Steel ...	24 Feb. 82	0	1000	...	20 10 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 14 6	0	1000	...	21 8 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	1000	...	21 8 11	0 0 0

———, legacy account of Violet Mary Roberts Rochfort, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1600	...	90	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	29	7	4	0	1600	...	119	11	7	0	0	...	29	12	8	0	1600	...	89	14	11	0	0	0
———, legacy account of Alice McLeod Rochfort, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1600	...	90	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	29	7	4	0	1600	...	119	11	8	0	0	...	29	12	8	0	1600	...	89	15	0	0	0	0
Rodgers, Robert,—account of legacy to St. Patrick's Church at Moulmein ...	16 May 66	0	1100	...	54	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	21	4	0	0	1100	...	75	5	10	0	0	...	39	0	0	0	1100	...	36	5	10	0	0	0
Rogers, Captain Thomas Rales ..	13 May 74	0	0	...	10	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	3	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	10	3	4	0	0	0
Ronald, Rowand ...	.....	0	0	...	219	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	219	6	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	219	6	4	0	0	0
——, Walter,—share account of Misses Mary Flora Ronald and Amy Julia Ronald, nieces of the deceased ...	18 Jan. 92	0	1400	...	29	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	12	4	0	1400	...	54	15	3	0	0	...	26	1	0	0	1400	...	28	14	3	0	0	0
Rondo, Joseph,—account of sundry legatees ...	18 Mar. 46	0	25100	...	596	9	1	0	0	0	0	600	...	448	0	6	0	25700	...	1044	9	7	0	0	...	608	13	1	0	25700	...	435	12	6	0	0	0
Rooke, Henry Watts ...	28 Feb. 82	0	9000	...	397	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	167	14	1	0	9000	...	565	12	0	0	0	...	763	6	8	0	9000	...	0	0	0	197	10	8
Rosamond, E. L.,—share account Mrs. Rosamond, widow of the deceased ...	12 Oct. 74	0	0	...	0	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	7	4	0	0	...	1	0	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	0	3	0	0	0
Rose, Samuel Edward Sharphan ...	21 April 79	0	1800	...	447	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	33	2	2	0	1800	...	480	4	1	0	0	...	1	4	9	0	1800	...	478	15	4	0	0	0
Ross, Assistant-Surgeon F. C. ...	13 Dec. 98	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2000	...	2101	11	8	0	2000	...	2101	11	8	0	0	...	1984	12	11	0	2000	...	116	14	9	0	0	0
Ross, Captain C. R. ...	2 Jan. 95	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	14	6	0	0	...	0	14	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	14	6	0	0	0
Roy, Alexander William ...	29 Jan. 91	0	0	...	15	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	15	0	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	15	0	7	0	0	0
——, share account of Miss Catherine Alexander Roy, daughter of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	3500	...	275	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	64	7	0	0	3500	...	339	14	4	0	3500	...	336	11	4	0	0	...	3	3	0	0	0	0
Ryan, Conductor James ..	16 Aug. 83	0	0	...	25	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	15	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	15	0	0	0	0
S																																					
St. Barbe, Henry Louis,—legacy account of Miss W. St. Barbe Haslam, niece of the deceased ...	12 Sept. 88	0	0	...	17	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	17	14	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	17	14	7	0	0	0
Sage, Charles Joseph Vaughan ...	30 Nov. 92	0	0	...	107	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	107	7	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	107	7	3	0	0	0
Samuells, Joseph ...	26 Mar. 88	0	0	...	13	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	5	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	5	4	0	0	0
Sandel, Dr. A. L. ...	22 Dec. 94	0	5800	...	0	0	0	1380	0	8	0	0	...	1777	7	11	0	5800	...	397	7	3	0	4500	...	48	7	8	0	1300	...	348	15	7	0	0	0

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.						Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.					
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.			Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																	To Credit.	To Debit.	
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
S																									
Sanderson, William,—share account of the three children of the deceased ...	21 Dec. 72	0	0	...	1 9 6	0 0 0		0	0	...	1 4 4	0	0	...	2 13 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 13 10	0 0 0	
Sardeson, H. W. ...	13 Jan. 98	0	0	...	140 10 4	0 0 0		0	800	...	820 14 0	0	800	...	961 8 4	0	800	...	961 8 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Sarkies, Johannes Carrapiet	1 June 78	0	0	...	3331 8 6	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3331 8 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3331 8 6	0 0 0	
———, Mrs. Mary ...	9 Sept. 84	0	0	...	8 5 4	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 5 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 5 4	0 0 0	
———, Petruse Johannes ...	3 Aug. 69	0	0	...	11 12 8	0 0 0		0	0	...	9 9 0	0	0	...	21 6 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 6 8	0 0 0	
———, account for the next of kin of the deceased ..	3 Aug. 69	0	3200	...	479 14 0	0 0 0		0	500	...	64 12 0	0	3700	...	544 8 0	0	0	...	480 7 1	0	3700	...	64 0 11	0 0 0	
Saunders, George ...	8 May 75	0	0	...	47 5 3	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	47 5 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	47 5 3	0 0 0	
———, John ...	16 Oct. 84	0	0	...	1237 13 2	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1237 13 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1237 13 2	0 0 0	
———, Paterson Tandy ..	29 June 70	0	0	...	23 8 6	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	23 8 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	23 8 6	0 0 0	
Schapharia, Miss Fannie,—share account for the next-of-kin of the deceased ..	23 April 95	0	2500	...	247 10 11	0 0 0		0	0	...	46 0 6	0	2500	...	293 11 5	0	0	...	2 7 3	0	2500	...	291 4 2	0 0 0	
Schorn, Edwin Sherman,—legacy account of four grandchildren of the deceased ...	19 May 87	0	28400	...	13 8 5	0 0 0		0	0	...	511 11 0	0	28400	...	525 3 5	0	0	...	497 0 0	0	28400	...	28 3 5	0 0 0	
———, John Conrade,—legacy account of the Christian poor of St James' Church ...	17 Aug. 75	0	9700	...	0 0 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	187 7 4	0	9700	...	187 7 4	0	0	...	187 7 4	0	9700	...	0 0 0	0 0. 0	
———, share account of James Arnold Schorn, son of the late Mr. E. S. Schorn ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	17 3 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 3 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	17 3 0	0 0 0	
———, share account of the children of Mrs. Helen Maria Bridgnell, daughter of the late Mr. E. S. Schorn ...	Ditto ...	0	5600	...	255 10 9	0 0 0		0	0	...	103 1 8	0	5600	...	358 12 5	0	0	...	107 7 10	0	5600	...	251 4 7	0 0 0	

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B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.					
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
S																							
Shannahan, Pensioned Sergeant Michael,—life-interest account of Mrs. Margaret Maghee, daughter of the deceased ...	15 Aug. 83	0	0	...	6 4 0	0 9 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 4 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 4 0	0 0 0
Shaw, Edward John Alexander ..	11 June 89	0	0	4*	95 11 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	0	4*	107 11 7	0	0	...	0 5 9	0	0	4*	107 5 10	0 0 0
Sherman, G. J.,—share account of the children of the deceased ..	2 Nov. 83	0	0	...	0 8 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 8 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 8 4	0 0 0
Shipley, John,—life-interest account of Mrs. E. Shipley, widow of the deceased ...	22 Aug. 92	0	0	...	10 13 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 13 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 13 2	0 0 0
Short, Joseph ...	14 Mar. 71	0	0	...	0 6 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 6 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 6 8	0 0 0
Shotter, Mrs. E. J. M. Anne	6 April 93	0	0	...	0 0 0	18 4 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	18 4 5
Simpson, Surgeon-Major Alexander,—legacy account of Mrs. Emily Warrack, daughter of the deceased ...	26 Nov. 89	0	52200	...	68 5 3	0 0 0	0	800	...	932 8 4	0	53000	...	1000 13 7	0	800	...	913 8 0	0	52200	...	87 5 7	0 0 0
Simson, David ...	17 Nov. 92	0	0	...	1 5 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 5 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 5 8	0 0 0
Skinner, Alexander ...	2 Feb. 89	0	10000	1†	119 8 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	207 14 6	0	10000	1†	327 6 9	0	0	...	7 7 0	0	10000	1†	319 15 9	0 0 0
Slade, Captain John,—share account of the seven children of Mrs. Annie Swaffield, the pre-deceased half-sister of the deceased ..	22 Nov. 65	0	2400	...	105 10 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	43 11 10	0	2400	...	149 6 7	0	0	...	2 5 8	0	2400	...	147 0 11	0 0 0
Smeal, George Sydney ...	1 July 95	0	0	..	28 0 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 4 8	0	0	...	34 5 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	34 5 0	0 0 0
Smith, Alfred,—life-interest account of George A. Smith, son of the deceased ...	30 Nov. 92	0	187700	...	55 11 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	3284 12 0	0	187700	...	3340 7 4	0	0	...	3284 11 11	0	187700	...	55 11 5	0 0 0

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B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
S																							
Spratling, Thomas R. ...	Taken charge 12 July 82	0	0	...	342 9 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	342 9 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	342 9 5	0 0 0
Staunton, Robert Starling ...	24 July 83	0	0	...	150 7 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	150 7 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	150 7 3	0 0 0
Stephen, Alexander ...	16 Dec. 85	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	3500	...	631 0 8	0	3500	...	631 0 8	0	500	...	57 14 0	0	3000	...	573 2 8	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Mrs. Mary Stephen, widow of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	97 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	97 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	97 0 0	0 0 0
———, Carr (senior) ...	9 Mar. 94	0	7600	...	228 8 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	133 11 8	0	7600	...	362 4 1	0	0	...	5 7 11	0	7600	...	356 12 2	0 0 0
Stephenson, Thomas ..	30 May 98	0	0	...	780 3 2	0 0 0	0	700	...	12 4 0	0	700	...	792 7 2	0	0	...	677 10 10	0	700	...	114 12 4	0 0 0
Stewart, Theo.—legacy account of C. S. Stewart, son of the deceased ...	6 May 84	0	0	...	15 6 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 6 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	15 6 8	0 0 0
———, Mrs. M. ...	6 April 93	0	0	...	1 3 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 8 8	0	0	...	1 12 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 12 2	0 0 0
———, William Robbie ...	11 July 89	0	0	...	174 13 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	174 13 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	174 13 0	0 0 0
Strachan, Mrs. C.,—account of properties at Dinapore	17 May 86	0	0	...	34 0 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	400 3 3	0	0	...	434 3 6	0	0	...	4 4 6 10	0	0	...	29 12 8	0 0 0
———, Mrs. Catherine ...	Ditto ...	0	8 0	...	100 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	800	...	114 13 8	0	0	...	0 12 6	0	800	...	114 1 2	0 0 0
———, William ...	3 Aug. 97	0	5300	...	0 0 0	793 3 6	0	0	...	896 5 2	0	5300	...	103 1 8	0	1700	...	103 1 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
Strong, Mrs. Hannah Sophia	7 Mar. 78	0	0	...	305 1 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	750 0 0	0	0	...	1055 1 2	0	0	...	831 15 7	0	0	...	223 1 7	0 0 0
Sundry Estates,—account of W. J. Piltar ...	... ...	0	0	...	1255 10 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1255 10 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1255 10 9	0 0 0
Suspense account of Sir T. E. M. Turton (Bart) ...	.....	0	0	...	1069 9 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1069 9 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1069 9 5	0 0 0
Sutherland, Henry Cobbe ...	20 June 79	0	0	...	348 3 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	348 3 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	348 3 0	0 0 0
Swappe, Charles ...	21 July 91	0	0	...	75 8 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	75 8 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	75 8 3	0 0 0
Swinly, Anna (new account)	8 July 51	0	0	...	287 8 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	287 8 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	287 8 7	0 0 0
Swire, R. B. ...	29 Aug. 96	0	0	...	97 12 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	97 12 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	97 12 0	0 0 0
Sylva, Mrs. Elizabeth,—share account of Miss Louisa Smith ...	22 July 81	0	0	...	1 7 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 7 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 7 4	0 0 0

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					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
T																							
Tibbets, J. W.,—account of the house No. 20, Kenderdine's Lane—life-interest account of Mrs. J. Tibbets, widow of the deceased ..	20 Aug. 73	0	0	...	4 12 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 12 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	4 12 9	0 0 0
Todd, R. A. ..	28 Feb. 85	0	0	...	6 9 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 9 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 9 0	0 0 0
Tomkins, Captain W. E. ...	23 May 99	0	0	...	1855 14 7	0 0 0	0	1800	...	0 0 0	0	1800	...	1855 14 7	0	0	...	1747 8 11	0	1800	...	108 5 8	0 0 0
Tonge, Lieutenant C. R. ...	9 Jan. 99	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	2000	...	2123 3 0	0	2000	...	2123 3 0	0	0	...	1930 2 2	0	2000	...	193 0 10	0 0 0
Tooth, Lieutenant, Riding Master T. A. ...	17 Nov. 92	0	0	...	2 9 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 9 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 9 8	0 0 0
Tugh, Mrs. Maria (or Hobcroft),—share account of Samuel Hobcroft, husband of the deceased ...	3 Mar. 84	0	500	...	301 12 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 3 4	0	500	...	310 15 8	0	0	...	0 7 10	0	500	...	310 7 10	0 0 0
Toussaint, Edward Bernard	21 April 76	0	0	...	6 12 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 12 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 12 6	0 0 0
Treston, Edward,—account of realization of the North-Western Bank shares and dividends ...	29 May 65	0	0	...	0 0 0	693 14 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	693 14 3
——, Mrs. E. ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	5 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 0 0	0 0 0
Tripp, Benjamine Copel,—share account of Samuel Sammer Tripp, brother of the deceased ...	14 May 63	0	200	...	143 1 8	0 0 0	0	100	...	3 11 0	0	300	...	146 12 8	0	0	...	95 5 4	0	300	...	51 7 4	0 0 0
Tuite, Mrs. Ann Amelia Montgomery,—granddaughter of the deceased	16 May 88	0	0	...	16 14 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 14 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 14 10	0 0 0
——, legacy account of Mrs. R. C. Montogomery, daughter of the deceased	Ditto ...	0	0	...	2 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 1 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 1 4	0 0 0

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		S.R.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
V																							
VonLintzgy, Dr. Charles,—legacy account of Gerald Felix Durup de Domball, one of the grandsons of the deceased ...	13 Jan. 77	0	200	...	105 8 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 10 10	0	200	...	109 3 6	0	0	...	0 3 1	0	200	...	109 0 5	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Cecil Durup de Domball, one of the grandsons of the deceased ..	Ditto ...	0	200	...	97 8 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 11 0	0	200	...	101 3 5	0	0	...	0 3 1	0	200	...	101 0 4	0 0 0
———, life-interest account of George Duncan VonLintzgy, one of the sons of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	9 2 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 2 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 2 8	0 0 0
Vousiller, Mrs. M. J.,—share account of Lieutenant Paul Vonagtinitzki, only son and sole heir of the deceased ...	13 Nov. 91	0	0	38*	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	900	...	950 0 0	0	900	38*	950 0 0	0	900	...	950 0 0	0	0	38*	0 0 0	0 0 0
Vrignon, John ...	4 Jan. 93	0	0	...	60 8 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 8 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 8 8	0 0 0
W																							
Wade, James (new account)	15 July 51	0	0	...	201 13 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	201 13 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	201 13 6	0 0 0
Wagentriber, William John Henry,—share account of Mrs. Elizabeth White, one of the sisters of the deceased ...	16 June 81	0	0	...	7 9 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 10 4	0	0	...	11 4 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	11 4 2	0 0 0
Walince, Major-General John Duncan Campbell ..	26 May 86	0	0	...	247 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	247 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	247 0 0	0 0 0
Walsh, John ...	11 Mar. 81	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	193 0 5	0	0	...	193 0 5	0	0	....	7 5 0	0	0	...	185 11 5	0 0 0

Walters, William ...	Taken charge																														
	12 Feb. 70	0	0	...	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	3	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0
Wallerstien, Mrs. E. J. ...	11 Sept. 94	0	0	...	13	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	4	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	4	6	0	0	0
——, legacy account of Miss Margaret Menzies ...	.....	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	9	2	0	0	...	11	9	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	11	9	2	0	0	0
Ward, Captain E. A. ...	11 July 95	0	0	...	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	0	0	0	0
——, J. R. ...	13 July 95	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	8	10	0	0	...	0	8	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	8	10	0	0	0
Warnekey, A. C., *alias* Reuter ...	18 Dec. 66	0	0	...	5	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	8	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	8	3	0	0	0
Warren, J. H.,—share account of the two minor children of the late F. W. Warren, brother of the deceased ...	8 May 90	0	0	...	4	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	4	4	0	0	...	5	11	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	5	11	11	0	0	0
——, share account of Frederick W. Warren, minor son of the late F. W. Warren, brother of the deceased ..	Ditto ..	0	1400	...	47	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	8	0	0	1400	...	72	2	8	0	0	...	26	0	11	0	1400	...	46	1	9	0	0	0
——, Revd. C.,—share account of Lionel Herbert and Frederick Charles Warren, children of the deceased ...	2 Sept. 75	0	0	...	2	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	4	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	4	8	0	0	0
Warter, Colonel Henry de Grey ...	26 July 89	0	0	...	30	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	30	3	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	30	3	11	0	0	0
Watson, Dr. James ...	1 July 64	0	0	...	191	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	191	11	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	191	11	2	0	0	0
——, John ...	8 Feb. 93	0	0	...	276	14	3	0	0	0	0	5300	...	6270	4	3	0	5300	...	6547	2	6	0	0	...	7024	4	3	0	5300	...	0	0	0	477	1	9
——, Dr. W. ..	8 June 88	0	0	...	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	17	2	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	17	2	0	0	0	0
Watt, Alexander ...	Taken charge																														
	27 Sept. 82	0	0	...	54	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	54	3	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	54	3	11	0	0	0
Watts, Charles ...	14 April 98	0	0	...	627	6	2	0	0	0	0	3800	...	3005	7	0	0	3800	...	3632	13	2	0	0	...	3839	0	8	0	3800	...	0	0	0	206	3	6
Webb, W. K.,—share account of Walter Webb, one of the sons of the deceased	3 May 88	0	0	...	0	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	11	8	0	0	...	1	9	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	9	10	0	0	0
Weise, Frederick William Ferdinand ...	16 Nov. 88	0	0	...	115	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	115	10	11	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	115	10	11	0	0	0
——-, legacy account of the servants ...	Ditto ...	0	3200	...	28	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	58	10	4	0	3200	...	86	10	10	0	0	...	3	1	8	0	3200	...	83	9	2	0	0	0
——, Mrs. Caroline ...	26 Feb. 92	0	500	...	338	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	3	4	0	500	...	347	7	0	0	0	...	0	5	10	0	500	...	347	1	2	0	0	0
Welch, James,—life-interest account of Louisa Margaret Onslow ...	8 Aug. 61	0	40500	...	467	0	2	0	0	0	0	700	...	723	8	2	0	41200	...	1190	8	4	0	700	...	717	12	4	0	40500	...	472	12	0	0	0	0
Wells, A. J. ...	23 April 97	0	14100	...	1135	1	3	0	0	0	0	1400	...	271	4	0	0	15500	...	1406	5	3	0	0	...	1366	14	5	0	15500	...	39	6	10	0	0	0
Welsh, F. E. ...	14 Sept. 96	0	0	...	3	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	12	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	12	4	0	0	0
Wemyss, Sir John,—life-interest account of Sir David Wemyss, Bart. ...	26 Nov. 78	0	0	...	12	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	10	10	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	..	12	10	10	0	0	0
Weskin, Mrs. Mary ...	9 April 89	0	0	...	18	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	7	2	0	0	...	21	7	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	21	7	0	0	0	0

* Bank of Bengal shares.

B.

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					To Credit.	To Debit.																	To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
W																									
Weskin, Mrs. Mary,—share account of Catherine Annie Gregory ...	9 April 89	0	200	...	34 4 10	0 0 0		0	0	...	3 8 0	0	200	...	37 12 10	0	0	...	0 3 1	0	200	...	37 9 9	0 0 0	
———, share account of Alice Blanche Gregory ...	Ditto ...	0	200	...	34 4 10	0 0 0		0	0	...	3 8 0	0	200	...	37 12 10	0	0	...	0 3 2	0	200	...	37 9 8	0 0 0	
———, share account of Herbert Clarence Gordon Gregory ...	Ditto ...	0	200	...	30 11 8	0 0 0		0	0	...	3 8 0	0	200	...	34 3 8	0	0	...	0 3 1	0	200	...	34 0 7	0 0 0	
Westlake, Sidney St. John ...	17 Nov. 92	0	0	...	47 15 6	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	47 15 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	47 15 6	0 0 0	
Weston, Bazar Sergeant Joseph ...	Taken charge 29 July 70	0	0	...	0 3 4	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 3 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 3 4	0 0 0	
———, share account of the children of Mrs. Hannah Susannah Cotter ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	35 7 10	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	35 7 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	35 7 10	0 0 0	
White, James,—life-interest account of the mother of the deceased's daughter, Miss Mary Anne Josephine White ...	22 Feb. 78	0	2200	...	43 11 3	0 0 0		0	0	...	40 8 4	0	2200	...	84 3 7	0	0	...	41 0 1	0	2200	...	43 3 6	0 0 0	
———, legacy account of Miss G. M. White, one of the grandchildren of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	8 8 8	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 8 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 8 8	0 0 0	
Whitbread, Mrs. E. ...	1 Aug. 96	0	0	...	0 0 0	1169 2 6		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	260 6 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	1429 8 6	
Whitehead, James ...	9 Dec. 96	0	0	...	8 0 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	8 0 0	0 0 0	
———, legacy account of Annie Eva Douglas, granddaughter of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1100	...	177 0 7	0 0 0		0	0	...	23 0 0	0	1100	...	200 0 7	0	0	...	1 4 8	0	1100	...	198 11 11	0 0 0	
———, legacy account of Mathew Douglas, one of the grandsons of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	1100	...	177 0 1	0 0 0		0	0	...	23 0 0	0	1100	...	200 0 1	0	0	...	1 4 7	0	1100	...	198 11 6	0 0 0	

| | | |

B.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
		S.R.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co. Rs.		To Credit. Rs. A. P.	To Debit. Rs. A. P.
W																							
Wilson, Frederick,—life-interest account of Charles Wilson	24 Sept. 89	0	228200	...	2213 6 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	3993 8 0	0	228200	...	6206 14 7	0	0	..	4043 8 1	0	228200	...	2163 6 6	0 0 0
——, Frederick,—life-interest account of Charles Wilson, subject to the annuities of Sangram and Raimutta ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	389 9 1	0 0 0	0	400	...	0 0 0	0	400	...	389 9 1	0	0	...	382 15 9	0	400	...	6 9 4	0 0 0
——, Frederick,—account for annuity of Raimutta, niece of Sangram, the widow of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	27600	...	67 9 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	488 0 6	0	27600	...	555 10 2	0	0	...	221 13 9	0	27600	...	333 12 5	0 0 0
——, H. ...	28 Sept. 66	0	0	...	9 13 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 13 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 13 8	0 0 0
——, H. H.,—account of Eliza Hannah Wilson ...	20 Nov. 60	0	0	22*	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	500	...	550 0 0	0	22*	500	550 0 0	0	500	...	550 0 0	0	0	22*	0 0 0	0 0 0
——, Captain A. ..	1 Oct. 94	0	0	...	0 10 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 8 8	0	0	...	1 3 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 3 7	0 0 0
——, Mrs. Jane—share account of Mrs. Smith, daughter of the deceased	16 Mar. 59	0	2500	...	145 4 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	45 9 2	0	2500	...	190 13 2	0	0	...	2 7 3	0	2500	...	188 5 11	0 0 0
Witsone, Charles Michael ...	6 Jan. 70	0	42600	...	528 15 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	761 0 6	0	42600	...	1289 15 11	0	0	...	147 13 5	0	42600	...	1142 2 6	0 0 0
Wimberley, Lieutenant Edward Belfour (realty account) ...	28 Sep. 64	0	400	...	228 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 5 10	0	400	...	235 5 10	0	0	...	0 4 7	0	400	...	235 1 3	0 0 0
Windsor, Lieutenant C. V. ...	15 July 98	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	900	...	1183 1 8	0	900	...	1183 1 8	0	0	...	899 5 11	0	900	...	283 11 9	0 0 0
Winn, Major the Hon'ble C. C. ..	23 Mar. 99	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	6500	...	6680 4 0	0	6500	...	6680 4 0	0	0	...	6293 13 0	0	6500	...	386 7 0	0 0 0
Wood, G. H. ...	31 Jan. 84	0	0	...	298 8 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	298 8 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	298 8 4	0 0 0
——, legacy account of George Henry Wood, son of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	300	...	208 2 10	0 0 0	0	200	...	5 8 4	0	500	...	213 11 2	0	0	...	191 11 2	0	500	...	22 0 0	0 0 0

Wortley, R. A.,—legacy account of Cuthbert Collingwood, grandson of the deceased ...	25 April 91	0	46600	...	0	0	0	162	1	3	0	0	...	1048	15	10	0	46600	...	886	14	7	0	0	...	1040	8	0	0	46600	...	0	0	0	153	9	5
Wright, Dr. George Vent ..	14 Dec. 70	0	1000	...	212	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	18	6	6	0	1000	...	230	13	9	0	0	...	0	11	7	0	1000	...	230	2	2	0	0	0
———, David.—share account of Mrs. Susan Light or Wright, widow of the deceased ...	.....	0	300	...	96	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	..	5	8	4	0	300	...	102	2	6	0	0	..	0	4	8	0	300	...	101	13	10	0	0	0
Wrixon, R. B. ...	21 April 59	0	0	...	44	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	44	7	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	44	7	6	0	0	0
Wyatt, Alexander;—gift for the children of the deceased	12 Jan. 61	0	600	...	111	5	1	0	0	0	0	100	...	12	12	8	0	700	...	124	1	9	0	0	...	96	10	7	0	700	...	27	7	2	0	0	0
Wynne, H. Le Poer,—share account of Anne Elizabeth Le Poer Wynne, daughter of the deceased ...	28 Aug. 74	0	0	...	13	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	12	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	13	12	0	0	0	0
———, L. P. ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	4	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	4	0	0	0	0
Y																																					
York, Surgeon R. ...	1 Dec. 69	0	0	...	7	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	11	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	11	3	0	0	0
Young, Mrs. M. A.—share account of H. D. Thomas, F. D. and Robert Dryden D., three of the children of the deceased ...	31 Mar. 92	0	0	...	0	7	3	0	0	6	0	0	...	0	5	10	0	0	...	0	13	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	13	1	0	0	0
———, share account of Robert Dryden Dinning, one of the children of the deceased ...	Ditto ...	0	100	...	65	15	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	12	0	0	100	...	67	11	9	0	0	...	0	1	7	0	100	...	67	10	2	0	0	0
Z																																					
Zeigler, Leonard,—legacy account of John De Miess and Godfred De Miess ...	1 April 85	0	7200	...	380	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	131	14	10	0	7200	...	512	2	10	0	0	...	7	1	0	0	7200	...	505	1	10	0	0	0
Zorab, Mackertick Manuk ..	13 April 83	0	400	...	41	13	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	7	5	10	0	400	...	49	3	9	0	0	...	0	4	1	0	400	...	48	15	2	0	0	0

* Bank of Bengal shares.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON, *Administrator-General of Bengal*.

SCHEDULE C of all sums of Moneys, Bonds and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of HINDU or MUHAMMADAN Estates remaining under his charge, together with the Payments made thereout, and the Balances prepared up to 31st December 1898, under Section 32 of Act II of 1874.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A																							
Assaram Burmuno, new account ...	20 May 50	0	700	...	67 3 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	634 3 0	0	700	...	701 6 3	0	0	...	275 13 11	0	700	...	425 8 4	0 0 0
B																							
Badam Coomaree Dassee, Sreemutty ...	5 Sept. 88	0	58000	...	0 0 0	1907 9 8	0	0	...	54546 1 5	0	58000	...	52638 7 9	0	50500	...	51947 15 7	0	7500	...	690 8 2	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Gobindlall Seal ...	Ditto ...	0	900	...	203 15 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	432 11 10	0	900	...	636 11 5	0	0	...	0 14 2	0	900	...	635 13 3	0 0 0
———, legacy account of the nine sons of the late Baboo Gobindlall Seal ...	Ditto ...	0	3300	...	40 0 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	2259 8 8	0	3300	...	2299 8 10	0	1000	...	2405 9 9	0	2300	...	0 0 0	106 0 11
———, legacy account of Sreemutty Sarat Coomaree Dassee ...	Ditto ...	0	1200	...	0 0 0	105 0 0	0	0	...	2633 7 11	0	1200	...	2528 7 11	0	0	...	1 2 10	0	1200	...	2527 5 1	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Sreemutty Sowdaminee Dassee ...	Ditto ...	0	7800	...	219 6 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	2754 8 11	0	7800	...	2973 15 9	0	0	...	3028 5 4	0	7800	...	0 0 0	54 5 7
———, legacy account of Sreemutty Kadumbinee Dassee ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	66 12 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	5861 14 5	0	0	...	5928 10 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5928 10 5	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Grish Chunder Roy ...	Ditto ...	0	104400	...	0 0 0	16 14 7	0	38000	...	37943 10 8	0	142400	...	37926 12 1	0	0	...	36354 2 4	0	142400	...	1572 9 9	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Gopinath Roy ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	405 8 0	0	0	...	405 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	405 8 0	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Sada servant ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	411 0 0	0	0	...	411 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	411 0 0	0 0 0
———, legacy account of Kripasindhu Babajee, Bamee maid-servant and Heralall, nephew of the maid-servant Kaminee ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	98 10 3	0	0	...	98 10 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	98 10 3	0 0 0

Bibee Fyzan ...	12 June 80	0	11500	...	247	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	210	13	2	0	11500	...	457	14	8	0	0	...	8	6	3	0	11500	...	449	8	5	0	0	0
Butto Kristo Dass ...	.....	0	0	...	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	0	8	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	0	8	0	0	0
C																																					
Cassey Nath Mullick ...	4 Mar. 79	0	84600	...	0	0	0	4740	2	9	0	0	...	12846	0	4	0	84600	...	8105	13	7	0	5000	...	4916	7	0	0	79600	...	3189	6	7	0	0	0
D																																					
Dawjee Mamoojee ...	.....	0	900	...	141	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	16	9	2	0	900	...	157	11	10	0	0	...	0	10	5	0	900	...	157	1	6	0	0	0
Degamber Dass ...	22 Dec. 88	0	56900	...	0	0	0	4331	7	3	0	0	...	4939	14	9	0	56900	...	608	7	6	0	0	...	9799	4	9	0	56900	...	0	0	0	9190	13	3
Dhone Monee Bye ...	19 Feb. 68	0	0	...	6	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	1	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	1	6	0	0	0
Dwarka Nath Dutt ..	29 June 83	0	9100	...	40	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	167	10	0	0	9100	...	208	4	9	0	0	...	25	12	7	0	9100	...	182	8	2	0	0	0
F																																					
Faradoo Kadder Prince Mahommed Hazabar Allee Merza Mahommed ...	10 Jan. 87	0	39500	...	0	0	0	93	11	10	0	0	...	3713	7	6	0	39500	...	3619	11	8	0	0	...	3068	3	3	0	39500	...	551	8	5	0	0	0
Fonindra Bhusan Chatterjee	3 Nov. 84	0	9600	...	359	14	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	176	4	8	0	9600	...	536	3	5	0	0	...	260	12	11	0	9600	...	275	6	6	0	0	0
Furrook Nessa Begum ...	23 Jan. 77	0	0	...	33	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	33	11	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	33	11	0	0	0	0
G																																					
Golap Raur ...	8 Aug. 83	0	1000	...	473	15	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	9	10	8	0	1000	...	483	10	2	0	0	...	0	3	8	0	1000	...	483	6	6	0	0	0
Grish Chunder Dutt .	17 Jan. 87	0	4000	...	132	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	73	10	4	0	4000	...	206	8	9	0	0	...	94	4	5	0	4000	...	112	4	4	0	0	0
Gunnumutty *alias* Harriet Paul ...	6 May 87	0	9900	...	243	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	181	13	0	0	9900	...	425	3	2	0	0	...	7	3	5	0	9900	...	417	15	9	0	0	0
———, account for the worship of Budha at Wilitara, Ceylon ..	Ditto ,,	0	9000	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	173	14	6	0	9000	...	173	14	7	0	0	...	157	7	11	0	9000	...	16	6	8	0	0	0
———, account for the worship of the family idols ...	Ditto ...	0	5000	...	5	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	...	92	0	10	0	5000	...	97	12	0	0	0	...	87	8	0	0	5000	...	10	4	0	0	0	0
———, account for feeding Boistabs ...	Ditto ...	0	2000	...	2	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	38	10	4	0	2000	...	40	14	9	0	0	...	39	1	7	0	2000	...	1	13	2	0	0	0
———, annuity account for Rossone ...	Ditto ...	0	1800	...	0	0	0	19	13	8	0	0	...	33	2	2	0	1800	...	13	4	6	0	0	...	31	12	2	0	1800	...	0	0	0	18	7	8
———, annuity account for Juman Shaw and Luckhey Narain ..	Ditto ...	0	1800	...	0	0	0	14	13	10	0	0	...	33	2	2	0	1800	...	18	4	4	0	0	...	31	12	3	0	1800	...	0	0	0	13	7	11
H																																					
Heera Lall Singha ...	.....	0	0	...	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	14	3	0	0	...	2	0	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	0	6	0	0	0
I																																					
Illahi Khannum, mother of the child of Dr. A. Murray	29 April 67	0	1800	...	113	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	32	11	0	0	1800	...	145	15	0	0	0	...	1	4	9	0	1800	...	144	10	3	0	0	0
Indra Chander Singh Coomar ...	30 June 94	0	17800	...	9128	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	101608	15	2	0	17800	...	110737	11	5	0	0	...	100860	1	0	0	17800	...	9877	10	5	0	0	0

C.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
J																							
Jadoo Nath Mitter ...	22 Feb. 76	0	0	...	1 9 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 9 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 9 0	0 0 0
——————, life interest account of Sreemutty Kaminee Dasee and her children ...	Ditto ...	0	800	...	60 0 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 11 8	0	800	...	74 12 0	0	0	...	14 14 3	0	800	...	59 13 9	0 0 0
Juggomoney Dassee, Sreemutty ...	6 Sept. 88	0	0	...	0 0 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 15 8	0	0	...	9 15 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 15 9	0 0 0
——————, account for the six annuitants ...	Ditto ...	0	19200	...	186 0 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	339 8 0	0	19200	...	525 8 8	0	0	...	292 14 3	0	19200	...	232 10 5	0 0 0
——————, account of Debbuttar property ...	Ditto ...	0	44400	...	13 1 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	785 1 6	0	44400	...	798 2 7	0	0	...	777 0 0	0	44400	...	21 2 7	0 0 0
——————, account of sundry legatees ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	259 7 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	259 7 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	259 7 4	0 0 0
Jummawooddin, His Highness Prince ...	With will annexed 28 Sept. 44	0	0	...	5 11 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 11 8	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	5 11 8	0 0 0
K																							
Kaniz Fatima ...	27 June 94	0	0	...	0 0 0	1559 5 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	1559 5 5
Kanny Lall Seal ...	24 Nov. 86	0	0	...	37 7 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 7 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	37 7 11	0 0 0
Kedar Nursing Rana, General Bahadur ...	2 Sept. 92	0	36000	...	77 2 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	643 2 0	0	36000	...	720 4 1	0	0	...	636 10 9	0	36000	...	83 9 4	0 0 0
Khetter Mohun Dass ...	14 Feb. 83	0	20600	...	27 4 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	476 0 4	0	20600	...	503 4 10	0	0	...	531 8 0	0	20600	...	0 0 0	28 3 2
Kissore Raur ...	10 April 83	0	0	...	6 12 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 12 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 12 0	0 0 0
Koylash Chunder Saha ...	18 Dec. 82	0	0	...	9 9 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 9 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	9 9 4	0 0 0
Kristomoney Boistobee ...	With will annexed 15 May 58	0	0	...	21 1 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 1 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 1 3	0 0 0
Kristo Beharinee Dassee, Sreemutty ...	15 July 78	0	0	...	12 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	12 0 0	0 0 0
Kristo Behary Bose ...	16 May 79	0	0	...	144 4 4	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	144 4 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	144 4 4	0 0 0

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C.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.					Receipts up to 31st December 1898.			Total.			Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.			Balance on 31st December 1898.			
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.	Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.	Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.	Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.	Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.												To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.	Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
M																			
Mulka Mukhadara Ozma Nawab Padsah Mahal Saheba, (known as Khasmehall)	22 Jan. 95	0	21300	...	0 0 0	627 12 7	0	0 ...	5695 15 9	0	21300 ...	5168 3 2	0	5300 ...	4499 7 6	0	16000 ...	668 11 8	0 0 0
Musruttara Begum ...	22 July 87	0	0	...	11 9 0	0 0 0	0	0 ...	0 0 0	0	0 ...	11 9 0	0	0 ...	0 0 0	0	0 ...	11 9 0	0 0 0
Mynooddeen Sahebzadah Mahomed ...	25 Jan. 88	0	41000	...	24 11 5	0 0 0	0	0 ...	732 7 2	0	41000 ...	757 2 7	0	0 ...	640 8 11	0	41000 ...	116 9 8	0 0 0
N																			
Nawab Zuffer Jung Bahadoor	.....	0	0	...	95 14 9	0 0 0	0	0 ...	0 0 0	0	0 ...	95 14 9	0	0 ...	0 0 0	0	0 ...	95 14 9	0 0 0
Nilcomul Roy ...	17 Mar. 90	0	8500	...	422 3 1	0 0 0	0	0 ...	156 7 10	0	8500 ...	578 10 11	0	0 ...	100 10 0	0	8500 ...	478 0 11	0 0 0
Nittyanund Mullick ...	18 Mar. 92	0	110700	...	0 0 0	10301 9 3	0	0 ...	19712 0 10	0	110700 ...	9320 7 7	0	11500 ...	8336 13 7	0	99200 ...	983 10 0	0 0 0
———, on account maintenance for the widow Shookoomary Dassee and her children ...	Ditto ...	0	544900	...	1 11 8	0 0 0	0	0 ...	9535 12 0	0	544900 ...	9537 7 8	0	0 ...	9534 6 4	0	544900 ...	3 1 4	0 0 0
Nobin Chunder Paul ...	1 July 69	0	0	...	4 11 0	0 0 0	0	0 ...	0 0 0	0	0 ...	4 11 0	0	0 ...	0 0 0	0	0 ...	4 11 0	0 0 0
Nobo Coomar Sett ...	20 Sept. 83	0	12600	...	556 8 11	0 0 0	0	0 ...	1313 1 2	0	12600 ...	1869 10 1	0	0 ...	814 6 11	0	12600 ...	1055 3 2	0 0 0
Nobo Kissore Dhur ...	18 Dec. 67	0	0	...	5 2 6	0 0 0	0	0 ...	0 0 0	0	0 ...	5 2 6	0	0 ...	0 0 0	0	0 ...	5 2 6	0 0 0
Nundo Lall Mullick ...	14 Aug. 93	0	0	...	0 0 0	1745 9 4	0	0 ...	24864 5 1	0	0 ...	23118 11 9	0	0 ...	30751 12 3	0	0 ...	0 0 0	733 0 6
O																			
Obhoy Churn Sen, life-interest account of Sreemutty Kaminee Money Dassee, one of the daughters of the deceased	6 Nov. 72	0	700	...	68 7 2	0 0 0	0	0 ...	12 14 2	0	700 ...	81 5 4	0	0 ...	30 11 0	0	700 ...	50 10 4	0 0 0
P																			
Peetambur Dass ...	1 Mar. 87	0	3500	...	32 0 9	0 0 0	0	0 ...	64 7 0	0	3500 ...	96 7 9	0	0 ...	22 0 7	0	3500 ...	74 7 2	0 0 0
Prosono Coomar Mitter ...	.....	0	20000	...	0 0 0	283 1 8	0	0 ...	700 0 0	0	20000 ...	413 14 4	0	0 ...	687 11 0	0	20000 ...	0 0 0	273 12 8

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C.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1898.						Receipts up to 31st December 1898.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1898.				Balance on 31st December 1898.					
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.			Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities, not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																	To Credit.	To Debit.
		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	S.R.	Co.Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
S																									
Shooshee Chunder Dutt, Rai Bahadur,—legacy account of Shooresh Chunder Dutt	26 Jan. 86	0	20000	...	32 6 3	0 0 0		0	0	...	353 10 4	0	20000	...	386 0 7	0	0	...	349 9 10	0	20000	...	36 6 9	0 0 0	
———, account of Shooresh Chunder Dutt ...	Ditto ...	0	15200	...	86 15 11	0 0 0		0	0	...	278 6 4	0	15200	...	365 6 3	0	0	...	6 14 10	0	15200	...	358 7 5	0 0 0	
Singhee Churn Dutt,—account of the sons and residuary legatees of the deceased ...	16 Jan. 86	0	104500	3*	0 0 0	9535 12 8		0	4500	...	22468 11 7	0	109000	3*	12932 14 11	0	4500	...	17644 13 7	0	104500	3*	0 0 0	4711 14 8	
———, account of the house No. 32, Mullick Street, and No. 23, Darpanaran Tagore's Street, dedicated for Debshava ...	Ditto ..	0	12500	...	471 14 10	0 0 0		0	0	...	1314 2 8	0	12500	...	1786 1 6	0	0	...	1256 6 0	0	12500	...	529 11 6	0 0 0	
———, account of marriage expenses of three sons of the deceased	Ditto ...	0	5000	...	32 4 7	0 0 0		0	0	...	501 4 10	0	5000	...	533 9 5	0	5000	...	533 9 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	
———, account of legacy to Hurry Bhakto Prodayeni Shobha at Behala ...	Ditto ...	0	1400	...	14 11 6	0 0 0		0	0	...	27 0 8	0	1400	...	41 12 2	0	0	...	50 10 3	0	1400	...	0 0 0	8 14 1	
———, legacy account of Gopessur Dutt under the will of Madhusudan Dutt ...	Ditto ..	0	700	...	170 11 5	0 0 0		0	0	...	12 14 2	0	700	...	183 9 7	0	0	...	0 11 0	0	700	...	182 14 7	0 0 0	
———, life-interest account of Sreemutty Golapmoney Dassee ...	Ditto ..	0	0	...	10 11 10	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 11 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 11 10	0 0 0	
———, account of Gopessur Dutt's house, Nos. 29, 29-1, Armenian Street ...	Ditto ...	0	2200	...	0 0 0	642 4 9		0	0	...	311 6 10	0	2200	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	279 2 7	0	2200	...	0 0 0	610 0 6	

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SCHEDULE **D** of Balances in the hands of the Administrator-General on the 31st December 1898, set apart to meet the admitted claims of Creditors against the Estates therein mentioned.

ESTATES.	Balance on the 31st December 1898.	ESTATES.	Balance on the 31st December 1898.	ESTATES.	Balance on the 31st December 1898
A.	Rs. A. P.	**A.**	Rs. A. P.	**B.**	Rs. A. P.
Abbey, Bazar Sergeant H.	73 4 10	Ashburner, Lieutenant B.	26 8 0	Barr, H. J.	101 14 4
Abbott, W. H.	108 1 7	Ashe, Lieutenant St. George	172 0 10	Barrow, F.	504 7 1
Abercrombie, Captain John	195 8 2	Atkin, Lieutenant J. B. W.	2 2 2	Barry, Captain H.	161 13 6
Aikman, Lieutenant C. R.	106 1 2	Atkins, Condr., T.	38 12 0	Bartlett, Assistant Apothecary J. J. ...	2 9 5
Akerman, Lieutenant H.	79 1 9	Atkinson, C. W.	104 8 3	Barwell, Lieutenant E. W.	387 11 6
Alcock, Captain R. P.	903 5 8	———, G. H.	4 0 0	Bason, Mrs. C.	15 7 0
Alexander, Lieutenant D. C.	1,026 0 4	———, Dr. R. J.	26 5 10	Bathurst, John	88 5 0
———, Ensign G. W.	51 2 6	Auld, James	26 13 1	Battye, Lieutenant Q.	23 0 0
———, Ensign W. F.	39 5 6	Austen, Captain G. P.	59 8 7	Bayldon, Major R.	168 13 10
———, Lieutenant George	54 7 0			Bayley, Lieutenant J. M.	75 7 10
———, C. A.	7 0 0	**B.**		Baylis, Captain H. J.	231 13 9
———, H. W.	18 3 0			Beake, E. L.	23 0 0
———, C. W. W.	243 6 2	Baber, H.	42 15 6	Bean, Captain C. J.	964 14 0
———, Lieutenant B. W. J.	537 14 7	Babington, J. H.	29 8 0	Beatson, Captain W. S.	217 3 5
Allan, R. T.	487 14 7	Bacon, Overseer Sergeant T.	19 9 8	———, J. W.	1 6 0
——, R. W.	96 5 2	Badam Coomarie Dassie	145 3 3	Bebee, Hosseinee	4 12 0
Allfrey, Lieutenant E.	37 7 11	Bagshaw, Lieutenant F. J. S.	10 8 0	———, Sarah Russell	5 7 0
Allnutt, G. K.	17 6 0	Bailey, J.	77 1 0	Becher, Lieutenant R. A.	16 6 3
Amies, Riding Master W. E. H.	5 2 6	Baillie, Captain G.	61 0 0	Beck, Henry	33 8 0
Anderson, Alexander	199 5 9	Baird, Ensign G. W.	43 6 9	Beddy, J. F.	142 15 6
———, Major J.	13 2 0	——, J. McDonald	2 1 9	Bell, M.	32 8 0
———, Lieutenant J. W. S.	282 7 9	Baker, Brevet-Captain F.	27 10 3	——, C.	59 10 0
———, Lieutenant R. W.	36 10 0	——, Lieutenant R. A.	140 14 9	——, R. A.	77 15 3
———, Thomas	70 6 10	Balderston, Captain A.	71 15 11	——, Lieutenant C.	78 1 11
———, Sergeant Joseph	16 15 0	———, Major G. V.	43 1 6	——, J. D.	22 8 0
———, Lieutenant E. A.	40 8 9	Baldry, Private J.	35 8 0	——, G. J.	5 0 0
———, J.	92 10 7	Balk, Captain R.	8 13 3	Bent, Lieutenant-Colonel H.	166 10 0
Anderton, Lieutenant H. C.	35 3 4	Ball, J. F. D.	119 3 7	Benabole, Paul	91 4 0
Andlan, Captain the Baron F. V.	30 6 0	Ballard, W. J.	9 9 10	Bennertz, T. H.	88 12 7
Andrew, D.	32 0 0	Band, A. C.	97 10 2	Bennett, Captain J. S.	16 0 0
Andrews, T.	1 8 0	Banks, Major J. S.	53 0 0	Bentley, Mrs. F.	55 0 0
Angelo, H. A.	16 8 0	Barber, Dr. J.	131 15 3	Benton, W.	100 6 6
——, Lieutenant F. C. C.	105 0 6	———, Henry	13 1 6	Benthal, Captain C. E.	140 7 3
Anthony, D.	92 3 3	Barclay, Lieutenant F. M.	1 13 0	Berkeley, L.	0 13 11
Apperly, Captain H. of Horse Artillery ...	295 13 0	Barker, Captain W. B.	20 0 0	———, Hospital Steward J. D.	4 3 6
Archer, H.	18 7 4	Barlow, Captain G. R. P.	135 8 3	Berril, F. A.	48 13 10
Armstrong, Captain F.	92 14 10	Barnard, A. C.	2 15 3	Best, J. R.	9 3 0
———, Sub-Conductor J. W.	53 8 0	Barnes, C. H.	97 2 11	——, Major H. W.	65 3 0

Bestic, W. B.				160	0	0	Brierley, R.			17	3	5	Bush, G. H.			246	2	2
Biggs, Veterinary Surgeon G.				189	0	0	Brierly Sergeant John			7	0	0	Bushby, G. A.			60	1	2
Bignell, Captain W. E. P.				19	8	10	Bright, G. W.			1,640	0	0	———, Captain G.			13	12	1
Billings, H. W.				3	4	11	———, Lieutenant A.			83	6	0	Bussell, Captain G. W. H.			28	7	9
Birch, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W.				222	9	0	Broadbent, Major C. D.			69	11	0	Butcher, G. H. B.			46	14	5
———, Major H. H.				141	11	9	Broadhead, J. T.			196	7	3	Butler, Captain C. J.			155	3	9
Bird, S.				150	0	0	Brodie, Lieutenant F. W.			108	0	9	———, P. M.			51	7	10
Birly, Lieutenant H. M.				333	9	0	Brookes, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H.			1	12	0	Butterworth, J.			17	5	3
Bishop, Lieutenant St. G. M.				39	6	10	Broome, Major-General A.			14	11	0	Buyers, Reverend W.			6	4	2
———, W. H.				6	7	9	Brown, Lieutenant John			57	4	2	Byng, Captain E. D.			80	0	0
Bizzett, Dr. W. W.				3	0	0	———, Lieutenant J. H.			13	0	0	——, Captain the Hon'ble E. B. P.			84	12	0
Black, Captain William				32	3	6	———, W. J.			15	10	0	Byrne, F. J.			565	6	5
——, Dr. X. J.				214	12	0	———, Dr. A.			302	2	10						
Blackburne, Lieutenant T. G.				125	4	0	———, Dr. R.			550	11	7	C.					
Blackwell, C. S.				20	7	1	———, Mrs. C.			2,449	2	4	Callwell, Captain F. N.			11	7	6
Blackwood, Lieutenant-Colonel A.				39	5	0	———, Sergeant-Major F. B.			98	11	2	Caldecot, Captain C.			19	9	6
Blair, Lieutenant-Colonel C. D.				139	11	6	———, J. (late of Cawnpore)			31	13	4	Caley, Major-General H. F.			79	7	9
——, G. D.				32	0	0	———, T.			18	2	11	Campbell, Major A.			184	8	11
Blake, Lieutenant G. C.				131	8	7	———, A. O.			93	10	6	———, Major R. C. W.			11	5	5
———, W.				10	0	0	Browne, Colonel B.			150	10	4	———, N. H. A.			4	12	8
Bland, Reverend R. J.				13	0	8	———, J. F.			66	0	0	———, A. E.			8	11	9
Blochmann, H.				1	8	0	———, Lieutenant G. D.			7	4	8	———, J. A. B.			45	13	2
Blockman, H. O.				74	1	4	———, Lieutenant C. H.			3,740	0	0	———, J. F.			366	7	0
Bloomfield, Lieutenant C. R.				50	0	11	Brownlow, Colonel F. C. J.			3,219	6	8	———, J. H. D. B.			13	12	0
Blowers, Captain G. F.				36	4	0	Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel L.			456	11	4	———, Colonel J. M.			82	1	5
Boate, Dr. H. C.				24	12	0	Bruere, Major C. F.			1,210	5	0	———, S. A.			81	6	3
Boileau, Lieutenant F. D.				44	13	11	———, Lieutenant J. R. J.			167	5	5	———, A. S.			1,624	10	4
———, Major H. C.				374	3	8	Brunton, W. C.			23	10	8	Cannon, Captain F. W.			83	8	10
———, S.				305	1	10	Bruggen, Mrs. E. F.			11	8	3	Cape, Lieutenant J.			62	12	6
Bolshaw, F. G.				7	0	0	Bryce, Lieutenant J. H.			93	11	1	Carleton, Pensioned Sergeant T.			42	10	6
Bolton, Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. S.				0	10	3	Buckner, J.			67	7	4	Carpenter, Lieutenant T. W.			355	14	3
———, Surgeon-Major R. H.				14	14	3	Buller, Lieutenant J. E.			77	5	6	———, C. W.			212	7	1
Bonzon, L. D.				12	2	6	Bullock, E.			12	4	0	Carroll, Lieutenant C. M.			243	3	6
Bonnaud, W.				184	0	0	Bunbury, Captain H. F.			352	15	6	———, Apothecary G. E.			32	7	8
Bordieu, Mrs. H.				40	15	0	Burge, Lieutenant F.			35	4	0	Carshore, Reverend J. J.			1,396	10	2
Boulnois, Lieutenant A.				45	15	6	Burgess, Lieutenant F. J.			100	11	0	Carter, Lieutenant H.			31	6	6
Bourchier, Lieutenant P.				2	13	0	———, Sergeant H.			92	0	0	———, T. E.			5,760	15	8
Bourke, J. B.				50	3	2	———, W. T.			25	15	6	Carthew, Captain J. F.			448	8	0
Bourne, Lieutenant J. H.				358	1	0	———, T. C.			3	0	0	———, Captain C. A.			282	3	9
Bovell, W. C.				0	2	9	Burke, J.			18	0	0	Carty, J.			2,054	0	8
Bowie, Lieutenant A. B.				15	9	2	Burlton, Lieutenant P. H. C.			50	0	0	Carry, Lieutenant S.			11	13	7
Bowring, Captain G. G.				29	0	11	———, Captain F. M. H.			488	13	1	Casperz, Mrs. L. L.			128	4	5
Box, Captain T.				296	0	0	Burn, D.			4	8	0	Cave, Mrs. W.			48	8	0
Boyce, Lieutenant H. A.				4	0	0	Burnett, Captain C. J. F.			1,036	5	4	Caulfield, Captain H. M.			427	11	9
Boyd, Lieutenant F. B.				217	4	8	Burney, Major-General G.			278	2	6	———, Major J. P.			226	15	2
——, E. A.				6	14	5	Burnside, J. F.			459	9	8	———, Mrs. E. A.			465	12	9
——, P.				4	6	3	Burt, Captain J.			2	2	4	Cauntor, Lieutenant J. E.			18	15	0
Boyle, Reverend W.				432	10	1	Burton, Captain and Brevet-Major C. E.			58	6	0	Chadwick, Captain J. M.			19	10	0
Boys, Captain W. J. E.				30	15	5	———, W. W.			5	0	0	Chalmers, Lieutenant W. A.			90	9	5
Braide, Ensign W.				9	8	0	Burland, T.			285	8	3	Chamberlain, Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. F.			124	10	6
Bresford, Captain M.				104	8	6	Burness, Surgeon-Major F			10	0	0	Chase, Captain D. A.			313	6	5

D.

ESTATES.	Balance on the 31st December 1898.	ESTATES.	Balance on the 31st December 1898.	ESTATES.	Balance on the 31st December 1898.
C.	Rs. A. P.	C.	Rs. A. P.	C.	Rs. A. P.
Chattelier, Sub-Assistant Surgeon J. ...	36 9 6	Connolly, Lieutenant C.	49 8 0	Cruickshank, G. B.	12 7 5
Chavasse, Dr. W. B.	29 11 3	———, Brevet-Captain E. B.	1,835 12 5	Cruse, F. J.	108 6 9
Cheyne, Surgeon G. M.	198 14 0	Conti, G. A.	25 0 0	Cullinan, J. E.	68 8 3
Chisholm, J. S.	121 14 6	Conway, J.	7 8 0	Cumberlege, Major J.	417 6 0
———, Lieutenant L. H.	22 0 0	Cook, William	33 0 6	Cunliffe, C. W.	301 5 0
———, Lieutenant J. H. G. S.	64 1 0	Cooke, Captain E. S.	31 7 0	———, Lieutenant F. J.	706 4 7
Christian, G. J.	37 10 7	Cookesley, Captain J. F.	130 14 2	Cunningham, Captain J. D.	4,339 10 0
Christie, Brevet-Major E.	694 13 11	Coombs, H. W.	209 14 4	Currie, Captain J. A.	68 6 11
———, R.	85 6 2	Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C.	2,006 3 0	———, Assistant Surgeon J. A.	99 14 0
Clark, E. N.	15 0 0	———, T. T.	17 4 2		
——, H. S.	48 0 0	Copeland, Lieutenant J. E.	70 4 6	D.	
——, S. H	110 9 0	Corbitt, Lieutenant E.	124 0 0		
——, Private W.	16 7 6	Corfield, Captain H. R.	46 1 7	DaCosta, Captain L. G.	51 14 0
Clarke, Mrs. J.	11 4 0	Corser, E.	18 4 0	DeBrandy, Monsieur C.	3,053 6 0
———, P.	2 0 0	Cosby, Lieutenant S. G. C.	36 8 9	DeCourcey, Mrs. M.	17 10 4
———, H. R.	103 9 6	Coupland, W.	76 7 9	De Cruze, Dr. F. F.	134 0 0
———, Veterinary Surgeon A. E.	32 15 4	Cowie, A. M., 2nd Lieutenant	8 10 11	De Gama, J. X.	0 9 1
Clavering, C. C. A.	60 8 0	Cowley, Major C. W.	217 8 1	DeMello, Mrs. A. M.	2 0 0
Claxton, W.	51 10 9	———, Captain P.	47 8 11	D'Momet, Lieutenant T.	89 7 10
Cleghorn, J.	41 3 0	Cowsell, T.	469 8 9	DeRozario, P.	1 12 0
Clements, A.	36 9 10	Cox, Captain G. H.	24 11 11	D'Russett, C. W.	116 8 0
Clifford, W.	89 0 8	——, Charles	90 3 8	DeSouza, Mrs. B.	6 0 0
Clough, J. W.	267 10 0	Coyde, T.	222 1 3	Dalston, Major G.	234 12 7
Coast, Captain M. W. L.	4,047 8 0	Craddock, Dr. W.	561 11 6	Daniel, M. E.	321 4 4
Cock, H.	199 10 8	Crahley, R. G.	1 7 0	Danieli, Captain J. H.	175 5 7
Cockburn, C. G.	5 15 11	Craig, A.	129 8 0	———, Lieutenant C. A.	140 14 5
———, James	176 7 8	Craigie, Lieutenant A. W.	51 12 0	Danvers, Ensign R. W.	45 8 8
Cocker, Apothecary E. R.	0 11 5	———, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J.	7 1 0	Darby, Assistant Surgeon E.	111 0 0
Cockerell, H. E.	25 8 0	———, Dr. G.	146 7 5	Darling, Lieutenant P.	224 4 9
Cole, C.	14 0 0	Crawford, W. E.	90 1 8	Darrah, M. Z.	694 8 5
Collett, G. S.	99 0 4	Creigh, P.	280 7 11	Davidson, Ensign J. T.	33 2 5
Colyear, Lieutenant-Colonel. T D.	155 10 6	Creighton, Lieutenant R.	31 10 5	———, T. R.	43 9 11
———, A.	... ...	Crichton, C.	110 15 0	———, George	26 8 0
Comming, William	140 3 5	Crofton, Captain E. W. H.	11 14 0	———, Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. ...	34 4 0
Comyn, Captain P. J.	171 8 9	Crohan, Captain F. W.	97 9 8	Davis, Captain C. F.	48 0 0
Comton, Captain D.	135 5 3	Crolly, Lieutenant P. R.	62 12 3	Dawkins, Captain C. D.	276 6 7
Congdon, W. H.	10 0 0	Crompton, Lieutenant C. A.	9 9 1	Dawson, Veterinary Surgeon C. J.	35 14 1
Connell, O.	66 11 0	Crosbie, Assistant Surgeon P. M.	1 1 6	Day, Ensign H. W.	5 13 11

Deane, W. ...			121	0	0	Elliot, Lieutenant G.		6	2	0	FitzGerald, J.		83	5	4
Deensford, Captain W. G.			12	15	6	——, Lieutenant G. D.		18	0	0	——, Lieutenant J. H.		15	0	0
Delamain, Captain J. W.			4	6	4	——, Lieutenant E. H. H.		42	4	6	——, T.		69	0	0
Delany, Mrs. M.			76	1	0	——, H. A.		16	0	0	——, Lieutenant R. G.		13	0	0
Denny, R. H.			170	0	0	Ellis, J. C.		81	5	3	——, Lieutenant T. O.		49	0	0
Depratz, F.			330	2	3	——, Lieutenant-Colonel A.		62	6	0	Fletcher, H. D.		3	0	0
Dick, J.			429	13	7	Erskine, Lieutenant J. F.		438	5	6	Fogarty, Surgeon G. T. C.		18	13	11
Dickens, P. D.			35	4	0	——, J. M.		12	8	0	Fonindro Bhusun Chatterjee		2,316	14	6
Dillon, P.			300	1	8	Espinasse, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. ...		6	8	0	Forbes, Assistant Surgeon C.		166	13	4
Dillon, Sergeant J.			9	0	0	Evans, Captain H. J.		1,378	13	8	——, F. C.		1	12	0
Dollet, A.			.....			Evatt, Lieutenant-Colonel M. F.		10	0	0	——, Lieutenant O. E. S.		108	14	11
Don, Captain W. G.			468	0	0			110	4	11	——, Lieutenant H. H.		76	5	5
Doorga Churn Dhur			90	9	6			30	1	7	Ford, C. W.		85	9	10
Doorgapersad Mookerjee			7	6	11						——, W.		4	1	9
Dorin, Captain H. A.			44	9	4	F.					Forder, W. B.		62	6	3
——, Lieutenant J. A.			26	8	0						Fortescue, Major F. R. N.		633	8	4
Doucett, Mrs. L. G.			64	12	0	Fagan, Captain J.					Fowler, Surgeon-Captain R.		89	15	0
Douglas, Major A. B.			80	5	6	——, Captain R. C. H. B.		20	12	9	Fox, W. H.		152	15	9
Down, Ensign R. W.			173	4	2	——, J. N.		1,059	10	5	Francis, Conductor Richard		20	15	4
Dowson, Captain R., of 5th Native Infantry ...			130	1	2	Fairhurst, Reverend P.		105	0	7	Frances, C. E.		3	12	0
Drew, Thomas			3	0	0	Fairweather, G. A.		100	0	0	Frankland, Lieutenant T.		130	1	3
Drews, Assistant Overseer E. V.			21	5	3	Faithful, Major-General H.		16	0	0	Fraser, J. J.		223	0	0
Driver, Sergeant G.			6	0	0	Fallon, Miss M. D.		1,063	11	0	——, Captain E. W.		26	6	11
Dublin, C.			11	15	0	Farley, G. F.		8	0	0	——, Lieutenant S. C.		0	13	0
Duff, W. C.			10	10	0	Farquhar, A.		6	4	0	——, Major the Hon'ble W. M.		81	3	0
Dundas, Major G. A.			17	2	6	Farquharson, Lieutenant F. E.		58	0	0	French, J. G.		17	3	3
Drummond, Captain W. L. P.			67	13	10	Farrelly, Assistant Apothecary B.		174	12	9	Forster, Major C. H.		31	1	1
Dukes, Dr. F. F.			2	8	6	Farrington, Captain J. J.		7	5	0	Frushard, Lieutenant-Colonel J.		331	12	3
Dunbar, Mrs. C. A.			64	3	2	Fawcett, M.		472	10	1	Fullerton, Assistant Surgeon J.		30	0	0
Duncan, Captain J. J. L.			32	13	0	Fell, R.		9	3	3	Fulton, Lieutenant S. M.		36	15	6
——, Mrs. M. A.			9	1	0	——, J. W. A.		52	3	6	Furnell, Lieutenant W. H.		305	0	0
——, R. R.			25	11	0	Fenwicks, H. B.		96	0	0					
Duthoit, Assistant Surgeon T. J.			40	0	0	Fergusson, J. T.		8	0	0					
Dutton, B. C.			27	12	3	——, S.		232	4	6					
Dyson, C. L.			128	5	0	Ferrier, W.		38	9	0	G.				
						Ferris, Captain J. H.		121	6	6					
E.						——, Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. D. ...		238	5	6					
						Field, W. H.		86	3	3					
Eales, Captain E. D. O.			13	0	0	Fielding, A.		98	8	0	Gabriel, Mrs. R. S.		42	12	6
Eames, Staff Assistant Surgeon W. L. ...			321	8	7	Finch, A.		72	8	0	Gair, Lieutenant D.		45	12	2
Earle, Hospital Steward C.			9	1	0	——, F.		252	13	2	Galland, B. H.		108	0	0
Eaton, J.			29	13	0	Fennis, Lieutenant-Colonel John		100	0	0	Gallichan, J.		10	0	0
——, Lieutenant G. W.			2	0	6	Fink, H. R.		200	12	5	Galloway, Dr. W. W.		2	0	0
Eaves, H.			37	5	6	Finney, Major W. F.		194	6	7	Galstaun, M. J.		24	0	5
Eborall, W. H.			229	12	3	Fisher, Ensign H. G., of 60th Native Infantry...		58	8	0	Gammell, Lieutenant-Colonel A.		1	0	10
Eccles, Lieutenant J. W.			25	7	10	——, Captain J.		17	0	6	Garbett, Lieutenant-Colonel H.		172	3	3
Eckford, Major John			2	7	0	——, Brevet and Lieutenant-Colonel S. ...		2,086	7	0	Gardner, Lieutenant H. F.		187	13	5
Eden, Lieutenant F. G.			506	8	6	——, Captain W. P.		210	14	0	——, Captain T. S.		55	13	5
Edmonds, G. T.			300	0	0	——, Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. V. ...		220	5	1	Garnault, Captain H. W.		4	4	0
Edwards, Lieutenant H. J.			259	3	0	——, H. J.		242	4	0	Garstin, Brevet-Major W. T.		91	7	7
								127	8	11	——, H. E.		119	6	11

D.

ESTATES.	Balance on the 31st December 1898.	ESTATES.	Balance on the 31st December 1898.	ESTATES.	Balance on the 31st December 1898.
G.	Rs. A. P.	G.	Rs. A. P.	G.	Rs. A. P.
Gatinais, C. B. de la	9 0 3	Gordon, Captain R. K.	192 8 4	Gubbins, Lieutenant M. N.	131 7 11
Gavins, T.	6 7 9	———, Dr. W. G.	8 2 2	Guise, Captain H. J.	20 0 0
Gee, Assistant Surgeon A. J.	84 14 6	———, Captain W. D.	91 11 1	Gunning, Lieutenant R.	35 15 1
Geale, G. R.	61 6 0	Gorton, James	58 12 4	———, Conductor D.	22 4 5
Gelherd, L.	239 7 7	Goss, Dr. W. F.	0 10 0	Gustavinski, Lieutenant L. T. K.	128 10 9
General Kadar Nursing Rana Bahadoor ...	5 0 0	Gother, Lieutenant W.	55 14 3	Guyon, F. L. J.	654 12 7
Gennys, Lieutenant R. H.	310 11 8	Gough, Veterinary Surgeon W. R. ...	12 7 3		
George, Mrs. E. Pratt	74 13 6	———, Lieutenant-Colonel T.	1,602 6 3		
Gepp, Lieutenant T. S.	13 0 6	Gouldsbury, J. M. E.	163 13 11	H.	
Gerrard, Miss M. A.	111 12 2	Gould, Charles	79 10 0		
———, W. R.	221 15 9	Graham, Lieutenant J.	6 8 0		
Gibbings, Captain A.	51 8 0	———, R. B.	96 1 7		
Gibbon, Captain W. M.	168 15 6	———, Captain W.	228 15 10	Hailes, Captain H. W.	54 10 3
Gilbanks, J. C.	57 0 1	———, W. L.	146 15 10	Hair, W. F.	1,000 0 0
Gilbert, Major E. K. O.	350 6 1	Granger, H.	109 3 0	Hale, Captain E. D.	305 14 2
Giles, C.	27 12 6	Grant, Lieutenant A. P.	25 0 0	Halfhide, R. S.	40 0 0
Gilbertson, F. W. G.	8 0 9	———, Lieutenant R. J.	399 0 0	Halford, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. ...	38 15 1
Gillet, Captain A.	949 9 0	———, W. C.	121 4 3	Halkett, Lieutenant R. D. C.	200 0 0
Gilmore, H.	35 11 3	Graves, Captain W. P.	160 2 7	———, Lieutenant C. J. L.	8 0 0
Gilmour, D.	41 7 0	Gray, Major J. C. C.	470 9 7	Hall, W. J.	10 8 0
Gladstone, Lieutenant C. A.	1,602 0 10	———, Surgeon H. A. C.	45 15 1	———, S.	142 0 9
Glennie, Dr. W. R.	170 5 9	Greaves, W.	162 3 10	———, R. W.	99 10 6
Goad, Lieutenant C. R.	8 15 10	Green, Lieutenant G. W.	37 6 3	Halloram, Sergeant M.	7 10 11
Godard, W.	12 0 0	———, Lieutenant G. V.	3 7 7	Halpin, Dr. J. N.	47 8 0
Godfrey, Mrs. E.	12 0 0	Greenberg, Mrs. Hannah	3 4 0	———, H.	42 6 1
Goldie, Brevet-Major B. W.	1,074 2 10	Greenhill, N. A. C.	4 0 0	Halsey, F.	125 12 8
Goldsmith, Veterinary Surgeon E. W. ...	127 3 2	Greer, Captain James Samuel	0 10 2	Hamilton, Lieutenant F. W. A.	495 5 8
Goldsworthy, Lieutenant F. T.	317 2 0	Gregg, Lieutenant H. J.	10 0 0	———, J.	346 3 6
———, Lieutenant T.	631 6 3	Greig, Dr. A.	17 11 10	———, Hon'ble Mrs. M. A.	2 0 0
Gomes, Mrs. M.	27 9 0	Grenon, Captain F. J.	11 1 9	———, W. H.	5 3 6
Goode, Mrs. H.	385 12 9	Grey, Lieutenant C. W.	51 4 3	———, Lieutenant R. A.	84 12 7
Goodridge, Lieutenant E. S. T.	38 3 2	Griffith, Dr. S. M.	22 15 9	———, J. K.	158 3 1
Gordon, A.	40 2 0	———, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C.	1 10 0	———, Captain G. F.	460 8 7
———, Ensig[illegible]	75 9 8	Grinter, C. E.	423 3 3	———, Captain W. R.	24 12 0
———, E. [illegible]-conductor J.	132 2 0	Grissell, Major C.	111 12 0	———, Lieutenant W. R. P.	133 6 0
———, Lier	17 6 0	Grœme, Captain P. St. George	876 10 1	Hampton, J. P.	571 4 9
———, Jo	4 2 3	Grome, Cattle Sergeant C. F.	205 0 2	Handscombe, Brigadier-General J. H. ...	50 0 0
	75 8 2	Grose, H.	17 3 7	Handyside, Lieutenant C.	231 8 3

Hanley, Rolaptain W. G.			172	9	4	[illegible], Captain G. E.			266	13	10	Hutchesons C.			8	15	8
Harcourt, Lieut[illegible]			105	5	10	——, Captain W. A. G.			865	9	6	Hutchings, Lieutenant G.			100	4	8
Hardinge, Captain H.			79	10	0	Hickie, M.			541	10	0	Hutchinson, Lieutenant B. M.			16	13	0
Hardy, T.			150	0	5	Hicks, Captain G. W. S.			259	11	11	——, J. C.					
——, Lieutenant T. F.			14	0	3	Hildebrand, Lieutenant E. H.			110	13	2						
——, W.			194	3	0	Hildyard, R. C. T.			387	13	0						
——, Lieutenant E.			10	0	0	Hill, Conductor W.			11	9	10						
Harkness, Mrs. C. V.			24	4	3	——, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B.			22	1	1		I.				
Harlow, A.			151	15	0	Hilliard, Lieutenant T. H.			22	7	9						
——, William			277	1	0	Hindhaugh, W.			63	13	6						
Harper, Sergeant T. H.			115	7	0	Hindmarsh, Captain J.			47	4	3	Imlach, A.			14	8	0
Harrington, Lieutenant-Colonel F. D.			6	3	1	Hodgetts, T. H.			42	2	0	Indra Chunder Singh, Coomar			763	3	0
Harris, A. P.			4	8	0	Hodgson, Captain B. P.			11	0	0	Ingleby, Lieutenant R. M.			546	9	5
——, G. A.			12	8	0	——, J.			714	6	0	Inglis, J. M.			12	2	0
——, Major A.			7	9	5	Hodson, 2nd Lieutenant A. D.			19	2	10	Ingram, C. G.			72	10	6
Harrison, Lieutenant W. L. S.			76	2	1	Holcombe, Lieutenant W. A.			25	5	6	Ireland, Captain W. F.			21	4	0
——, Captain A.			58	0	0	Holford, Lieutenant H.			103	7	3	Irwin, Lieutenant T. S.			78	12	0
Hart, R. O.			214	13	0	Holl, A.			11	8	0						
——, John			5	0	0	Hollings, Captain G. E.			9	0	0						
Harbey, R.			84	5	0	Holm, H.			20	5	0						
Hastings, Captain the Hon'ble E P. R. H.			215	5	0	Holman, T. T.			3	15	0		J.				
Hatch, Lieutenant R. C.			409	12	4	Holmes, Major J. G.			67	10	1						
Hathorn, H. C. V.			6	4	0	——, J. O.			14	8	8						
Hawes, Captain B.			0	11	0	Hone, A.			5	12	10	Jackson, Mrs. C.			24	0	0
——, Lieutenant G. H.			21	10	11	Hood, Captain F. H.			41	10	0	——, Lieutenant S. H.			40	3	0
Hawker, Lieutenant W. C.			6	3	2	Hook, Lieutenant F. A.			6	6	0	—— S.			11	4	11
Hawkins, Captain F. D.			65	6	0	Horn, J.			69	0	0	——, Dr. N.			6	4	0
——, Major H. L.			18	9	11	Horst, J. V.			640	3	9	——, W. H.			243	6	0
——, J. H.			45	11	3	Hotham, Lieutenant G. F.			61	3	2	James, Edward			91	8	7
Hay, Captain J.			37	5	8	Hotson, Lieutenant R. M.			124	13	5	——, Dr. W. H.			538	2	0
——, J. D.			11	0	0	Hourigan, Gunner D.			67	11	8	Jenkin, John			356	7	6
——, Lieutenant R.			2,121	10	8	Houston, Lieutenant A. C.			2	10	6	Jenkins, Lieutenant R. E. A.			47	10	6
——, Sergeant A. L.			21	11	5	Hovenden, Lieutenant-Colonel J. St. John			23	3	2	Jellicoe, Major A. H., of 55th Native Infantry			53	0	7
Hayes, A. A.			110	3	5	Howard, Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. E.			5	4	8	Jerdon, A. L. W.			368	12	6
Haynes, Captain H. S. F.			59	13	6	Howe, T. S. C.			120	2	5	Jervois, Lieutenant J. P.			36	0	5
Hayton, J. L.			14	12	6	——, W. A.			68	6	11	Jeune, Lieutenant F. A.			95	11	6
Heaford, T. E.			40	8	0	Howell, Captain W. R. H. J.			112	1	6	Johnson, Captain E.			65	12	0
Heald, T.			16	12	10	Hubbard, Captain C.			10	8	0	——, Sergeant W.			9	8	0
Heather, Mrs. E.			16	0	0	Hughes, E.			24	4	3	——, O. D.			621	2	10
Heffernan, R.			35	0	0	——, Captain E. J.			499	15	10	Johnston, G.			85	10	8
Hein, Driver P.			16	7	1	——, C.			11	0	0	——, Lieutenant G. B.			45	7	3
Heinze, P. L.			3	0	0	Hughesdon, J			44	2	6	Johnstone, Surgeon C. M.			24	1	7
Hely, Veterinary Surgeon F. A.			167	14	10	Hull, Major L. N.			967	4	4	Jones, Key-Sergeant J.			6	14	0
Henderson, Lieutenant D. H.			278	3	8	Humfrays, Captain A.			296	4	4	——, J. M.			106	13	3
——, E.			8	8	0	Humphrys, Lieutenant M. A.			16	5	0	——, W. H. W.			6	7	0
Henegan, Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. F.			36	5	5	Hungerford, Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. W.			14	0	0	——, A.			71	8	0
Henry, Dr. W.			44	12	7	Hunt, G.			99	2	11	——, Lieutenant F. P.			537	2	9
Hernandez, L.			2,766	3	11	——, T. W.			311	7	6	——, G. M.			1,105	13	8
Hervey, Sub-Lieutenant A. H. G. J.			40	2	5	Hunter, C. M.			65	0	9	——, R. C.			7	8	0
Hewet, H. A.			38	5	8	——, Lieutenant J.			264	1	10	Jorden, Captain C.			50	1	0
Heysham, H.			5	15	9	——, Lieutenant T. H.			152	3	7	Juggomoney Dassee, Sreemutty			8	7	0

D.

ESTATES.	Balance on the 31st December 1898.	ESTATES.	Balance on the 31st December 1898.	ESTATES.	Balance on the 31st December 1898.
K.	Rs. A. P.	**L.**	Rs. A. P.	**L.**	Rs. A. P.
Kai Khoosroo Hormesjee	7 0 7	Lackersteen, C. R.	813 7 4	Lindsay, C.	18 5 9
Keating, A. S.	7,524 5 0	———, E. T.	344 2 2	———, Captain A.	237 14 10
Kearney, M.	169 4 5	———, G. F.	2,789 13 4	Lindstedt, E.	250 10 8
Keelan, Thomas	3 0 0	Lacrombe, Louis	16 0 0	Linton, C. D.	18 0 0
Keighley, Captain C. H.	127 14 7	Lamb, Dr. M. B.	59 2 0	Loch, Captain J	13 1 3
Keiller, Major D. C.	24 4 9	Lambert, Lieutenant J.	1,089 15 11	——, Captain R. G.	2 0 0
Kellner, H.	8 0 7	———, Lieutenant P. C.	34 0 0	Lochner, F. H.	1 2 4
———, C. G.	148 6 10	Lamouroux, D. F.	985 5 2	Locke, H. H.	1,429 14 2
Kelly, W.	14 0 3	Landeshut, W.	197 1 3	Lomer, Captain O.	82 5 8
——, Lieutenant-Colonel John	504 12 6	Lane, C.	2 0 0	Loose, B. E.	71 12 2
——, J. H.	19 9 3	Larmour, R. T.	203 4 1	Love, R.	188 10 1
——, G. L. A.	421 12 0	Latter, Captain T.	272 7 11	Loveday, Captain B. M.	194 8 7
——, J. C.	50 7 0	Laughton, Colonel J.	2,322 1 2	Lowe, G. F.	106 15 8
Kelso, Captain J. A.	434 13 0	———, E. M.	58 4 4	Lucas, H. A.	46 0 9
Kemble, J. H.	83 14 0	Law, W.	32 11 0	Ludwig, P.	10 4 11
Kemp, H. C.	13 4 0	——, W. C.	112 8 8	Luken, Lieutenant J. H. H.	125 0 6
Kempson, Lieutenant B. M.	360 14 3	Lawler, O. B. S.	28 7 10	Lundy, Brigade-Surgeon E. D.	18 0 0
Kenny, T. J.	1,664 4 4	Lawrell, Captain H. J.	52 5 6	Lyall, R.	123 12 6
Kennedy, J. G.	59 0 0	Lawson, C.	686 15 8	Lynch, Dr. W. E.	603 6 2
———, Lieutenant E. S.	21 12 0	Leadbeater, Major W. E. B.	815 5 1	**M.**	
Keough, J. H.	98 8 1	Leeds, Lieutenant L. N.	0 14 3		
Kerr, Lieutenant K. M. E.	18 8 6	Leeson, Brevet-Major J.	857 10 3	Maitland, Captain W. G.	3 6 0
Kiernander, J. C. G.	14 8 0	Lefebur, V.	161 1 10	McAlevy, Staff Assistant Surgeon H. P. ...	9 9 8
King, C.	3 0 0	Legett, W. R.	15 2 0	McBarnett, Captain G. G.	1,515 0 0
——, T.	2 8 0	Lemon, Veterinary Surgeon J. H.	23 2 0	McCabe, R. B.	184 5 6
——, Colonel H.	19 0 0	Leslie, Lieutenant Sir N. R.	12 13 11	McCallon, A.	51 0 3
Kingshott, Henry	5 4 0	——, R. W.	45 0 0	McCausland, Lieutenant J. K.	26 15 11
Kirk, Mrs. C. L.	893 11 8	Lester, Lieutenant H. S.	70 14 1	McCreery, Dr. James	60 0 0
Kirner, J.	40 13 3	Leven, R. M.	36 5 3	McDonald, Captain A. R.	2,189 8 0
Klotz, H.	18 12 0	Lever, G. M.	260 2 11	———, Dr. J. B.	106 7 0
Knight, W. B.	7 11 9	Lewin, G. F. J.	83 0 0	———, S. P.	175 0 0
Knowles, Assistant Surgeon R.	3 0 0	Lewis, Lieutenant E. D. F.	250 0 0	McDonnell, Lieutenant F. J.	597 10 11
Knox, Lieutenant R. T.	1,040 11 7	——, T. F.	18 8 3	McDowell, Lieutenant C. T. M.	332 11 7
——, Assistant Surgeon J.	53 0 0	——, J. H. T.	1 12 3	McFarquhar, A. H.	4 0 0
Knyvett, Captain F. A. C.	30 2 8	Lewsey, W. R.	2 11 1	McGiveron, J. D.	109 2 3
L.		———, James C.	1 9 6	McGrath, Surgeon J.	5 12 10
		Liddy, M. H.	75 8 0	McGregor, Brevet-Captain A. N. M. ...	178 9 1
L'Estrange, Lieutenant H. V.	76 4 0	Lillingston, Lieutenant W. S.	83 6 8	———, Lieutenant E. O. H.	276 0 0
——— T. F.	4 5 4	Lindesay, Lieutenant T. F.	2 ...	... ...	231 6 3

McIntosh, D.	99	0	0	Mallock, Lieutenant R. J.	245	4	6	Middleton, R. D.	98	12	8
McKechine, Ensign W. B.	13	7	0	Malet, Captain C. F.	114	14	10	———, John	1,667	13	2
McKenley, Captain H. C.	791	3	9	Mandelli, Louis	18	13	3	Miles, Assistant Surgeon R. D.	2	5	4
McKenzie, G. H.	158	4	1	Manson, Captain G. W.	539	8	4	Mill, Captain and Brevet-Major J.	2	8	3
———, J.	2	0	0	———, W. B.	15	2	6	Millard, Captain W. S.	214	1	3
———, Lieutenant N. K. J.	151	4	0	Manuk, J. M.	1,723	6	4	Miller, Lieutenant A. S.	9	3	6
McLean, Assistant Surgeon A.	94	11	0	———, M. T.	60	6	8	Millett, Lieutenant C. G.	20	8	0
———, Captain A. M. L.	958	1	8	———, Z. M.	68	12	6	Milner, Lieutenant A. J.	39	7	0
McLaughlin, G.	667	14	6	Manderson, Major W.	18	15	0	Mitchell, Sergeant H.	177	12	11
McLeod, Dr. B. W.	370	5	0	Mapleton, Lieutenant F. M. M.	57	4	0	Moline, Staff Surgeon J. P.	31	4	0
———, Captain D. J.	198	9	4	Marcus, J. P.	31	14	9	Monemotho Nath Dey	252	5	5
———, G. G.	2	10	0	———, J. P., Junior	120	4	0	Money, Captain J.	81	2	8
McLenan, James	50	1	9	Marion, Joseph	9	1	4	———, Lieutenant-Colonel E. E.	902	6	3
McMaster, Brigadier-General A. C.	254	4	0	Marley, Captain C. H.	464	5	9	Monohur Chunder Roy	38	6	9
McMullen, Lieutenant T. S.	348	2	5	Marsh, C.	25	8	4	Monro, H.	22	9	11
———, Major C. N.	173	15	6	Marshall, Ensign H. W.	145	0	0	Monrowde, A. H. H.	615	9	6
McMurray, J. W.	14	8	0	———, C. A.	116	8	0	Montgomery, Lieutenant-Colonel G. J.	105	0	0
McNally, Lieutenant J.	38	14	6	———, H. P.	3	0	0	Moodie, A.	3	0	0
McNaughton, D.	30	4	11	———, Apothecary W.	5	12	11	Moore, E. P.	16	13	0
McPherson, Ensign A. G.	12	1	9	———, W.	24	0	0	———, Assistant Surgeon T.	7	14	0
MacHutchin, Lieutenant G. M.	107	6	0	———, Mrs. E. S.	760	0	0	———, Mrs. C. M. O.	2	8	0
Macansh, Mrs. F. C. S.	172	14	11	Martin, Cornet L.	46	12	11	———, Ensign H. N.	302	6	0
Macarthur, J.	1,961	5	0	———, W.	8	3	5	———, Lieutenant G. V.	72	3	10
Macdonald, D. F.	24	8	0	Martindell, G. H.	39	1	0	———, T. W.	41	14	6
———, Major H.	3	4	0	Masson, Dr. J. M.	80	0	0	Moorehead, Hospital Apprentice H. J.	30	11	5
Macdonell, Colonel A. A.	116	6	7	Mathews, Apothecary J.	654	3	4	Morgan, Assistant Surgeon R. B.	7	11	11
Macfarlane, W.	56	15	3	———, M.	130	2	6	Morland, Captain G. W.	20	8	0
Machell, T.	21	12	0	———, Reverend J. C.	62	15	6	Morphy, Major M.	49	13	6
Macintire, Dr. J.	78	2	8	Mathison, A.	47	13	0	Morris, Brevet-Captain A. B.	90	15	9
Macintosh, W. G.	19	12	0	Maurice, Lieutenant R. B.	307	3	8	———, Lieutenant W. L. G., of 56th N. I.	8	14	0
MacIver, Assistant Surgeon J. R.	26	0	0	Maxwell, Brevet-Colonel W. G.	84	5	0	———, Reverend D. B.	109	12	0
Mackay, Colonel N. McInnes	3	0	0	May, Assistant Surgeon W. G.	662	15	6	———, T.	24	0	0
Mackenzie, H.	147	13	6	Meachan, Major W. M.	22	5	0	Morrison, Ensign C. M.	308	8	0
———, Henry	40	14	0	Meara, E. J.	41	4	2	———, G.	39	4	9
Mackeson, Lieutenant-Colonel F.	12	0	0	Mee, Ensign J. E.	144	3	9	Morewood, Reverend J. B.	549	1	8
Mackie, J.	32	3	7	Meek, J. S.	3	0	0	Mosenthall, Lieutenant A.	12	12	0
Maclean, Captain W. G.	139	4	5	Meer Mahomed Ally Khan (His Highness)	3,481	6	1	Mosley, Brevet-Captain W. B.	102	4	6
Macnair, Lieutenant C. H. R.	93	15	11	Meighan, Conductor John	138	7	0	Mosse, Lieutenant-Colonel P. A.	30	0	0
Maconachie, H. D. M.	240	4	1	Meiklejohn, H. C.	96	11	11	Mowatt, Lieutenant-Colonel J. L.	2	1	0
Macpherson, Captain G. E.	25	9	1	Mellish, Captain D. G. A. F. H.	381	10	11	Mudge, H. F.	8	15	1
Macsween, Lieutenant H. D.	115	8	0	Mellor, Mrs. E.	150	0	0	Munro, D. E.	23	4	0
Maddock, R.	22	13	0	———, W. B.	89	15	4	———, Major R.	22	14	0
Magnay, Lieutenant C.	167	9	6	Melvin, Captain A.	8	11	5	———, Quartermaster D.	8	0	4
Magrath, C. F.	31	12	0	Melvill, P.	7	2	0	———, A. M.	48	12	0
Mahon, M.	38	14	6	Melville, Captain A. B.	229	2	1	Murphy, Ensign J.	124	0	10
Maidman, Captain G. E. J.	98	5	3	Mendes, F. P.	236	5	0	Murray, Lieutenant J. M.	69	8	0
Mainwaring, Cornet C.	14	0	3	Mercer, Lieutenant E. S.	102	8	0	———, Lieutenant A. W.	5	5	0
———, Captain J. J.	160	8	9	Merewether, Brevet-Captain A.	50	0	0	———, Sergeant J.	8	9	11
———, Captain N. W.	25	3	1	Metcalfe, Captain H.	6	9	11	———, Major-General C.	3	9	1
Maitland, Overseer C.	120	1	2	Mitchell, Lieutenant M. T. B.	1	0	0	Mutt, O. H.	769	3	6
Maling, Lieutenant-Colonel C. S.	208	6	2	Michael, J. H.	346	9	6	Myers, Mrs. E. A. S.	2	8	0

D.

ESTATES.	Balance on the 31st December 1898.	ESTATES.	Balance on the 31st December 1898.	ESTATES.	Balance on the 31st December 1898.
N.	Rs. A. P.	**O.**	Rs. A. P.	**P.**	Rs. A. P.
Napier, Mrs. J. C.	8 0 0	O'Grady, P.	1 4 0	Parker, J. C.	950 4 9
Napleton, Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. A. ...	389 15 5	O'Farrell, W.	23 6 0	Parfitt, F. H.	102 14 0
Narain Chund Set	186 5 1	O'Neill, E. J.	85 1 6	Parkinson, Lieutenant A. S.	11 4 10
Nash, Major S.	1,668 8 11	Odell, Captain W.	50 0 0	Parlby, Captain B. S. B.	94 1 3
Naylor, C. T. M.	19 8 0	Offerman, Assistant Apothecary J.	2 6 3	Parritt, W.	118 0 2
Neighbour, E.	69 13 8	Oliver, A.	10 15 3	Parry, Lieutenant-Colonel S.	2 0 2
Nelson, Captain J. S.	250 12 4	——, Captain E. D.	33 0 0	Parsons, Henry	6 6 0
——, Captain and Local Major G. G. ...	140 0 4	Oman, C. E. E.	173 0 6	——, R. F.	62 7 4
Nesbitt, H. K.	90 0 0	Orman, Major C. E.	53 12 3	Partridge, Lieutenant J. C.	745 11 3
Neuville, J. T.	80 4 1	Orton, Dr. F.	16 1 9	Paterson, Major F. S.	395 4 6
Nevin, H.	118 2 3	Ossulston, Lieutenant Lord	54 0 0	——, V. B.	19 0 0
Newham, F.	195 4 0	O'Toole, Thomy	74 0 3	Paton, Dr. A.	6 0 0
Nicholas, Lieutenant-Colonel R.	31 6 9	Oswald, Lieutenant A. J. T. E. D.	147 3 6	Patteuson, T. F.	168 0 0
Nicholls, G.	32 13 0	Oultram, T.	75 3 2	Patterson, J. J.	58 10 0
——, Private T.	65 9 7	Ouseley, R. O.	231 4 7	——, W. C.	21 0 0
Nicholetts, Captain and Brevet-Major W. H. ...	1,786 0 10	——, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R.	240 8 7	Paul, Lieutenant W.	6 7 0
Nicholson, Lieutenant-Colonel J.	102 1 3	Ovenger, H. A.	13 0 1	Payne, E. W.	278 14 4
——, Reverend A. D.	50 6 6	Ovens, Ensign E. L.	127 2 10	——, J. S.	32 0 0
Noad, Dr. H. J.	11 13 0	Ovenstone, Captain D.	56 14 5	Payter, J. W.	16 0 0
Norman, Reverend R. A. H.	15 15 9	Owen, C. B.	584 0 0	Pearse, J. M.	20 0 0
North, Sub-Conductor S. W.	27 0 9	——, C. T.	14 6 7	Pearson, R. C.	15 0 0
Norton, George	1,429 0 9	——, Major L.	69 9 5	Peel, Lieutenant J., of 37th N. I.	28 0 0
——, John	302 13 0	——, Captain E. O.	316 1 10	Peet, Lieutenant-Colonel H. J.	25 10 0
Nowill, J. H.	14 10 7	Ozilia, P.	10 0 0	Pegler, W. T.	51 14 1
Nugent, Assistant-Surgeon W. J. G. ...	15 4 6	Ozzard, H. D.	52 7 1	Pemberton, Dr. J. M.	73 2 5
				Pennel, S. P.	4 12 9
O.		**P.**		Perkins, Lieutenant H. G.	58 8 0
				Perry, Ensign C. H.	79 4 6
				——, Lieutenant E. W.	46 13 0
				Peskett, Surgeon-Major W.	41 1 8
Oakes, Mrs. M. A.	16 9 6	Page, Lieutenant E. D.	177 2 0	Peter, Lieutenant J. J.	14 6 9
——, Lieutenant P. H.	2 0 0	Paget, H. P. E., 2nd Lieutenant	89 3 0	Peters, Mrs. A. M.	68 4 0
Oakley, Lieutenant L. T.	75 9 1	Palmer, G.	49 2 5	Petrie, Lieutenant M.	106 15 1
O'Brien, J. L.	102 10 7	——, Sergeant E. W.	53 13 7	Pettet, Captain F.	64 5 0
O'Connell, Major M. J.	21 0 0	——, W. S.	31 13 9	Pfeiffer, E.	6 0 0
O'Connor, Reverend H. King	79 0 0	——, Lieutenant E.	106 13 1	Phaire, Lieutenant-Colonel W.	129 5 11
[illegible]	65 8 0	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]